North American and United States Gazette.

VOLUME XCVII. PHILADELPHIA. FRIDAY MORNING. APRIL 21. 1865. NUMBER 26,480.

MORTON McMICHAEL, Publisher.
No. 132 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
NEXT DOOR BELOW THE GIRARD BANK.

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DAILY, ... $10 00
TRI-WEEKLY, ... 5 00
WEEKLY, ... 2 00

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Money, Stocks, Exchanges.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday evening, April 20.

The Stock market was very dull to-day. The good securities were steady, and the United States Government loans strong, and for City 6s (the new issue) an advance of 1@1½ was realized, but the fancies generally were weak and neglected, and for the Oil shares prices were irregular and lower, with more disposition to realize, Dalzell, Densmore and McClintock all showing a decline on previous sales, with moderate transactions.

Reading Railroad shares sold lightly at 51½@51; Pennsylvania Railroad, 59¾; Mine Hill, 57; Catawissa preferred, 21; and Susquehanna Canal, 9.

City Bank stocks were quiet, and Passenger Railroad shares steady. Among the sales of the latter we notice Arch Street Railroad at 14, and Second and Third at 67¾.

The United States 5-20 bonds brought 106¾@107; the 10-40s, 93; 6s of '81, 108⅝; City 6s, new, 92@92¼; the old issue, 90; Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '83s, 90; and Union Canal bonds, 20.

The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan received by Jay Cooke to-day amount to $3,962,300, including one of $170,500 from New York, one of $304,500 from Pittsburg, one of $210,000 from Chicago, one of $200,000 from Washington, and one of $100,000 from Memphis, Tennessee. There were 2,144 individual subscriptions of $50@100 each.

Gold opened very dull to-day and nearly nominal at 146¼. There was no meeting of the Board at New York, and nothing done here after 11 o'clock.

Money continues very abundant, but without any change in quotations.

The Dry Goods trade has been very active this week notwithstanding the exciting and mournful news of the assassination of President Lincoln, and for most of the leading articles of cotton goods the stocks are very much reduced, and prices tending upward. For some styles, bleached cottons and prints especially, an advance of 10@15 per cent. has been realized—the demand being far in advance of the supply and the market generally very strong. For woolens the inquiry is also better, and the prices of all seasonable styles rule in favor of the sellers, with moderate but well assorted stocks on sale.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
REPORTED BY JAY COOKE & CO., BANKERS,
114 South Third street.

BEFORE BOARD.	
100 Petroleum Cen 2¼	20 Arch St R 14
FIRST BOARD.	
4000 U S 5-20 bonds cash coup 106¾	100 Petroleum Cen 2¼
1000 do coup 106⅝	250 Briggs Oil 1⅜
5000 do lots coup 107	200 Curtin lots 11
16800 City 6s new lots 92	400 Corn Planter lts 3½
1400 do lots 92½	150 Mingo lots 3½
1000 Union Canal bds 20	100 Densmore O b5 4½
1000 Cam & A 6s '83 90	100 Sugar Creek 8½
107 Penna R lots 59¾	100 Seneca 3
75 Minehill R lots 57	200 Sugar Dale 3⅛
100 Reading R b5 51¼	200 Dalzell Oil b5 5½
300 do s10 lots 51¼	300 St Nicholas O lts 3½
100 do b5 51⅜	100 Big Tank 1⅜
	200 Jersey Well cash 2½
BETWEEN BOARDS.	
1000 Spring Garden 6s 89	200 St Nicholas O b5 3½
100 Mingo 3	100 do 3
100 do 3	200 do b20 3½
100 Howe's Eddy 2ds 1½	300 McElheny O b5 4
200 do 1 56	100 Dunkard O 1
3000 U S 6s, '81 108⅝	20 Morris Cnl 2dys 85
100 Caldwell O b30 4½	12 Arch St R 14
50 Egbert Oil 3	100 Maple Shade 17
100 do 2⅞	5 Norristown R 56½
800 Big Tank lots 2⅝	300 El Dorado b30 1
100 do 2 81	5 U S 5-20 bds cash 106⅞
100 do 2¾	100 Densmore b5 4¼
400 do 2⅝	100 do 4½
100 do 2¾	200 Dalzell b15 5¾
100 Reading R 51⅜	
SECOND BOARD.	
100 U S 10-40 bds coup 93⅝	400 Susq Cnl s5 lots 9
800 City 6s new lots 92	3 2d & 3d st R 67¼
100 do 92½	200 Mingo Oil 3
5900 do old lots 90	100 Olmstead 2
500 2d & 3d 1st m bds 100	200 Jersey Well lots 2⅝
200 Catawissa pfd lts 21	100 Caldwell 4
s60wn 21	200 do 4½
100 Reading R s15 51	200 do b30 4½
AFTER BOARDS.	
200 Eureka 1 5 16	100 Jersey Well 2⅝
200 McClintock O 3½	100 Atlas 1 3-16
300 do 3½	200 Curtin O 11
100 do 3½	200 Feeder Dam ¾
PUBLIC STOCK BOARD. MORNING CALL.	
500 U S 5-20s 106⅝	100 Oil City Petro 2⅝
200 Densmore b5 5⅝	800 St Nicholas b30 3⅝
100 do 4¾	100 do b30 3 81
100 do b30 4½	100 do b30 3⅝
200 Dunkard 1	100 do 3½
100 Mingo 3⅛	200 do b20 3⅝
300 do 3 1-16	100 Walnut Isld 1½
100 Big Tank 2 69	100 do 1¼
100 do 2⅞	150 Alleg Riv b20 1
100 do 2 81	100 City 6s new 91
300 do cash 2⅞	200 Crescent City 1
700 Royal 1 56	200 do b10 1 1-16
200 do s30 1⅞	
AFTERNOON CALL.	
100 Densmore b30 4½	200 Jersey Well 2 94
100 do b30 4½	300 do 2⅞
100 do 4 1 16	200 do s10 2 81
100 McClintock b30 3⅝	100 do s5 2⅝
100 do b30 3⅝	100 McRae & Cherry Run 1½
200 do 3⅝	
200 Atlas 1½	100 do s5 1⅝
200 Big Tank s5 2⅞	100 Mingo 3
100 do b5 2¾	100 do b30 3 3-16
200 do 2⅜	200 Royal 1⅝
100 Walnut Isld 1½	200 do b30 1 56
100 Hibberd 1⅜	
OUTSIDE BOARD.	
250 Krotzer b30 1	250 Dalzell s10 5¼
250 do 1	200 do b30 5⅛
100 Densmore 3¾	

Trade and Commerce.

THE MARKET.—THURSDAY EVENING, April 20.—There is no demand for Quercitron BARK, and 1st No. 1 is dull and nearly nominal at $29 ⅌ ton.

The COTTON market is firmer and more active, and sales of 200 bales are reported at 37c for Middlings, which establishes an advance.

There is little or no inquiry for Flour, and the market is unsettled and dull at previous quoted rates, with a few small sales only to note at $7 50@8 for superfine; $8 25@8 75 for extras, and $9@10 ⅌ bbl for extra family, the latter for high grade. The receipts and stocks continue light, and holders generally are anxious to sell. RYE FLOUR and CORN MEAL are not inquired for, and dull at previous prices. The receipts to-day are 900 bbls flour, 4200 bushels wheat, 10,500 do corn, and 3600 do oats.

In WHEAT there is very little doing; there is more offering and prices favor the buyers, with sales of some 3000 bushels only to note at 200@210c for fair to prime reds, the latter for Delaware, and 220@230c for whites. RYE is steady at 125c. CORN is active and firm, and about 10,000 bushels yellow sold at 125c, afloat, and 122c in store, mostly at the former figure. OATS are steady with further sales of 5000 bushels Pennsylvania at 82c. Of BARLEY a sale is reported at 100c. MALT remains quiet.

In GROCERIES we hear of nothing doing to alter quotations.

The PROVISION market is unchanged; a sale of 50 hhds Bacon Hams, prime sugar cured, was made at 19½c; some Pickled do. at 17@18c, and Shoulders, in salt, at 15½c ⅌ lb. Tierce LARD is quoted, at 19@19½c ⅌ lb. BUTTER and CHEESE are dull.

There is a good demand for CLOVERSEED and very little prime offering; small sales are making at $18@18½ ⅌ bushel. TIMOTHY is firm at $4 50. FLAXSEED is selling at $2 50@2 55 ⅌ bushel.

There is very little demand for WHISKY, and bbls are offered at 217c. without sales to any extent.

DRY GOODS AUCTION SALE, April 20.—Messrs. John B. Myers & Co. sold to-day about 600 packages and lots foreign and domestic Dry Goods, on 4 months' credit. The company was large and the bidding spirited, with a manifest improvement in prices; and the whole catalogue, with very few exceptions, was disposed of. The Cotton goods realized full rates, and several styles were duplicated. The Linen goods brought an advance on last week's rates, and a line of Gros de Rhines was taken at fully former figures, and duplicated.

PETROLEUM.—The Pittsburg Gazette, of April 18, says:—The petroleum trade, in sympathy with everything else, has scarcely recovered from the shock produced by the national calamity. The receipts of crude have been comparatively heavy during the past three days, and with but little disposition manifested to buy, the market may be termed weak, although there is no change to make in quotations—21@22c, bbls returned, and 26@27c. bbls included. Sale of 700 bbls, in bulk, at 21c; 200 and 160 bbls, bbls returned, at 21c, and 1500 do, in bulk—a day or two since, but not before reported—at 21c. An advance of 50c to $1 ⅌ bbl is reported to have been established at the wells, and with this fact in view some holders are asking 22@22½c for bulk oil. Refined is quiet and very dull, the only sale reported being 100 bbls free at 65c. Nothing doing in Naphtha or Residuum, and in the absence of sales we omit quotations. The receipts of crude by the Allegheny river, since and including Saturday, were 6098 bbls.

Arrival and Sailing of the Ocean Steamers.

SHIPS	FROM	FOR	DATE
TO ARRIVE.			
Belgian	Liverpool	Portland	April 6
Bremen	Southampton	New York	April 12
C of Washington	Liverpool	New York	April 12
Peruvian	Liverpool	Portland	April 13
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	April 15
Bavaria	Southampton	New York	April 19
TO DEPART.			
Corsica	New York	Nassau & Hav.	April 22
Montezuma	New York	Kingston, Ja.	April 22
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	April 22
Edinburg	New York	Liverpool	April 22
New York	New York	Bremen	April 22
Morning Star	New York	New Orleans	April 22
Star of the Union	New York	New Orleans	April 22
Ocean Queen	New York	Aspinwall	April 22
Moravian	Portland	Liverpool	April 22
Lafayette	New York	Havre	April 26
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	April 26

LETTER BAGS,
AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA.
Barque Linda, Hewitt ... Sagua la Grande, soon
Brig Anna, (Br) Morrow ... St. Thomas, soon
Schr Fannie, Vance ... Havana, soon

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
EDWARD C. BIDDLE, SAMUEL E. STOKES, GEO. N. TATHAM, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

FERTILIZERS.

COMPOUND PHOSPHATE—For sale by TWELLS & CO., 10 and 12 south wharves.

COMPOUND ANIMAL PHOSPHATE—For sale by the agents, TWELLS & CO., 10 and 12 south wharves.

COMPOUND ANIMAL PHOSPHATE—A fresh supply from factory, for sale at old prices, by TWELLS & CO., 10 and 12 south wharves.

PATTON'S PURE GROUND RAW BONE—We are prepared to furnish this superior fertilizer, in lots to suit purchasers. JAS. L. BEWLEY & CO., mh10 tf 326 south Delaware avenue.

FERTILIZER—Allen & Needles' celebrated article for sale at 42 south Delaware avenue and 41 south Water street.

FOR SALE—Windsor Plaster—Three hundred and forty tons blue Windsor Plaster, per schr Fannie A. Bazley. For terms, apply to J. E. BAZLEY & CO., 122 south wharves.

RHODES' SUPER PHOSPHATE, THE STANDARD MANURE—Manufactured and guaranteed by Potts & Klett, Camden, N. J., who now manufacture solely for H. M. Rhoads & Co., Baltimore—recommended by Dr. Pugh, President of the Pennsylvania Farm School. YARNALL & TRIMBLE, General Agents for Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, 418 south Delaware avenue.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

SUN RISES. 5 19 | SUN SETS. 6 41 | HIGH WATER. 10 35

THURSDAY.] ARRIVED. [APRIL 20.

Barque Elwood Cooper, Fletner, 3 days from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to T. Wattson & Sons.
Brig Tornado, Dodge, 3 days from New York, in ballast to J E Bazley & Co.
Schr Geo W Krebbs, Carlisle, 5 days from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to captain.
Schr Bartstein, Horn, 4 days from Wilmington, NC. in ballast to captain.
Schr Maracaibo, Henly, 7 days from Portland, with mdze to E A Souder & Co.
Schr Sallie B, Bateman, 4 days from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to captain.
Schr R. Caldwell, McCormick, 5 days from Beaufort, in ballast to captain.
Schr Trade Wind, Smith, 5 days from Newbern, in ballast to captain.
Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del. with grain to J L Bewley & Co.
Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del. with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Vandalia, Morris, 1 day from Leipsic, Del. with grain to Jas L. Bewley & Co.
St'r Fannie, Fenton, 24 hours from New York, with mdze to W M Baird & Co.
Steamer Frank, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York with mdze to Wm M Baird & Co.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Rickards, 24 hours from New York, with mdze to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

Barque John Boulton, from Porto Cabello; brig John Chrystal, from Sagua, and a brig unknown.

CLEARED.

Barque Jose Nicholas, Nicholas, Cape Haytien, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig L M Merritt, Berry, Trinidad, J E Bazley & Co.
Brig Itasca, Rose, Port Royal, do.
Brig Circassian, Bryant, N Orleans, U. S. Qr. Master.
Schr Saco, Westcott, City Point, do.
Schr Clara Merrick, Montgomery, do do.
Schr Wm Loper, Outen, do do.
Schr Elizabeth, Johnson, Point Lookout, do.
Schr P A Sanders, Townsend, Port Royal, do.
Schr Jacob Kienzle, Lake, Fort Monroe, do.
Schr S B Wheeler, McGlaughlin, do do.
Schr H Perkins, Mayo, Neponset, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr J Burley, Shaw, Boston, L Audenreid & Co.
Schr E F Crowell, Stevens, Boston, W Hunter, Jr. & co.
Schr W E Stevenson, Mears, Fall River, captain.
Schr Evergreen, Bolloste, Bristol, R. I., Mammoth Vein Coal Co.
Schr Ephraim & Anna, Harris, Port Royal, J G & G S Reppelier.
Schr Westover, Eldridge, Boston, Sinnickson & Glover.
Schr Christina, Richards, Boston, Carman, Merchant & Shaw.
Schr Wm Arthur, Carlisle, Bangor, Me. do.
St'r Bristol, Charles, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

READING, April 18, 1865.

The following boats from the Union Canal passed into the Schuylkill Canal to-day, bound to Philadelphia, laden and consigned as follows:

Jacob Cook, lime to A. W Hain; American Eagle, grain to captain; Viola, light to captain; Two Sisters, do do; Emma Louisa, do do.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Huron, McCay, sailed from Londonderry, 5th inst. for Philadelphia.
Ship Tony, Cartner, sailed from Hamburg, 5th inst. for San Francisco.
Ship Westward Ho, Williams, sailed from Rangoon, 24th Feb for New York.
Ship Oliver Cromwell, for New York, was loading at Manila, 6th Feb.
Ship Caroline Nesmith, Cotton, for Philadelphia, sailed from New York, 19th inst.
Ship Trumbull, McCallum, at Akyab, is reported by telegraph from Calcutta April 3, to have been burnt [The T. was built at Mystic, Ct. in 1850, was 856 tons register, and was owned by R. Post, of New York.]
Ship St. James, bound south, was seen 4th ult. lat 3 N. long 25 20 W.
Ship Guiding Star, Small, from Callao, at Queenstown, 6th inst.
Ship Mogul, Hinson, from Liverpool 8th Sept. at Galle—no date.
Ship Helen R. Cooper, Latham, from Sunderland, at Rio Janeiro 1st ult.
Ship Kate Holmes, Pennell, sailed from Rio Janeiro 27th Feb for northern ports.
Ship Amity, Stinson, sailed from Rio Janeiro 8th ult for Rangoon.
Ship Loreby, (Han.) Schenck, from New York, sailed from Montevideo, previous to 28th Feb. for Antwerp.
Steamship Pennsylvania (Br.) Grogan, from Liverpool 4th, via Queenstown 5th, with 436 passengers, at New York, 19th inst. Passed 17th, 8 A.M. steamship Etna, for Liverpool; same day, 2 P M. steamship Teutonia, (Hamb.) for Southampton and Hamburg.
Steamship Damascus, Watts, from Portland 8th inst. for Londonderry and Liverpool, was passed 13th, lat 43 40, long 47 30.
Steamship Eagle, Lawrence, from Havana 15th, at New York, 19th inst.
Steamship City of Limerick, Jones, sailed from Liverpool, 7th inst. for New York.
Steamship Persia, (Br) Lott, from Liverpool 8th, via Queenstown 9th, at New York 19th inst.
Steamship Africa, Anderson, from Boston via Halifax 31st ult. for Liverpool, was passed 9th inst. 6.45 P. M. 12 miles west of Old Head of Kinsale.
Steamship City of London, Petrie, from New York 1st inst. for Liverpool, (so supposed) was passed 10th 11½ A.M. by the Persia, at New York.
Steamship George Cromwell, Vaill, at New Orleans, 9th inst. from New York.
Steamship Cahawba, from New York via Florida ports, at New Orleans, 11th inst.
Steamship United Kingdom, Campbell, from N York 1st inst. for Glasgow, was passed 12th, 8½ A.M. lat 50, long 27 50
Barque Argean, Lindsay, sailed from New York 19th inst. for Philadelphia.
Barque Pyrmont, Hagen, at Falmouth, 5th instant, from Montevideo and sailed 7th for Havre.
Barque A. E. Sherwood, Smith, sailed from Cadiz 24th ult. for Buenos Ayres.
Barque Measo, Wortinger, at Cardenas, 11th instant, from Matanzas.
Barque Sea Eagle, Howes, sailed from Matanzas, 12th inst. for Philadelphia.
Barque John Godfrey, Fuller, hence via Mobile bay at New Orleans, 12th inst.
Brig Manzoni, Carlton, sailed from Sagua 7th inst for Philadelphia.
Brig Eliza Ann, Ayres, hence at Trinidad, 6th inst.
Brig Alice, Dickinson, for New York, sailed from Buenos Ayres, 25th Feb.
Brig Angela, (Han.) for New York, cleared at Santos 11th Feb.
Brig Brilliant, (Br) Walker, from New York, at Pernambuco 20th Feb.
Brig Ellen P. Stewart, Cain, hence at Cienfuegos, 10th inst.
Brig S. G. Adams, Holland, sailed from Cienfuegos, 11th inst. for Philadelphia.
Brig Aurate, Clark, hence, remained below New Orleans 12th inst.
Brig Ida M. Comery, McLellan, sailed from Cienfuegos, 11th inst. for Philadelphia.
Brig Mary E. Smith, Smith, sailed from Cienfuegos, 11th inst. for Philadelphia.
Schr Zampa, Johnson, hence at Sagua, 12th inst.
Schr Golden Eagle, Kelley, hence at New Bedford 18th inst.

MARINE MISCELLANY.

Barque Lone Star, 376 tons, built at Warren, Me. in 1857, was sold (as she arrived from sea) at auction at East Boston on Tuesday, for $4900.

The hull of the ship Mountain Wave, from Boston for Calcutta, sold at Rio Janeiro, brought rs 6 400$000, and the provisions, &c. rs 6 947$200.

Ship Gertrude, Congdon, from Liverpool for San Francisco, which put into Rio Janeiro Aug. 30 leaky, was to have been sold by auction March 14.

Steamer Meteor went ashore in Beaufort, NC. night of 14th inst. and was pulled off by the Thos A. Scott, 16th, supposed without damage.

Ship Hampden, Pendleton, from St. John, N. B. for England, which put into St Thomas, in distress, has been condemned and sold at that port.

Barque Maria Morton, (Br.) at N York from Trieste lost head rails, split sails and stove bulwarks.

The rebel steamer Shenandoah was lying off King's Island, Melbourne, 23d Feb.

TO MARINERS.

INDIAN OCEAN—REPORTED DANGER.—The following information has been received at the Admiralty from Commander Roe, RN. Surveyor General in Western Australia, relative to a danger seen by Mr. J. P. Potter, Commander of the American ship Hudson, on his passage to King George Sound, of which the following is a copy:

Ship Hudson, bound from Sunderland to King George Sound—Oct. 5, at 3 A.M. civil time, passed a shoal extending N N W. and S S E., about one mile in length, with heavy breakers on it; also a rock about 20 yards in length and 10 feet high; the shoal bore S S W. from the ship, distant one mile. By good observations this shoal is in lat 39 52 S, long 35 13 E. of Greenwich.

By command of their Lordships,
GEO. HENRY RICHARDS, Hydrographer.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Arr. at Rangoon Feb. 22, Italia, Patton, Bristol; 24th, Enoch Benner, Benner, Montevideo via Akyab; 25th, Sabina, Woodward, Shanghae. Sld Feb. 17, Golden West, Jewett, Singapore; 18th, Chase, Hamilton, do; 24th, Caroline, Stricker, Penang.

Sailed from Akyab Feb. 20, Oracle, Wood, Singapore; 25th, Music, Klein, Macao; 27th, Princeton, Wamack, Bassein.

At Hong Kong Feb. 21, ships Kingfisher, Freeman, for San Francisco; Helios, Pratt, for do.

Arr at Rio Grande Jan. 27, Bertha, Gordon, N York; 28th, Geo E Letson Greenish, do; March 20th, Thomas Albert, Crowell, do; 24th, Kenneth, Stanley, do. Sld Jan. 26, Hilma, Sagerholm, New York

Arr at Pernambuco March 2, Sea King, Daggett, fm New York. Sld Feb. 25, Wm M Dodge, Penny, Buenos Ayres.

Sld from Rio Janeiro Feb 25, Amelia, Oldejohns, San Francisco; March 6, Bertha & Louise, Ermelin, do.

At Montevideo Feb. 28, Carrie Buck, for Falmouth, loading.

Arr at Trinidad April 6, brig Chamborazo, Warren New York; 8th, barque Almoner, Lampher, Portland;

Arr at Sagua April 6, brig Mary E Thompson, Lampher, Portland; 7th, barque Aberdeen, Cochrane, Boston. Sld 7th, barques Mary C Dyer, Simmons, and Ariadne, (Br.) Fraser, New York; schr Wapella, Hayden, N Orleans; 11th, brig Ceres, (Br.) Wilson, N York; 12th, barque Yumuri, (Br.) Johnson, do; brig Maldincot, (Br.) Baltimore.

At Cienfuegos, April 9, brig Alfaretta, Taylor, New York; 10th, barques S W Holbrook, Small, Portland; A C Small, (Br.) McDonald, Boston; Annie Sherwood, Padelford, Liverpool; 11th, brig Anna Wellington, (Br.) Johnson, Baltimore. Sld 8th, barques Union, (Br.) Sparks, New York; Manitou, (Br.) North, Baltimore; schrs Wm Lancaster, (Br.) Dunham, New York; Mary J Moore, (Br.) May, and Velma, Moore, do; 10th, brigs Fannie Lincoln, Lord, Boston; Export, (Br.) Martin, New York; 11th, Velocity, (Br.) Darrell, do.

Arr at Cardenas April 11, brig Bachelor, (Br.) Mullen, New York; 13th, schr J H Heath, Williams, Portland. Sld 11th, schr Antelope, (Br.) Jobson, New York; 13th, brigs Nigreta, Stowers, and Dispatch, (Br.) Grozier, do.

Arr at Matanzas April 12, brig Britannia, (Br.) Cables, Boston. Sld 11th, barque West Wind, (Br.) Allen, N York; brigs W Greenough, (Br.) Campbell, and Northern Light, (Br.) McKay, do, 12th, brig Wenonah, Graham, New York; schrs Alexander Blue, (Br.) Corcoriel, Boston; Arrow, Port Royal.

Arr at Havana April 12, brig Katahdin, Saunders, Portland; 13th, H B Emery, Bradford, do; 14th, Terrent, Montgomery, do. Sld 13th, brigs Excelsior, (Br.) Pendergrast, New York; 14th, Spartan, (Br.) Dodge, Portland.

At Para March 22, brig Prince of Wales, in quarantine.

Arr at St. Vincent, CV, March 2, Odessa, Nickels, Cardiff. Sld March 23, Edith, Gilchrist, New York

Arr at Maranham Feb. 18, Anna, Morton, New York.

[Per Persia.]

Arr at Liverpool 7th instant, Wm Tapscott, Warren, New York. Cld, Sir Robert Peel, Larrabee, New York. Sld 5th, Jos Foster, Jr. Abeel, New York.

Arr at London 7th, Hudson, Pratt, New York. Cld 5th, Meridian, Lambert, New York.

Arr at Deal 8th, Meridian, Lambert, London for New York (and sld.)

At Bristol 7th, John Tucker, Hallett, for New York, loading.

Sld from Cardiff 6th, Old Dominion, Stahl, N York

At Shields 7th, Forest Eagle, Sleeper, for New York, receiving stores on board.

Arr at Antwerp 6th, Liberty, Quillet, New York.

Arr at Hamburg 3d, Penguin, Wesenberg, New York.

Arr at Havre 5th, Uni, Josse, New York.

Arr at Brouwershaven 6th, Isabella C Jones, Shaw, Baltimore.

Arr at the Lighthouse 5th, Cynosure, Oram, New York. Sld 4th, Atalanta, Hagemann, and Doretta, Schulken, New York; Astronom, Kloppea, Baltimore; 5th, Industrie, Hilken, do.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

At New York 19th, steamships Oceanus, Young, Charleston via Fortress Monroe, 24 hours; Catharine Whiting, Cobb, Wilmington, 50 hours, with 104 refugees; Mary Boardman, Jordan, Morehead City, NC, 3 days; Thomas A Scott, O'Brien, Beaufort, NC, via Fortress Monroe, 23 hours; Nevada, Gates, Alexandria, 48 hours; Daniel Webster, Bolger, Alexandria, 34 hours; ship D H Watjen, (Brem.) Juilchen, Genoa, Feb. 27; barques Maria Morton, Woodward, Trieste, and 32 days from Gibraltar; brigs Tantamar, Anderson, Matamoras 26 days, in ballast; C D Robbins, Perkins, Matamoras 27 days; Caracas, Bright, Havana, 11 days; Lotus, Fawner, Matanzas, 14 days; John G, Johnson, Nassau, 14 days; schrs Ozell, Cathcart, Para, 26 days, Clara, (Br.) Cunwallis, Mayaguez, 14 days; Adeline, (Br.) Pettit, from Parsboro, NS; D Gillespie, (Br.) Smith, Windsor, NS; Albert Mason, Brown, from Norfolk; H W Morse, Crowell, and H C Bartlett, Gard, from Virginia; Wm Thomas, White, from Elizabethport for Boston; E M Dyer, Rich, from Bangor; Sarah, French; Empress, Emery; Vicksburg, Hodges; Harriet, Wiggins; Mary Hall, Bowlin; Walter C Hall, Spear; Nautilus, Pillsbury, and Superior Hatch, from Rockland; Pavilion, Snow, from Portland for Boston. Below, barques Thispa, from Malaga; Mary C Dyer, from Cuba; Sunshine, from Cow Bay; brig Minnehaha, from Cienfuegos.

Sailed from Pawtucket 16th, schr Mershon, Brightman, New York.

At Beverly, 16th, schr Planet, Dermot, fm New York.

At Portsmouth, 17th, brig Neponset, Tracy, fm Boston; schr Justina Gregory, from New York.

At Baltimore 19th, schr Corvo, Achom, from New York.

At New Orleans 11th, barques Pathfinder, Robinson, from Rockland; Moneynick, Smith, from Boston; brigs Star of Peace, Bonner, from do; Abby Thaxter, from Cardenas. Cld, barques Anna Walsh, Coombs, New York; Mary Ann, (Br.) Dunham, Matamoras; Josephine, Scott, Matanzas. Arr 12th, barques E A Herriman, Herriman, from Sagua; Albina, Waefler, from Boston. Below, ship Galena, McNair, from New York; barques Patmos, Spring, and Ada Carter, Kinney, from Boston; Meran, (Fr.) Wiltrein, from Bordeaux; Sunshine, from Matamoras. Cld 10th, brig Sarah Peters, Lord, Cardenas; 11th, barque Anna Walsh, Coombs, New York.

COPPER—The subscribers having the agency of the Belleville Copper Works, are prepared to execute orders with promptitude for Brazier's Bolts, Sheathing Copper, Locomotive Heads, Flues and Straps, &c. &c., at manufacturers' rates. ETTING & BROTHER.

SEAMLESS BAGS—10,000 two-bushel Seamless Cotton Bags, but once used, in first rate order, just received and for sale by P. B. MINGLE & CO., 122 Market street.

BATH BRICKS—10,000 Seely's, in store and for sale by ALEXANDER KERR & BROS., 136 south wharves.

American and Gazette.

THE SITUATION IN PRUSSIA.

Affairs are coming to a crisis in Prussia. In two successive sittings of the Chamber of Deputies the government has been defeated three times. On the 28th of March the Chamber rejected, by 178 to 108 votes, the proposal that the government railway bills should be deferred until the budget should have been voted. On the 30th, in the military committee of the Chamber, the amendment of General Stavenhagen, introduced with the object of effecting a reconciliation between the government and the Chamber, and proposing that the maximum strength of the army should be fixed at 180,000 men, was rejected. The committee also rejected the general military and naval estimates. The administration is fast coming to a dead-lock; but no one can be surprised at this, when the tone assumed by the government is taken into consideration. The recent speech of General Von Roon, the Minister of War, is of a most singular character, and created immense excitement. The great contest between the Liberals and the Ministers has been respecting the principle that the Chamber of Deputies, before voting the budget, should have estimates of the proposed expenditure submitted to it, and also that the budget should be voted annually; but the King wants to have the complete control of the finances of the country, maintain what army he pleases, and be exempt from giving any account of the expenditure. On this subject General Von Roon said:—"Government are of opinion that the interests of the country require a trained army of 340,000 men, to be ready at a moment's notice. Of these, some 250,000 men are intended to be kept under arms, the rest being kept for the reserve. Were we to reduce the number of battalions we should not be able to train the requisite number; were we to reduce the term of service, we should not be able to train them efficiently. But you, gentlemen, are making a political question out of what is, or at least should be, a military and technical affair. Not content with impugning the constitutional rights of the Crown with regard to the army, you have attempted to subject it to your dictates as a question of finance; and you are now trying to extend your constitutional privileges still further by asking for the taxes to be voted annually. You want to add to your power at the cost of the Crown. Gentlemen, *this will never be suffered*. You have frequently advised the members of the existing Cabinet to resign their seats and give way to your attacks. Our seats, believe me, are not easy chairs. We should take your advice to-morrow, could we hope to see the vacancies filled up by competent successors. You say you place no confidence in us; but the King does. This is the dilemma. The King is entitled to choose his advisers without consulting your pleasure; and we, his ministers, are in honor bound not to force his Majesty to appoint a Cabinet from among a party he distrusts. Gentleman, I have put the case as it stands. I have mentioned the difficulty. I have pointed out the dilemma, and I do not think you are clever enough to solve it. We have been also told that we ought to dissolve the House, and appeal to the country. As yet, however, party organization is too strong for the government; and before appealing to the country we shall have to consider whether the existing laws are not sufficient to allow us to break that organization and get at the people themselves. Gentlemen, *government may be forced to look out for some means of adapting the result of the elections to the interests of the country*. We have not done so as yet, but we may do so in future. Gentlemen, instead of accepting our conciliatory proposals you want to change the Constitution. That is all. For the government it is no longer a question of right, but of existence."

This insolent speech was delivered amid much tumult, and was universally considered a *coup d'etat*. The question, was the charter to be remodelled entirely? or was the franchise only to be rearranged on the feudal pattern? arose in everybody's mind, and will be taken up by the nation. So that, after all, when the enthusiasm excited by the military exploits in Denmark has subsided, the King finds himself once more face to face with his subjects, and compelled to choose between maintaining his prerogatives by force, or yielding to the demands of the Liberal party. His Danish expedition has failed to stifle the rising republicanism of Prussia. Indeed, it would be difficult to say whom it has satisfied. It was undertaken ostensibly to satisfy the universal desire of Germany that Holstein and Schleswig should be wrested from Denmark, and made a portion of the Fatherland. The first part of this desire only has been accomplished—to the great discontent and injury of Denmark. The other part of it will not be accomplished until Prussia has been made to disgorge what she has swallowed. Of course, all Germany is dissatisfied, and kept in a constant ferment. As for Austria, her anger is but slightly veiled; perpetual quarrels and remonstrances have been very thinly concealed by hollow professions of amity and good will. The minor Powers have agreed to discuss a resolution proposed by Bavaria at an extraordinary sitting of the Diet, calling upon the two great Powers to cede Holstein to the Duke of Augustenburg, and to state what arrangements they have made about Lauenburg. This discussion was fixed for the 6th of April. Meanwhile the Duke is vainly asking for his duchy. The Holsteiners cannot get rid of the Prussian army of occupation and functionaries who have seized upon the administration of their affairs. As for the Schleswigers, it is said that they desire reannexation to Denmark, and are soliciting the Emperor of the French to obtain it for them. Such is the complication of this business that no one can see any way of extrication from it. The true interests of Germany require that not only the duchies in question, but all those lying between them and eastern Prussia, including the kingdom of Hanover, should be annexed to Prussia; and were that country blessed with a liberal government and free institutions, such annexation would also be a blessing to the world. It would also consolidate the Prussian Rhenish provinces with the body of the kingdom, and thus present a formidable barrier to any aggression in that quarter from France. But until liberty shall be firmly established in Prussia we have no desire to see her military power increased. The vast armed despotisms of Europe are its curse; and we had rather see them broken up than strengthened. How blind was England to this continental system of tyranny! Had she aided the first Napoleon, or, at all events, remained neutral, there would have been no great power of such strength as Russia, Austria, or Prussia left. But English gold brought a million of armed serfs into the field, and effectually "propped legitimacy's crutch," as Byron said. We hear there is a terrible time coming for Europe in consequence; for civilized nations like France and Germany, abounding as they do in brave and intelligent men, will not always consent to be ruled by bayonets.

A WORD TO FARMERS.

The last report of the Commissioners of Agriculture is particularly interesting at this moment, when the capture of Lee and his army, the capture of Richmond, the capture of Mobile and the forward march of Sherman seem to have prepared the way for the early peace which will support the government and the Union forever. Then we shall turn to such pursuits as the Commissioner alludes to with entire attention. The point which is of as much moment as almost any is concerning farm stock, now drained by a long war. The decrease of horses, cattle and swine has been very great. Sheep have increased, numbering 4,300,878, and the wool clip for 1865 is estimated at 114,589,076 pounds. As wool has not reached so great a comparative height as other textiles, its fall is like to be more gentle, and the cost of beef will render mutton more valuable and more common. Therefore sheep-husbandry holds out great inducements to all of our farmers. A very few years will secure a good flock from a small beginning. The probability is, therefore, that it will be largely entered upon at once.

The Commissioner thinks that breadstuffs will fall on the close of the war, when the army demand is removed. But he is of opinion that there will be an active and growing demand for stock that will fully sustain, if it does not enhance, current prices. Our exports of butter and cheese increase annually. But the number of cows has fallen off. This must be stopped or the export fails. Cows should be kept from slaughter. Even with the realization of the promise of great crops of grain, the decrease of hogs will keep their price up. The inducement for their increase is consequently great, and should be regarded.

These are among the conclusions of the Commissioner, and they are so important to our permanent welfare, as well as to instant personal prosperity, that they demand the notice of all farmers and stock raisers. It may be added to the Commissioner's notes that the south has to be repopulated in its pastures and barns from without; and that the demands of peace from there will swell the competition here. The facts agree, therefore, in urging upon agriculturists everywhere the prime importance and advantage of bestowing the greatest attention in their power upon their flocks and herds. The profits must be very vast for years to come—until the census of stock in all departments is restored to what it was before the war, and enlarged.

ON Sunday evening last Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, was called upon, in the Presbyterian church, in the town of Racine, where he resides, to answer certain questions respecting his former colleague, the new President. After a most touching allusion to the murder of Mr. Lincoln, and an appropriate tribute of sympathy to Mr. Seward, Mr. Doolittle made the statements which we give below. As Mr. Doolittle is a man of the highest conscientiousness and the purest character himself, with ample opportunities of forming a judgment on all the subjects to which he refers, his opinions regarding Mr. Johnson and his probable policy may be accepted as entitled to the fullest value.

You ask me to speak of Andrew Johnson. Who is he? what is he? and what will be his policy? And you insist that I shall give you, as a neighbor and a friend, what information I may have upon that most important subject. I will answer you briefly, and from the best information I have.

He is, I think, a native of North Carolina. He was an humble mechanic, a tailor by trade, and, it is said, received instructions in the first rudiments of education from his devoted wife. He is a man of medium stature, compact and strong built, of dark complexion and deep set black eyes. He is of bilious temperament, of strong intellect, indomitable energy and iron will, in whose character I should say the strongest feature of all is that of stern justice, mingled with a genuine hatred of all forms of aristocracy and oppression, and a patriotism so ardent that it amounts to a passion, almost a religion. He was the real author of the Homestead law, although it did not pass both Houses until after the rebellion began. On account of his determined and constant support of that measure of the people, and which, of itself, would bar slavery out of all new territories, the aristocratic slave-holders of the south—Mason, Slidell, Toombs, Davis, and the like—long before the rebellion, hated him with a perfect hatred.

I have occasion to know how much he reciprocated their feelings towards him, for when I was occasionally, as a young Senator, engaged in controversy with them, he always took great pleasure in referring me to the necessary documents to enable me successfully to controvert them.

But, you ask me, is he a sober man?

Such was certainly his character during all the time he was in the Senate of the United States. My best impression is that he did not drink at all at that time. After his leaving the Senate to go to Tennessee as a Brigadier General, to act as military Governor, I, of course, do not know whether he did or did not, like a great many of the officers in the army, indulge in drinking. I am informed that when he left Tennessee to come on to Washington to attend the inauguration, he was just recovering from a severe illness. That he came upon most urgent solicitation, against his own preferences. That he was sustained and kept up more or less by stimulants prescribed and recommended by his physician. He was still suffering from his malady, when probably he ought to have been under the charge of his physician, on the day of his inauguration.

What occurred then has given rise to a thousand criticisms and apprehensions. I shall not go farther into that than to say, I saw him several times afterwards before I left Washington, at the house of Mr. Francis P. Blair, where he was staying by invitation, in company with Hon. Preston King, of New York, and I found him recovering from his illness, and, so far as I could judge in all respects, as he was in the Senate. I do not believe that Andrew Johnson, who always lived a temperate and upright life until past fifty years of age, now that the great responsibilities of the Presidency are thrown upon him, can or will permit himself to indulge in the use of intoxicating drinks, and thus endanger that republic for which he has done and suffered so much, and for which he would willingly lay down his life. I would sooner believe that he would forswear all intoxicating drinks whatsoever.

But you ask me again what policy will he pursue?

As to the reconstruction question he will undoubtedly pursue the same policy as Mr. Lincoln. In his address when inaugurated, speaking of the States he said, "they are not dead, but sleeping."

He is fully committed in favor of the reorganized free States of Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisiana. As to this affair of General Weitzel in Virginia, in allowing the return of the rebel Legislature to Richmond, he has not spoken, and of course I cannot assume to speak for him.

But what course will he pursue toward the traitors? We can only judge by his record. Early in the rebellion, during the last days of Buchanan's administration, on the 2d of March, 1861, in a speech in reply to Lane, of Oregon, speaking of the firing upon the Star of the West, and the seizure of our arsenals, docks, forts and navy-yards, he used this memorable language: "Show me who has been engaged in these conspiracies, who has fired upon our flag, who has given instructions to take our forts, and custom-houses, and arsenals, and dock-yards, and I will show you a traitor." (Applause in the galleries.) When order was restored, he continued: "*Were I President* of the United States I would do as Thomas Jefferson did, in 1806, with Aaron Burr. I would have them arrested, and if convicted within the meaning and scope of the Constitution, *by the Eternal God I would execute them*."

He is now President. Has anything since occurred to make him repent that solemn oath, or change his stern resolve?

His wife and children have been captured by rebels, suffering all but death; his property has been confiscated by them; his sons imprisoned; his neighbors and friends shot, murdered in cold blood, hung, gibbeted; and for no offence but that of loyalty to the government of the United States. I see nothing in all this calculated to change his convictions or his purpose. On the other hand, in his speech upon the fall of Richmond and Lee's surrender, while most others, in the delirium of joy and exultation over our success, and of the approach of peace, spoke of amnesty, he alone did not forget the stern demands of justice, for "he is made of sterner stuff." Upon the subject he said: "The halter to influential traitors; to the honest boy, the deluded man, who has been deceived into the rebel ranks, I would extend leniency; I would say, renew your support to the government and become a good citizen; but the leaders I would hang."

And now after the culmination of all the wickedness of rebellion in the assassination of the President and Secretary of State—as he lifts his hand by the dead body of the President to repeat the solemn oath administered by the Chief Justice, I see nothing to change his convictions. When he uttered those words, "the duties are mine, I will perform them trusting in God," I think I see the same patriotic indignation beaming from those deep black eyes, and lighting up that iron face, which I saw four years ago, when he uttered in the Senate those words, now so terrible to traitors—"BY THE ETERNAL GOD, I WOULD EXECUTE THEM."

In this respect I think the Administration of Mr. Johnson may differ from that of Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln would have dealt with the rebels as an indulgent father deals with erring children. Mr. Johnson will deal with them more like a stern and incorruptible judge. Thus in a moment the sceptre of power has passed from a hand of flesh to a hand of iron.

How strangely overruled have all things been to destroy slavery and the aristocracy founded upon it. Its maddened fanatical leaders made war upon the government to regain political power; that power has been utterly destroyed. They made war to extend and strengthen slavery; the war has destroyed it, and set free every slave.

And now by madly wreaking vengeance upon the head of the great, generous, magnanimous Lincoln, who, in the overflowing goodness of his heart, was just ready to issue a proclamation of amnesty to save them, they have put the necks of their leaders into a halter with no power to save but in the clemency of one sternly just, who, four years ago, declared in the most solemn form that if President he would execute them, and whose subsequent career and experience have all tended to strengthen rather than weaken that resolution.

Knowing them both, as I do, I have said to Mr. Lincoln be strong of heart and of good courage. Justice demands the punishment of the great criminals.

To Mr. Johnson I would say, while administering justice, remember mercy.

I have thus, my friends, very hastily, but without reserve, given you an answer to your earnest inquiries.

Of course I speak by no authority, and merely from first impressions, rather as a duty to you, as a neighbor and friend, having had some greater and better opportunities for personally knowing the man upon whom, by this terrible calamity, the great office of President has been thrown in these troublous times.

THE following is an extract from the discourse of the Rev. Dr. Shields, of the Second Presbyterian Church, on Sunday last. We commend it to the attention of our readers:

"There is but one thought weighing upon all hearts as we come to the House of God to-day. We bring with us a burden of public grief pressing upon each of us as heavily as a private sorrow. The scenes which yesterday passed at the capital have sent a shock throughout the land. As by a bolt out of a clear sky, the nation is plunged from exultation into mourning. At a crisis in public affairs when the destinies of millions seemed bound up in a single life the brittle thread of that life has been snapped asunder, and a whole people left recoiling between the wildest extremes of feeling; on the one hand, horror and detestation of a crime such as the world has never before seen, and on the other, grief and dismay at a calamity that seems unmitigated and irreparable. Our honored Chief Magistrate, the wise and good ruler of the people's choice, whom they had learned to love as a leader after their own heart, and were making their very idol: and who, by four years of fidelity at his post, had begun to extort the reluctant praises of the combined world for his honesty, simplicity, straightforwardness, sagacity, clemency, moderation and firmness, a character wrought as from the native ore of virtue—this uncorrupted and incorruptible patriot, who seemed utterly devoid of personal ambition, or of any selfish aims, standing between the armed factions that have drenched the land with brothers' blood like an impassive spectator, neither intoxicated by the applause, nor intimidated by the clamors of the multitude—this stay and staff of the people has been suddenly prostrated in death; not by the blow of disease, nor yet in the shock of battle, nor even as by some swift accident, but by an agency too horrible to be named, in circumstances too awful to be here recited, from which imagination itself recoils. It is as if the ship of State were coming in sight of the harbor with the storms of war subsiding, and the demon of discord driven out of the crew, when, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, the calm and intrepid steersman is hurled from the helm, and we are left to look for deliverance, where alone it can be found, to the mercy of Heaven! God alone can resolve this appalling mystery. It behooves us to be still as a stone before Him. All our speculations are vain. It were but folly and presumption as yet to philosophize or moralize over such a calamity. A voice has gone forth from the central seat of power, clothing our places of public resort with the habiliments of grief, turning all our wisdom into folly and all our strength into weakness—a voice more solemn and impressive than any voice of man—'Be still, and know that I am God.'"

THE American Telegraph Company have ordered the managers of all their offices to procure, at the expense of the Company, a portrait of the late President Lincoln, and have the same properly draped in black, and suspended in the offices of the Company.

CITY AFFAIRS.

CITY COUNCILS.—The regular meetings of City Councils were held yesterday, their regular day. The Chambers were profusely draped in black, hung around almost its entire interior. The business was as follows:

Select Branch.—The President in the Chair. The special committee on arrangements for the reception of the President's remains made the following report:

"While indulging the pleasing hopes of peace afforded by the successes of the national armies, the citizens of Philadelphia, in common with their fellow-countrymen, have been appalled by the great calamity which in the death of the President of the United States has overtaken them. That the ruler of a nation who derived his high office from inheritance or by appointment, and who had used his great trust for the gratification of his passions, should be assassinated by some victim of his power has not in the history of human affairs been of rare occurrence; but it has been reserved for this age, so proud of its refinement and its civilization, to furnish the only instance of the murder of an Executive chosen by the suffrages of a free people, and uniting, as did the late President, a meekness of disposition and lowliness of temper that won the affections of all with whom he had to do. The audacity of such a crime is without a parallel. As if it were possible to augment the wickedness of his act, the assassin followed it by the cry of "*Sic semper tyrannis*," of one who is not known to have had a personal enemy in the whole land, who is not charged with having inflicted a single personal wrong, whose conspicuous virtues and proverbial honesty of purpose were endearing him to every heart, and whose only doubtful virtue was his leniency to his country's foes. The country looks for any wrong inflicted upon the murderer by his victim, but looks in vain.

Moved by this visitation of Providence, the Councils of Philadelphia, in making this public expression of the grief which pervades all hearts, recommend to their fellow-creatures a renewed devotion of themselves and their all to the safety and perpetuity of their beloved country—a hearty and generous support to Andrew Johnson, whom God has called to administer the affairs of the nation—a recollection that the life of its most eminent citizen is not an absolute necessity to the great republic, which cannot, but by annihilation, die; therefore,

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That we bow in submission to the dispensation of an all-wise Creator; that the feeble works of human wisdom are valueless to fathom the great designs of God; that faith on this Providence sustains and encourages us to hope and firmly believe His eye is watching—His hand guiding the destinies of our beloved country.

Resolved, That though Abraham Lincoln is dead, the principles of which he was the humble exponent still survive him, and that his death will serve to cement us in a more determined and united effort to subdue the rebellion that has cost us so many valuable lives and the expenditure of so much treasure, culminating in the heinous murder of so pure and so excellent a Chief Magistrate.

Resolved, That the Mayor, the members of Councils, the Heads of Departments, the members of the police force, and all the employes of the city generally, be requested to wear crape upon their left arm for a period of thirty days.

Mr. Vancleve made a speech eulogistic of our late President, followed by Mr. Brightly, Mr. Riche and Mr. Freeman.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The Chamber adjourned without transacting any other business.

Common Branch.—This Chamber was called to order by President Stokley.

The resolutions from Select Council, relative to the death of President Lincoln, were read.

The roll was called and the yeas were 38, nays none.

The Chamber then adjourned.

THE RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT'S REMAINS. At last City Councils have arrived at an understanding relative to this matter. The original programme of movement from Washington is to be adhered to, unless another change should be made. The body, therefore, will reach Philadelphia at 4.30 P. M. on Saturday afternoon. The escort, guard of honor and pall bearers will number two hundred and fifty persons, with whose entertainment the city will be charged. The committee have secured quarters for them at the Continental and Girard.

The programme arranged for the reception is this: They have ordered to be constructed a suitable hearse for the occasion. In general appearance it will much resemble an ordinary hearse, but be much larger. It is fifteen and a half feet long and sixteen feet high, or eighteen feet measuring to the top of the plumes, and eight feet wide. The coffin, when laid in the hearse, is elevated six feet above the ground. This will place it in proper position to be seen by all spectators. It will be covered with black cloth and ornamented with silver fringe and silver tassels, and drawn by eight black horses, each led by a groom. The horses will also be covered with black cloths and their heads plumed. The top of the hearse forms a canopy, ornamented by seven plumes. The wheels will be entirely hid from sight by the drapery.

The body will be laid in Independence Hall, with the head towards the south. A railing will surround the coffin to protect it from crowding. Spectators will be admitted through two of the windows on Chesnut street, and will pass out through the windows on Independence Square, steps being placed in position for that purpose. Two lines of spectators will be admitted at one time, and will pass on both sides of the coffin. The police and military arrangements will be such as to prevent all confusion, and afford every citizen an opportunity to take a last sad view of their late President.

The military will be under the charge of Major General George Cadwalader, and the civic portion of the procession under the chief marshalship of Colonel P. C. Ellmaker. It was decided yesterday morning to extend invitations to the Mayor and City Councils of Camden, the Judges of the Courts in this city, the various municipal bodies, the Grand Lodge of Masons, the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, the Union League, National Union Club, Republican Invincibles, Democratic Associations, soldiers of the war of 1812, Fire Department, United American Mechanics, the clergy, the Society of the Cincinnati, and such other public bodies or societies as may desire to participate. All will report to the Chief Marshal as early as possible, in order to be assigned a position in the line. Upon the arrival of the body in the city the State House bell will be tolled, and the bells of all the churches, it is expected, will also be tolled.

The line starts from the Baltimore Railroad depot. The body will come in from Harrisburg to West Philadelphia, but will be taken to the other point first named by the Junction road. At the moment the body arrives and the procession begins to move, the church chimes will be tolled. The route will be no longer than necessary to accommodate the length of the procession, and will not be made wearisomely long. The procession will halt in front of Independence Hall, where a strong guard being formed along the pavement, the coffin will be borne through it into the building. The Hall now is closed, and will remain so until the honored dead is carried into it. The interior of the Hall is appropriately draped. Everything upon the walls is eclipsed from view except the equestrian picture of Washington, and the portraits of Martha Washington, William Penn, Generals Lafayette, Jackson and Harrison. The sable and white drapery, the immortelles, and other decorations, have been arranged with artistic taste. The old chandelier is entirely enveloped in deep folds of black, and from the centre of the shaft the long robes of material hang in graceful festoons as from a base line just above the windows. This forms a canopy.

It is designed to place the head of the bier against or towards the pedestal, so that the motto on the bell will be near the head of the honored deceased—"Proclaim liberty throughout the land and unto all the inhabitants thereof."

The committee of arrangements have invited all political organizations of every party to unite in the reception, and every civic society in the city is invited to join. If, therefore, any societies are overlooked in the dispatching of invitations, they will understand that it is only from oversight. The City Councils and civic societies of Camden are also invited, and a number of societies from other cities will be present.

The joint committee, appointed by Select and Common Councils of Philadelphia to make arrangements for the funeral ceremonies in honor of the late President of the United States, announce to their fellow-citizens that they will take place on Saturday, the 22d of April, under the direction of Col. P. C. Ellmaker, chief marshal, and the following assistants:

Gen. Joshua T. Owen,	Hon. H. D. Moore,
Gen. D. K. Jackman,	Geo. F. Keyser, Esq.,
Col. Peter Lyle,	Samuel Josephs,
Col. Wm. H. Yeaton,	George Bullock,
Col. John F. Glenn,	Alex. L. Crawford,
Col. W. B. McCandless,	Jacob Riegel,
Major R. Ellis,	Adam Wartham,
Craig Biddle, Esq.,	Richard Garside,
W. C. McKibbin, Esq.,	Robert N. Murray,
Henry Bumm, Esq.,	H. W. Gray,
B. F. Hart, Esq.,	J. P. McFadden,
C. T. Yerkes, Esq.,	John O'Reilly,
Jas. S. Watson, Esq.,	Lewis B. Thomas,
Walter McMichael, Esq.	J. Nelson Nickerson,
Wm V. McGrath, Esq.,	Joseph Megary,
C. B. Andress,	James McManes,
Thomas M. Coleman,	Dr. J. K. Uhler.
W. B. Eltonhead,	

Under whose direction the procession will form on Broad street, the left resting on Fitzwater street, facing west, at an hour to be designated in orders, and move by the following route:

Up Broad street to Walnut, up Walnut to Nineteenth, up Nineteenth to Arch, down Arch to Fifth, down Fifth to Walnut, up Walnut to the gate of Independence Square, and thence through the square to Independence Hall.

The gentlemen named above as assistant marshals will meet punctually at Select Council Chamber at 12 o'clock M., this day. Any one who cannot attend will please accept or decline the appointment in writing.

The following programme has been arranged by the committee. The Chief Marshal will designate the places which the several divisions will occupy preparatory to their taking position in line, and will detail assistant marshals to take charge of the same.

PROGRAMME.

Military escort, commanded by Major General Cadwalader.

Pall bearers. HEARSE Pall bearers.

Escort accompanying remains from Washington.
Governor of Pennsylvania and suite.
Committee of Arrangements.
Chief Marshal and aids.
Reverend Clergy.
Heads of Departments and State officers.
Members of Congress from Pennsylvania and other States.
Members of Legislature of Pennsylvania and other States.
Mayor and Recorder of Philadelphia.
Messengers and Clerks of Councils.
Presidents of City Councils.
Departments of the government of the city.
Representatives of foreign governments.
Distinguished strangers
Judges and Officers of the Courts.
Collector of the Port and his officers.
Internal Revenue officers.
Postmaster and clerks
Director and Officers of the Mint.
Officers of the county of Philadelphia.
Officers of the Army and Navy.
Officers and members of Colleges, etc.; High School and Public School Teachers
The Union League of Philadelphia.
The National Union Club.
Keystone Club.
The Republican Invincibles.
The Union Campaign Club.
Soldiers of the War of 1812.
Carpenters' Company.
Fire Department and other citizens.
Free Masons.
Odd Fellows.
American Protestant Association.
Order of American Mechanics.
Fenian Brotherhood.
Red Men.
Temperance Societies.
Citizens.

Such societies and associations as are not mentioned will be assigned places by the Chief Marshal on application at his headquarters in Select Council Chamber.

No banner bearing a political device or inscription will be admitted into the procession. Citizens are requested to bow their windows and close their stores and places of business on the day of the obsequies from the hour of 3 o'clock P. M. Proprietors of all places of public amusements are requested to close the same during the day and evening. The bell of the State House will be tolled on the arrival of the remains, and other bell ringers in the city can take their time therefrom.

FREDERICK A. VAN CLEVE, Chairman.

James A. Freeman,	Joshua Spering,
George W. Nickels,	Thomas H. Gill,
James Armstrong,	Joseph F. Marcer,
Alexander J. Harper,	Thomas A. Barlow,
Samuel C. Willits.	

THE FIREMEN SHOW THEIR HANDS.—A call for a meeting of firemen was issued yesterday afternoon. The call specified the Hall of the Philadelphia Hose Company as the place of meeting. The different fire companies immediately elected delegates to the meeting, and they assembled last evening at the place mentioned in the call. The object of the meeting was to take action in reference to participating in the obsequies of the late President.

The roll of delegates being called the following companies were found to be represented:

Friendship Fire Company, Hibernia Fire Company, Northern Liberty Hose, Hope Hose, United States Fire Company, United States Hose, Northern Liberty Engine, Humane Hose, Robert Morris Hose, Mechanic Engine, Independence Hose, Southwark Hose, Fairmount Hose, Columbia Hose, Niagara Hose, Washington, Marion, Western, Shiffler, Hope Fire Company, Fame Hose, Lafayette Hose, United Hose, Delaware Fire Company, William Penn Hose, Weccacoe Fire Company, Phœnix Hose, Franklin Engine, Pennsylvania Hose, Empire Hook and Ladder, Western Engine, Union Engine, Good Intent Hose, Cohocksink Hose, America Fire Company, Columbia Engine, Assistance Engine, Diligent Hose, Fairmount Hose, Independence Engine, Moyamensing Hose, West Philadelphia Hose, Neptune Hose, Schuylkill Hose, Reliance Engine, Washington Engine, Good Will Engine, Good Will Hose, Globe Engine, America Hose, Perseverance Hose, Diligent Engine, Spring Garden Engine, Franklin Hose, Vigilant Engine, Philadelphia Hose, Warren Hose, Southwark Engine, South Penn Hose.

The meeting was called to order by the appointment of John C. Kelly, of the Philadelphia Hose, Chairman, James Hennessy, of the Vigilant Engine, Secretary, and C. B. Andress, of the Northern Liberties Hose, Treasurer.

Mr. Kelly then announced that he had been notified that Colonel Ellmaker desired the Fire Department to participate in the reception of the President's body, appearing in black suits and citizens' dress, with a mourning badge upon the left arm.

Mr. Thomas H. Peto, of the Hope Hose, thought the proper dress for the Department was in full equipments, and moved that they so parade.

This led to a general discussion. It was contended by the friends of the motion that the Department would only participate as a Department, and its proper dress would be in full equipments. If the firemen were only invited as citizens, the simple civic dress would be appropriate; but if they appear as firemen they should wear a fireman's equipments.

The opponents of the motion argued that the parade at the reception of the President's remains will not be a display. It will be simply the expression of the people's sorrow at the great calamity that has befallen the nation, and the plainest garb will be the most appropriate. It was stated that in the Washington parade there were no equipments. All who participated were in citizens' dress.

The latter policy prevailed; the motion fell. The firemen will parade as citizens.

Mr. John G. Butler moved that the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department and his assistants be the marshals and assistants of the parade.

Agreed to.

A committee of arrangements to carry out the intentions of the department and prepare a programme of parade was then appointed as follows:

First District—Thomas Little.
Second " Matthias Stratton.
Third " John Mirkle.
Fourth " George W. Dull.
Fifth " Theodore F. Weiser.
Sixth " No one in convention.
Seventh " John Morgan.

John C. Kelly and J. S. Hennesey, the President and Secretary of the meeting, were added.

The meeting then adjourned to meet in the same place this evening.

MEETING OF THE CITY MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.—The city members of the Legislature held a meeting at the rooms of the National Union Club yesterday afternoon. The members present were Messrs. Nichols, of the Senate, and Thomas, Freeborn, Donnelly, Rudiman, Steiner, Sutphin, Cochrane, Watt, Josephs, Quigley, Miller, Lee, and Markley of Montgomery county, of the House. Mr. Lee presided, and Mr. Cochrane acted as secretary. The meeting discussed the most appropriate badges of mourning to be adopted at the funeral ceremonies in the city, and a committee was appointed to prepare a suitable insignia. The members of the city delegation, and all other Senators or Representatives now in the city, will meet at the National Union Club House at 11 o'clock this morning, and proceed to West Philadelphia to take the cars for Harrisburg. They meet at the Jones House, in that city, at 6 this P. M., and will accompany the body to Philadelphia.

THE SENTIMENT OF THE CITY TROOP.—At a meeting of the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, held on Saturday, April 15, 1865, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, our much-beloved President, Abraham Lincoln, has been killed by the cowardly hand of an assassin, when the nation looked to him to restore peace and prosperity to our distracted country, and when, after four years of mild and gentle governing, he had gained the love and confidence of all loyal people;

Resolved, That we pray to the Ruler of all things to strengthen our confidence in the continued belief that all our sorrows are sent upon us that they may, in a degree, expiate our manifold sins.

Resolved, That in the death of Abraham Lincoln the country has lost a man who stood second to none—Washington being her savior and Lincoln her redeemer.

Resolved, That in the lamented President we recognize the beautiful traits that constitute a man and ruler—Christianity, truth, honesty, affability, unselfishness, and a consciousness that to administer justice and have happiness all must be free.

Resolved, That in the dastardly act which has deprived us of our Chief Magistrate we recognize the spirit that prompted to rebellion, starves to death our prisoners of war, conceives hellish plots to consume by fire our peaceful cities, and perverts justice and truth.

Resolved, That we will give our earnest support to those who are left us to administer the government, and pray that, shielded from death, and imitating the steady purpose and constant policy of the great man slain, they may bring us safely through our sea of difficulties.

Resolved, That the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry crape their colors, and the members wear the badge of mourning for six months.

Signed: M. Edward Rogers, J. Francis Maher, Edwin T. Reakirt, Robert E. Gray, Jr., Harvey B. Goddard, Committee.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.—At a meeting of this body, held April 19, 1865, the following preamble and resolutions were offered by Dr. Wilson Jewell, and seconded by Dr. Andrew Nebinger. After able and touching remarks by these gentlemen, the resolutions and preamble were unanimously adopted, ever member rising to vote.

Whereas, the dastardly and traitorous assassination of our beloved Chief Magistrate, Abraham Lincoln, at an hour when the nation was rejoicing over successive victories, the prospect of an early peace, and the hope of a glorious future for their Union, has stirred the heart of the nation with unutterable anguish;

And whereas, it becomes all loyal citizens to express their utter abhorrence of a deed so fiendish, so malignant, committed upon our illustrious President, whose purity of life, whose exalted patriotism, whose integrity of principle and singleness of purpose, with a heart overflowing with the milk of human kindness, had won for himself the affection of every loyal citizen. Therefore

Resolved, That while we sincerely lament this fearful deed, a deed unknown in the history of this country; a deed without a name, that in an unexpected moment struck down our venerated President, Abraham Lincoln, and that has thrown gloom and sadness over every heart; and while we sympathize with our fellow citizens in the severe loss this country has sustained by his death, we bow submissively to the inscrutable wisdom of the Almighty, knowing that His dispensations are righteous and kind—kind even though they seem to be severe.

Resolved, That this preamble and resolutions be published in the papers of the day, and recorded on the minutes of the society.

ANOTHER COPPERHEAD ACTOR.—A man named Turner, a third-class actor at the Chesnut street Theatre, is now locked up in default of $2000. He was arrested at a boarding-house in Chesnut street, at the instance and complaint of his fellow-boarders. At the dinner table of the house he produced a picture of the murderer Booth. He showed it to a gentleman opposite to him, and remarked, in an manner extremely offensive, that it was the picture of a noble man and a gentleman. "A murderer of a great and good man like Mr. Lincoln is never a gentleman," was the reply. At this Turner called the gentleman a ——— liar, and broke into a furious diatribe upon all who disliked the murderer. He was taken before Alderman Beitler, and disposed of as above.

HOW IT OCCURRED.—The recent affliction which has fallen upon the family of General Meade, in the death of Colonel William Sergeant (Mrs. Meade's brother), who was mortally wounded in front of Richmond, together with a misunderstanding of instructions by the upholsterer, caused a temporary delay in affixing the symbols of mourning to the residence of the gallant leader of the Army of the Potomac, whose grief at the loss of his friend, Mr. Lincoln, is described as intense and prostrating. The residence is now among the most beautifully and profusely decorated in the city.

FIRE IN THE SUBURBS.—The residence of Mr William Bright, York road, near Fisher's lane, took fire about one o'clock yesterday morning. The flames spread rapidly, and only ceased when the building was destroyed. The loss is about $7000. The insurance is just half that sum.

STEALING A FLAG.—A man named John Donnelly was before Alderman Toland yesterday, charged with stealing a flag, draped in mourning, from the door of a citizen, during the previous night. Donnelly was committed, in default of bail.

PICKLES, equal to English, Mustard, equal to French, manufactured by Henry C. Kellogg, S. W. corner Water and Chesnut streets, Philad.

FOR SPRING TRADE.—Choice manufactures in fine Confections, Gum Drops, Italian Licorice, Jujube preparations and refined Candies, in cases containing from one to five hundred pounds.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN, No. 1210 Market street.

For the North American and U. S. Gazette.

THE communication from "A. B. F.," on the first page of to-day's paper, meets the wishes of many of your readers, and I beg your advocacy of the scheme, with this amendment, viz.: that the monument to be erected to our martyr President, on the spot where he was slain, be erected by a popular subscription — one truly popular — to which even the poorest may subscribe; and to secure this end let no single subscription exceed fifty cents, or at most one dollar.

You will remember the success of testimonials like this which have sometimes been given in Europe. When we observe how general the mourning seems to be for this good man, we cannot doubt that the people will promptly raise a monument in his honor. A SUBSCRIBER.

Philadelphia, April 20, 1865.

GEN. ORTEGA AT FORT LARNED.—Fort Larned, April 6.—The garrison was more than on the *qui vive*, yesterday, upon the arrival of two couriers from the escort of the expected Santa Fe coach, who reported that the Lieutenant General and Vice President of the Liberal or Juarez Mexican government was a passenger, and would shortly arrive at this post. Gen. Ford ordered the artillery to fire a salute of thirteen guns on his arrival, and, accompanied by Capt. Moses, Post Commander, with all the officers now at this post as a volunteer staff, rode out to meet the coach, and welcome Gen. Ortega to the States. Meeting the coach about four miles from here, the coach stopped, and both generals alighted and shook hands, when Gen. Ford, in his usual manner, welcomed Gen. Ortega, extending him a welcome on behalf of the government, the army, and his command.

Gen. Ortega, on having this speech interpreted to him, responded in a speech in Spanish, thanking the General for the welcome, and expressing his gratification at his reception; resuming his seat in the coach, the party then started on their return to the fort. Arriving here he was received with the salute of thirteen guns and military honors. Accompanying him was a Colonel in the Mexican service, who acted as aid and interpreter. The General will be remembered as having so successfully defended Puebla against the French. He has been upward of three months on his way from Mexico to Washington, where he goes for the purpose of interesting our government in the defence of the Monroe doctrine, and the expulsion of the French from that republic. The troops now on the frontier and in Arizona and New Mexico are anxious and willing to enter Mexico for the purpose of re-establishing the Juarez government in that republic.—*Cor. N. Y. Times.*

SURRENDER OF MOSEBY TO GEN. HANCOCK.—Advices from Winchester of the 18th inst. state that Colonel Moseby, of guerilla fame, surrendered his forces to Gen. Chapman, at Berryville, at 12 o'clock on Monday. A lieutenant colonel of Moseby's command came to Winchester on Sunday and ascertained the terms of the surrender. They are similar to those accorded to Gen. Lee's army. It is understood that Gen Rosser has also asked that his command be included in the cartel. The exact number of men in Moseby's command is not known, but it is supposed not to vary much from seven hundred. Great numbers of rebel soldiers are arriving within our lines—a few direct from Gen. Lee's army. They scout the idea that any portion of their army had gone to Johnston, and say that when it is fairly understood that they can return to their homes without molestation it will be impossible to keep any considerable number of them together.

A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER of paroled rebel officers were in Baltimore on Wednesday, and promenaded the principal streets in their gray uniforms. Some of them stopped at first-class hotels, and seemed as much at home as citizens of the town. Their appearance on the streets excited considerable ill-feeling on the part of the loyal citizens.

For the North American and U. S. Gazette.

FREEDOM'S MARTYR.

Across the heights of future time,
To all true men of every clime
One name will swell—a sound sublime

Our children, 'neath a prosperous sun,
Peace, Law and Right, all blent in one,
Will own his glorious mission done;

Will say, "True hearts, speak out who can!
There rose a cry, God shaped His plan;
He ruled events, He sent the man.

"A man who held the Nation's trust;
Pure gold, where much was dross and rust,
No tears above his honored dust!

"Our heart this shining memory wears
To bliss-like, deep, unspoken prayers
To make us strong 'midst daily cares.

"He said to every slave, 'Go free!
To God—no other—bend the knee;
His glorious bidding speaks through me!'

"No selfish thought, no blinding pride;
His vision clear, his soul stood wide
To God, and all the world beside!"

Triumphant will their voices ring:
"Glad tribute to his truth we bring!
Speak, men, his praise! ye poets, sing!"

Ah, me! with trembling voice instead,
With sorrowing hearts, with drooping head,
We cry, "Our Martyr Friend is dead!" F.

BY TELEGRAPH

FOR THE AMERICAN & GAZETTE.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Condition of Secretary Seward.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 20, 2 P. M.—Major General Dix, New York—The following is the official report from Surgeon General Barnes, of the condition of Secretary Seward and his son, Mr. Frederick Seward, this morning. The deep interest of the American people in the welfare of the great statesman and patriot, whose life was assailed by the murderers of President Lincoln, induces me to send you the official morning and evening reports of the Surgeon General.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

April 20, 9 A. M.—Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War—Sir: I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State passed a restless night, but is more comfortable this morning. Mr. F. Seward continues to improve slowly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Last night there were indications that Frederick Seward was sinking; but this morning he is better. The Secretary of State is getting along finely.

It is reported that the man Payne declares that Booth did not leave the city until Monday. This is doubtful.

Thousands still stand out in the drenching rain, awaiting their turn to see Mr. Lincoln's remains in the Capitol.—*Bulletin.*

The New Jersey Delegation and the President.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—This morning a delegation of a hundred citizens of New Jersey, composed largely of gentlemen from Jersey City, called upon the President at the Treasury Department. Governor Parker introduced the delegation, addressing President Johnson as follows:

Mr. President—I present to you a delegation composed of some of the most respectable and influential citizens of the State of New Jersey. They came to this city for the purpose of manifesting their sorrow for the great calamity that has befallen the nation, and expressing their respect for the memory of the late Chief Magistrate by participating in the solemn ceremonies of the funeral.

We have thought it proper before leaving for our homes to call upon you, on whom now devolves the important duties of that high position, for the purpose of assuring you that in the future, as in the past, New Jersey will make every sacrifice of treasure and of blood to maintain the government in its conflict with treason. We are a law loving and law abiding people, and will sustain the regularly constituted authorities of the country in all lawful measures to vindicate and establish the legal authority and power of the nation. Whatever differences of opinion may exist among the people of our State as to questions of national policy, they are sound in the determination to maintain at all hazards the integrity of the Union. We can appreciate to some extent the vast responsibility of your position at this crisis. We know that great difficulties will continually arise in your path. I assure you, sir, that in every constitutional act which will tend to suppress the rebellion, preserve the Union, and establish a speedy peace on a just, firm and enduring basis, you have the support of the authorities and people of the State of New Jersey.

May He who rules the destinies of nations preserve your life and health, and so guide and direct you that your administration will conduce to the welfare and happiness of the whole people, and be a blessing to the world.

President Johnson, in reply, said:

Gentlemen—I can scarcely find language to express my feelings and thanks upon this occasion. Your words of comfort and kindness are especially auspicious at this time. Having been called to this post by Providence, I am overwhelmed with a sense of the obligations and duties devolving upon me, and I feel the kind expressions of support and confidence which you have given. It was but the other day that our late Chief Magistrate was inaugurated, after having served one term with acceptance to nearly all the people of this country, and now he has been struck down like a star from its sphere, leaving questions of great political importance to be settled. I am especially thankful for your encouragement at this time, and you will please accept my thanks for your tendered aid and support.

Interesting from Richmond.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Richmond Whig, of Tuesday, contains nearly one thousand signatures to a call asking John Minor Botts to act in behalf of his country.—*Bulletin.*

OFFICIAL ORDER.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars Reward for the Assassins.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Major-General Dix, New York: The murderer of our late beloved President, Abraham Lincoln, is still at large.

Fifty thousand dollars reward will be paid by the Department for his apprehension, in addition to any reward offered by the municipal authorities or State Executives.

Twenty-five thousand dollars reward will be paid for the apprehension of G. A. Alzerott, sometimes called Port Tobacco, one of Booth's accomplices.

Twenty-five thousand dollars reward will be paid for the apprehension of David C. Harold, another of Booth's accomplices.

Liberal rewards will be paid for any information that shall conduce to the arrest of either of the above named criminals or their accomplices.

All persons harboring or secreting the said persons, or either of them, or aiding or assisting their concealment or escape, will be treated as accomplices in the murder of the President and the attempted assassination of the Secretary of State, and shall be subject to trial before a military commission and the punishment of death.

Let the stain of innocent blood be removed from the land by the arrest and punishment of his murderers.

All good citizens are exhorted to aid public justice on this occasion. Every man should consider his own conscience charged with this solemn duty, and rest neither night nor day until it be accomplished.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Ten Thousand Dollars Reward Offered for the Arrest of Booth.

PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR CURTIN.

HARRISBURG, April 20.—The following proclamation was issued to-day:

Pennsylvania ss.

In the name and by the authority of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said commonwealth:

Whereas, it is rumored that J. Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln, has, within a day or two, been seen in Pennsylvania, now, therefore, I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor as aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of ten thousand (10,000) dollars, to be paid to the person or persons who shall apprehend said Booth within this commonwealth, so that he may be brought to justice; said reward to be paid immediately after the necessary appropriation shall have been made by the Legislature.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twentieth (20th) day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five (1865) and of the commonwealth the eighty-ninth (89th).

By the Governor.
ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Capture of the Supposed Assassin.

The following is the telegram referred to from Superintendent Nicolls to Mr. Bradford, treasurer of the Reading Railroad:

READING, April 20.—To S. Bradford, Esq.—Your telegram just received. On my return from Pottsville the representations made to me last evening were such that I sent a special engine to Pottsville, after the up evening passenger train, but the man had left the train at Auburn before the telegram could reach.

He then walked back to Port Clinton after dark and stole his passage to Tamaqua on one of our coal trains last night. He is now caught at Tamaqua, where we telegraphed to look out for him, and will be held until identified. There has been some ground for suspicion that it is Booth.

G. A. NICOLLS, Superintendent.

The Pursuit of the Assassin.

READING, April 20.—I have just seen Mr. Lyon, United States detective officer, from whom I obtained the following relative to the Booth affair. The report that Booth came to Reading on the train is incorrect. He was in Reading all day. The man that recognized him informed Mr. Lyon of his being in the town, and that he knew him to be Booth. Mr. Lyon, in company with Mr. Muller, another detective, immediately proceeded to trace him. They finally traced him to the depot, and ascertained that a man answering the description had got on the train which had just left. The facts were immediately made known to Mr. G. A. Nicolls, superintendent of the road, and an effort was made to telegraph to Port Clinton, the first telegraph station, but the operator not being about, an engine was fired up, and Messrs. Lyon and Mills, together with the man who had seen Booth, proceeded at full speed to overtake the regular train. They did not overtake it, but at Port Clinton were informed that the man described had got off the train there, but whether he went on the Catawissa train or not they could not ascertain.

A dispatch was sent to Tamaqua to the conductor of the train, and in the meantime Port Clinton was thoroughly searched. Upon the arrival of the train at Tamaqua the conductor telegraphed that the man was on the train, and a further dispatch was sent to the next station for further information, with orders for his detention. This morning, at 8 o'clock, Detective Lyon received a telegram from Conductor Bright, dated at Catawissa, saying that no such man came through with him. Mr. Lyon states that he is satisfied the man is Booth. What measures are being taken for his arrest are kept private for obvious reasons.

The following is a description of the party:—About 5 feet 8 inches in height, black eyes, black hair, cut short and inclined to curl; short black moustache; had cotton in both ears; wore a white felt hat, and had crape on the left arm; a Lincoln badge in mourning; black frock coat, common blue military pants.

The following dispatch was received last evening by the Associated Press, from a lawyer at Reading:

READING, April 20.—The dispatch published in this morning's papers is somewhat erroneous. The statement given by the citizen of Reading, referred to, was that he had no acquaintance with Booth, having seen him but once, seven years ago, in a theatre at Baltimore, and not being able to positively identify him now. He saw the suspected person in a saloon on Tuesday night, in company with another, drinking freely.

Learning that the man intended leaving town for Pottsville at six o'clock yesterday afternoon, he got upon the train after it had started and recognized the individual, who appeared very much confused at meeting him. He asked the citizen whether he was going up on the train. Upon his answering that he was not, the man said that he would be back in Reading in a day or two. The citizen then left the train, and communicated these facts to a government detective of this place, by whose agency he has since been arrested, and is now held in custody at Tamaqua awaiting recognition.

READING, April 20.—The citizen who yesterday gave information of a man he supposed to be Booth being in the Pottsville train, was taken before a Justice of the Peace, this afternoon, and made an affidavit as to the extent of his knowledge. He testified that he had only seen Booth once, and that was seven years since, and he now believes that the person pursued was not Booth. He was understood to have stated yesterday that the man he saw was Booth, and that he knew him intimately.

It is reported here that the suspected man has been arrested at Tamaqua, but no details have been received.

The Conspirators in Maryland.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—It turns out to-day that the reported cavalry fight in Lower Maryland had some foundation. Reliable intelligence received here shows that about one hundred desperadoes are banded together there and mounted. It is surmised that they are protecting Booth.—*Bulletin.*

A Rebel General on the Assassination.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Rebel Brigadier General Jones writes from Fort Warren to Senator Ramsey, on the assassination, as follows:

"I trust in God that no responsible southern man, when all is brought to light, will be found in any way accessory to the hellish crime, but on the contrary that all will feel the utter abhorrence of the act which it meets from all men."—*Bulletin.*

THE NATIONAL MOURNING.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The remains of the late President Lincoln are lying in state to-day in the rotunda, beneath the dome of the Capitol. Ever since eight o'clock this morning the people have been pressing forward in immense crowds to take their last and only look. At ten o'clock this morning the committee appointed to escort the remains to Illinois met and perfected their arrangements.

At eight A. M. to-morrow, the funeral train will leave here for Baltimore and Harrisburg.

This morning there have been no developments relative to the conspiracy. The authorities are pursuing the investigation with less publicity.—*Bulletin.*

WASHINGTON, April 20.—A numerous crowd is gathered at the Capitol to view the remains of the late President, which lie in the rotunda.

A large number of navy officers called in a body to-day to pay their respects to President Johnson.

The Maine delegation now in this city, headed by the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, late Vice President of the United States, waited upon the President to-day for the purpose of tendering to him the same hearty support which they so freely gave to his illustrious predecessor.

A delegation of citizens of Massachusetts, headed by Governor Andrew and Mayor Lincoln, of Boston, by appointment, also called upon President Johnson this morning.

Delegations from various other States will pay their respects to the Chief Magistrate during the day.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The following order has been issued from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, dated April 17, 1865:

"In obedience to general order No. 69, current series, from the War Department, the flags at all camps or stations in this army will be kept at half mast on Wednesday next, the day appointed for the funeral of the late President of the United States, and all labor will be suspended for the day throughout the limits of this command, and the commanding officers of the various corps are charged with the execution of this order. At the camps and detached stations under their respective orders, twenty-one minute guns will be fired under the direction of the chief of artillery, at 12 o'clock M., on the day mentioned.

By command of Major General Meade.
G. D. RUSSELL, Ass't Adjt. General.

LOUISVILLE, April 20.—The obsequies of the late President Lincoln were celebrated yesterday by the entire population. Bells were tolled, services were held in many of the churches, cannon throughout the day proclaimed the sad event which enshrouded the city in mourning. While the church services were progressing one of the largest military and civic processions ever formed here commenced moving. It included all the various societies of the city, among whom the Masons, Odd Fellows and Turners were present. The chief feature among the Masons was the Knights Templars, who, in full regalia, presented a very imposing appearance. All passed off quietly and with becoming reverence to the illustrious deceased, all parties and classes vieing with each other in the expression of their heartfelt bereavement.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 20.—The demonstrations yesterday in memory of President Lincoln were of the most solemn and impressive character. The procession was the largest ever seen here, including all military forces, State, Executive and Judicial officers, Mayor and City Council, Fire Department, Masonic and Odd Fellows, German societies, Mechanics and all other organized associations. Business was entirely suspended. Religious services were held in all the churches. All business and private houses were draped in mourning. The day was generally observed throughout the State.

NASHVILLE, April 19.—The procession to-day in honor of the funeral of President Lincoln was the largest and most imposing ever seen in this city. All places of business were closed, and every store and dwelling was appropriately draped in mourning. The procession numbered upwards of fifteen thousand persons, among them Generals Thos. Rousseau, Miller, Whipple, Fowler and Donaldson. Over ten thousand troops were in the procession, and, besides Governor Brownlow, both Houses of the Legislature. The Fire Department, with their machines beautifully decorated, the various lodges of Masons and Odd Fellows, the German societies, Turners and Thalia Clubs, and the Fenian Brotherhood, swelled the list of the procession.

The streets were thronged with citizens, who repaired to a field in the suburbs of the city, where appropriate ceremonies were held. Addresses were made by His Excellency Gov. Brownlow, Rev. Mr. Allen, and others. A noticeable feature in the procession was the funeral car drawn by six white and six black horses. Everything was suitably performed, no disturbance of any sort having occurred during the day. To-night the city is unusually quiet, all places of amusement being closed.

A heavy rain, with thunder and lightning, this evening. The river has fallen two feet to-day; there is about 25 feet of water on the shoals.

TOLEDO, April 20.—A very imposing funeral procession took place yesterday, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late President, in which the military, fire department, Odd Fellows, Masons, Board of Trade and citizens generally participated. Speeches were made by the Hon. F. M. Ashley and others. Religious ceremonies took place in all the churches.

CINCINNATI, April 20.—Business was suspended yesterday, and the utmost quiet prevailed. The bells of the city were tolled and minute guns were fired during the day. Appropriate services were held at all the churches.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 5, VIA CAIRO, April 20.—To-day is one of jubilee, in honor of the surrender of Lee and the occupation of Mobile.

Large numbers of rebel stragglers are coming into our lines.

Cotton is very much depressed. Good ordinary sells at 24c. Gold has declined 5⅛. Western produce, dry goods, and all staple articles, are offered at greatly reduced prices, without buyers.

Arrived, barque J. Godfrey and brig Aurorotee, from Philadelphia; ship Hope, from Boston; ship Galena, from New York.

The steamers George Cromwell and Evening Star left to-day for New York.

The stock of cotton on hand and shipboard amounts to ten thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven bales.

Terrible Accident at the Charlestown Navy-yard.

BOSTON, April 20.—A terrible accident occurred this morning at the Charlestown Navy-yard. One of the workmen was engaged in drilling out the fuse of an old Schenck 150-pound shell, when it exploded, instantly killing Timothy Lyons, John Murphy, Nathaniel Burch and Daniel Drew. The workmen in the yard are more or less wounded, and ten or twelve others, it is feared, fatally. The explosion took place near the house of the commandant.

Boats Destroyed by Guerillas.

MEMPHIS, April 18.—The trading boats Sylph, St. Paul, and another boat, name unknown, have been captured and burned by guerillas at the Hatchie river.

The steamer Eleanor Carroll, in the vicinity of Island 35, encountered a storm and was badly damaged. A quantity of freight was lost overboard, and nine soldiers drowned. She left for New Orleans to-day.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 20.—The Democrat says the rebel Major Taylor has been paroled for ten days, to prepare for leaving the United States, he refusing to take the oath of allegiance or to register himself as a rebel deserter.

A Federal scouting party routed a party of guerillas beyond Mount Sterling, on Monday, killing Wash. Carter and Daniel Doome, their leaders, and wounding several others.

Steamboat Accident.

ROCK ISLAND, April 19.—About 7 o'clock tonight the steamer Lady Jane, for St. Louis, struck the centre pier of the railroad bridge across the Mississippi river at this place, breaking the steamer into several pieces. Seven passengers were on board at the time, all of whom were saved except James Schultz.

Death of Andrew Jackson, Jr.

CINCINNATI, April 20.—The Nashville papers announce the death of Andrew Jackson, Jr., the adopted son of General Jackson.

The Wilberforce University, in Greene county, Ohio, was destroyed by fire on Friday last. Loss $50,000.

Mutiny of a Crew and Murder of the Captain.

SANDY HOOK, April 20.—The British barque Onyx, from Pernambuco, arrived here to-day, for orders. She reports that Captain French, of the ship Wm. Tell, was murdered by his crew about four weeks ago at Pernambuco.

ONE cent's worth of stout wire, bent in the shape of the letter U, is a very good protection against burglars. Hang the curved part of the wire on the door-knob, and let the two extremities pass through the bow of the key after the door is locked. Then the burglars may rage in vain, unless they break the door down.

THE *Opinion Nationale*, in a curious article on the bad marksmanship of the infantry, mentions that 15,000,000 cartridges were used at Solferino to shoot down 10,000 Austrians at the outside, which shows that it took 1560 bullets to kill or wound one man, and represents a weight of 200 pounds.

A HALF BARREL of brewers' yeast, weighing 150 pounds, exploded at the office of the American Express Company, in Milwaukee, Wis., the other night. The barrel flew up to the ceiling, a height of fourteen feet, and then bounded back again down through the floor. The yeast flew around promiscuously.

FROM the general minutes of the Methodist Episcopal body in this country, we learn that its total membership is 928,320, whole number of travelling and local preachers 15,026, houses of worship 10,015, benevolent contributions for all objects during the past year $678,957 91.

THERE are on the Sandwich Islands about one hundred meeting houses, erected by the people themselves at a cost of $150,000. Some of them are valuable and durable. The one at Honolulu is built of coral rock, and may stand for centuries.

IN the garden of the Military Hospital at Chattanooga, there were grown one thousand and eighty-eight varieties of flowers last year, and from these floral beauties, nearly six thousand papers of seeds were put up and given to the soldiers to send home.

JACOB STRAWN, the great Illinois farmer, has made the Christian Commission a donation of $10,000.

The Rebels as Belligerents.

WILL ENGLAND REVOKE THE CONCESSION?

From the London Post (government organ) April 6.

* * * But during the past few weeks circumstances have arisen which to the Cabinet of Washington seem to justify a requisition upon its part that the neutral Powers should modify their existing policy, and withhold from the confederacy that recognition of its belligerent character which has been hitherto accorded to it. The southern ports, which have until lately been merely blockaded by Federal cruisers, have now passed into the possession of the established government, and for all practical purposes it is contended that the south has ceased to be a maritime power. Without a seaboard, it is urged that the confederacy cannot possess a navy, and that consequently vessels pretending to sail under its flag are not in a position to justify their pretensions, and are therefore disqualified from claiming those privileges which a neutral State is bound to accord to the ships of war of a belligerent power. The Federal government seek, in fact, to engage us to close our ports to all vessels sailing under the confederate flag, on the ground that, there being no confederate ports, no ships can have cleared from them, and consequently no confederate navy can be said to exist. However difficult it may be in many cases to determine the proper course prescribed by international law, it is satisfactory to feel that in the present instance no diversity of opinion can exist as to the line of action dictated both by a sense of duty and a fitting regard for the national honor.

The principle has neither been acknowledged nor acted upon during the present war that actual presence in and departure from a confederate port were necessary to entitle a cruiser bearing the flag of the confederacy to claim the rights and privileges incidental to the character of a vessel of war. The Alabama, for example, though built in England, was admitted to be for every purpose the cruiser of a belligerent State as soon as a duly accredited officer of the confederate government read his commission on board and hoisted the flag of the republic in whose service she was to be employed. The objections taken at the time by the Federal press that the Alabama had never been in confederate waters were easily and summarily disposed of, and it was shown that presence in a southern port was not indispensable to qualify a ship for the naval service of the confederacy.

If, however, the views entertained on this point by her Majesty's government were correct, it is evident that the capture of the southern seaboard by the Federals does not disqualify the confederacy for the possession of a navy, and that confederate cruisers must continue to be regarded as the vessels of a belligerent power. But, independently of this consideration, the conquest—which, for all the world knows to the contrary, may be only temporary—of the seaboard of a belligerent State does not deprive it of its maritime character; and if it be conceded that the south, with seaports in its possession, could legally employ cruisers which had never dipped their keels in its waters, it can do the same thing when those ports, though in the hands of the enemy, may still be recaptured. We deny, however, that the south has lost its seaboard; and at the present moment nothing would be easier for a confederate cruiser, built in a foreign port, than to approach within cannon shot of some portion of that vast extent of coast which reaches from the Gulf of Mexico to Chesapeake bay, and thus qualify, if it were necessary, as a confederate ship of war. Neither the facts nor the law are in favor of the requisition of the northern government, and it is therefore needless to say that it will not be complied with.

From the London Herald, (Derby organ) April 8.

There is a report afloat about the relations between this government and that of Mr. Lincoln, which, for all we know, may be well founded, but which really seems so absurd that we can scarcely credit it. Mr. Seward is supposed to have gathered courage from the seeming pusillanimity of Lords Palmerston and Russell, and to have put a strained construction on the alarmist speeches which have been published to the world in the course of the debates in the House of Commons on the defences of Canada. Imagining that England just now is in a yielding humor, and disposed to make almost any concessions for the sake of peace, he has chosen the auspicious moment to put forward demands which but a short time since would have been scouted with indignation, and which at any time are ridiculous. He urges, we are told, that, as the south has no seaports it has no navy, and, therefore, the confederate navy is a fiction; that as a majority of the southern States have been overrun and conquered, it is preposterous on the part of any European Power to recognize the south any longer as a belligerent.

Mr. Seward, we are informed, has demanded that henceforth the common privileges of refuge, repairing and coaling shall be refused in all the ports of Great Britain and her colonies to such vessels as the Shenandoah and the Stonewall, which are to be treated as pirates and regarded as common enemies. We trust that no English statesman would entertain for a moment such a suggestion as this.

* * * If the Federal government has really preferred such absurd demands we cannot suppose that even Lord Russell will yield to them. He will have an opportunity of writing a letter in reply, and we trust that he will not be slow to avail himself of it. His letter-writing powers are a cause of terror to sober-minded people, when they are called into play on some subject in which Lord Russell has placed himself so egregiously in the wrong that the long-winded rhetoric with which he attempts to turbish up his blunders places him and his country in a more ambiguous position than before. In reply to the arrogant demands of a Federal Minister he has an opportunity of retaliating which a statesman of polemical instincts might be eager to seize upon.

TEXAS TO SECEDE FROM THE CONFEDERACY.—A trustworthy gentleman, who has just returned from the Rio Grande, gives the following important facts:

The steamship Clinton carried out to Brazos Santiago Major General Lew. Wallace, who was sent to the Rio Grande on a special mission, supposed to concern the expulsion of our Consul at Matamoras, by Maximilian, and the return of rebel deserters by Mejia.

The result of the Consul affair is not known. It is not even known that any explanation whatever was demanded; but the conference with Mejia was entirely satisfactory. That officer had simply entered into an arrangement with the rebel General Slaughter for the delivery of murders and thieves escaping from their respective States.

General Slaughter sent a note to General Wallace, requesting an interview, which was granted, and the meeting took place at Point Isabel, Texas. The best feeling existed between the Union and rebel parties, and a good social time was enjoyed. The result was that the Clinton, bearing a colonel of Wallace's staff, with dispatches for Gen. Canby, was sent back to New Orleans with orders to land at the wharf at Galveston on her return.

General Wallace remained in Texas. He is probably now at Galveston, awaiting the arrival of the Clinton. She sails for that port to-night.

The same informant states that the rebel leaders of the trans-Mississippi army, fully convinced of the utter hopelessness of their cause, have resolved to secede therefrom and proclaim the independence of Texas as a sovereign State, preparatory, probably, to seeking readmission into the old Union.

The Brownsville Ranchero bitterly denounces this scheme, which proves that there must be some foundation for it.—*N. O. Picayune, April 12.*

FOR four years past the State of Tennessee has been without a Legislature, but having at last obtained one, the Nashville papers are improving the occasion by publishing brief sketches of the individual history of its members. Of the 24 Senators 22 are native Tennesseeans, and of the 76 Representatives 61 are natives of the State. Two-thirds of all the members have been slaveholders, but it will be recollected that their very first official act as a legislative body was to ratify the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery.

A MOST excellent bust of the late President Lincoln was made at Springfield, Illinois, after his election to the Presidency, and before his inauguration, by T. D. Jones, the Cincinnati sculptor. It is the best one ever taken of Mr. Lincoln, and becomes of great interest, as it is a fine work of art and a capital likeness. John Nicolay, Esq., the late President's Private Secretary, said this was the "historical bust of Abraham Lincoln." A more appropriate memorial of the murdered President than this cannot be had.

RICHMOND letters say the river is washing away the grave yard on Belle Isle, where Union soldiers were buried, and in a few years the graves will all disappear. Most of them have head-boards, made of barrel staves, but few names are readable, and soon none at all will be. In one portion of Potter's Field the rebels had dug a large ditch, into which the bodies of Union prisoners who died were thrown promiscuously, without the least pretension to even decent burial.

GEORGE STONE was tarred and feathered at Swampscott, Mass., on Saturday, for cheering at the death of the President; and Major Otis Wright, of Lowell, Superintendent of the Middlesex Horse Railroad, narrowly escaped hanging for expressing joy at Mr. Lincoln's death. Fifteen minutes were finally given him in which to leave the city, never to return.

A GENTLEMAN in Wethersfield, Ct., last year bought 1600 bushels of onions and put them to seed, getting 5000 pounds of seed, which he sold for the high price of $3 50 a pound, getting $17,500 for the crop, and making a profit of over $12,000.

A NUMBER of workmen are engaged in dressing stone for the new building to be erected on Capitol Hill, Harrisburg. The excavation of the cellar is about finished. The erection of the new structure will be commenced as soon as possible.

THE manufacture of castor oil from the beans that grow wild in the Hawaiian Islands has been begun at Honolulu, for the first time, with every prospect of success. Heretofore the beans have been exported for manufacture elsewhere.

HARVEY FORD, an old man in New Haven, was very much affected by the news of President Lincoln's decease, and after appearing much depressed all day, he dropped dead in the evening.

LIEUTENANT CANTRELL, United States Army, of the Engineer Corps, was accidentally shot at Fort Richmond, Staten Island, on Tuesday afternoon. He expired shortly afterward.

AN Albany dyer had a grudge against a musician, and at a ball recently the dyer threw a vial of vitriol upon the musician's head, changing the color of his hair from gray to a bright scarlet.

A MEETING of the citizens of Allegheny was held on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of taking action in reference to the erection of a monument to the memory of the late President Lincoln.

GREAT GUNS cost something—a 10-inch Parrott gun costs $1500; a 15-inch Rodman costs $6500; a 12-inch Krupp gun costs $20,400; a 12-inch Blakely costs $35,000. The two latter are made of steel.

THE Earl of Lovelace, widower of the only daughter of Lord Byron, is about to be married to a widow named Jenkyns.

JACOB STRAWN, the great Illinois farmer, has made the Christian Commission a donation of $10,000.

BY act of the Legislature the village of Lockport, N. Y., has been changed to a city.

FISH.

EMPTY FISH PACKAGES—For sale by TWELLS & CO., 10 and 12 south wharves.

PICKLED AND SMOKED HERRING—1200 barrels Pickled Herring; 3800 boxes Smoked Herring, now landing from schr Gun Rock, and for sale by E. A. SOUDER & CO., Dock st. wharf. mh15 3t

FISH—250 quintals Codfish.
400 do Pollock.
793 bbls Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel, assorted packages.
180 do New Haddock.
175 do Extra Labrador Herring.
48 do Mess Shad, in store and for sale by F. E. PENDLETON & CO., 103 Arch st.

MACKEREL & HERRING—50 bbls. Halifax large No. 1 Mackerel.
100 bbls. Halifax large No. 2 Mackerel.
100 bbls. do. mid. do.
75 bbls. shore No. 1 Mackerel.
100 bbls. do. No. do.
75 bbls. Labrador Split Herring.
100 bbls. do. Gibbed do.
In store and for sale by BOOKHAMMER & BUDD, 20 north wharves.

NEW ECONOMY SHAD—30 bbls new Economy mess Shad, now in store and for sale by KENNEDY, STAIRS & CO., 130 and 132 north wharves.

MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD, &c., &c.
2500 bbls Mass. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel, late caught, fat fish, in assorted packages;
2000 bbls new Eastport, Fortune Bay, and Halifax Herring;
2500 boxes Lubec scaled and No. 1 Herring;
150 bbls new mess Shad;
250 boxes Herkimer county Cheese, &c., &c., in store and for sale by MURPHY & KOONS, 146 north wharves.

FISH—640 bbls shore Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel.
235 bbls bay Nos. 1 and 2 Mackerel.
425 bbls Herring.
50 bbls extra large do, in store and for sale by PAUL & THOMPSON, 34 north wharves.

SOLDIERS' INDIA RUBBER BLANKETS—Veteran volunteers and new recruits are invited to call and examine our large stock of Rubber Blankets, Coats, Capes, Caps, Havelocks, Ponchos, Leggings etc., etc., which we offer for sale at the lowest prices. JOHN THORNLEY, mh8 311 Chesnut st. north side.

WATER CASKS—One hundred new Water Casks, for sale by JOHN DALLETT & CO., 1y30 129 Walnut street.