THE FAST DAY IN THE CITY

Church Services on Thursday.

In accordance with the recommendation of Gov. Fenton, and notwithstanding the almost universal observance of the previous day as a holiday, many, and probably a majority of the stores in the city were closed during the day on Thursday, while a large number of the churches of various denominations were opened for public worship, and in most instances immense congregations gathered to listen to what might be uttered from the sacred desk. We append reports from several of the church services in this city and Brooklyn, from which it will be perceived that the pulpit is alive and warm with the consideration of our National exigencies.

Bleecker-st. Universalist Church.

Services were held in this church yesterday morning, and the Rev. Amory Battles of Boston, Mass., preached a discourse, selecting for his text the following: "And the victory that day was turned into mourning unto all the people." 2 Samuel, chap. 19, verse 2, and spoke as follows: Circumstances under which we meet are indeed sad. Twice has the country been called to mourn the death of her Chief Magistrate. Neither of them held the place in the people's hearts that he did whose remains now lie in state at the capital of this great nation. They died natural deaths. He fell by the hand of an assassin. Julius Cæsar, who was of a most ambitious character, was a profligate and tyrant, and so much political up-by-and-coming as he was tyrannical. Henry IV., of France, the first of the line of the Bourbons, was a libertine and bigot for power. Another case was Prince William of Orange, the deliverer of Holland, who in some points resembled Mr. Lincoln, differing only in the—sometimes disciples—simplicity. Both were deeply loved by their respective nations, and both were seeking their country's good and not their own. Prince William was shot, while coming from his dining room. Our lamented President was shot while enjoying an evening of innocent amusement. The one was assassinated (meaning to serve the week and wicked Philip II, who had offered twelve crowns; the other reeking with envy and selfish hate. I need not remind you of the manner in which Mr. Lincoln's death has been received. Your country is draped in black from one end to the other. Warehouses, hotels and private residences are all alike clothed in the habiliments of mourning. The chief ruler of the President was aimed at you and your sacred rights, curse even, at the life of the nation. Mr. Lincoln has gone from them who loved him well to Him who loves him best. In reference to Mr. Johnson I believe we can trust him. But most of all we should trust in God. The people must sustain him, and thus encourage him in his duties.

Stanton-st. Baptist Church.

The Rev. Dr. E. T. Hiscox, the pastor, conducted the services at this church. The house was filled with an attentive and deeply affected audience, and a large number of congregations occupied the pulpit. Singing appropriate to the occasion was performed by the Choir, and the 3d psalm was read. A prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Hiscox, of this city, expressing humiliation for the treasonable sentiments and actions, in which the congregation united with expressions of grief. Dr. Hiscox said the sermon would be preached on this occasion, as it was designed to be a day of humiliation and prayer; but several clergymen would take part in the services. Emphatically, he said, our joy had been turned into mourning. This day had at first been designated as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God for recent victories, and the multiplying tokens of approaching peace. But suddenly had that terrible blow fallen upon the nation. An assassin's hand had struck down our Chief Magistrate. The light of our joy was had been suddenly overcast with the pall of death. The days, since the sad event, have been days of deep and sincere grief. The people have not mourned with a decent but formal sorrow, as has too generally been done on occasions of mourning; it is such a weapon as neither this land nor this age has before known. This sorrow has entered into the hearts of the people, and every heart and every home has felt this agony, as if in each a father or a brother had fallen. Strong men, good men, have wept like children, and the masses of the people have bowed with their unclothed sorrow to the sod and the rod of God to their hearts. Not civil officer or ruler only to his place more affection or honor. Deep sorrow covers the land. Rebels and secession refuge. Never before has this nation had a President so true, a regard, sagacious and type of American people as the Abraham Lincoln. Never since we lived so deep, so strong a feeling upon the great public heart. Those who have talked flippantly of his ungainly, much maligned man, without stability, without firmness, foreign over a nation's destinies, have failed like a lead and incomprehensible man. The future will better value him, and impartial history will yet show that he was a greater and a better man than even his admirers and friends thought him. But other and worse of the cause which seemed to such distinct and strong, or the spirit that inspired them. The poor, ignorant, wicked men who aimed at assassinate are mere instruments in the fearful tragedy. Behind rebellion and treason that instigated these deeds, and the murderous hearts and aimed the deadly blows. And who can not know that rebellion and treason have been at Slavery? The dark, foul spirit of infernal origin, which, because it could not slay a nation, lashed to its Chief. Now trained to lash with bloody scourge the trembling flesh of helpless women and children, to tear with the bloodhounds, to beat, burn, and butcher their victims, to murder colored soldiers, burn peaceful hamlets, starve and shoot Union prisoners, are great cities, and consign to the flames of burning households, can do any deed of darkness or of hell. But God means good in all this. He means not a sufficient death, but the death of Slavery, and of freedom. Pray that He will overrule it all to the nation's good and his glory. And pray for our rulers still respect for him who is now to go before us as our nation's head.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Goodnow from Illinois, and remarks and prayer by the Rev. Mr. Fishburn of the Congregational Church, who said that all great and good ends had to be secured by some great sacrifice. He spoke of the Christian sentiment, of the late President, how he had sought and received the prayer of the nation, and how he reconciled and relied on the upholding and blessing hand of God. The Rev. Mr. Wheeler of California offered prayer and added remarks. He said 20 years ago he thought the sense of Slavery as he did now. That system of injustice, which had perpetrated many horrid deeds, had done this; but had only acted in harmony with its nature and antecedents. The Rev. Dr. Hall, speaking somewhat at length in a most eloquent manner of the many noble, Christian and statesmanlike traits of the nation's dead, now cold in death, of the stability of the Government amidst all this shock, of traitors having overreached themselves and Mercy's God show it what was left of their own desperate life, how the civilized world would detest them for these dastardly acts of Slavery as the root, and appear and serve as it ought. In here so feared to persons, but hoped and prayed that Slavery and treason might soon perish together, and God be honored in the perdition of both. The Rev. Mr. Swayne of the Mariner's Church concluded the services with prayer, and after singing by the choir, "Earth has no Sorrow that Heaven cannot Cure," the benediction was pronounced by the pastor, and the audience dispersed with the solemnity common to a funeral occasion.

Third-Avenue Presbyterian Church.

A large and attentive audience assembled yesterday morning in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, Twenty-third-st., to hear the Rev. J. R. W. Sloane upon the present calamity. The reverend gentleman took his text from II Samuel, 1st chapter and 27th verse—"How are the mighty fallen in the midst of the battle! O, Jonathan, thou wast slain in thine high places!" He remarked that with the mournful elegy of the chapter embraced both Saul and Jonathan, that the tenderest words and sentiments were inspired by the affection which David bore the latter. The man whom the nation mourns today was much more closely allied in character to the noble, brave, and affectionate Jonathan than to the stern, stubborn, and vengeful Saul. Jonathan then to the stern, stubborn, and vengeful Saul. It both successes and misfortunes our service, that there was so much in the departed chief to honor, reform and love. The speaker then announced as the theme of his discourse, "The Life and Death of Abraham Lincoln." He was a man great intellectually; had been successively a leading lawyer, a member of the Legislature of his own State, a member of Congress, the chosen leader of his party in a memorable struggle for the Presidency, and finally a successful candidate for the Presidency of the party that monopolizes largely the learning and intelligence of the country. The ability of his great speeches was here particularly referred to, and the speaker then passed to consider other attributes of his character and the circumstances of his position. He was providentially formed in regard to the time and the circumstances of his term; but particularly was the opportunity of consumption on which he was wise enough to secure the foundation of his future fame. He was above all, however, a good man; eminently conscientious and benevolent; the greatness of his moral character was the secret of his hold upon the national heart. He died the victim of Slavery; but this spirit of barbarism has fallen into the pit which itself had dug, and in this last deed has the nation justice. But shall we hang Booth and let the chief conspirators go free of punishment? On what principle of justice can this be done? When Israel had committed whoredom and idolatry with Moab, and the people were mostly stricken, and the plague raging, and their leader not knowing what to do, the Lord said to him, "Take all the heads of the people and hang them up before the Lord against the sun, that the fierce anger of the Lord may be turned away from Israel." It was only when justice was done and a chief man was put to death, that the plague was stayed and God's anger appeased. This is the sentiment that must be pronounced upon the leading Rebels, and the nation is not safe unless it be executed. This is not vengeance; this is justice; this is the vindication of the divine attribute, obedience to the divine command. Saul was driven from the throne because he spared Agag. God said to Ahab, because he had spared a man whom he had devoted to utter destruction that his own life should go for his and that of this people. In war with this same Benhadad, Ahab lost his life. He was smitten in his chariot by an arrow from a bow drawn at a venture, and when the chariot was washed in the pool of Samaria, the dogs came and licked the blood of Ahab. If we let these leading conspirators go, we will live to rue the day that we yielded to such mistaken clemency.

Church of the Puritans.

Divine services in this church were held at 10½ o'clock yesterday morning. Quite a large and attentive audience was present. Dr. Cheever delivered an interesting and spiritual discourse from the text: 11th Psalm and 3d verse: "If the foundation be destroyed, what can the righteous do?"

He commenced his remarks by saying: "In this hour of common sorrow it becomes us to feel, brethren, that it is good for us to be here. The assassination of the President of the United States is the cause of the gloom by which we are surrounded." He then quoted the psalm from which the text is derived, and continued. We are now brought face to face with the question. Shall the good of the people be consulted, or shall the Government, by its leniency to traitors encourage treason? If the punishment of a crime is remitted when God demands it, the exercise of such mercy ceases to be a virtue and assumes the air of complicity with treason. We trust that no such renewal of the Rebellion as the pardon of the Rebel leaders will be tolerated by the providence of God. We began a fight for freedom because we were compelled to by defeat. Every step in this direction had been taken with reluctance heretofore. The President has fallen a martyr that the nation might raise a monument to his memory by a proper justice to traitors. He was too gentle, too lenient to deal out justice to such criminals." He then related an anecdote illustrative of the gentleness of Mr. Lincoln. This was his nature: a patient, sympathizing worker for the people. All felt secure in the gentleness of his nature. Another of sterner mold will better carry out the justice and will of God. We must not lose sight of this distinction. Pardon is a gift, Justice is a necessity. Injustice, to the family of the murdered, demand justice upon the murderers, he cannot be pardoned. If the good of society demand the punishment of Rebels they cannot be pardoned. Justice makes it right that the offender should suffer. There must always be a spirit of forgiveness, and if done for no violation of justice the crime may be pardoned. Whatever is a violation of justice is a violation of God's law here. This last act is the proper fruit of a Slave-holder's Rebellion. Thus, although the most notable is only one of the many murders by the Rebels. The leaders are responsible and richly deserve punishment. It is they who have murdered the President. They are responsible for the frenzy of the man who sped the fatal bullet to the brain of the President. If it be wrong to pardon him I would not hesitate to say it would be wrong to pardon any one of the leaders of the Rebellion. Murder is slaveholding theology; it is their principle of morality. The General of the army of treason has been allowed by our commanding officer to congratulate his army on the consciousness of duty performed. I doubt if it be that it is a mistake—another case of utter carelessness of the claims of God and of justice which has marked our Government in its management of this war. If the accounts have been true, he has been allowed to be the subject of adoration under the escort of the United States cavalry on the day Mr. Lincoln was dying. He did not know it, but it was wrong from the beginning. The slaveholding aristocracy must be sacrificed. They must be shaved beyond the possibility of doing harm. Surely, the military leaders are no less traitors for happening to be taken with arms in their hands. Both parties (State and military) are traitors, and have commenced the most horrible scheme of treason ever recorded in the annals of mankind. The minds of actual justice demand that the conscritors of this Rebellion should be reduced to the merest cipher. Their property is confiscated, and when Congress repeals the Confiscation Act—which God forbid! Let the Government not come to the principles and the solution is easy. But if we are not to be just to those who have fought our battles then there is no salvation for us.

Cannon-st. Presbyterian Church.

Service was held in this church yesterday morning by the pastor, the Rev. S. F. Finney. The church, like all others in the city, was draped in mourning, and nearly all the congregation wore some little badge of sorrow and mourning of the great departed. A sermon was preached by Mr. Finney, to the course of which he alluded in feeling terms to the world tragedy of a week ago. He denounced the authors of the foul deed, spoke of the fell spirit which instigated the foulest crime, and rejoiced that the sole remaining blot upon our national fame—the locality of human sorrow—was forever wiped away. He inculcated a spirited patriotic and Christian life in the spirit of the occasion, and invoked a blessing on him who has been just called to the head of the nation. Abraham Lincoln had ceased his work, brought to the gate of heaven there it may not appear so, yet Divine wisdom so ordained. The congregation were deeply impressed by the words of the preacher, and at the close he fervently joined in prayer for our beloved land in this her hour of trial.

Thirteenth-st. Presbyterian (N. S.) Church.

The Rev. Dr. Burchard, pastor of this church, has delivered a sermon upon the death of the President until well nigh midnight, and yesterday he visiting the Rev. Mr. Poe, pastor of the Central M. E. Church in Seventh-ave., preached yesterday morning. Dr. Burchard commenced the exercises previous to the sermon. Mr. Poe took three texts, all of peculiar significance, and used them as heads of separate portions of the discourse—Isaiah 57, vix: "It is no sale according to the slaughter of them that are slain by him." Proverbs 24, xi: "If thou faint in the day of adversity, thy strength is small." Hebrews 10, xxx: "Vengeance belongeth unto me, I will recompense, saith the Lord." The speaker commenced by saying that there are no parallels in the card recorded in Holy Writ. It is only surpassed by the Crucifixion; but it is almost blasphemous to compare the murder of a mere man, however great, however good, to the vicarious suffering of the Son of God. In profane history there are more examples of similar crimes. The assassination of Julius Cæsar naturally occurs to all. It was striking similar in some of its features, although there were points of disagreement. Cæsar was a man who would have sacrificed anything to personal ambition. While the character of Lincoln was decidedly the reverse. Cæsar, like Lincoln, had anticipations of sudden death; but he was stabbed with three-and-twenty wounds. While the people of Rome came to know the bloody deed, they closed their shops, and a universal mourning covered the empire; while in their just wrath they ranged the streets to tear in pieces the assassins. Another coincidence is somewhat peculiar: both these great men died at about the age of 56 years, and each left a legacy. Cæsar, a name to conquer every separate Roman; Lincoln has left to a country free and a Union embracing. Mr. Fox briefly reviewed the gradualness of Mr. Lincoln, and the recent movement events, and then proceeded to apply the lesson to the subject more closely. I. So far as Mr. Lincoln was concerned the consummation was undeserved. Without doubt he has performed more criminal acts than any other man who ever held in his hand the keys of life and death. He was not "slain according to the slaughter of them that were slain by him." As Tacitus said would say, the deed was a mistake; the Rebels have only hewed down upon themselves the wrath of the people that has been long accumulating, and which he whom they have slain would have withstood. If ever remorse touched the soul of man with the sting of the scorpion, this man must feel it, as did Nero for the murder of his mother, and as Charles IX. saw bloody streets and died in a bloody sweat. He may be hidden for a while, but yet he shall be near, the world itself will be a prison house. The wild beasts will shrink from him, now will hunt him as they would a wild beast, and the hiss of the average and cowardly minions, nay, even David Hunsell would surrender him.

II. Now we cannot not mourn the fate of this good man with indifference, for this would be unmanly; nor with fear and disconsolate, but with manly resignation. Let us not allow other nations to "feel that our strength is small." We have conquered the Southern Rebels and the Northern Moloch. Let us nerve ourselves to meet future trials foreshadowed by this murder, and bear no longer with the utterances of hopes and threats by Rebel sympathizers, which have so long tried our patience.

III. It is to be feared that a spirit of vengeance, as the shadow of Cæsar, will prove to have been aroused among us, which shall visit condemnation upon the leaders of the Rebellion with tenfold power unless God interposes. The speaker here drew a vivid picture of the reception of the news in the armies, and related a fact that had come to his knowledge bearing upon this. One of the most distinguished of the Rebel Generals, upon his way through New-York yesterday, spoke of the event as would a man from whom all hope had fled; he said that he saw now no hope for his dead; he said that he saw now no hope for his people. He may well fear that in Andrew Johnson he will find the counsels of Rehoboam's advisers adopted. "Thus shalt thou say unto them, 'My little finger shall be thicker than my father's loins. And now whereas my father did lade you with a heavy yoke, I will add to your yoke; my father has chastised you with whips, but I will chastise you with scorpions.'"

The Bloomingdale Baptist Church.

A sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Wescott at the Baptist Church in Forty-second-st., near Seventh-ave., yesterday morning, in accordance with the recommendation of Gov. Fenton.

The 107th hymn in the Plymouth Collection was sung in the commencement of the services, after a choral anthem; and the first chapter of 2d Samuel—which contains the lament of David over Saul and Jonathan—was the lesson for the day. After the singing of the 139th hymn, the pastor announced for his text 2d Samuel, i., 25: "How are the mighty fallen in the midst of the battle!"

The theme was, The Death of the President and the Lesson which it Teaches.

Dr. WESCOTT commenced by mentioning the manner of the death by the hand of a man cowardly and reckless of moral sensibilities, and then recounted some of the causes which produced the mourning universal in the land. These are: The spirit of the Rebellion. The plot must have been wide spread, and dates as far back as November last. Again, we needed the departed President; we had learned to trust him, and rely upon him to bring us safely forth from the jaws of death which have been threatening us so long. His great note were done at the right time, and the people have manifested their satisfaction with them in the signs of mourning. (Dr. Wescott stated here that a friend of his had been at the trains to count the buildings up Broadway, and found, between Thirteenth and Wall-st., and there are but four.) The lessons to be learned are not a few. The perfectness of our Constitution is as is evident from the fact that, though the man who was at the head of the Government was stricken down suddenly, the acts of Government have had no hindrance. And the American character of sincere love to their rulers has found beautiful exhibition in this sad epoch of our history, while, amid the diabolical spirit of the Rebellion has shown its fearful nature in the same mirror. Finally, we behold the vastness of our resources in the fact that, although we began this gigantic war with almost nothing, the present sees us powerful and fully prepared for any and every emergency.

Portuguese Synagogue, Nineteenth Street.

The Congregation Sherith Israel had a solemn funeral service last evening, in memory of the late President. The building was decorated in colors emblemic of mourning and sorrow. The national flag, dimmed with crape, floated over the entrance to the temple, while inside, arch, pulpit and reading-desk wore the same sad adornments. The service was exceedingly impressive, consisting of Psalms 20, 19 and 121 by the minister, and 134, 139 and 8 by the choir. A mortuary service was performed on Wednesday, when a large number attended. The Rev. J. J. Lyons, officiating minister, before the close of the ceremonies pronounced on the sad event which brought the celebration. He said history will record the fact, and the world will adorn it as honorable to the American people, that in their Chief Magistrate, during a conflict of unexampled criminal was violently and unmercifully departed of life, that with one accord, without distinction of party, they united in the most unprecedented manner to testify their grief, and to bear witness to the great virtues of the deceased patriot. In private life our late President was just, faithful and affectionate; in public, honest and irreproachable. The highest testimony to his sterling worth is to be found in the public and private demonstrations of respect for his character, and of sympathy for his bereaved family—demonstrations the more honorable and creditable because they are spontaneous and voluntary, and not dictated by party spirit. "Now the city sits solitary, she hath become like a widow; she weepeth in the night, and her tears are visible on her cheeks."

In Brooklyn.

Yesterday being appointed by Gov. Fenton as a day of fasting and prayer, it was observed, generally, according to all outward appearance, as the day previous, when the funeral ceremonies of the late President Lincoln took place. The public offices and all places of business were closed. The streets were deserted, and, together with the emblems of mourning everywhere displayed, the city looked as if it was in deed in its respect for the departed dead. Services were held in a number of the churches.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS.

An immense congregation was assembled at this church to listen to a sermon from the Rev. H. S. Storrs, D. D., who has only returned from Charleston. The edifice was heavily draped in mourning from the vestibule to the pulpit. After the usual introductory exercises, the reverend Doctor selected for his text the chapter of Joshua and the 1st verse—"Moses my servant is dead; now, therefore, arise, go over this Jordan, thou and all this people, unto the land which I do give to them, even to the children of Israel." Feeling the sentiments more naturally, justly, or deeply moved him for the death of sentiment men whose character and character have been demonstrated through the course of a long, arduous and successful experience, and in whom the whole people have come to confide for their wisdom and their resolute firmness. But one has been taken from us for whom we felt not only respect but personal attachment, and we are gathered together today, as brethren, in the midst of these dropping of sadness, in the midst of a land echoing an everable with wailings for the loss of one whom we had learned to love and esteem; but let justice take its course, and let nothing prevent the penalty so justly deserving to the people of the crime. For justice sake we are in the place of mercy, in the terrors sent of the nation. [Applause.] He referred to the feeling of the passengers on board the vessel coming from Fort Sumter, after the raising of the rebellion flag, when they heard of the assassination of the President. It was impossible to describe the countenance of those around them, a voice was heard from a single place in which had a little, exclaiming that "The President is assassinated!" After an allusion to the manner in which the news of the death had been left after the news of March, and how it had called them to the great powers of the land, he remarked that we were in a place in the same condition as they were, and that we were not to go up with our shouting and battle for liberty, but for ourselves alone, but for those who had been so long in bondage, and for the whole earth.

Action of the Post-Office Attaches.

An impromptu meeting of the clerks and other attaches of the Post-Office Department in this city was held yesterday afternoon in the Post-Office, for the purpose of expressing in a suitable manner their sorrow for the loss of the late President. Nearly 300 persons were present, all of whom appreciated with the occasion. On motion of Mr. Knapp, the meeting was called to order by appointing Mr. J. H. Hallett, President, and Mr. Walter Scott, Secretary.

Mr. Hallett, on taking the chair, made a few appropriate remarks upon the sad calamity which has befallen the nation.

Mr. Collier, on behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, then reported that the Common Council would most probably give its consent to have the Post-Office entrance view the remains of Abraham Lincoln as they lie in state in this city, and that they have been assured a position in the lower possession, and that proper mourning badges would be provided for the clerks.

Resolutions were then read by Mr. J. P. Rogers, giving the feeling of the meeting in regard to the late startling events which have taken place, after which speeches in memoriam were made by the Hon. James Brady, the Hon. Thomas A. Gaw of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Rebosan. The meeting was closed by singing the Doxology. The resolutions referred to above are as follows:

Whereas, In the mysterious providence of Almighty God, he has seen fit to permit our noble President, Abraham Lincoln, to be cut down in the 56th year of his age, at the hand of the Rebellion, by the ominous and cowardly hand of the assassin; and

Whereas, We, being in all respects connected with one of the Departments of the Government, as Americans, sincerely and fervently of our late President and good President, desire to place upon record some expression of our feelings in connection with the sad dispensation; therefore

Resolved, That in the death of Abraham Lincoln we, as American citizens, while bowed with submission to the decree of that all-wise God who doth all things well, have met with a loss for which no parallel can be found in the history of a nation; that, whether we consider him as the honest man, the wise statesman, the just and economical ruler, the noble champion of freedom and laws of oppression, or the great humanitarian, he appeared and exemplified each and every quality fitted with eminent feelings of admiration and esteem for his character.

Resolved, That in the death of this great man, so entirely devoted to the principles of free government, and holding, as he did, a position enabling him to wield its powers and influence, equally to man, the oppressed everywhere have lost a friend, whose work and its results are a guarantee of the future only can enable them to understand and appreciate.

Resolved, That in the death of our President we deplore the loss of a patriot, a man who, we recognize the great instrument of the united Rebellion that has desolated our land for 4 long and dreary four years, and the instrument "of the root and cause of that Rebellion"—Slavery.

Resolved, That in thus deploring the death of our late lamented President, we, both as a nation and as individuals, would remember that our great loss is his immutable gain; that he has gone to his glorious reward, and is now, doubtless, mingling with all the great and pure souls who have gone before him, in that land where sorrow never comes.

Resolved, That we hereby tender our sincere and heartfelt condolence to the afflicted family of the illustrious dead, and commend them to Him who has ever proved Himself the friend and helper of the widow and the fatherless. May His Spirit convey to them under their sore bereavement that comfort which that cannot be found elsewhere.

Resolved, That we are truly and devoutly thankful to our Heavenly Father that, though badly wounded by the dagger of the would-be assassin, our beloved Secretary of State, Wm. H. Seward, still survives, and that the present indications are favorable for his speedy recovery. Long may he be spared to this nation, to afford them in the future as in the past the benefits and blessings of his wise and prudent statesmanship.

Resolved, That in Andrew Johnson, the successor of our late President, we expect to find those qualities that made Abraham Lincoln so illustrious and so great a blessing to the Nation. That on him will fall, we trust, a double portion of the spirit of his predecessor, and that he may have that help from on High, which alone can enable him to grapple with and consummate the plans necessary to the future welfare and development of our country.

Resolved, That we will do all in our power to strengthen his hands for the performance of this great work, and do hereby tender him our firm, hearty, and undivided support in the accomplishment of the results toward which all our labor and toils are tending—viz., the preservation and perpetuity of our glorious Union, and the abolition of Slavery throughout the length and breadth of our beloved land forever.

Union League Association.

The following resolutions, introduced by Mr. Sinclair Tousey, were unanimously adopted by the County Council U. L. A. of the City and County of New-York, on the evening of April 18, 1865:

Whereas, Viewing as we do the recent appalling events by which the head of the Nation has been struck down, and the life of our secretary of State imperilled, as the legitimate culmination of that barbarism which for a generation has illustrated the infernal malignity of Slavery, in the martyrdom of a Lovejoy, and a Cilley, in the attempted murder of a Sumner, in the cruelties inflicted on Union prisoners, in the butcheries of black soldiers, and in the greater, broader, and more dreadful crime of attempted National destruction, therefore be it

Resolved, That so long as life remains we will, as a body of loyal men and as individuals, do all in our power to remove, root out, extirpate, and forever banish from human society, every vestige of this GREATEST OF ALL BARBARISMS, and that we will not in any way or manner excuse, extenuate, modify or palliate any of its characteristics but that we will do all that becomes men to make it ABHORRED AND HATED as a thing accursed of God and utterly condemned by man.

Resolved, That notwithstanding the striking down of the HEAD of the nation in the full meridian of his great usefulness, the HEART of the nation still lives in the breasts of twenty millions of free people, to perpetuate and perfect the great idea of universal Liberty, which he so fully and gloriously inaugurated.

Resolved, That we mingle our tears with the grief-stricken masses of our countrymen in this hour of our nation's sorrow, and especially do we ask the sacred privilege of mourning with the bereaved family, to whom we tender our heartfelt condolence.

Resolved, That we fervently trust that it may please the Almighty Ruler to preserve the life of the Secretary of State, to whom and to whose family we offer the sympathies of sincere men.

Resolved, That our faith in the form of Government under which it has pleased God to cast our lot, is more firmly than ever, and we believe that in Andrew Johnson we shall have a fit successor to Abraham Lincoln.

Resolved, That we pledge to the Administration of the new President the same support and reliance which we gave to and had in that of his immediate predecessor.

Resolved, That this County Council recommend to the subordinate Councils within its jurisdiction the propriety of draping their rooms in an appropriate manner, and that each member thereof wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Meeting at Hackensack.

At a meeting of the citizens of Hackensack, N. J., April 17, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty Dispenser of events to take from us in the midst of his merciless our beloved and much honored Chief Magistrate, Abraham Lincoln;

Resolved, That while we now submissively bow to His will, we implore Him to have our country in His holy keeping, to protect it from the wrath of foes without and foes within.

Resolved, That we do render unto our late lamented President our tribute for having spared the earth to have possessed his great talents in maintaining the integrity of our Government and crushing the most wicked Rebellion that ever disgraced the annals of history.

Resolved, That we record our deep sorrow at the decease of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, who had, by his honesty of purpose, his clearness in judgment, his sympathy for the right, his kindness of heart and his strong determination to the cause of the country, gained for himself in the affections of the American people a place second only to Washington.

Resolved, That we contemplate with horror the enormity of the crime by which the nation has lost the life and services of their Chief Magistrate, a crime which deserves the execration of the whole civilized world, as well as the disapprobation and contempt of the traitors and their sympathizers.

Resolved, That we view this enormity as of wicked fruits of the unchecked adopting of the freedom spirit which incited the Rebellion at the beginning, and which has ended in Rebellion. That the Slavery so long and so steadily the principle here perpetuated, and which has ended in Rebellion, and deserves the extreme penalties of the law therefore.

Resolved, That it is in the providence of God, through their sins, that perpetuation shall be brought upon their heads, we shall forever say amen thereto.

Resolved, That we extend to Andrew Johnson the same loyal support and reliance to the same extended and we pray the Almighty so to enlighten his mind and strengthen his hands that all the sacrifices made to the being peace and prosperity of our country.

Resolved, That in the spirit of faith and affection our condolence and kindred sympathies are due, and that while we mourn we rejoice that they have a kind husband and affectionate father.

Resolved, That the citizens of Hackensack close their places of business during the day of the funeral, and wear the usual badge of mourning for the period of thirty days.

Charles H. Harrison, Wm. Williams, Jacob C. Cornelison, Jasper Demarest, L. H. Page, Wm. O. Pennington and W. S. Banta, Committee.

Hudson City.

This town is shrouded with mourning; the bells tolled all day long, and every place indicating the darkness that rests upon our spirits. Business was entirely suspended, while the streets presented almost deserted, the population thronging the churches that were thrown open. At the Simpson M. E. Church the Rev. M. Ellison pastor, the services were of the most impressive and solemn character. The spacious building, the largest place of worship in the city, was tastefully draped, and was early filled to overflowing by a devout and sorrowing congregation. The Mayor and Common Council being invited to be present attended in a body. The twang that pervaded the large congregation was intensely solemn—the horrible event which had called them together, the badges of mourning, the strange visitor, the attendance at the service of men who for years had never been within the inclosure of a church, the morning hymns and wailing music, the prayer and fervent prayer drawn there for our common purpose to show their respect for our fallen chief, and to supplicate the assistance of God to enable us to bear the inscrutable dispensations of his will, was a spectacle never to be forgotten.

CITY ITEMS.

MILITARY NOTICE.—The officers and soldiers who have served during the present war have their attention particularly directed to the announcement of a meeting tonight, at No. 80 East Thirteenth-st.

NINTH WARD.—The people of the IXth Ward, men and women, will meet this evening at Bleecker Building. Brief addresses, suitable to the great theme of the hour, may be expected from distinguished speakers.

SIXTEENTH WARD.—We publish a call for a meeting of the citizens of the Sixteenth Ward, for Friday evening, at 8 p. m., at No. 345 Eighth-ave., in memory of President Lincoln. There will be an address on his life and character by Hanson Lawrence, Esq., with other speakers. Seats will be reserved for ladies.

PERSONATING A NEW-YORK DETECTIVE—ARREST OF A SWINDLER AND SUPPOSED FORGER.—A young man, about 21 years of age, giving the name of J. K. Adams, and representing himself to be a New-York detective officer, was taken before Recorder Martindale of Jersey City yesterday, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. The accused called at the residence of Jas. M. J. Knapp, No. 249 York-st., on Wednesday afternoon, where he represented that he was a detective officer and had learned that a gang of burglars had concocted a plan for robbing her house that night. He then called for writing material and penned the following:

JERSEY CITY, April 19, 1865.

By virtue of authority in me vested, I do hereby authorize Mrs. M. J. Knapp, or persons authorized by her, to shoot (in self-defense) any person who may attempt to enter her house this night.

J. K. ADAMS.

To Wm. H. POWELL, Acting Chief of Police.

Adams then demanded $1 50 for his trouble, which Mrs. K. refused, when he left, and she subsequently reported the matter at the Police station. Accused also called at the residence of Mr. Henry Stoddard, Treasurer of the N. J. Railroad Co., corner of Grand and Warren-sts., and made a statement of similar purport, but left without demanding remuneration, probably in consequence of the presence of Mr. S. Adams called at the house of Wm. Hunsted in Bergen and made similar representations to the above, for which he demanded $1, promised suspended his true character, but paid the $3, for which he took a receipt, as well as a permit to shoot the burglars, and then followed Adams to Jersey City and saw him cross the street near the ferry. After being taken to the station-house, two checks, supposed to have been forged, were found on his person. One was drawn on the Bank of Commonwealth for $125, payable to Magdalene C. Gray, and purporting to have been signed by H. G. Gardiner. The other one was on the First National Bank of Jersey City, in favor of Mr. H. F. Gray, and purporting to have been signed by George H. Hayden. The prisoner was committed to the City Prison for further examination.

NEXT TO BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.—While Frances Clifford of No. 40 West Forty-fourth-st., was passing along West Twenty-fifth-st. on Wednesday afternoon, Philip Trainor came from her breast a mourning badge, exclaiming: "To hell with Lincoln." He was arrested by Officer Discourt of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and yesterday Justice Dodge sent him to the Work-House on Blackwell's Island.

A PICKPOCKET CAUGHT.—Yesterday, while Mrs. Sarah C. Bross of No. 179 Sixth-ave. was standing at the corner of Grand-st. and Broadway, she felt some one's hand in her pocket, and turning, found a young pickpocket named William Gaden with her watch in his hand. She immediately seized and held him until her husband came up, when he handed him over to Officer McPherson of the Broadway Squad. He was subsequently committed by Justice Dodge.

COMMITTED.—Justice Dodge yesterday committed Bernard Fitzgerald, John Cheeran, Patrick Welsh, James Cunningham, and Jas. McManus, for attempting to rob Samuel T. Clarkson, No. 154 Norfolk-st., on Wednesday night.

UNUSUAL LODGERS.—On Wednesday night, Rebel officers lately paroled, having served in Lee's army, who are in this city, en route to New-Orleans, applied for rooms at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, but being refused admission by the proprietor, were forced to seek lodgings in the Twenty-ninth Precinct station-house.

STABBED IN THE FACE.—Early this morning William Martin, while engaged in a row in the saloon of Bernard Lacasey, corner of Oliver and Water-sts., was stabbed in the face by an unknown man, receiving a severe wound. He was taken to his residence, No. 105 East Broadway.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.
DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Have for sale, ready for delivery,
UNITED STATES 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Convertible, at maturity, into 5-20 GOLD-BEARING BONDS.
Also,
UNITED STATES 10-40 BONDS,
UNITED STATES 5-20 BONDS,
UNITED STATES 1-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
We also collect Government Vouchers and Drafts, and attend to other business with the Government.
P. C. CALHOUN, President.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., N. Y.,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE U. S. 7 3.10 LOAN.
Commission allowed Bankers, Brokers, Insurance Companies, and all parties purchasing for resale.
All denominations on hand, ready for immediate delivery.
ALL KINDS OF U. S. SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
Successors to
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[Advertisement.]
CONSUMPTION—CONSUMPTION.
We say to persons having Consumption, in whatever stage of the disease, use Dr. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL, which is readily taken up by the blood and carried to the lungs, and the healing principles of the Tar act upon the inflamed sores of the lungs and stop their decay at once, and the patient's life is saved. THE PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL has great power to dissolve the thick mucus that stops up the wind passages of the lungs and expels it from the system. THE PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL purifies the blood and cleanses it of all scrofulous matter, that is constantly breeding sores, internal and external. Salt Rheum, Blotches on the Face, and all Skin Diseases, are especially cured by Dr. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL. Office, No 19 North Second-st., Philadelphia.
Sold at HERMOTA'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, N. Y.

The workman at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy-Yard have given the amount of one-half day's wages ($3,000) to a fellow-workman, who was severely injured on Monday last while firing a salute in honor of the Union victories. The officers and men of the United States ship Vandalia also made up a purse of $300 for the same object.

Charles L. Flint has resigned his position as Secretary of the New-England Agricultural Society. The duties of the office are very arduous and are unremunerated by a salary.

Groceries and Provisions.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW'S, Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., corner Murray, and there you will find TEAS, COFFEES, FISH, FLOUR, and everything else, cheaper than any store in New-York. One Price House.

Ocean Steamers

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New-York, April 19, 1865.
FOR CALIFORNIA via ISTHMUS of PANAMA—Carrying the United States Mail.
NEW ARRANGEMENTS COMMENCING MAY 1, 1865.
Steamers will sail semi-monthly.
Regular sailing days, 1st and 16th of every month, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 42, North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.
Departures:
April 22, OCEAN QUEEN, Sloan.
(Connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)
May 1, ORIZABA, Jones.
(Connecting at Panama with Golden City.)
May 16, COSTA RICA, Tinklepaugh.
(Connecting at Panama with Constitution.)
For further information, if desired, passage apply to
R. H. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling Green.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—S. S. COLDEN RULE, for CALIFORNIA.—The interruption to business attendant upon the NATIONAL CALAMITY will prevent the proper