THE GREAT CALAMITY!

Continued from First Page.

ly, exclaiming "Revenge!" and again flourishing his dagger disappeared, saying, "I have done it!"

All started to their feet, and there being cries that the President was shot (the first intimation of danger was a call for a surgeon), the crowd exclaimed, "Secure the assassin!" "Hang him!" etc., etc.

Miss Laura Keene appeared on the stage, and with great self-possession implored the audience to be silent.

The President was seen to turn in his seat, and persons leaped upon the stage and clambered up to the box. His clothes were stripped from his shoulders, but no wound was at first found. He was entirely insensible. Further search revealed the fact that he had been shot in the head, as is described elsewhere. Major Potter, Paymaster in the Army, and Major Rathbone (the latter having been in the box), assisted by others, carried the President from the theater, the blood from the death-wound falling upon the floor, stairway, and sidewalks as he was borne to the nearest house opposite, which was that of Mr. Ulke. Mrs. Lincoln was assisted in crossing the street with the President in a frantic condition, at the same time uttering heart-rending shrieks. She was attended by Miss Laura Keene and others. At the house, an army surgeon being at hand called for a small quantity of brandy, which was administered, and it was thereupon announced to the pressing and excited crowd that he was alive, and not dead, as Mrs. Lincoln, in her agony, insisted. It was then found that Major Rathbone had received a wound in the arm, which he had intentionally concealed to prevent excitement. He then fainted. The Surgeon-General was sent for, and Drs. Hall and Stone also arrived.

An immense crowd had now assembled, but a strong military force arrived and guarded the entire locality.

Crowds now gathered in all parts of the city. Nothing was talked of but the murder of the President, of Mr. Seward, and of the members of Mr. Seward's family. Intense excitement was added to the already nearly wild masses by a rumor that Gen. Grant had been assassinated in the cars, en route for Philadelphia and that Mr. Stanton had barely escaped with his life by being warned in time to exclude the conspirators from his house. (This is discredited.) It may be added that a person who was passing Mr. Seward's house saw the the murderer mount his horse, pass up Fifteen-and-a-half-st., where Mr. Seward resides, and thence rapidly to H-st., where he disappeared.

The alarm of murder from Mr. Seward's house was frightful as the assassin passed out, and much space of time elapsed before pursuit was had. We forbear to give the name of one of the supposed murderers, about whom great suspicion gathers.

The long-roll was beaten all over the city, and every avenue was at once guarded. Such a night of horror has seldom darkened any community. The indefinite dread which conspiracy inspires seized on the public mind, and suspicion, apprehension, and agony pervaded the people.

At the police headquarters it is understood that Mr. Hawk, of Laura Keene's troupe, has been held to bail to testify to the identity of the suspected assassin of the President, whom he is said to have recognized as a person well known to him.

Proclamation of Gov. Fenton.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, Saturday, April 15, 1865.

The fearful tragedy at Washington has converted an occasion of rejoicing over National victory into one of National mourning. It is fitting, therefore, that the 20th of April, heretofore set apart as a day of thanksgiving, should now be dedicated to services appropriate to a season of National bereavement. Bowing reverently to the Providence of God, let us assemble in our places of worship on that day to acknowledge our dependence on HIM who has brought sudden darkness on the land in the very hour of its restoration to Union, Peace and Liberty.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the privy seal of the State, at the city of Albany, this fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

By the Governor: R. E. FENTON.

The Booth Family.

John Wilkes Booth is the third son born in America of the eminent English tragedian, Junius Brutus Booth, whose strange career abroad and in the United States, whose alternate eminence and obscurity, and whose remarkable gifts as an actor are fully remembered at this day by the theatrical community, although he has been dead nearly 13 years. The quieter part of his life in this country was passed upon his farm in Harford County, some 30 miles distant from Baltimore, Maryland, and here, we believe, his children, several sons and daughters, were born. The oldest daughter died at an early age. The first son, J. B. Booth, jr., has been for many years a popular actor, recently appeared, in connection with his brothers, in a performance of "Julius Cæsar" at the Winter Garden Theater. The second son, Edwin Thomas Booth, is the distinguished and universally esteemed tragedian. John Wilkes—named after the British statesman, from whom the elder Booth's mother was lineally descended—is the third; and a fourth, Joseph, not associated with the theatrical profession, is at present residing in some one of the Southern States. Mr. Booth's oldest surviving daughter is the wife of the well-known comedian Mr. John S. Clarke. His widow, with other daughters, resides with Mr. Edwin Booth, in this city.

The life and career of John Wilkes Booth, who is now only twenty-six years old, have been marked by few memorable incidents. He adopted the stage as a profession in 1856, making his first appearance in Philadelphia. Since then he has played various "star" and "stock" engagements, mostly in Southern and Western cities, with considerable success. His acting is said to have been mainly characterized by extreme impetuosity, violence and extravagance, although not wanting at times in the true and earnest feeling which is an attribute of the whole family. He has once or twice appeared before New-York audiences, but with only moderate success. It is stated that he has been personally very popular among his comrades; a fact which his determined disunion sentiments would not be likely to contradict, the vast majority of actors in this country, North and South, being either avowed or covert friends of the Rebellion. His habits, we are told, were always extremely irregular, and his dissipations so excessive as to interfere with his progress in his profession; which, indeed, he virtually abandoned about a year ago, having since devoted himself to speculations in the oil stocks of Pennsylvania.

Wilkes Booth has always privately appeared a courteous, intelligent and decorous young man, reserved and sedate (excepting when stimulated by intoxication or the clash of partisan controversy, at which time his violence passed all bounds. We are assured that a rupture occurred not long since between him and his brother Edwin, who refused longer to countenance Wilkes's folly and madness, and peremptorily forbade his presence at the family home.

The incidents of the assassination have already been given in detail, with sufficient accuracy. Up to the present moment it is said that Wilkes Booth has evaded pursuit. It is not even positively known whether he has left Washington at all. The best informed authorities are of the opinion that if he escaped from the city, his course was toward the Upper Potomac which he may have crossed, near Leesburgh. In this event, or in case of his having reached the mountains near Harper's Ferry, it is possible that a long delay may intervene before his seizure is accomplished.

We learn from Boston that Edwin Booth, who had just terminated an engagement there, has declared in his grief and affliction that he will abandon his public career forever. There will be no occasion for such action. No community would be so cruelly unjust as to allow the stigma of Wilkes Booth's crime to tarnish the fame of so true and loyal a citizen as Edwin Booth. The intended engagement at the Winter Garden, which was to have commenced in a few weeks, will doubtless be relinquished; but Edwin Booth's friends will not consent to his sharing the odium or the disgrace which must be visited upon his wretched and unworthy brother.

The City of New-York Mourning the Loss of a President of the United States.

Never within the memory of man was there such a spectacle presented to the world as that of Saturday in New-York, when news was received of the assassination of President Lincoln. But the day before all hearts were full of joy, all countenances gleamed with satisfaction, every banner was hung upon the outer wall in token of unfeigned delight at the success of the Union arms and the prospective speedy return of peace and prolonged happiness and tranquillity to the land—when this mighty current of popular feeling was suddenly met by the interposition of Providence of a shock so tremendous, so unlooked-for, so appalling, as to cause a transition in sentiment of the utmost violence and overwhelmingness. No one in the entire community could have been fully prepared to meet such an emergency; but so soon as the minds of men were even measurably conscious of the terrible calamity sustained by our nation, they at once commenced preparations to signalize the great national and private grief which had come to them. We have already given accounts of municipal action on this subject; also that of several other important public meetings and associations. We proceed with a brief allusion to the manner in which the fearful tidings were received by smaller meetings, and by individual men.

NEW-YORK IN MOURNING.

Broadway, from Madison-square to the Battery, with many of the streets leading from it, presents, certainly, a most extraordinary phenomena. Every building of any prominence that we remember, and very many also not so large as to be likely to attract the eye, is literally shrouded in the habiliments of grief. We cannot, in the present overflowing condition of our columns, undertake to particularize in our allusion to this matter. It ought to be enough to say that our principal thoroughfare is decorated with mourning emblems, as if by the spontaneous and unanimous direction of those who abut thereon. And the remarks we make respecting Broadway are almost equally applicable to the other great streets, Bowery, Third, Fourth, Fifth and other avenues, while most of the public parks and squares are very appropriately and, indeed, elegantly dressed in black and white. The hotels, the City buildings, the Post-Office, the Custom-House, the theaters, the hospitals, the banks, the libraries, the newspaper offices, the armories, the shipping, the railway stations and cars—all—everything—is so decorated and trimmed with the insignia of mourning, as to profoundly and solemnly impress all who behold.

ACTION OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The Committee of the National Academy of Design met on Saturday and adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Council of the National Academy of Design hear with profound grief of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, the late beloved President of the United States.

Resolved, That we cherish a deep reverence for his great character and inestimable services to our country and to the cause of freedom throughout the world.

Resolved, That we devoutly pray Almighty God to save our country from disaster while suffering from the affliction of this base and cowardly murder, the natural fruit of treason and Slavery.

Resolved, That in respect for the memory of our late honored Chief Magistrate, the ceremony of the inauguration of the Academy Building and the opening of the exhibition be postponed.

Published by order.

T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Secretary, N. A.

[Due notice will be given of the opening of the exhibition.]

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The following order has been issued by the Colonel of the 7th Regiment, revoking the order for the celebration on the 20th:

HDQRS. 7TH REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, April 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER No. 9—In view of the great calamity which has befallen the nation, in the death of its beloved Chief-Magistrate, General Order No. 8 (for the illumination of the Regimental Armory, and the celebration of recent victories) is hereby countermanded.

The Armory Committee will immediately drape the Regimental Armory and the Council Room of the Board of Officers, with mourning, and the committees of the several companies are directed to drape their respective rooms with the usual emblems of mourning. By order of Col. EMMONS CLARK.

J. H. LIEBENAU, Adjutant.

We learn that it is highly probable the 7th Regiment will attend the funeral obsequies of the President at Washington.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

The armory of this regiment is profusely decorated with mourning emblems. The following order has been issued:

HDQRS. 22d N. G. S. N. Y., COMPANY C, NEW-YORK, April 15, 1865.

COMPANY ORDERS.— I. The Commandant with extreme sorrow announces to this command the death of the Hon. Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States.

II. In view of the sad calamity which has befallen the nation, and out of respect to the memory of the illustrious dead, the usual drill of the Company on next Wednesday evening will be postponed, and the Company meeting room will be appropriately draped in mourning for the space of thirty days.

III. Lieut. Tate will see that this order is carried into effect.

By order of WM. J. A. MCGRATH, Capt. Com. Co. C.

R. FARDEW, First Sergeant.

MEETING OF OFFICERS OF THE CUSTOMS.

A large meeting of officers of the customs of this port occurred at the barge office on Saturday afternoon. Mr. J. W. T. Van Riper, President, and Mr. G. C. Burdett, Secretary. Resolutions (to be found elsewhere in this paper,) were adopted expressive of the feeling of those present, in view of the death of the President, and it was voted to turn out *en masse* on the occasion of the funeral ceremonies to take place in this city.

COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE.

The County Volunteer Committee met on Saturday, and adopted the following preambles and resolution:

Whereas, The melancholy intelligence of the death of the President of the United States, and of the murderous attack upon Secretary Seward and his respected son, has this moment been received, and

Whereas, An event so startling, sudden, solemn and afflicting to the nation is well calculated to, and does awaken feelings of the most serious character, unfitting us for the consideration and transaction of public or private business; therefore

Resolved, That the committee do now adjourn.

THE UNION LEAGUE.

The members of the Union League met in large numbers at their rooms in Union Square on Saturday evening, in pursuance of a call from the Executive Committee. Among those present were Gen. Burnside, Gen. Peck and Admiral Breese. The meeting was organized by the choice of Mr. C. H. Marshall, President, and Mr. Otis D. Swan, Secretary. Mr. John Jay offered a series of resolutions, lamenting the death of the President and the attempted assassination of the Secretary and Assistant-Secretary of State, and providing for the appointment of a committee to represent the club at the funeral of Mr. Lincoln, and after remarks by the Hon. George Bancroft, the Rev. Dr. Thompson and other gentlemen, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in the great calamity which has so suddenly befallen not alone this Nation but the world, stricken with awe and overwhelmed with grief we recognise the hand and bow submissively to the will of God; who has taught us by His Word and by His Providence as exemplified in this war that His wisdom is unfathomable and His ways past finding out. That in the midst of our sorrow we humbly thank Him for having preserved the life of Abraham Lincoln so early and repeatedly threatened, until he had accomplished the work appointed him, and completed the measure of his deathless fame until he "held, occupied and possessed" the seaports which had been wrested from the National control, and the Rebel Capital obstinately defended; and we remember with emotion that his last setting sun shone upon the old flag of Sumter as it yesterday rose above the ruined fortress where four years since it was humbled by traitors.

Resolved, That the attempted assassinations at the same time, of the Secretary of State, while stretched helplessly upon a sick bed, and of Assistant Secretary Seward while attempting to protect his father, present a series of crimes heretofore unknown; crimes hardly possible in the darkest ages of the past, whose blackest features are reproduced in the barbarism of Rebels, who, when their armies, conquered in the field in fair combat, had been treated magnanimously by a generous people, have resorted to the bullet and the knife, and struck at those chiefs of our nation, who, in the performance of their official duties, have astonished the world by the generoseness of their tone, their readiness to forgive, and their persistent efforts at conciliation.

Resolved, That the blow thus foully struck at the nation should unite loyal citizens of every shade of party as did the first shot fired at Sumter; and that this new development of the fiendish spirit engendered by a Rebellion in the interest of Slavery, and of the weapons with which it is waged—starvation of Union prisoners, the attempted burning at night of crowded hotels and theaters, and now these atrocious assassinations—will rightly intensify the solemn conviction of the American people that this Rebellion and Slavery, its cause, must be terminated by the strong arm of the law, without delay, hesitation or compromise, instantly, absolutely, and forever. [Prolonged applause.] That in view of the utter failure of the Secession movement, of the truth it has developed that State rights and personal freedom, so sacredly guarded by the National Constitution, have perished under the assertion of State Sovereignty, which has begotten despotism without a parallel and crimes without a name, there is no shadow of apology left for the slightest sympathy at the North with this expiring and infamous treason. We call upon our countrymen to rally with fresh determination around the newly inaugurated President of the United States, himself a Southern man, who knows the value of the Union and the wickedness of the Rebellion, and we reverently invoke for him the favor of Heaven, that sustained as he will be by a Congress of undoubted loyalty recently elected by the people, he may have wisdom and strength to keep the solemn oath he has this day taken, and that, in seeking to restore peace speedily to our afflicted country, he may emulate the virtues of the great statesman whom we deplore, and profit by the lessons taught to the country by the life and by the death of Abraham Lincoln.

Resolved, That this Club will, in accordance with their own feelings with the grief of the nation and with what they trust may be the universal practice, wear the usual badge of mourning for 30 days; and that a committee of 13, with the President of the Club, be appointed to represent the Association at the funeral services in Washington.

Resolved, That this Club propose, on some early occasion, to appoint one of its members to commemorate in a suitable discourse, the character and eminent services of the late President of the United States.

TAMMANY HALL GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The Tammany General Committee met Saturday evening at Tammany Hall, Mr. William M. Tweed presiding. Resolutions of profound regret at the death of the President, of support to the Federal Government, providing for draping the Hall in mourning, and for attendance upon the obsequies of the deceased, were severally adopted, and the meeting adjourned. The Hall is very heavily decorated with black and white.

The following are the resolutions referred to above:

Whereas, The General Committee of Tammany Hall, profoundly realizing the great calamity which has overtaken the nation in the heart-rending death of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, at the hand of an assassin, deem it fitting to place on record their estimate of the character and services of the illustrious deceased, and their convictions of the duty which this solemn event devolves upon our citizens.

Resolved, That believing Abraham Lincoln, as a ruler, to have been governed by patriotic motives, honesty of purpose, and an elevated appreciation of the grave and responsible duties imposed upon him in the greatest crisis of our country's history—commanding in so great a degree the confidence of the loyal people of the nation—and exhibiting in the recent events which had culminated in the downfall of the Rebellion, a wise, forbearing and magnanimous statesmanship, the exercise of which gave such hopeful promise of a speedy and perfect restoration of the national Union in the spirit and on the principles upon which it was founded, we regard his sad end and untimely decease as a great misfortune to the whole country.

Resolved, That Tammany Hall pledges its unwavering support to the Federal Government in this hour of national tribulation and grief, and in the future as in the past will deem it a lasting obligation to discharge those duties which are incumbent upon it as the head of the great Democratic party, in such a manner as will best tend to a restoration of the national authority throughout the entire area of our country.

Resolved, That the business of Tammany Hall and the rooms of this committee be draped in mourning, as a testimonial of respect to the memory of the deceased, for the space of thirty days, and that the members of this general committee will attend the solemnities connected with the obsequies of the deceased, under the direction of the city authorities, in a body.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

In view of the general feeling, Mr. Superintendent Kennedy issued the following order:

NEW-YORK, April 15, 1865.

Capt. ——, Precinct ——:

In view of the calamity which has befallen the Nation, and in consonance with the general sentiment of the people, all places of public amusement will remain closed until after the burial of President Lincoln.

You will see that this regulation is observed within your precinct. J. A. KENNEDY, Superintendent of Police.

But by the voluntary action of the several managers, the foregoing order was needless. The saloons and concert halls were mostly closed on Saturday evening, and many other public entertainments have been suspended or postponed.

ACTION OF OTHER SOCIETIES.

The Cooper Institute Literary Class, the Theatrical Managers' Union, the Stock Operators, the Oil Exchange, the Broadway Association, the Brooklyn Navy-yard Ship Joiners' Association, the clerks of the Eighth Collection District, and several other organizations have held meetings and taken action consonant with public feeling on the present mournful and solemn occasion.

AIDS FOR THE DETECTION OF THE MURDERERS.

Notwitstanding reports to the contrary, neither of the assassins of the President and Secretary Seward had, up to last night, been apprehended. Col. Baker and his entire force, together with a detachment of detectives from the Metropolitan Police, have proceeded to Washington for the purpose of aiding in the discovery and arrest of the wretches, while the whole constabulary of the nation, may we not say every man in the nation, is by this time on the alert to detect and safely hold these destroyers of the country's peace.

THE GERMAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

A special committee of the above organization, the representative body of the German population of New-York, was summoned for Sunday night. Eloquent speeches in eulogy of the great author of the Emancipation Proclamation, and in bitter denunciation of the fell secession spirit to which Mr. Lincoln fell a victim, were made by G. F. Steinbrenner, A. J. Dittenhoefer, Dr. Charles Kessman, Weil von Gernsbach, Henry Richard, Gustavus Levy, and others. On motion of A. J. Dittenhoefer, the following committee was appointed to draw up appropriate resolutions and to act in conjunction with other bodies to make arrangements for the funeral solemnities: A. J. Dittenhoefer, Weil von Gernsbach, Henry Richard, Andreas Willman, and F. Comlossy. The resolutions will be published hereafter.

The Voice of the Pulpit.

It is safe to say that in every congregation in New-York yesterday the National bereavement was felt, deeply and sorrowingly, and from many of the pulpits there went forth words of great and pious trust in God, with patriotic admonitions and warnings that reflected honor and dignity upon the clergy of the metropolis. We subjoin reports from many services of various sects held yesterday and on Saturday, and regret that our limited space compels us to forego the pleasure of allowing vastly more room to accounts of these and other Sabbath meetings. So far as we hear, all houses of worship were, despite the unfavorable weather, densely crowded with worshipers.

TRINITY CHURCH.

The exercises in Trinity Church yesterday, although an occasion of ordinary festivity, partook strongly of the somber hue observable in the outer world. At the morning service, the choir opened with the anthem commencing, "Christ our Passover is sacrificed for us." The body of the Church was packed with an attentive congregation. Dr. Ogilby conducted the general exercises. Dr. Vinton, on ascending the pulpit, remarked that he had changed the discourse he had prepared for the day in consequence of the terrible calamity which had befallen the nation. His remarks were pertinent, full of pathos, and admirably adapted to the occasion. Many of the congregation were bathed in tears. The burden of Dr. Vinton's remarks was directed to the lessons of the day, and he impressed upon his hearers strongly the fact that justice should be dealt out to the enemies of society at all hazards, and to that end the tenderest feelings of the heart must for the time be curbed.

ADDRESS FROM BISHOP POTTER.

On Saturday the Rev. Bishop Potter issued the following address:

"DEAR BRETHREN: With a grief which I have no language to express, I appeal to you to offer up your prayers for this bereaved and mourning nation. The beloved and revered Magistrate of the United States is no more. The malignant passions which had just proved impotent to destroy the Government have successfully done the assassin's work upon the life of its honored head. A glorious career of service and devotion is crowned with a martyr's death.

"I request most respectfully that to-morrow, and for the next two weeks, the prayer 'for a person under affliction,' be used for the country, with these slight changes: Instead of 'the sorrows of thy servant,' read 'the sorrows of thy servants, the people of this nation, for whom, etc.; and instead of 'him' and 'his,' read 'us' and 'our.'

"I also appoint the prayer 'in time of war and tumults,' to be read.

"I would also recommend that after the solemnities of Easter Sunday shall have been concluded, the churches of the diocese be clothed in mourning.

"Praying God to give you His blessing, and to sanctify this sore bereavement to our beloved country, I remain your affectionate brother in Christ,

"HORATIO POTTER, Bishop of New-York.

"*Easter-Even*, April 15, 1865."

SERVICE AT STANTON-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.

At the Stanton-st. Baptist Church, after most appropriate introductory services, the pastor, the Rev. E. T. Hiscox, D. D., preached a fine discourse from Romans ii. 3; of which the following is a brief summary: The whole nation is to-day in tears. Abraham Lincoln is dead. He could not conceive that any real, honest, right-minded person could do otherwise than mourn such a great, irreparable loss. Every man, woman and child in this city to-day will weep for him. The whole world would weep except indeed traitors and Rebels, who would with devils rejoice from one end of the earth to the other. They no doubt are glad, and they alone. He held that God called Abraham Lincoln to the high place which he had filled with so much honor and credit. But a few days ago all were rejoicing—prospects of a permanent and happy peace, the conscription ended, and a day of thanksgiving and rejoicing appointed; but in a night, how changed all things becomes. The great house of joy is turned to mourning. In conclusion, he trusted and most sincerely hoped that the new President would not only act the better part as became a great statesman and the head of the nation, but that he might also live in the fear of the law.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.

The pulpit at Henry Ward Beecher's Church was occupied by Rev. N. G. Burton of the Fourth Congregational Church, Hartford, Mr. Beecher being absent upon the excursion to Fort Sumter. The church was draped along the galleries and ceiling with black. After a fervent prayer, referring to the nation's bereavement and after the singing of the hymn, commencing.

"God moves in a mysterious way,
His wonders to perform," &c.

The preacher commenced his sermon from the text in Revelations, xiv. 13. The preacher, after following out the ideas of the text in a general manner, closed with an eloquent and affecting eulogy of President Lincoln. "Gathered about the fallen form of our President," he said, "the American people rededicate themselves to the work in which he with myriads of our brave brethren have died, and swear that this dying Rebellion shall be laid out stone dead, that this ferocious Slave system which has now carried private assassination into the high places of the Capitol shall have no mercy at our hands, but shall die like a malefactor before the eyes of the nation. In so much as kindness and a spirit of forgiveness are rightfully demanded of us, the guilty South shall have them in the name of Christ, but not to the jeopardy of the interests of the Republic."

After the singing of a hymn the audience was dismissed.

FRIENDS' MEETING, TWENTIETH-ST.

At the meeting of the Orthodox Friends in Twentieth-st. an unusual degree of feeling pervaded those present, and allusion was made to the death of the President and the condition of the country by Edward Marshall and Robert L. Murray in their prayers. The former, after speaking of the necessity of mourning for our sins, said: "We mourn for the nation. We mourn the loss of him who was placed at the head of the nation, and, as the dead cannot praise Thee, we supplicate for the bereaved family. Men may mourn, but they cannot understand the depth of their grief. Be Thou with the widow and fatherless children. Lead them to Thee in prayer, and may they live in accordance with Thy will the rest of their days, and when their days are over do Thou prepare them to meet in the realms of bliss." R. L. Murray dwelt more particularly upon the loss the country had sustained in this dispensation, saying: "In view of the great grief Thou hast permitted to come upon us by the removal of our beloved President, he who having loved and served Thee on earth has been removed from the scene of trouble and is forever at rest with Jesus, we supplicate before Thee and pray that Thou wilt help us to put away our anger, remembering the declaration that 'vengeance belongeth to me, I will repay.' We ask for Thy blessing on those left in authority. Wilt Thou give them wisdom as Thou did him to guide them aright, and may we through this terrible baptism of blood become a nation fearing Thee—a chosen vessel to carry Thy name from this time forward."

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.

The Rev. Geo. B. Cheever, D. D., officiated in this church, and after the most fervent supplication to Heaven for the blessing of God upon the bereaved family of the President and upon the nation, proceeded to deliver his sermon, from the significant text of Ecclesiastes iii., 14. Commencing immediately upon the absorbing subject of the hour, Dr. Cheever argued that, notwithstanding our enormous loss, we should not fail to recognize the workings of a just and all-wise Providence. The death of Abraham Lincoln—our just, noble, generous, high-feeling President—by the cowardly bullet of the assassin, had penetrated to the household-heart of every homestead in the land, with the keenness and soreness under which we writhe at the taking off of a near personal friend. The immediate assassin was, by no means, the only criminal; the speaker held that every leader in this Rebellion was implicated in this hellish deed; and prayed the Most High that—for the sake of our future welfare—a miserable and mistaken leniency toward the Rebel chiefs should not be allowed to enter into the policy of our Government. But in all these events, we should recognize the finger of God, pointing us to higher aims and nobler issues—teaching us the great Lesson of Death, from which we were to deduce meanings even yet more auspicious for our future glory. After expressing the hope that the successor of Mr. Lincoln would be guided by the same precepts of wisdom which had distinguished his predecessor, and invoking a blessing and the sympathies of the nation upon the bereaved widow and orphaned children of the Martyr Chieftan, as well as expressing a conviction that the long-oppressed, ever-faithful and loyal blacks would ere long be accorded the privilege of freemen, Dr. Cheever brought his markedly eloquent sermon to a conclusion. During the services, he read the Governor's proclamation, changing the day which had been set apart for jubilation into one of mourning and prayer, which was listened to with profound attention.

CHURCH OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.

This church was crowded to overflowing, and the sermon of the Parish Priest, the Rev. F. Layromel, touched with intense feeling upon the prevailing sentiment of the hour. He spoke of the President as being one of the few great men of the age, combining wisdom, vigor, and plain, common sense with an almost unprecedented candor, magnanimity and kindness of heart, and deplored his death as not only a national but a world-wide calamity, and expressing the hope that an equal confidence and zealousness would be bestowed upon his successor that had ever been accorded to the deceased chieftain. There were representatives of many foreign nations in this congregation. The Irishman, the German, the Frenchman, the Swiss, the Italian was there; but upon no face did we discover the trace of anything but profound regret at the terrible national tragedy at Washington.

HEBREW OBSERVANCE OF THE EVENT.

At the Broadway Synagogue, on Saturday, the Rev. Mr. Isaacs briefly and feelingly addressed the congregation, speaking of the dreadful calamity that had befallen the nation in the foul murder of its good, wise and beloved Chief Magistrate, and the great statesman of the age, Mr. Seward. There was no lover of his race, no lover of liberty, but would profoundly mourn the country's loss. At the moment when the public gratitude was ascending to Heaven for the brilliant prospect of peace and a united country, the popular heart was stirred to its very depths by the painful tidings that the beloved President had been cruelly assassinated. He would not attempt to pierce the future, so dark and gloomy in this moment of national calamity. In the hands of God was the destiny of the nation. He then offered up an impressive prayer that God would bless the United States, be with the people in this their hour of trial, and so direct the mind and counsels of the successor of Abraham Lincoln that he might safely pilot the ship of state through the perils and storms that threatened it. During the address the congregation were visibly affected, and minister and auditory moved to tears.

At the synagogue in Twelfth-st. most feeling allusion was made to the same subject by the Rev. Dr. Adler, and similar exercises took place in the Thirty-fourth-st. Synagogue, the Rev. Dr. Raphall pastor. We understand also that at the Nineteenth-st. Synagogue, and at those in Attorney, Fourth, Norfolk and Clinton-sts., there were marks of respect shown to the memory of the late President, and prayers were unitedly offered in view of the dreadful occurrence.

MISS HARDINGE AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

Miss Emma Hardinge gave a lecture yesterday afternoon at Cooper Institute, upon the subject of our great national calamity, which was largely attended by an appreciative and earnest audience. In the peculiar vigor of her style she paid a glowing eulogy to the deceased Chieftain, and eloquently argued that not only the immediate assassin was guilty, but all the leaders of this Rebellion, which, begun in duplicity, hypocrisy and covert villainy, so fitly ended with the cowardly knife of the assassin. She, nevertheless, viewed the whole affair in the broad, comforting light of Providential dispensation; said that the Rebels had really lost their best friend in Mr. Lincoln; believed that, apart from personal, individual regret for the loss of a noble statesman and man, the Union was more benefitted than the Rebellion; and concluded by assuring her audience that, at least, President Lincoln's immortality was glorified in this his martyrdom. The drift and purpose of Miss Hardinge's argument was that the entire war was a work of Providence; that Abraham Lincoln's special mission being accomplished in the triumph of the national arms, Providence saw that his kind heart would not permit him to hang quite so many traitors as would secure our country against future Rebellions, and so disposed of him, through the instrument of the Rebellion itself, for his historical immortality, and for the place of a sterner, less merciful successor.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, TWENTIETH-ST.

The attendance at this church was immense, and the building was draped in mourning. The sermon was by the pastor, the Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D.D., from the text in John xvi., 7. Dr. Bellows in the course of his sermon paid a worthy tribute to the benevolent, kind-hearted and lenient nature of President Lincoln, whom he termed the People's choice and the negroes' idol; and who held the same place in the hearts of the people as Washington. He lost his life while in the very act of reaping the laurels of victory and being crowned with the chaplet of peace. He was equally a martyr to his country as the soldier who perished on the battle-field, for he goes to consecrate his work with his life.

He said that Mr. Seward's declaration to him while in Washington "that the President was the best man he ever knew," were the most expressive words that could be paid to his character. Dr. B. referred to the attempt to murder the Secretary of State in the most feeling terms. He spoke of him as the Nestor in the councils of the Nation, and hoped his life would be spared to his country. Dr. Bellows, in conclusion, prayed the Lord to strengthen and guide the new President in the trying duties which he is called upon to perform.

REV. DR. CHAPIN'S CHURCH.

Long before the hour announced for divine service to take place at Dr. Chapin's Church yesterday morning every available inch of ground was occupied. The rush of people was overwhelming, and hundreds unable to find even standing room had to leave. The church, exterior and interior, was draped in black. The anthem "Teach us oh Lord to number our days, that we may apply our hearts to Thee," was sung by the choir, next a penitential psalm given out by Dr. Chapin, then hymn No. 60, after which prayer was offered by Dr. Chapin. In solemn and impressive words he alluded to the great calamity which has fallen upon us, and invoked a blessing on him who has been so suddenly and unexpectedly called to fill the high position of ruler of this nation. At the close of an eloquent and powerful discourse on the text "I am the Resurrection anr the Life," he alluded in touching accents, which deeply moved his hearers, to the sad event which has taken place. He sketched the character of our lamented President as a great and good man. Though he would not charge the entire Southern people with participation in so atrocious crime, yet he would say that the feeling which instigated it was the same that prompted the firing on our national flag at Sumter. [Applause.] He thought he could safely say that there was not a man North who would steal behind Jefferson Davis and aim a murderous blow at him.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.

The Broadway Tabernacle Church was filled yesterday morning some time before the regular hour for service to commence, and many were unable to obtain admission. The pulpit, the choir and organ gallery were draped with the livery of woe. The Rev. Dr. Thompson wore a badge of mourning, as did also many members of the congregation. In the services preceding the sermon, the Rev. Dr. Jonas King, who has been for 40 years a missionary at Constantinople, offered prayer, and in a few remarks alluded to the feeling of sorrow that pervaded the land when news came of the death of Washington, and a like gloom with which it is now overspread. The Rev. Dr. Thompson, taking for his text Psalm xviii:46, 47, delivered a very impressive discourse, many in the congregation being affected to tears. It might be said of Abraham Lincoln as it was of William of Orange, that in life he was the guiding star of a great and brave people, and when he died the little children cried in the streets. Though a trusted, faithful ruler had died, yet God lived. When in the darkest day of Slavery usurpations, Fred. Douglass was uttering words of despair, that weird African prophetess, Sojourner Truth, rose on the platform as by an impulse from on high, and shaking her bony finger, cried, "Stop Frederick! is God dead?" We should presently see that in this very offense, so terrible and disastrous in some phases to the nation, God is lifting up this conspiracy upon a gallows higher than Haman's, that all the world may read its atrocity and that the verdict of the civilized nations may condemn it forever. Already Nova Scotia and the Canadas had made haste to recognize the atrocity of this deed. It would nerve the people to a determination to treat the conspiracy as a crime. There would be no safety to the nation till justice was done—until condign punishment had been visited upon the active participants in this crime.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.

After the usual ceremonials had been gone through with, Dr. Cummings said that the Archbishop had sent circulars around to the clergy, requesting them to sympathize with the people in the great national bereavement which they had suffered, and which had fallen like a cloud upon their hearts. It was the greatest crime that our history has yet recorded. It would be exceedingly hard to find words to express the common sorrow at the sad event which had so suddenly burst upon the people in the midst of their Easter rejoicings. The life the most precious of all, that of the honored President of the United States, had been brought to a violent close by the hand of an assassin. The life of the Secretary of State had also been assailed in like manner, and he was now lying in a prostrate condition. However, we should bow to the inscrutable decrees of Providence. All should unite in offering up prayer and supplication with renewed fervor, for the welfare of our bereaved country in this hour of her affliction.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.

At the morning service yesterday, the Rev. Mr. O'Reilly said: To-day—Easter Sunday—the Church, having laid aside her somber weeds used during Lent, was decking herself in splendor to celebrate the glorious resurrection of our Lord from the grave; and the people, in a temporal sense, were rejoicing in the near approach of peace to our suffering country, when the appalling news is received that the head of the nation is struck down by the hand of an assassin. It causes a shudder and throws a pall over our celebration of the Lord's resurrection. May Almighty God give us fortitude to bear this last and greatest affliction!

The Public Grief.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 15, 1865.

All business is suspended.

The Corn Exchange passed resolutions of regret, and ordered the Exchange and its flag to be draped with mourning for ninety days.

IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Saturday, April 15, 1865.

The excitement here over the terrible news from Washington is most intense.

The streets are filled with people, and the deepest sadness is depicted upon every countenance.

All over the city flags are flying at half-mast.

All the public buildings, as well as newspaper offices, stores and hundreds of private dwellings are draped in mourning.

Business is at a stand-still.

Never was mourning so general or more heartfelt.

IN PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, Saturday, April 15, 1865.

Minute guns have been firing and bells tolling all day for the death of President Lincoln.

All business is suspended.

A mass meeting for prayer to Almighty God is being held this afternoon at City Hall.

The public buildings and private residences are draped with mourning.

Universal grief prevails over the awful event.

See Second and Third Pages.

From Richmond.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1865.

Major-Gen. Ord has issued an order addressed to the people of Richmond and its vicinity, that no difficulty will be made in admitting them with market wares to that city. They are invited to commence their ordinary traffic at once, and assured of protection in passing to and fro within the lines of the United States forces. The citizens of Richmond and shopkeepers and others are also requested to resume their ordinary avocations as speedily as possible. It is the wish and intention of the military authorities to protect all good and peaceable citizens, and to restore in as great a measure as may be practicable the former prosperity of the city.

No molestation by soldiers or others will be allowed, if possible, to any who are engaged in peaceful pursuits.

Gentlemen who arrived here from Richmond this morning, say that this order has already had the most happy effect, the citizens being encouraged to resume their avocations with the full assurance of protection.

Another order has been issued by Gen. Ord, as follows:

"All officers and soldiers of the Army of Northern Virginia, who were not present at the surrender of that army by Gen. Robert E. Lee, at Appomattox Court House, on the 9th of April, 1865, are hereby informed that the terms of capitulation are extended to them, and that they can at once avail themselves of the same by coming within the lines of the United States forces, at or near Richmond, laying down their arms, and receiving their paroles.

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

The people of Virginia are gradually resuming their former business relations, and all regard the war as practically at an end.

Nothing definite has recently been heard in Richmond respecting Johnston's army; but it is the general impression that it will either be disbanded or melt away by desertion, provided