THE DAY OF MOURNING.

THE POPULAR OBSERVANCE OF THE OCCASION.

TOKENS OF RESPECT THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The city to-day has worn the appearance of a Sabbath. All churches were filled, and discourses appropriate to the occasion were delivered. After church hours thousands of people quietly promenaded the streets viewing the costly drapery which profusely covers nearly every building throughout the city. Minute guns were fired at noon, and all flags of vessels in the harbor continue at half-mast.

Reports from all parts of the State, the West, South, and New England, state that the same observances prevailed in honor of the funeral of our late President.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 19.—The Legislature today adopted resolutions of respect to the memory of Abraham Lincoln.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 19.—The greatest demonstration was made to-day that was ever known in this city. Services were held in the principal churches this morning, and the whole city was given up to mourning. There was an immense funeral cortege, which was made up of the military, officers of the city government, masons and other societies, followed by a magnificent catafalque drawn by six white horses. The city was crowded with people from the surrounding country.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, April 18.—A very large meeting was held at the Court House this morning to express public sentiment in regard to the assassination of President Lincoln. Gov. Bramlette presided and made an able and appropriate address. He was followed by Major General Palmer and Hon. James Guthrie, the former submitting a spirited sketch of Mr. Lincoln in his patriotic remarks, the latter paying a deserved tribute to our deceased Chief Magistrate, and expressing great confidence in the future of our country.

Dr. T. S. Bell, chairman of committee, reported an elegant preamble and series of resolutions, expressing the profound sense of the meeting at the calamity which has befallen the nation in the assassination of President Lincoln, pledging ourselves to sustain the national authority in future efforts to destroy the rebellion, promising support to President Johnson, counseling the citizens to rely upon the laws to redress all grievances caused by exasperating circumstances that may encircle them, professing our sympathy with the bereaved family of Mr. Lincoln, devoting the 19th instant to testimonials of respect for our late President, and inviting all the associations of the city to join the military in procession to-morrow. These resolutions were solemnly and unanimously adopted. While this meeting was progressing, eighteen German societies at Turners' Hall passed resolutions to join in the procession to-morrow.

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 19.—Solemn services in commemoration of the death of Abraham Lincoln were held in all the churches to-day. The bells were tolled, minute guns were fired, and a large military and civic procession escorted the Governor to the public hall, where an eulogy was pronounced. The city is draped with mourning.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 19.—The citizens of St. John and Fredericton expressed sympathy with the people of the United States by closing all public offices and private places of business between one and one o'clock to-day. The bells were tolled and flags placed at half-mast. Our people have seldom been moved so deeply.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, April 19.—The universal expression of mourning manifested to-day has no parallel in the history of Boston. Every place of business was closed, including bar-rooms and groceries, during the entire day.

TORONTO.

TORONTO, C. W., April 19.—There is a general observance of the day in all the principal cities and in many of the smaller villages throughout the country. In this city business was generally suspended, and services were held in many of the churches.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, April 19.—In accordance with the request of the Mayor, business was suspended this afternoon. At noon all stores were closed and flags placed at half-mast.

A very large meeting of citizens was held at the Mechanics' Hall, at which the Mayor presided. Speeches were made by C. D. McGee and others, and resolutions adopted expressing sympathy for the people of the United States and regret for the assassination of President Lincoln.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, April 19.—Day the flags of the public buildings, the American consulate, and most of the shipping are at half-mast. The places of business of all Americans were closed during the obsequies, and their residences draped in mourning.

EUROPE.

THE STEAMSHIP PERSIA AT NEW YORK.

DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT ON CANADIAN DEFENCES.

THE NIAGARA AND SACRAMENTO.

THE PESTILENCE IN RUSSIA.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The Cunard mail steamer Persia, Captain Lott, which left Liverpool at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 8th, and Queenstown on the morning of the 9th of April, has arrived here. Among the passengers is Mr. P. McD. Collins, the projector of the Russo-American telegraph scheme. Mr. Collins has succeeded in concluding the final convention with the Russian Government for the construction of the connecting link of the line through the Amoor, and is now on his way to Russian America for the purpose of setting on foot the commencement of operations through that country.

THE NIAGARA AND THE SACRAMENTO.

A Lisbon telegram of the 5th inst. says: "The difficulty between America and Portugal has been amicably settled. The Governor of the Belem Fort has been dismissed, and the fort is to salute the American flag to-day with 21 guns."

The Lisbon *Jornal do Commercio*, of the 8th, published the following as an official account of the affair:

"The two Federal steamers anchored at Belem, much below the ground they wished to take, because the Portuguese guardship prevented their approaching nearer to the place where the 'Stonewall' lay. Next day, when the Confederate vessel had sailed, they weighed their anchor, with the intention of coming up the river, but did not notify the guardship of their intention, and this caused the Governor of Belem Tower, whose orders were precise, to fire into the vessels. It is explained that the Federal ships steamed towards the bar in order to take the turn up the river, and there is no doubt the whole difficulty might have been obviated had they sent previous notice to the Governor of Belem Tower.

"It is said that at the first shot the Niagara lowered her flag half-mast, to show she accepted the intimation not to go out, and this signal appears not to have been observed at the tower, which fired six more shots at the frigate, and it is said three balls struck her side. The commander of the Niagara complains that a blank cartridge was not first fired to give him timely warning."

THE CANADIAN DEFENCES.

In the House of Commons on the 7th instant, another debate took place on the subject of the Canadian defences.

Lord Elcho moved for the correspondence with the Canadian Government relative to the proposed defences of Canada, and the share of the total cost which is to be respectively borne by Canada and the Imperial Government. He deprecated the project of erecting fortifications in Canada, which only have the effect of inviting the Americans to make Canada the battle-ground, whereas the real defence of Canada was to attack America elsewhere.

Sir J. D. Hay urged the impolicy of the proposed fortifications, which would be cut off by an invading force. He advocated the fortification of Halifax, and the construction of the inter-colonial railway, by means of which a body of troops could be thrown on the flank of any invading force.

Mr. Buxton had the following amendment on the paper: "That in the opinion of this House it is the duty of her Majesty's Government to submit to the deliberate decision of the people of Canada the question whether they desire the United Kingdom to take part in their defence on land, or whether they consider that her doing so greatly increases the risk of their country becoming the theatre of war." He could not, by the forms of the House, put this amendment, but he strongly urged upon the Government to adopt the course which he recommended.

Col. Sykes considered that it was neither possible nor politic to defend Canada.

Mr. Adderley deprecated the renewal of the discussion as likely to discourage the Canadians in undertaking their own defence. He believed that the confederation scheme was carried out the British North American colonies would soon be in a position to defend themselves, but in the meantime he was in favor of fortifying Quebec with the utmost possible defence.

Mr. Cardwell opposed the motion for papers, and said that, the Canadian Parliament having been prorogued, a deputation of five members was now on its way to England to consult with the Imperial Government on the best means of defending that country. It was not, therefore, desirable to produce the papers, or to anticipate what the deputation might have to say. He quoted extracts from the speech of Mr. Galt to show that the Canadians were willing to join their resources with those of the mother country. He trusted that the Canadians would not be discouraged by the assertions that it was impossible to defend their country, and that their energy and their loyalty, which the Government had for years been calling out, would not be damped because honorable members had declared, in their wisdom, that the country was indefensible. He repeated that the first defence of Canada was the fact that an attack upon it was a war with England; but the second defence was the energy and spirit of her own population. That spirit had been evoked in a manner which had never before occurred, and they were willing not only to defend themselves, but to render their power a valuable adjunct to the force of the whole empire. Other countries offered us assistance if she should ever need it. He trusted that the House would not let the Canadian deputation find, on their arrival here, that the case was prejudged, but would adhere to the decision which it had already arrived at by an overwhelming majority.

The discussion was continued by Mr. Kinglake, Mr. T. E. Smith, Alderman Rose, and Sir F. Smith.

Major Anson asserted that there was a startling panimity amongst the officers who had returned from Canada that it was utterly indefensible. Col. Walton and Col. Wetherill, the two ablest engineer officers, had been out there, and had sent a secret report, which he had reason to believe had astonished the War Office. Why was not their report laid on the table, instead of that of Col. Jervois, who was sent out to report on the best means of defence, and not on the defensibility of the country?

Sir John Pakington strongly complained of the course pursued by the Government. He believed, on the best authority, that the real reports of Colonel Jervois had never been laid on the table at all, but by a covering letter. After trifling with the subject for four years, the Government had now given up the most objectionable importance, and now all they actually proposed was to take a paltry sum of 1,000. They had also most disingenuously asked the House to believe that a compact had been entered into with the Canadian Government, which it now turned out was not the case. If a third party should be forced on England—which God forbid—and Canada remain loyal, she must be defended at all costs; for the British empire was crippled and must be maintained by a strict regard to her honor, duty, and not by this newly-adopted notice of counting the probable cost.

Mr. G. Forrester contended that the Government in possession of no information inconsistent with the report of Colonel Jervois, and explained that £450,000 was all that the Government had been profitably expended at Quebec during the course of the present year.

General Peel believed that if proper steps were taken Canada could be defended, if the people proved anything like the resolution of the Confederates; in fact, looking at the amount expended, and the extent of the resources, he believed that Canada was quite as great a military power as America. However, she must defend Canada if attacked on her account, and the House ought not to shrink from the responsibility of the executive government.

Mr. Laird urged the construction of gunboats which could be taken out in pieces, and put together again on the lakes with the greatest despatch.

The Marquis of Hartington said that, notwithstanding the unanimity alleged by Major Anson, he thought it was a mere gossip, every officer he had met personally by the Government had a very different opinion. It was impossible to defend the whole frontier, but with the vital parts of the country defended, it would not be worth while, probably, to attack the frontier at all.

Lord Elcho then withdrew his motion.

In the House of Commons, on the 7th, Lord Elcho said he understood that a deputation was about to proceed from Canada to consult the Imperial Government with reference to the defences of the colony. He wished to know if Parliament would be consulted before any final arrangements were made, and if any arrangement had been made for expending more than £300,000 at Quebec.

Mr. Cardwell said the sum guaranteed by England was £200,000 for Quebec, and £100,000 for Montreal. He had received an official announcement that four members of the Executive Council of Canada were to proceed to England to confer with her Majesty's Government on the subject of the arrangements necessary for the defence of Canada, in the event of a war with the United States. It was not in his power, nor had he any wish if he had the power, to bind the country, without the full knowledge and consent of Parliament, to any particular course. As soon as the conference was over he would take the earliest opportunity of making the result of it known to Parliament.

THE FENIANS.

Mr. Whiteside asked whether the Foreign Office had received despatches or any information relative to statements recently published in England to the effect that a secret compact had been given by eminent political individuals in the United States to a confederacy of Fenians, designed to attack Canada, to invade Ireland, and to make war, when required, upon England?

Mr. Layard said the attention of Government had been called to a meeting of Fenians, at which strong language against England had been used. Two facts only were mentioned which required the notice of Government, namely, that Colonel Lesson had obtained leave of absence from the Army of the Potomac for the purpose of being present at the meeting, and that the attorney general of Louisiana presided. Her Majesty's Government had asked for explanations on those points, and Mr. Seward's reply was that Colonel Lesson was entitled to leave of absence, and did not obtain it in order that he might attend the meeting; and that the attorney general of Louisiana was responsible to that State, and not to the United States Government.

MR. COBDEN'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of the late Mr. Cobden took place on the 7th inst. at Lavington Church, close to which his country residence was situated. A large number of members of the House of Commons and other leading men were present, and the scene in the country churchyard was solemn and touching. Mr. Bright, who was one of the pall-bearers, was most deeply moved.

FRANCE.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France exhibit a decrease in the cash on hand of one and one-seventh millions francs.

The Corps Legislatif was still engaged in debating the Address. A proposed amendment in the various municipal administrations, moved by the Opposition, was rejected by 209 to 26 votes. An amendment in reference to the abolition of capital punishment had been rejected.

An amendment in favor of gratuitous and compulsory education was under discussion.

The Emperor Napoleon had decided that a bust of Cobden should be placed in the Marseilles Museum.

At the Bourse, on the 7th instant, Rentes closed at 67f. 30c.

AUSTRIA.

The *General Correspondenz* of Vienna denies the rumor that the Minister of War had informed Marshal Benedek of an expected revolutionary outbreak in Venetia.

THE QUESTION OF THE DUCHIES.

The Federal Diet at Frankfort, on the 6th inst., adopted the resolution proposed by Saxony and Bavaria that Austria and Prussia should be requested to cede Holstein to the Duke of Augustenburg, and to communicate to the Diet their mutual arrangements in reference to Luxemburg. Nine votes were given in favor of the resolution, Luxemburg not voting. The representatives of Austria and Prussia thereupon lodged separate declarations.

The principal points of the declaration of Austria were, that she is prepared to surrender to the Prince of Augustenburg her title to the possession of Holstein, should Prussia agree to adopt a similar course; otherwise Austria would maintain her title to the Duchies until a solution was arrived at in consonance with the interests of Germany.

Prussia announced her willingness to come to an understanding on the subject, but such an understanding must inclispensably depend upon a previous investigation of all claims to the Duchies, and especially of her own. She would maintain her right of succession until a solution had been arrived at in accordance with her own convictions and satisfactory to the other parties interested in the Duchies. In conclusion, the Prussian representative stated that Prussia would at once declare herself unable to hold out any prospect of realizing the expectation expressed in the resolution which had just been adopted by the Diet.

RUSSIA.

The prevailing plague in Russia had again attracted attention in the British Parliament, and Sir George Grey stated that Government was taking precautionary steps in the matter to check, if possible, its introduction into England.

A special telegram to the London *Times*, dated Berlin, April 6, says: "The plague continues at St. Petersburg. The total number of cases is 10,000, and of deaths 2 000. There are one hundred cases a day. Forty physicians are dead."

The Ismailoff barracks are converted into a hospital. Precautionary measures are taken at Moscow, where the food and lodgings of the laboring classes are inspected by the police. It is not cholera, but the plague, with dilated pupils, carbuncles, and pestilential bubos.

Dr. Murchison, of the London Fever Hospital, in a letter to the *Times*, says the public need be under little apprehension as to the importation of the Russian epidemic into England. The more formidable of the two diseases composing it is there already. During the last three years typhus has been prevailing among the poor of London to an extent rarely if ever before known.

INDIA.

The new Indian Budget, which is received with so much disfavor in England, is the work of Sir Charles Trevelyan, and not of Mr. Massey, the new Finance Minister.

The London *Daily News* quotes a mercantile letter from Bombay, to the effect that a number of the native wealthy merchants had subscribed together 25 lacs of rupees (or £250,000), with a view to buying cotton in England at the existing low prices. This statement, however, is received with little credence.

LOWDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed on the 7th at 90¼@90¾ for money. There was less buoyancy in the tone of the market, and a slight general decline took place in the funds.

Money was abundant. The Bank rate remained at 4 per cent.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a decrease in the bullion of £103,565 sterling.

Baring Brothers & Co. quote bar silver 58 ⅞d, dollars 4s 11½d, eagles 76s 3d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Baring Brothers & Co. say: Upon the arrival of the last telegraphic news, the price of 5-20 bonds was for a moment pushed to 91@90, but it has now settled down to 87½@88. Other stocks remain quiet, and prices chiefly nominal. Erie shares, 38¼@34¼; Illinois Central, 69¼ @61¼.

LATEST VIA GREENCASTLE.

THE PLAGUE IN RUSSIA.

BERLIN, April 6.—The plague continues at St. Petersburg. The total number of cases thus far is ten thousand, and the deaths two thousand. The cases average one hundred a day. Forty physicians are dead. The Imperial officers' barracks have been converted into a hospital. Precautionary measures are being taken at Moscow, where the food and lodgings of the laboring classes are being inspected by the police. It is not cholera, but the plague. It may be known by dilated pupils of the eye, carbuncles, and pestilential bubos.

LONDON, April 7, P. M.—The *Times* of this evening says: There was an average discount demand at the Bank yesterday. On the stock exchange loans on consols fill the 5th of May were offered at between 2¾ and 3 per cent.

The English funds continue in the course of recovery, but in most of the other departments of business, in both stock exchange and elsewhere, there is an increased depression.

A Lisbon telegram confirms the settlement of the difficulty between the American minister and the Portuguese Government in regard to the firing into the United States steamers Niagara and Sacramento. The governor of Fort Belem has been dismissed, and the American flag has received a salute of twenty-one guns.

In the House of Commons Lord Elcho has moved for the correspondence relative to the Canadian defences, and the whole subject, after being again debated *pro* and *con*, was, on motion, finally withdrawn.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The English funds were buoyant and still advancing. The discount market was quiet and unchanged.

Satterthwaite's circular, of the evening of the 6th inst., says:

"There is a very large and active business for American securities. Five-twenties improved to 88⅜, but at the close stood at 88. There is a steady disposition to take Illinois shares, which remain very firm at 61¼. Erie shares are flatter, the decline on the week being two dollars. There are, however, large purchases being made in them for English account. Buyers are freely supplied by importers. There is also an active inquiry for Atlantic and Great Western bonds."

FRANCE.

It is stated that Count Walewski's life had been in real danger, and at last accounts he continued seriously indisposed.

The Corps Legislatif continued to debate the address, and all the paragraphs up to number eight had been agreed to, all the amendments having been voted down.

A high tribute to the memory of the late Richard Cobden had been paid by several speakers in the Legislative Assembly.

The Emperor Napoleon had decided that a marble bust of Mr. Cobden should be placed in the museum at Marseilles.

The Paris Bourse closed steady on the 5th inst., at 67f. 50c. for the rentes.

BELGIUM.

In the Chamber of Representatives a motion that the Chamber should express regret that the Government had not absolutely refrained from taking part in the Mexican expedition was lost, by a vote of 56 to 57. The Chamber maintains its vote of the 2d of September last.

SPAIN.

The Minister of War has introduced a bill fixing the number of troops in the army at one hundred thousand men.

PRUSSIA.

In the Chamber of Deputies the Minister of War has introduced a bill providing for extraordinary grants for the army and navy. The bill demands sixteen millions of thalers for the next six years, for constructing harbors and building war vessels. The minister declared that Prussia had resolved to keep possession of Kiel and its fortifications, as well as the mouth of the river Jahde, and that the construction of iron-clads would require the sum demanded.

RUSSIA.

The British Government having telegraphed to its officials in Russia for information relative to the best means of leaving the country, the Ambassador at St. Petersburg, in a telegram dated the 5th inst., says:

"The fever is contagious, and in England is called the relapsing or famine fever; also the typhoid or bilious typhoid fever. It was unknown in Russia until eight months ago."

The official *Petersburg Journal* asserts that the fever had slightly diminished.

Lord Napier reports from Berlin, on the 5th inst., that an insurrection under Lelewel appeared along the valley of the Vistula, but the Prussian Government were not aware that it came from St. Petersburg.

The London *Times* suggests that competent medical officers be sent from England to study the disease.

A Paris letter says that several medical students who went from France to investigate the epidemic had fallen victims to it.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Bombay mail of March 13th is received. *Affairs in Cabul* look serious. The Calcutta markets were dull, and exchange 2¼d.

CALCUTTA, April 3.—Shirtings are quoted at 7.

BOMBAY, April 1.—Exchange, 2¾d. Freights to Liverpool, 50s.

HONGKONG, April 4.—Sales of imports impossible.

SHANGHAI, February 23.—Tea declining. Silk active and advancing. Exchange, 4¼d. Freights declining. The Mahometan rebels have gained some material success. The Chinese garrison at Hung-Kow had mutinied.

CANTON, March 1.—Cotton goods are unchanged. Tea steady. Exchange, 3s 6¼d.

AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, February 28.—The Panama mail contract had been signed.

War has recommenced in New Zealand, and the chief Rewi had suffered considerable loss.

The Chinese garrison at Hung-Kow had broken out into mutiny.

Mr. Howitt, an Englishman, had been seized by the rebels and assassinated.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New York—March 31st, Atlantic, in the Clyde; Moro Castle, at Bremer Haven; April 2d, Junior, at Hamburg.

Arrived from Key West—April 1st, Margaretta, at Bremer Haven; 2d, B S Kimball, at Hamburg; 6th, Beauregard, at Havre.

Sailed for New York—April 2d, Doctor Barth, from Hamburg.

Sailed for Boston—April 4th, Avon, from Glasgow.

LIVERPOOL, April 7.—Arrived from New York, Lone Star, in the Mersey; Lord of the Manor, Bidwell, and Calcutta, at Buenos Ayres; Serbia, Thomas, Albert, Kenseth, Red Gauntlet, Grape, and Rapiet at Rio de Janeiro; Brilliant and Grace, at Pernambuco; Orda, Manheim, and Emily, at Dungeness; Fenguia, at Hamburg; Liberty, at Flushing; Hudson, at Deal; William Tarscott, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Boston, G S Stetson, at Rio Grande.

Arrived from Philadelphia, John Mathews, at Pernambuco.

MEMORANDA.—The ship Mountain Wave, from Boston for Calcutta, and Gertrude, from Liverpool for San Francisco, have been condemned and sold at Rio de Janeiro.

The ship J. A. Baker, from Callao for England, off Falkland's reef Pernambuco on the 24th of February, got off with little damage, and proceeded on her way.

The ship Trumbull is reported burnt at Mobile.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, April 6.—COTTON.—The sales of Cotton in the Liverpool market for the week foot up 42,000 bales, at a decline of ⅛d on American and other descriptions. The sales to speculators were 4,700 bales, and to exporters 2,000 bales. The following are the quotations:

	Middling.	Fair.
Orleans	14¾d	16¾d
Mobile	14¾d	16¾d
Uplands	14¾d	16¾d

The stock in port is 625,000 bales, of which 61,000 are American.

LIVERPOOL, April 7.—The sales to-day foot up 4,000 bales, the market closing unchanged.

Breadstuffs dull; Corn easier.

Provisions dull; Tallow still declining.

LONDON, April 7.—Consols for money 90⅝@90⅞. Decrease of bullion in the Bank of England £101 000.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Illinois Central shares 61@61¼, Erie shares 38@34. Five-twenties, 87⅞.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, April 8.—Cotton—Sales to-day, 8,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 2,000 bales. The market closed firmer at unchanged quotations.

Breadstuffs dull. Provisions flat.

Consols for money, 90⅝@90⅞. Illinois Central shares 60¾@61¼ cents, discount; Erie 33¾; United States five-twenties 87⅞@88.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.—Arrived from New York Stella, at the Isle of Wight; Atlantic and Adelaide, at Bremen; Celebrations, at Havre. Arrived from Baltimore, Johan Wolhemina, at Bremen. Arrived from Bermuda, steamer Tallahassee, at Liverpool.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, April 8.—The *Evening Times* has another article throwing cold water on the Canadian defences. The *Army and Navy Gazette* supports the project.

The *Daily News*, alluding to the reference in the House of Commons last night to the Fenians, ridicules the idea of America ever going to war to please a body of men of foreign birth and ideas.

Official French despatches from St. Petersburg represent the sanitary state of that city as deplorable.

LISBON, April 7.—The Minister of Public Works has resigned.

RICHMOND.

GEN. DEVINS IN COMMAND OF THE TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Brigadier Gen. Devins has been placed in command of all the United States forces in and about Richmond.

MOBILE.

THE PROFABLE CAUSE OF THE EVACUATION.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The steamer Continental, from New Orleans on the 13th inst., has arrived here.

It was rumored that General Wilson's army was within five miles of Mobile on the 10th, which was the probable cause of its evacuation by the rebels.

KENTUCKY.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

LOUISVILLE, April 18.—Col. Daniel J. Dill, of the 20th Wisconsin Infantry, has been relieved as post commander, and assigned as Provost Marshal General of the Department of Kentucky. Brigadier Gen. L. D. Watkins has been assigned as post commander.

The Bay in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 19.—The city presents a mournful appearance. There is an entire suspension of business. The buildings are draped with black, bells are tolling, and minute guns firing. The churches generally are open.

Booth, the Assassin, reported in Pennsylvania.

READING, Pa., April 19—9 o'clock P. M.—Booth, the murderer of the President, it is supposed was on the passenger train that left here at 6 o'clock for Pottsville. A gentleman noticed him on the train before it reached here, spoke to him, and "shook hands with him. During their conversation Booth colored up several times and appeared annoyed, and desirous of avoiding observation. The gentleman is positive that it is Booth, he having known him for several years. Why he did not give the alarm at once, or before the train left here, I do not know, but just as the train left he notified several of the officers of the road. An extra train was immediately sent in pursuit of the train. Telegrams were sent to all points upon the line of the road. The result is unknown as yet.

ESCAPE OF THE SUPPOSED ASSASSIN AT POTTSVILLE.

READING, April 19—11 P. M.—The extra train did not overtake the regular train, but arrived at Pottsville after it. The conductor informed the party that the suspected man had got off at Port Clinton, and the train returned to that place, where it was discovered that the supposed fugitive had departed, but which way or how no one appeared to know.

Portrait of Abraham Lincoln.

A steel engraving of our late President may be procured at J. P. Skelly's, 908 Arch street, who is the only agent for its sale in Philadelphia. At the present mournful period such a memorial will be invaluable to the patriotic feelings of all who cherish the memory of one who died close upon the very hour which the Almighty had so specially blessed to him by the surrender of the greatest army of the Rebellion. We recommend all who do not already possess a portrait of the late Abraham Lincoln to purchase this one.

EXTENSIVE POSITIVE SALE OF 600 PACKAGES AND LOTS OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS, &C., THIS DAY.—The early particular attention of dealers is requested to the valuable and desirable assortment of British, German, French, and American dry goods, embracing about 600 pkgs. and lots of staple and fancy articles, in linens, cottons, woolens, worsteds, and silks, including a large invoice of housekeeping linen goods, twenty cases of Irish linens, Scotch linens, cambrics, dress goods, large lines of silks of magnificent qualities, for best city trade; hosiery and gloves, Russia and fancy twine, Jouvin's Paris kid gloves, and domestics in large variety, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, and part for cash, at ten o'clock, to be continued all day, without intermission, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SALMON BOOTS AND SHOES.—The early attention of the trade is called to the large and attractive sale of 1,600 cases prime boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, Congress gaiters, slippers, &c., to be sold for cash, this (Thursday) morning, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely, by P. Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store, Nos. 525 Market street and 522 Commerce street.

CITY ITEMS.

THE BEST FITTING SHIRT OF THE AGE IS "The improved Pattern Shirt," made by John O. Arrison, at the old stand, Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth street. Work done by hand, in the best manner, and warranted to give satisfaction. His stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods cannot be surpassed. Prices moderate.

THE "PRIZE-MEDAL" SHIRTS invented by Mr. John F. Taggart, and for sale at the popular Gentlemen's Furnishing Establishment of Mr. George Grant, No. 610 Chestnut street, are the best-made and the best-fitting Shirts in the world. The very choicest goods in this department are always for sale at Mr. Grant's counters.

THE NEW STYLES OF SPRING BONNETS AND HATS, for Ladies and Misses, now open at Wood & Cary's, No. 726 Chestnut street, are the *ne plus ultra* of good taste, and the ladies say so.

ENVY.—A little girl was asked why she no longer liked her doll. The answer was, "Because it vexes me to see her better dressed than myself." If this little girl was a boy, and he would retain this envious disposition when he would grow up, he would be in a constant condition of unhappiness unless he procured his wearing apparel at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth.

EYE, EAR, AND CATARRH, successfully treated by J. Isaacs, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, 511 Pine st. Artificial eyes inserted. No charge for examination.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GRAND COMBINATION! GOOD NEWS FOR THE PEOPLE!

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IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES!
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PERRY & CO., No. 303 CHESTNUT STREET.
PERRY & CO., No. 609 CHESTNUT STREET.

PERRY & CO., S. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND MARKET STS. To meet the popular demand for lower prices, Messrs. Perry & Co., Clothiers, have determined to throw open to the public, for a limited period, their immense stock of fine Clothing, comprised in their three stores, viz:

No. 3 S. Chestnut street, above Third.
No. 6.9 Chestnut street, (GRANVILLE STOKES' old stand.)
Southeast corner Seventh and Market sts., (JONES',)

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JONES' JONES'
THE LOWEST THE LOWEST
SELLING PRICE SELLING PRICE
is marked in figures is marked in figures
on each article, on each article,
AND NEVER VARIED. AND NEVER VARIED.
AT AT
JONES' JONES'
Cresent One-price Cresent One-price
CLOTHING HOUSE, CLOTHING HOUSE,
MARKET STREET, MARKET STREET,
above Sixth, above Sixth,
No. 604. No. 604.

☞ Prices reduced to suit the times.
A fine assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, suitable for a large city trade, constantly on hand.
Custom-work made to order at short notice. [mh6 3m

MRS. PARTINGTON INSULTED.—THE White Mountains of New Hampshire are evidently a great institution—very high, heavy frosts, beautiful view, four-dollar dinners. But the practical eye of a certain renowned Drake saw those smooth-faced rocks, and thereupon adorned and variegated the bride-cake to the Tip-top House with his familiar S. T. 1860—X. PLANTATION BITTERS. This raised the ire of the Mrs. Partingtons composing the Legislature of the Granite State, who got their wise heads together, outlawed Dr. Drake, and made it a penal offense to ply the artistic brush on their beloved hills. Verily, the fine arts are at a discount in New Hampshire. Query—Did Drake pay them for this splendid advertisement? 14-6t

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.

This celebrated TOILET SOAP, in such universal demand, is made from the CHOICEST materials, is BLAND and EMOLLIENT in its nature, FRAGRANTLY SCENTED, and EXTREMELY BENEFICIAL in its action upon the Skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers. [m28-1ethstuly

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.

UNION BUTTON-HOLE
SEWING MACHINES
NOW READY.

SEWING 100 BUTTON-HOLES IN HOUR.

The Stitching Warranted to be Superior to Hand-work, in any Material, and Much More Durable!

SALESROOMS,
300 WASHINGTON Street, Boston.
747 BROADWAY, New York.

AMOS L. WOOD, . . . Treasurer.
mh18-tithe3m

ITCH. (WHRATON'S) ITCH.
SALT RHEUM. (OINTMENT) SALT RHEUM.
Will cure the itch in 48 hours. Also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. By sending 60 cents to WHRATON & POTTER, BOSTON, Mass., will be forwarded free by mail. For sale by all Druggists. mh17-6m

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS,
AND
MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.

PIANO FORTES.	CABINET ORGANS.
PIANO FORTES.	CABINET ORGANS.
PIANO FORTES.	CABINET ORGANS.
PIANO FORTES.	CABINET ORGANS.

Are placed in one continuous line, would reach a long distance toward Richmond. This long stream of Clothing is running off at

MARVELLOUSLY LOW PRICES. ap14-tf

MARRIED.

LAMBORN—TAYLOR.—At Cedarcroft, residence of Bayard Taylor, Chester county, Pa., on Thursday, April 13th, by the Rev. Dr. Furness, of Philadelphia, Charles B. Lamborn, late Lieutenant Colonel of the Anderson Cavalry, to Emma, daughter of Joseph Taylor, Esq. No cards.

HOLCOMBE—MARSHALL.—On the 12th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. H. Gurney, Mr. S. C. Holcombe to Miss Mary E. Marshall, all of West Philadelphia.

DIED.

MIFFLIN.—At Bristol, 4th mo, 18th, Clementina L., daughter of Mahlon S. Mifflin, of Camden, Delaware.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Joshua Newbold, on Seventh day, (Saturday,) 22d, at 2 o'clock. Friends' ceremony.

RICHARDSON.—On the 19th inst., Chester Elizabeth, son of John S. and Hannah Richardson, aged 13 months. Interment at Bridgeton, N. J., Friday morning at 11 o'clock.

NICKLESS.—On Monday, the 17th instant, Mrs. Milcah Nickless.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 636 Shippen street, on Thursday morning at the 20th instant. To meet at 10 and move at 11 o'clock. Services at the Second Presbyterian Church, Market, precisely at the Old Southwark cemetery.

ROWLAND.—On the 16th inst., Lester Schelsner Rowland, son of Captain James and Margaret Rowland, in the 15th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 116 Queen street, on Thursday afternoon, the 20th instant, at 2 o'clock.

BUTLER.—On the 18th inst., John M. Hartley, in the 51st year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 323 Franklin street, Thursday morning, 9 o'clock.

HUTTER.—At Chicago, Ill., on Monday, April 17th, 1865, David Rutter, M. D., late of this city.

BLACK BYZANTINES.—BLACK BYZANTINES, Florentines, Barege Hernanis, Grape Mantles, and Black Silks, at NESSON & SON'S, Mourning store, 918 CHESTNUT Street. ap6 tf

MOURNING FOULARDS.—BLACK and White, Black and Purple, and Plain Black Foulard Silks, just received, at NESSON & SON, Mourning Store, No. 918 CHESTNUT Street. ap6-tf

RED, WHITE, AND BLUE, FOR FLAGS.
Red, White, and Blue Silks.
Red, White, and Blue Satins.
Red, White, and Blue Merino.
Red, White, and Blue Flannel.
AYRES & TANDELL,
ap14 FOURTH and ARCH Streets.

☞ HONOR TO THE MEMORY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, late President of the United States

The Committee appointed by Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia announce to their fellow citizens that suitable arrangements are being made to pay proper respect to the remains of the late distinguished Head of the Nation, on their passage through the city.

The day and hour of the solemnities will be announced hereafter.

The military escort will be under the command of Major General George Cadwalader, to whom military bodies from a distance should report upon their arrival.

Colonel R. C. Ellmaker has been appointed Chief Marshal of the civic procession, with authority to appoint the requisite number of assistant marshals and aids.

The Committee cordially invite all citizens and all organized bodies to unite in the proposed demonstration, and to notify the chairman of the committee, at the Select Council chamber, of their intention to participate in the solemn procession, that proper place may be assigned them.

The programme will be published as soon as it is definitely ascertained at what time the remains will arrive.

FREDERICK A. VANCLEVE, Chairman,
JOSHUA SPRKING,
ROBERT M. BARCLAY,
THOMAS A. HARLOW,
SAMUEL T. SHAW,
GEORGE W. NICKELS,
ALEX. J. HARTER,
JAMES A. FREEMAN,
JAMES ARMSTRONG,
THOMAS M. GILLIS,
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY, President of Common Council.
ADAM EMBLETON, President of Select Council.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SALMON BOOTS AND SHOES.—The early attention of the trade is called to the large and attractive sale of 1,600 cases prime boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, Congress gaiters, slippers, &c., to be sold for cash, this (Thursday) morning, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely, by P. Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store, Nos. 525 Market street and 522 Commerce street.

☞ AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE PEOPLE'S STOCK EXCHANGE, held at their rooms, No. 808 CHESTNUT Street, on the 18th day of April, 1865, it was on motion

Resolved, That we suspend business until Monday next, 24th inst., as a mark of respect and consideration for the late President of the United States

Resolved, That we deplore the event that has removed him from us, and from the head of this nation, as a calamity as great in its consequences as it is unprecedented in the character of the crime, which, at the hands of traitors, who had confederated together for its overthrow, may well mourn over his untimely end. His goodness of