Philadelphia North American and United States Gazette, Saturday Morning, April 22. 1865.

American and Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, APRIL 22 1865.

THE OBSEQUIES TO-DAY.

The mortal remains of Abraham Lincoln will arrive in Philadelphia this afternoon. A more melancholy occasion has not occurred in our history. Philadelphia is oppressed with gloom. In all her highways and by-ways mourning weeds decorate the long lines of houses. From the dwelling of the humblest operative to the palace of the wealthiest millionaire, all unite in one unanimous disposition to manifest their genuine sorrow at the great loss which the nation has sustained. From the temples of Divine worship, from the resorts of the multitude, from the warehouses and stores where the trade and commerce of the metropolis are conducted, from hotels, banks, exchanges, public halls, if short from every structure in Philadelphia which has a name or purpose, there droops the sable badge of woe. The city grieves in every fibre of her vast frame. This is no slight or transient feeling. The cry she sends forth is a cry of the keenest anguish. It tells of a suffering which is destined to leave a deep and lasting impression.

No common bereavement could have evoked such an extraordinary demonstration from the people. We have shown much less sorrow for the loss of our own best and bravest. But, indeed, here is an instance where the calamity exceeds in magnitude anything previously experienced. It comes home to every man and woman in the community. Many have lost near and dear relatives with a lighter sense of woe than that which bows them now. The affliction is national. The hand of the assassin intrudes in our executive affairs for the first time. It has stricken down our beloved Chief Magistrate at the moment when he was most honored, most universally respected, most cherished by every loyal heart in the land, and when all the world was learning to regard him as pre-eminently the man of the age.

Four years ago he raised the flag on Independence Hall amid the shouts of an immense multitude. At the same time he enunciated the great principles of human freedom, accompanied by the memorable declaration that he would sooner be assassinated than surrender them. We were then at the threshold of the mightiest struggle in all recorded time, and as we now look back to that declaration his words have all the solemnity of prophecy. The danger came. The troubles thickened around him. But he stood unappalled. True to the principles he had pledged himself to maintain, he strove on steadily, not seeing the end, but believing it certain. Through good report and through evil report he kept those principles in view. They were his sunlight in victory, his pillar of fire amid the gloom of defeat. A severe trial came. Still he adhered to the principles. He has brought us and them safely out of the contest, and he has closed the prophecy by perishing at the hands of an assassin, whose published letter shows that his arm was nerved to the blow by the fatal influences of slavery.

The good and great are often taken away from us with suddenness. But few of the world's heroes or rulers have ever fallen at such a crisis as Abraham Lincoln. From the moment he stepped upon the national arena the chosen President of the republic to the present, when the whole land is clad in mourning for his death, he was the foremost figure in the mighty movement. He had chosen to be the apostle of freedom. He labored in his mission as man has seldom labored, and even now, cut off in the glory of his high career, he still fills the whole country. The parties and factions which were called into being by the events of his administration seem to disappear as if by magic at the stroke of the assassin's knife. Instead of killing a tyrant, as the wretched criminal vainly hoped to make the world believe, he has made that world ring with a great man's good deeds, and crushed those who had opposed him.

Here is a fresh marvel. As the nation suddenly uprose in its majesty at the fall of Sumter, casting away all local dissensions or party feelings, so it has once more become fused into one harmonious, patriotic mass. Never was there such an overwhelming public sentiment against the assassin and all his tribe, against his doctrines and their doctrines, and in favor of our slain President and the sublime truths he taught, as is now prevalent all over the land. It is folly to say that it is not genuine. There never was a more earnest expression of grief than this, and it must be accepted as the voice of the whole American people.

Something of this kind, perhaps, was needed to bring us back to that unity of which the nation was so proud in 1861, for although we had emerged from the war wonderfully strengthened, we had brought with us parties embittered against each other by the memories of past feuds. These all lie buried with our martyred chieftain. When the men who for four years reviled and assailed him manifest such undoubted grief at his loss, it is very clear that the past, for the time at least, is wiped out; that the nation stands as a unit at the bier of its martyred hero.

So let it be. We would not now recall troublous recollections of our strifes and heart burnings. The right hand of brotherhood is extended to all our Israel in this hour of tribulation. The great woe suspends, if it does not obliterate, our dissensions. And thus the last and greatest blessing bequeathed to us by the apostle of freedom is that which he has bought for us with his blood. Such a spectacle as this, if it could have been foreseen by the miserable assassin, might have stayed his arm and saved to us the precious life of our great leader. As it is, wherever the doomed wretch skulks from the hot and fierce and unstirring pursuit of a whole deeply-roused people, while his knees smite each other in the agony of his fear, how must his guilty despair be heightened by the conviction that he has accomplished a result directly the reverse of that which his malignant hate had expected.

The same route which the body of the honored dead is now travelling to its last home the living man was borne over in a triumphal procession four years ago. He came from Springfield to Washington, the elect of the people, to assume duties which no one could then properly estimate, and to commence a career destined to outlive all calumny or opposition. His inaugurate remains go back in a funeral pageant unequalled for its prodigious length and immense preparations, and his name now stands so high in the estimation of all mankind, that his tomb at Springfield will be only inferior in fame to that of Washington at Mount Vernon.

Those who have questioned why the funeral should traverse such a route may in this see its appropriateness. It is exactly that traveled by our lamented Chief on his way to the capital to be inaugurated. Such a man deserves precisely such a funeral, gathering within its orbit the great cities and the most populous States of the republic. Through these he passed four years ago, in full health and vigor, to command in our defence against a warlike class which had risen in rebellion. Through them he goes back, a corpse, cut off by stealthy murder, still in his prime, but with his work done, the north saved from the hands of the spoiler, the republic re-established, the worst and most appalling of the troubles over.

Such a corpse as this has never before been brought to Independence Hall. Hallowed as the old Hall is by the classic memories of the revolution, it will derive a new lustre from the lying-in-state there of the remains of the latest apostle of freedom. The work began by our forefathers in that grand historical era which has made Independence Hall sacred was reserved to be finished by Abraham Lincoln. (The Liberator is dead, but his task is completed, and it is fitting, therefore, that he should be brought into the Walhalla of liberty, to commune with the spirits of the mighty dead of the ever-glorious past.

Through all his administration, Mr. Lincoln looked to Philadelphia as the sheet-anchor of loyalty. Here he found the most unhesitating and unflinching friends. Here he was always sure of that active sympathy which takes a substantial shape. Our city was never weary of well-doing in behalf of him and his measures; and, in fact, waxed stronger by being most used. The oftener it was called upon the greater grew its desire and its ability to render him aid. Philadelphia, therefore, which in his life loved him with constant affection, and sustained him with unfaltering trust, will to-day weep beside his bier with unaffected and heartfelt sorrow.

Mobile.

The military operations against Mobile will bear comparison with some of the best we have undertaken in this war. The rebel works were amazingly strong. The enemy had been allowed ample time and warning to prepare in every possible way to protect the place falling into our hands, and they had improved the opportunity with the industry and zeal for which their military operations have been noted. Previous attempts of ours against Mobile had shown us the futility of trying it again without a very large and powerful force, and this General Grant provided. The army was much larger than has been generally supposed. One account makes it seventy thousand men, but this must be an exaggeration. It was, however, far beyond the rebel power of resistance, and it was such as to render success inevitable.

General Canby's preparations were most thorough and scientific, and show him to be a man of high capacity. He felt that the time had arrived when the nation required the capture of the place at any cost, and that no failure could be tolerated. The determination of Grant in the Fort Fisher affair, at Wilmington, rendered this clear. It was not so much for the sake of occupying the whole seaboard that we needed the taking of Mobile, though that was imperative in view of the change in our foreign policy. It was to terminate the war, and close against Davis all chances of renewing the contest in the southwest after failing in Virginia.

By this capture a very large body of troops will be released from further operations east of the Mississippi, and be available for a campaign against the forces of Kirby Smith at Shreveport, or for the capture of Galveston. Our impression is that the latter point will be the next object of attention. By taking it we complete the conquest of the southern seaboard, and drive the enemy back into the interior of Texas. A very large naval fleet has been concentrated on the Texan coast, and we have now the land forces requisite for the immediate commencement of operations against Galveston, which we shall not be long in hearing of.

Moseby's Surrender.

The universal excitement relative to the assassination of President Lincoln has prevented the public from paying as much attention to the surrender of Moseby, the famous guerilla chief in Virginia, as it deserved. And yet few military events could have given more general satisfaction. During the whole latter half of the war period the guerilla bands commanded by this desperate and skilful leader have hung around the vicinity of the national capital, and committed depredations along the course of the Potomac, and, indeed, through all Northern Virginia. His operations have been both daring and mysterious. Able and numerous cavalry commanders have been sent after him in all directions, and the whole country in that region has been scoured in pursuit of him. Many of his men were undoubtedly taken, and at times his band was nearly broken up; but somehow Moseby himself always managed to escape, and Lee detailed fresh troops to reinforce him.

So troublesome did he become that at length it was generally believed that his band escaped capture by assuming the disguise of farmers, travelers and other civilians by daylight, dispersing and concealing their arms, in order to prevent detection. This may have been, and probably was the case to some extent. But it does not altogether account for the impunity allowed to the guerilla chief. A belief, somewhat better founded, began latterly to prevail that he obtained information of all the expeditions sent against him through the agency of the parties concerned in the contraband trade in Washington, Alexandria and Baltimore. That he was in regular communication with these men does not admit of a doubt, and if through his means any of them can be detected and arrested, they should be punished with extreme severity.

Moseby also had many sympathizing friends in Virginia, among persons remaining on their plantations and professing loyalty when our troops were about. Through the agency of this formidable guerilla chief Lee was always informed early of our proposed movements, and governed his own accordingly. For this reason he has been of a great deal of attention on this hand. Robbery suited the men so well that they did not like to give it up when Lee surrendered; and hence Moseby refused to be included in that arrangement. That he surrenders now can be considered as proving his inability to keep the field without the constant aid furnished him by Lee. He felt that his cause was sealed if he did not give up.

The Union League.

The Directors of the Union League request the members of that organization to meet at Concert Hall at half past four o'clock this afternoon, in response to the invitation of the City Councils, to take part in the funeral ceremonies of the late President. It is desirable that every member should be present.

We would emphasize this call of the Directors of the League, by remarking that there is an eminent and evident fitness that an organization which has for so long been known as one of the most loyal and influential supporters of our late lamented President, should adhere to its honorable record by appropriate notice of the noble citizen whose support is one of its principal honors. If the members of the League turn out in force, as they will and but little, perhaps, to the record already written, but they will attest for themselves the continuing regard they have borne to a man whose life was solely spent for his country, and lost in its behalf. We trust that no member will be absent on the occasion.

DEATH OF MADAME PASTA.—Opera-goers and lovers of music and the beautiful in the very grey will easily recall the name of Judith Pasta, who from 1822 won a series of signal successes upon the European stage in Norma, Sonnambula, Tancred and other enduring compositions. She was born in 1798, made her debut in 1817, but her greatest little attention. She reappeared improved by study in 1824, and rose at once to great and continued popularity. Her formal debut was at Paris, and she was so successful that when she appeared at London at the age of twenty-four, she was instantly received and recognized as a true artiste. Her voice was a *mezzo soprano*; very rich, sweet and extensive, but very liable to external influences. She appeared in England every season from 1824 to 1863, in Rossini's Desdemona, Tancredi and Semiramide; Zingarelli's Romeo; Paesiello's Nina and Mayer's Medea. She is said never to have been surpassed in any of these, and thoroughly impersonated the character in which she was cast. She retired from the stage, but reappeared for one night in England, in 1850, a mere shadow of what she had been. Her name will bigger long as one of the queens of the stage.

THE PRESIDENT'S OBSEQUIES.—To accommodate those living out of town who may wish to witness the funeral solemnities of President Lincoln in this city, an extra train will be run over the North Pennsylvania road, leaving the depot in this city at 1 P. M., Saturday, for Doylestown and way stations. An extra train will also leave Bethlehem for the city at 7.30 A. M., Sunday, and will leave the city for Bethlehem at 5.15 P. M., stopping at intermediate stations both ways.

THE PRESIDENT'S FUNERAL.—A special meeting of the Typographical Union (No. 2) is called at 8 o'clock to-day to make arrangements for attending the funeral of Mr. Lincoln. A full and punctual attendance is desired.

LARGE SALE TO-MORROW.—REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, GOLD, &c. *See Thomas & Sons' advertisements, auction head, and pamphlet catalogues, including* also list of sales 1st, 2d, 9th and 16th of May. For other full advertisements real estate see fourth page to-day's paper.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—The attention of capitalists and others is invited to the valuable real estate to be sold next Wednesday, at the Exchange, by James A. Freeman, auctioneer. Pamphlet catalogues now ready.

Summary of the Daily Intelligence.

The remains of President Lincoln left Washington yesterday morning. A large concourse of people followed them to the depot. The train reached Baltimore about ten o'clock. There was a large and imposing military and civic procession there. The body lay in state at the Exchange, and left for Harrisburg about three o'clock, via the Northern Central Railroad. Along the route crowds of people assembled to witness the train pass. Governor Curtin and staff met the remains at the State line. The funeral train arrived at Harrisburg at 8 P. M., and was accompanied by a heavy rain there was a large turnout of military and citizens. The remains were laid in state in the Capitol, and will be brought to Philadelphia to-day.

The obsequies of President Lincoln in this city this afternoon will be very imposing. The programme is published elsewhere in to-day's paper.

The funeral ceremonies of the late President were appropriately solemnized at Fortress Monroe on Wednesday.

The President's funeral was very largely observed in California and Nevada, and persons approving the murder have been arrested.

The show of mourning at Memphis over the President's death is reported to be very great. The military turned out.

A movement to erect a monument to President Lincoln in New York, by one dollar subscription, was commenced yesterday.

In Boston it is proposed to raise $100,000, by one dollar subscriptions, for Mrs. Lincoln.

The Surgeon General announces that both Mr. Seward and his son are doing well, and recovering.

Senator Sumner's house has been protected by a guard at Washington, on account of evidence that it was proposed to assassinate him.

The Booth chase in Schuylkill county is futile. The man who recognized the individual arrested as Booth now disclaims any knowledge of him, and the prisoner has been discharged.

Major General Halleck, late Chief of Staff to the President, takes command at Richmond, vice General Ord; General Ord relieves General Gillmore; General Gillmore reports to the Adjutant General, and General Dearlove relieves General Shepley as Military Governor of Richmond.

Army of the Potomac advices say that the announcement of the assassination of President Lincoln was received with the utmost sorrow, every man seeming to think that it is the greatest calamity that could have happened at this time. The greater portion of the army is now concentrated at Burkeville Junction, taking a short rest.

Admiral Thatcher's official report of the capture of the forts at Mobile has been received by the Navy Department, and is published this morning.

A physician has left California to study the Asiatic leprosy in China, where it originates. The disease is virulent at the Sandwich Islands.

More than 23,000 negroes have been enlisted in Kentucky. The new regiments will swell this to 30,000. More than a hundred men enlist there daily.

Gen. Wirt Adams, (rebel) with 1500 men, is reported from Jackson, Miss., to have whipped Gen. Crossom, (Union) with 2500 at Pleasant Ridge, Alabama.

The Straits of Mackinaw are now open for navigation.

The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will be fully opened for business to-day, the damage by the late freshet having been repaired.

The Philadelphia Stock market was dull and steady yesterday, and without any disposition to operate. The Board adjourned over until Monday. Gold advanced 2¼ on the opening sales, and closed dull. The produce markets ruled inactive, and without any alteration to note, except in cotton, which has further advanced 2c. per lb., closing firmly.

There were seventeen arrivals at this port yesterday, including the brig Alice Lea, from Malanzas, with molasses. The brig Manzoni, from Sagua, is below. Seventeen vessels cleared, among them the barques Emily, for Cow Bay, and Wm. Van Name, for New Orleans.

BY TELEGRAPH,

FOR THE AMERICAN & GAZETTE.

THE TRANSPORTATION OF THE BODY OF MR. LINCOLN TO ILLINOIS.

WASHINGTON, April 21.

The guard of honor, together with distinguished army and navy officers, including General Grant and Admiral Davis, and also the members of the Cabinet and Judge Davis, of the Supreme Court of the United States, assembled at the rotunda of the Capitol this morning, seven o'clock, where, after a truly impressive prayer by Rev. Dr. Gurley, the remains of President Lincoln, under an escort of three companies of the Veteran Reserve Corps, were conveyed from the adjoining hall to the hearse, and placed in the hearse car, to which the remains of his son Willie had previously been removed. And here the Rev. Dr. Gurley again delivered a brief prayer, concluding with the benediction.

A large concourse of citizens was in attendance as spectators, all mournfully impressed with the solemnity of the scene. Amid the immediate and most intimate friends of the late President there were in the train Ward H. Lamon, United States Marshal; Governor Ogesby, Judge Davis, of the United States Supreme Court; Hon. N. W. Edwards and C. M. Smith, brother-in-law of the late President, and Gen. Todd, the cousin of Mrs. Lincoln; Col. John Williams, U. S. Marshal D. L. Phillips, and Rev. Dr. Gurley. It may here be mentioned that the remains of little Willie Lincoln were placed in the interior of the hearse car, immediately in front of those of his father. Mrs. Lincoln has requested that no display be made of her son, but that he may be privately removed.

The following is a list of the gentlemen specially invited to accompany the remains: Relatives and family friends, namely—Judge David Davis, Judge U. S. Supreme Court; N. W. Edwards; Gen. J. B. S. Todd; Charles Alexander Smith. Guard of Honor, namely—Gen. E. D. Townsend; Brig. Gen. Charles Thomas; Brig. Gen. A. D. Eaton; Brevet Major Gen. J. G. Barnard; Brig. Gen. G. D. Ramsey; Brig. Gen. A. P. Howe; Brig. Gen. D. C. McCallum; Major Gen. David Hunter; Brig. Gen. J. C. Caldwell; Rear Admiral G. H. Davis, U. S. Navy; Capt. Wm. R. Taylor, U. S. Navy; Major T. Y. Field, U. S. Marine Corps. (The above constituted guard of honor; Capt. Charles Pearose, quartermaster and commissary of subsistence, for the entire party.) Dr. Charles B. Brown, embalmer; Frank T. Sands, undertaker; and on the part of the senate and House of Representatives—Maine, Mr. Pike; N. Hampshire, Mr. Collins; Vermont, Mr. Baxter; Massachusetts, Mr. Hooper; Connecticut, Mr. Dixon; R. Island, Mr. Anthony; New York, Mr. Harris; Pennsylvania, Mr. Cowan; Ohio, Mr. Sherman; Kentucky, Mr. Smith; Indiana, Mr. Julian; Minnesota, Mr. Ramsey; Michigan, Mr. Howard; Illinois, Mr. Trumbull; Missouri, Mr. Yates; Mr. Washburne; Mr. Farnsworth and Arnold; California, Mr. Stephens; Oregon, Mr. Williams; Kansas, Mr. Clarke; West Virginia, Mr. Whaley; Nevada, Mr. Nye; Nebraska, Mr. Hitchcock; Colorado, Mr. Bradford; Idaho, Mr. Wallace; New Jersey, Mr. Newell; Maryland, Mr. Phelps; George T. Brown, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, and C. C. Orwax, Sergeant-at-Arms House of Representatives.

Names of the colonels of the Illinois appointed to accompany the remains of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, namely—Colonel Richard J. Oglesby; General Isaham N. Haynie, Adjutant General State of Illinois; Col. James H. Lane, A. D. C.; Col. M. N. Hanna, A. D. C.; Col. D. B. James, A. D. C.; Major S. Wells, A. D. C.; Col. D. Phillips, United States Marshal Southern District of Illinois, A. D. C.; Jno. Jesse B. Holmes, Jno. S. Wright; Col. John Williams, Dr. S. H. Melvin; Hon. S. M. Cullum; General John A. McClernand; Hon. Lyman Trumbull; Hon. O. H. Browning; Hon. Norman B. Judd; Lieutenant Governor William Bross; Hon. Francis Kellie, editor, Mayor of Springfield; Hon. Thomas A. Haine; Hon. John Wentworth; Hon. S. S. Hayes; Colonel Jno. Dougherty; Hon. S. W. Fullerton; J. B. Turner; Hon. I. Lawson; Hon. C. L. Woodman; Hon. E. W. Gage; C. H. Reynolds, Esq.; Hon. Jas. Cusinsky; Hon. T. L. Talcott; Governor Morton, of Indiana; Governor Brough, of Ohio; Governor Stone, of Iowa; together with their aids; reporters for the press; L. A. Gobright, of Washington, and Cyrus R. Mason, of Philadelphia, for the Associated Press; U. P. Painter, of Philadelphia Inquirer; L. L. Crouse, New York Times; J. A. Wonde, Boston Daily Advertiser; Dr. Adonis, Chicago Tribune.

The train moved from the Washington station at eight o'clock. The guard at that point and several thousand other persons immediately adjacent to the depot in locality formed a long line, and stood at a present arms until the entire funeral train had passed out of sight, and the train arrived at Baltimore on schedule time, 10 o'clock. Large crowds of persons had assembled at the station, the men taking off their hats as the cortege passed into the car-house. Governor Bradford and staff joined the train at the Annapolis Junction.

At Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 21.—The weather this morning was in consonance with the sad event, the usually cheerful sunlight broke through the heavy clouds which hung like a funeral pall over the city. The change in the atmosphere accorded with the gloom in the hearts of our citizens. It was a funeral day in every sense, and the impressive solemnity was felt most heavily upon our people because the calamity with which the nation is bereaved seemed to be felt as a personal loss in every loyal household. Never has grief over the loss of a faithful public servant been so universal and so universal.

There was every house is a house of mourning. Houses and public buildings, houses and churches are everywhere draped in black, very have more than the wretched in crape. With a unanimity which has never been equaled in our city, everywhere the sign of sorrow is in evidence. The outer circle was of roses, and the alternate parallel lines were composed of red and white flowers of the choicest description. The band of affection could not have contributed a more choice and delicate tribute to departed worth. The scene occurred near nightfall and at 6 53 P. M. the train came to a stop at the station, at which city it arrived at 8¾ o'clock. It was heavily raining, but notwithstanding this the streets were densely thronged, and a large military escort accompanied the remains of President Lincoln to the State House, amid the sound of minute guns. The corpse was there exposed to the view of the public until a late hour to-night.

The funeral cortege will leave Harrisburg for Philadelphia to-morrow, at 11 o'clock. We understand the press return thanks to conductor Hambright for his courteous attention.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Secretary Seward's Health—Report of the Surgeon General.

WASHINGTON, April 21, 9 o'clock A. M.—Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War—Sir: I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State has had a comfortable night, and is doing well.

Mr. F. Seward rested well, but is much exhausted.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General.

WASHINGTON, April 21, 9 o'clock P. M.—Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War—Sir: I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State has had no fever to-day. His wounds are healing, and less painful.

Mr. F. Seward is stronger and less restless tonight.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General.

Important Military Changes.

Major General Halleck left this city last evening for Richmond, to relieve Major General Ord, and assume command of the Department of Virginia, with his headquarters at Richmond.

Major General Ord is ordered to report in person to the Adjutant General of the army for orders.

Brigadier General Dent, late of Lieutenant General Grant's staff, has been assigned to duty as Military Governor of Richmond, relieving General Ord.

Major General Gillmore is ordered to report in person to the Adjutant General of the army for orders.

Brigadier General Dent, late of Lieutenant General Grant's staff, has been assigned to duty as Military Governor of Richmond, relieving General Shepley.

Senator Sumner's Life Threatened.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—A guard has been placed around the house of Senator Sumner, evidence having been adduced that it is feared he was one of the parties intended to be assassinated.

FROM RICHMOND PAPERS.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Richmond Whig, of yesterday, contains the following:

"There has been no public expression of grief by the citizens of Richmond at the calamity which has overwhelmed the nation, because it is the desire of the military authorities that there shall be no assemblage of people in this city for the present. We know that several prominent citizens proposed to have a public meeting, at which resolutions could be adopted expressive of the community's abhorrence of the terrible crime and of profound regret at the death of the President and of sympathy for his bereaved family. We believe that there would have been a large attended, and that such resolutions would have been unanimously adopted, but it would be premature in the state of the community it was perhaps best that the meeting did not take place. We have heard expressions on all sides condemning and deploring the awful deed in unmeasured terms."

The Magazine under the Libby Prison.

An investigation of the basement of the Libby prison, since its occupation by the Federal military authorities, has revealed the fact that the powder magazine planted there, for the purpose of blowing up the prison in the event of the capture of Colonel Dahlgren, had been removed after the prison was abandoned. The excavation is still open.

Central Virginia.

From a gentleman who reached the city on Wednesday we learn that there is perfect quiet and tranquility between Staunton and Richmond. Gordonsville was evacuated simultaneously with Staunton, and no wounded and such property as could be got away before the advance of Sheridan, there to fall into the hands of General Grant's troops.

The funeral of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, which took place in Richmond yesterday, was recognized in Richmond by a suspension of all government business, and by the closing of the placing of all flags at half mast throughout the city and upon the shipping in the harbor, and one minute guns were fired by the war vessels in the harbor, and the roar on the James river echoed and echoed through the city, awoke in the minds of all the realization of the solemn event that was transpiring at the capital of the nation.

From the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—The funeral services in honor of the late President, as celebrated in this city yesterday, were the most imposing ever held on the Pacific coast. The procession was three miles long, 15,000 people participated, and the business was suspended, and every house was draped with an emblem of mourning.

Every town in the State, and the principal towns in Nevada, have paid a similar testimony of respect.

Several arrests have been made of parties who have expressed approval of the assassination. They will be tried by a military commission. The news has caused a general interruption of business all over the state.

Reported Rebel Success in Alabama.

ST. LOUIS, April 21.—The Jackson (Mississippi) News of the 9th just. says:

"Gen. Wirt Adams, with about 1500 men, encountered the Federal forces under Gen. Crossom, 2500 strong, at Pleasant Ridge, Alabama, on the 2d instant, killing 350, wounding and capturing a large number, and taking all the Staff equipage, wagons and pontoons. Adams lost about 300 or 400."

Many of the wounded from Mobile arrived at New Orleans on the 16th.

Mourning at Memphis, Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, April 20.—The entire population of Memphis turned out to-day to testify their respect for the memory of the late President. The universal and demonstration of sorrow could not have been made in the least good city of the Union, and all classes participated in the demonstration, including the enrolled militia, all the United States troops at this place, civic societies, &c.

Enlistment of Blacks in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, April 21.—General Brisbane, in a recent report, shows that 23,000 colored men have been enlisted in the State, of which 5000 have been taken from rebels and enlisted in Indiana, Tennessee and Ohio, leaving now regiments are being organized, two of which are completed, will make a quota of 30,000 colored troops for Kentucky. Gen. Brisbane hopes to fill the regiments now raising in sixty days." Over 100 men arrive every day. Gen. B. F. Wade left for Washington to-day.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—The barque Comet, from Honolulu, brings advices to April 1st.

Dr. Williams, who left here for China and India as Commissioner to procure coolies and gather industrial information, and ascertain how to treat the Asiatic leprosy, which is now scourging the Sandwich Islands and extending.

Reopening of the Erie Railroad.

WILLIAMSPORT, April 21.—The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will be fully reopened for business to-morrow, the damages caused by the recent freshet having been repaired. Considerable delay in chief delay has arisen from the loss of the large bridge over the Susquehanna at Williamsport, the piers of which have just been completed.

Proposed Testimonial to Mrs. Lincoln.

BOSTON, April 21.—A movement has been started here to raise $100,000, by one dollar subscriptions, to be presented to Mrs. Lincoln as a token of respect and veneration felt by the people for their departed President.

The New York Evening Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Stocks not active, but steady. Gold fluctuated slightly, but closing at the call, 1 per cent. Sixty days sterling, 109½@109¾. Cotton declined 2c. Flour 10@15c. Wheat 2@3c. Corn 1c. Pork 50c. Lard 1c. Whisky dull at 32½c.

Opening of Navigation.

MILWAUKEE, April 21.—The Straits of Mackinaw are now open. The propeller Montgomery arrived today from Port Sarnia.

For the North American and U. S. Gazette.

The Draft.

It is not generally known, but it is believed to be true, that the Union Defence Company will be held, according to a single Philadelphian who entered the s rvice at the outset of the war, and who was offered a commission call after call, without drafting. When at last the draft took place to serve the term of three months, he found to take the places of the drafted men.

These large sums were raised by subscriptions, by official letters of the Mayor, written to the authorities in Washington and elsewhere; by prompt and liberal action of the City Councils; by the hearty co-operation of the editors of our journals continually writing patriotic appeals, and publishing, *free of charge*, articles favoring the draft; by numerous contributions frequently repeated; by indefatigable efforts of committees in every ward, and by the disinterested and timely encouragement of all the Provost Marshals. If there is in the army a single drafted man who went to the army against his will, he is requested to report himself by letter to the Rev. Dr. Goddard, Chairman of the Veteran Reserve Committee, No. 7 Goldsmiths' Hall, Library street, and to give definite information respecting his conscription and his family.

Respectfully,

A. LINCOLN.

"To General Van Alen."

SALES AT N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE, April 21.

500 U S 6s '62	129	100 P, Ft W & C	90				
2 200 U S 6s '62 coup	129	1 10 do	90				
500 U S 6s 81 cp	109¾	200 do	89				
1000 U S 6s 5-20 cp	107	100 Clev & Pitts	71½				
1000 U S cpn bds '29	98	100 do	b15	72			
300 U S 10-40 cp	99	100 do	72				
6000 U S cpn 5s '77	95	600 do	72				
2000 U S cpn 5s '67	97	200 Reading R	102¼				
5000 U S War Loan	95	400 do	102¾				
500 Missouri 6s	63	100 do	102¾				
1000 Erie 2m bds '79	100	200 do	102¾				
10 U S Gold Bds	110	500 do	102¾				
2000 Cal & Or 2m	77	100 do	102¾				
3000 Atl & Gt W 1st	89	100 Mich Cen S	108				
100 Canton Co	32½	100 Del & Hud	112				
400 do	33½	100 Chi & N W	62¾				
100 do	33½	100 do	b30	27			
100 Cum Coal pf	b30	46	1000 do	27			
100 do	46¾	200 do	s10	26¾			
100 N Y Central	94	500 do	26¾				
100 do	93¾	100 Ch & N W pf	58				
100 do	93¾	100 do	58				
600 Erie R	73¾	300 do	59¼				
100 do	73¾	100 do	59¼				
200 do	73¾	500 do	59¼				
200 do	73¾	100 Ft W & Chi	s10	59			
200 do	b30 74¾	300 do	59				
200 do	74¾	100 do	b5	58¾			
300 do	s30 73¾	200 do	s10	58¾			
100 do	74¾	100 do	58¾				
100 do	74¾	100 do	59¼				
100 do	74¾	100 do	59¼				
25 Erie pf	56	500 do	59¼				
50 Chi & Alt R	99	500 do	s30	59¼			

SECOND BOARD.

1000 U S 6s '81	cot 109	200 Reading R	102¾
2000 U S 6s 10-40	cot 99	100 do	102¾
1000 do	95	400 do	102¾
1000 do	95	100 do	s10 102
5000 U S 6s 5-20 coup	106¾	500 Tol & Wab R	43
5000 Missouri 6s	63	100 Ill Cen R	62¾
150 Del & Hud Can	150	200 do	62¾
52 Pac Mail S S Co	76	100 do	62¾
500 Chi & N W R	72	200 Cleve & Pitts	b10 72
100 do	s30 72	100 Chi & N W pf	59
600 N Y Central	94¾	100 do	b10 59¾
200 do	s5 94	400 do	59¾

100 do	59¾		
100 do	s5 59¾		
100 Chic & R I R	95		
100 P Ft W & C	95¾		
300 do	95¾		
200 do	95¾		
100 do	96		
100 Al & T H pf	70		

CLOSING PRICES.

	Off'd.	Ask.		Off'd.	Ask.
U S 6s '81 coup	108¾	109	Ill Cent	111	112
U S 5-20s cp.	106¾	106¾	Pittsburg	72¾	72¾
U S 5-20s, cp.n.	105¾	106¾	Northwestern	27	28¾
U S 10-40 cpn	94¾	95	Northwestern pf	59¾	59¾
U S 7-10 Cpn	99	99¾	Toledo	100	105
Tenn 6s	64	65	Rock Island	94¾	95
Missouri 6s	54¾	65	Fort Wayne	95¾	96
Pacific Mail	300	300	P du Chien	36	38
N Y Central	94¾	94¾	Terre Haute	34	35
Erie Railway	74¾	75	Terre Haute Pfd	70	70
Erie preferred	59	59¾	Wabash	35	
Hudson River	106¾	107	Canton	33	33¾
Reading R	102	102¼	Cumberland	46	46¾
Mich Central	108	109	Quicksilver	62	62¾
Mich Southern	62¾	62¾	Mariposa	13¾	14

Marine Intelligence.

☞ See First Page.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Lizzie Mosse, Austin, hence at Hilton Head, 19th inst.

Steamship Kangaroo, (Br) Bridgman, cleared at N. York yesterday for Liverpool.

Steamship Savannah, Comstock, cleared at N. York yesterday for Charleston.

Steamship George Cromwell, Vail, cleared at New Orleans 14th inst. for New York.

Steamship Evening Star, Wimpenny, from New Orleans 18th inst. at New York yesterday. Arrived at S W. Bar, PM. 18th inst. steamship Fung Shuey; passed on the SW bar barque H Strausman and brig Alcove; Saw ship Mary Pow, aground on Romerts Shoal; spoke ship Guiding Star, for New Orleans.

Steamship Belgian, (Br.) from Liverpool 6th via Londonderry 7th, at Portland, 19th inst.

Steamship Diana, (Old.) Bunns, sailed from Hong Kong 23d Feb. for New York, with 19,450 lbs congou tea, 9 lbs green, and 40,320 lbs Japan teas, with other miscellaneous cargo.

Barque Concettina, (Ital.) Giardina, sailed from Palermo, 29th ult. for Philadelphia.

Brig Fidelia, Stone, hence at New Orleans, 12th inst.

Brig Lilla, Day, cleared at New Orleans, 12th inst. for Boston.

Brig Trana, Coombs, from Boston for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport, 19th inst.

Schr G. W. Hyson, Shaw, sailed from Port Royal, 12th inst. for Charleston.

Schr Old, Barquet, hence, and Empire, Small, from Woodbridge, NJ, at Boston, 20th inst.

Schr Hampden Belle, Hatch, hence at Portland, 19th inst.

Schr John Price, Nickerson, cleared at Boston, 20th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr James H. Dugan, Sturges, sailed from Newport, 20th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr Maria Fleming, Williams, sailed from Fall River, 20th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr R. Elizabeth, Potter, cleared at New York yesterday for Philadelphia.

Schr Sallie J. Aiken, Godfrey, hence, below New Orleans, 14th inst.

Schr Louisa, Saunders, from Calais for Wilmington, Del., at New York yesterday.

Steamship Greyhound, Nickerson, of and from Boston, weighed anchor at Charlestown 19th inst., the wind on at full speed and was in ballast trim. She subsequently got off and arrived at the wharf. While ashore she leaked some, and it was supposed was considerably damaged.

Schr Robert Mowe, at Surinam from Boston, reports on the passage shipped a sea, causing the vessel to leak badly, having at one time six feet of water in the hold. Her cargo has been sold at auction, and the vessel would probably be condemned.

Brig Star of Peace, from Boston, was reported going to New Orleans 14th inst. leaking at the rate of 30 strokes per hour.

Schr Ballou, from Turks Island for Frankfort, Maine, from Norfolk, reports seeing a berm brig ashore off Poplar Island, Chesapeake Bay, on the 19th inst.

Schr Jo