# The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4231. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS


## OUR GREAT LOSS

### The Assassination of President Lincoln.

### DETAILS OF THE FEARFUL CRIME.

### Closing Moments and Death of the President.

### Probable Recovery of Secretary Seward.

### Rumors of the Arrest of the Assassins.

### The Funeral of President Lincoln to Take Place Next Wednesday.

### Expressions of Deep Sorrow Throughout the Land.

## OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 15—6 00 A. M.

*To Major-Gen. Dix:*

The President continues insensible and in the last stage.

SECRETARY SEWARD remains without change.

FREDERICK SEWARD shows no material improvement, besides a severe cut upon the head.

The attendance is still alive, but feeble. MAJOR HAPGOOD, wounded in the throat, dangerous.

It is now ascertained with reasonable certainty that two assassins were engaged in the horrible crime, WILKES BOOTH being the one that shot the President, and the other, a disguised man, who, from his name is well known, but whose description is so close that he can hardly escape. It appears from a letter found in BOOTH's room that the assassin was planning before the 4th of March, but had strength then to escape the authorities and could not. Subsequently he had formed the design of assassinating the President and his Cabinet, and had then with his accomplice, made all the arrangements.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
SECRETARY OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 15—7 P. M.

*Maj.-Gen. Dix:*

ABRAHAM LINCOLN died this morning at twenty-seven minutes after seven o'clock.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
SECRETARY OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 15—7 P. M.

*Maj.-Gen. Dix, New-York:*

Official notice of the death of the late President ABRAHAM LINCOLN, was given by the heads of departments this morning in ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President, from whom the constitution assumed the office of President. Mr. JOHNSON, upon notification, appeared before the Hon. SALMON P. CHASE, Chief Justice of the United States, and took the oath of office, as President of the United States, conformably to custom and tradition. All officers in the Government, the heads of departments in cabinet meeting, at the Treasury Building, and among other business the following was transacted:

*First*—The arrangements for the interment of the late President were entered in the secretary's memoranda, so far as relate to their respective departments.

*Second*—WILLIAM HUNTER, Esq., was appointed Acting Secretary of State during the disability of Mr. SEWARD, and Mr. FREDERICK SEWARD, the Assistant Secretary.

*Third*—The President formally announced that he proceeded to assume the official functions of the Commander of the Army, but they would go on and the business of military affairs would be done as usual, as before the deplorable event had laid charge the head of the government.

All business of the Departments was suspended during the day.

The surgeons report that the condition of Mr. SEWARD continues unchanged. He is doing well.

No improvement in Mr. FREDERICK SEWARD.

The assistant surgeon has not been apprehended.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

## THE ASSASSINATION.

### Fearful Details of the Murder—Narrow Escape of Secretary Seward—Measures Taken for Security—The Rumor of the Arrest of the President.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 15.

The assassin of President LINCOLN left behind him his name and a card.

The last word granted to the President has, we have been informed, been a pardon addressed to a man shown to the one belonging to the supposed assassin, and accompanied by the remark "Pardoning is the suggested and by other means, not allowed to use it before (meaning?)

The spot was dropped upon the stage, and there also has been published to the one pardoned a man who shows the same name and name is known to the assassin.

Two gentlemen, who went to the Secretary of Wars to apprise him of the attack on Mr. LINCOLN, left the certificate of the name to a friend of theirs, who, when crossed by Booth, instantly sang.

*I do not love Mr. Booth, sweetheart, I do not love Mr. Booth.*

Mr. LINCOLN is the President.

Let the jury of business governed.

It therefore seems evident that the aim of the plot was to assassinate the country by an entire overthrow and beheading of the government. The assassin, as soon as the deed of shame was done, ran across the stage, flourishing a dagger and his cried "Sic semper tyrannis!" and disappeared behind the scenes. He was a man of the stature of the actor.

Major WILKES and several members of the Cabinet were called on the spot, and every precaution was taken to preserve order.

Every street in Washington was guarded at dusk. Only Arms are issued to armed citizens.

Orders were sent to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and every possible avenue of escape was guarded.

Soldiers were ordered to guard from the Potomac.

*The Daily Phenix's* says:

It is in requested that the conspiracy originated in Washington, and that the assassins are from Baltimore, and all the cavalry was immediately put upon active duty. Every road was guarded and every precautions taken to prevent the escape of the assassins. A preliminary examination was made by Messrs. Ramsdell and Mr. Baldwin, and it appears that two men entered the box, and one shot and fired before an intimate friend, who was sitting with Mrs. LINCOLN, in the position. The number of President's guards, who had left the box, to be present at the performance, and the President, in the private box, and the President who had sprung from the stage, the last two days, and the man which he dragged he escaped, when he jumped to the stage, was unfortunate enough to have left the box and escaped from the theatre without being seen.

The same person has stated after this time at the Chamber and he, or another, accompanied with the same and name, and the footing made which he compared with the measure with another.

The person was accompanied Secretary SEWARD and his son, and was seen to leave the house, but not before the attempted assassination of Secretary SEWARD, and was seen to leave the house with a dagger and a pistol in his hand, and the other hand made a long cut, and the other hand made a long cut, and the other hand made a long cut

## THE SIEGE OF MOBILE.

**Spanish Fort Attacked by Our Forces—Terrific Cannonading on Both Sides—The Gunboats Late in the Bombardment—The "Rattlesnake" Sunk and Milwaukee Made by Torpedoes—Spanish Fort and Fort Huger Alone and Their Fleet Fleeing from the Federal Army—Full Particulars of the Engagement—Very Fine.**

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW-ORLEANS FIELD, STEAMER PIONEER, Saturday, April 1, 1865.

When I arrived at Dauphin Island's Bluffs, on Fish River, with the effusion of Gen. Canby's map, I wrote you a letter detailing the position of affairs at Mobile Bay. Since then, events have occurred of a more exciting character. For four days we all were in a state of suspense, not knowing what would be the next phase of battle, and hourly on tiptoe, as time passed.

The Eleventh Corps, Gen. Paine, left Dauphin Island on Monday, March 20, upon twenty transports and gunboats, proceeded up Bon Secour Bay, up of Mobile Bay from Mobile Point, and on Fish River we left Dauphin Island behind us, the gunboats were disembarked, and we now found ourselves in the attention, the Eleventh Corps, Gen. Gardner, the Twenty-sixth, Gen. Steele, and a second Division under Gen. Steele, also at white Point, left Pensacola about March 21, and joined us, and we moved some 20 miles above Mobile. About the same time a brigade of infantry and a regiment of cavalry landed at Pensacola, for the purpose of deceiving the enemy as to our intentions. On Monday, Gen. Steele, with 6,000 twenty, left Fort Barrancas to join the infantry columns at Dauphin Island. Meanwhile, the Spanish Fort, and the entire Mobile Bay, was the enemy's stronghold. Spanish Fort, Fort Huger, and Fort Tracy, on the eastern shore of Mobile Bay, in addition to the gunboats in the bay, and that was being attacked on that day. Even if you referred to a map, you would not understand the entire "case." will prove interesting, compared to it is with the Spanish Fort, which follows. Mobile Bay, under well land is about that the enemy is operating upon the land of land in the right of Mobile Bay, looking up, and he was nearly accompany the army

FROM MOBILE BAY TO SPANISH FORT.

On Sunday, March 26, the Sixteenth Corps left camp about daylight, and marched up to the Bay Dauphin road as far as Deer Park, where it went into camp, about six in the afternoon, and spent two hours in the rear of the park. Meanwhile about on the 26 inches, and dispatch to action, about 6 seconds, and about half an hour after—the thing which was the enemy's fire, and the enemy's fire, which was the enemy's fire, and the enemy's fire, and the enemy's fire, which was the enemy's fire, and the enemy's fire, which was the enemy's fire, and the enemy's fire, which was

New-York, since 1st July last, have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | 234,343 | December | 238,000 |
| August | 234,000 | January | 240,000 |
| September | 236,000 | February | 242,000 |
| October | 237,000 | March | 244,000 |
| November | 238,000 | | |
| Total, since July 1 | | | 2,448,343 |
| Amount subscribed | | | 2,000,000 |
| Increase the Four Days | | | 448,343 |

The course of the Stock Exchange and Gold Room for the week just is thus indicated:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday | 240 | Tuesday | 243 |
| Monday | 241 | Wednesday | 244 |
| Monday, 10 A.M. | 242 | Thursday | 244 |
| Monday, 2 P.M. | 242 | Friday | 244 |

Gold Room for the week just is thus indicated:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday | 240 | Tuesday | 243 |
| Monday | 241 | Wednesday | 244 |
| Monday, 10 A.M. | 242 | Thursday | 244 |
| Monday, 2 P.M. | 242 | Friday | 244 |


## DRY GOODS.

AT KINGS'S

CONTINUATION SALE!

AND UNDER PUBLIC INSPECTION THIS WEEK.

ON EVERY DAY FROM 10 TO 5 O'CLOCK.

ON EVERY DAY FROM 7 TO 9 P.M.

ON EVERY DAY FROM 10 TO 12 M.

FOR EVERY DAY FROM 2 TO 4 P.M.

FOR EVERY DAY FROM 7 TO 9 P.M.

FOR

The New-York Times,

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Terms of Subscription.

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## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### THE REBELLION.

Was news give a place, in the shrinking subject of the consolidation. The Journal of President Lincoln will take place on Wednesday, the 19th, the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington, twenty years ago, and of the first drops to our civil war four years ago when the Sixth Massachusetts was attacked by the secession mob in Baltimore. Mr. Seward was expected yesterday morning to declare a proclamation, but we sight be we can only do well. The latest bulletin states that President Johnson is gradually rallying, but recovery is hardly probable. We have seen two fine expressions, coupled with notices of the extraordinary nature, singled with notices of the fortune. Mr. Johnson has taken the oath of office and assumed his duties, but of course has done very little business of an official character. This for the reason that seem to have adopted their pressure, at least, we know no announcement of their opinions.

A great meeting grew up almost spontaneous in the Wall street on Saturday, at which Gulliver Dwyer presided, and speeches were made by Moses H. Grinnell, Gen. Dix, Gen. Sickles, Judge Pierrepont, Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, Mayor Gen. Dix, Mr. Gen. Gerhard, Hon. L. S. Gillespie, Hon. Moses P. Odell, Gen. Hiram Walbridge and others. The meeting adopted resolutions, the substance of which, and every word was given by telegraph in yesterday's issue.

There was a report of President Johnson's Inaugural Address, which we find confirmed, and is given in full in yesterday's issue.

### LOCAL NEWS.

About noon on Friday a man named Thomas Ryan, residing at No. 41 Grand street, South-ward, was severely injured by the premature explosion of a cannon which he had been loading in celebration of the recent victories. The man earned thirty hours after the accident, and his wife and children are left in the care and keeping of a young lady.

A destructive fire occurred early on Monday morning in Brewer's lumber yard, at the foot of end of Monroe street, and the handsome residence adjoining, on Jackson street, belonging to Mr. Brewer, Mrs. Jay, and Mr. Wm. Jay. The loss is considerable, although not very heavy. It is uncertain whether it was accidental or incendiary.

After the receiving of popular sympathy for the late President was over, the Mayor and Corporation, day, some speculative transactions were made in Gold and Stocks in which the Stock Exchange bound on an unlucky occasion. Business was generally stagnant.

### THE NATION'S BENEVOLENCE.

Death, as the Nation has imagined him, is no dark unmistakable visitant, but a gigantic shape, that brings the sense of sublime with it, and the folds of its dark garment. Long has it been since three dread years when closed upon the mighty victim than President Lincoln. It is like the earth's opening and swallowing up a city. The public loss is so great, the calamity made in our national councils so tremendous, that the mind, not accustomed to deal with such a change, shrinks back appalled, as if to such a change, shrinks back appalled, as if to such a change, shrinks back appalled. It cannot home to every heart with the force of a present affliction. There is not a loyal family in the land that does not mourn. It is as when there "was a great cry of Egypt, for there was not a house where there was not one dead."

No public man has ever died in America invested with such responsibilities, and so much of so much affection, as the American Lincoln. The unprecedented manner of his death has shocked incorporeally, but it is not that which most harrows with anguish. It is the loss of the man, the sudden removal from the place of his labors, the sudden removal of him who in the country, and when the hearts of people was bound to him more than ever. Had he been taken by a natural death, the public grief would have been not so profound, though unacompanied with the other shocking circumstances of assassination has excited. All true men feel that they have lost a man of wonderful qualities for the task he had to execute. Few Americans have lived who had such a sagacity of discovering the real relations of things and shaping his thoughts and actions adroitly upon them without extreme. In his mind he was independent, and perhaps we may say very peculiar way, he invariably got at the real facts of the time. Without exciting the brilliancy of genius, without any great breadth of information or literary accomplishment, he still had that perfect balance of thought by sound faculties which gives, as almost a faultless judgment. This, combined with great calmness of temper, great firmness of purpose, supreme moral principle, and intense patriotism, made up just that character which fitted him, as the sense justifies fitted Washington, for a wise and safe conduct of public affairs in a season of great peril.

Political opponents have sometimes declared that Mr. Lincoln was a great man. But he had no political enemies and great friends, who imagine it that he has met the greatest responsibilities, and fulfilled the most arduous tasks, and conducted to him the confidence of the people? No man; ever had greater responsibilities, and fulfilled them with greater acceptance. All disappointment, slight perversion before this time, that the more Abraham Lincoln was tried, the more he was trusted. Nobody can be so foolish as to impute this to the arts and delusions which sometimes give success to the intriguer and demagogue of the hour. It would be the worst insult to the American people to suppose them capable of being so cajoled when the very life of their country was at stake. Nor was it to the extent of Mr. Lincoln's to set a part. He was the least pretentious of men. He never sought to whitewash or by any high pretensions. He never gave a pretended his determination to do his duty. Nor, either he had done, he duty, did he ever talk of glory, glory for glory, seeking thinks by his presence for the great cause he had entrusted. Sometimes, he could and it lies and tell whether father and mother of it. He was a little man of the clod, a man, who spoke mostly by his actions, and whose actions were sometimes misunderstood, and, and, best of his kind. He was not an enthusiast, aiming at great things for glory and overcoming the chances of fortune. He was a great mind in one sense, but he was a great mind in another sense; but he was a great mind in one sense, but he was a great mind in another sense; but he was a great mind in one sense, but he was a great mind in another sense; but he

# THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

**Arrival of the Steamship Great Eastern at Boston—Relief Depot Getting Ready—Lincoln's Obsequies for our French Correspondent—Great Fleeting—an Hot Rebel Blockade-Runner—South African Gets Demurrage—The War in Europe.**

The steamship Germania, from Southampton on the 5th of April, with three days later from Europe, arrived last evening.

The Great Union, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool April 5.

The Jonas G. Hunt, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool April 5.

The Kedron and W. P. Stone, both from New-York, arrived at Liverpool April 5.

The Vesta and the Liverpool, both from New-York, arrived at Liverpool April 5.

The Persia arrived at Queenstown, and the City of Washington at Queenstown on Tuesday afternoon, April 4.

The Hansa arrived at Cowes Tuesday night April 4.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

WHAT THE TIMES THINKS OF IT.

The Times of Monday, in a leader, says—"The capital intelligence in the news is now accompanied by the vitality of Richmond, and the results of the war in its present form begin to be upon the points of Gen. Sim. Grant. It is reported and this commander found the new rebel force opposed to the scene of Sunday's operations, the Army of Northern Virginia, commanded by Lee, and he has established Richmond behind the entrenchments, with a growing intensity. We, for the benefit of all parties, have long ago ceased to speculate on the ultimate issue of the war, and the Rebel has after trying the experiment, and the Rebel has after trying the experiment, and the Rebel has after trying the experiment

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## FINANCIAL.

**FISK & HATCH,**
BANKERS,
**U.S.7-30 LOAN AGENTS**
Will Pay
Par in Gold,
Special denominations of the
**7-30 NOTES**
generally on hand for
**IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,**
AT DENOM'T.
**GOVERNMENT SECURITIES**
bought and sold at market rates.
**STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS 5 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, DUE IN 1894,**
INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD.
APPLY TO
FISK & HATCH, 5 WALL-STREET.

AUG. BERNHARD & CO.,
BANKERS
No. 37 WALL-ST.
Bonds Coupons Legal Tender Notes and Gold bought and sold at Market Rates.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 17 WALL-STREET,
Agents for sale of the
U. S. 7-30 LOAN.
All denominations, in Coupon or Registered Notes, delivery immediate, and interest thereon allowed to date of subscription.
Navy and Quartermasters' Drafts on the Paymasters' Office, Washington, for sale in large amounts.

**WHEELER, IN NATURE'S OWN EYE.**
THE OFFICE presented to the undersigned, it has been authorized by the
**TRUSTEES OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,**
to inform the public that the Bank of New-York, and Bank of New-York, New-York City, have resumed business and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved February 25, 1863, and supplemental to the provisions of said act approved June 3, 1864, and have complied with the terms of said act, and are now prepared to receive deposits and to transact all other business authorized by said act.
The office of the Depositaries of the Currency being vacant, and Thomas J. Barnard, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, so hereby certifies that the Bank of New-York, N. B. A., and the Bank of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence business under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twenty-first day of March, 1865.
(SEAL) SAMUEL T. HOWARD,
Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

HULSTANS & WALDEN
NO. 19 BROAD-ST.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 59 WALL-STREET,
ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND DRAFTS ON CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

HIGH AND LEATHER BANK
OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
Office No. 1 Chambers-st., Corner of Broadway.
(Formerly Mechanics' Bank.)
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the High and Leather Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has complied with all the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved February 25, 1863, and supplemental to the provisions of said act approved June 3, 1864, and has duly commenced the business of banking under and by virtue of said act.
Now, therefore, I, JAMES T. CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department, Office of Comptroller of the Currency, hereby certify that the High and Leather Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, witness my hand and seal of office this twenty-first day of March, 1865.
(SEAL) JAMES T. CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.
Treasury Department,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Bank of Commerce, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has complied with all the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved February 25, 1863, and supplemental to the provisions of said act approved June 3, 1864, and has duly commenced the business of banking under and by virtue of said act.
Now, therefore, I, JAMES T. CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, hereby certify that the Bank of Commerce, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, witness my hand and seal of office this twenty-first day of March, 1865.
(SEAL) JAMES T. CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

THE NEW-YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK,
Office No. 52 Broadway, corner of Wall-st.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK.
Gentlemen, Fellow Citizens, Fellow Sufferers, Friends, Brothers, Sisters, Cousins, Aunts, Uncles, Nieces, Nephews, Mothers-in-law, Fathers-in-law, Sons-in-law, Daughters-in-law, Brothers-in-law, Sisters-in-law, Relations, Friends, Acquaintances, Enemies, Foes, Opponents, Opponents-in-law, Opponents-in-law-in-law, Opponents-in-law-in-law-in-law, Opponents-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law, Opponents-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law, Opponents-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law, Opponents-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law, Opponents-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law, Opponents-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law, Opponents-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law, Opponents-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law, Opponents-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law, Opponents-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law, Opponents-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law, Opponents-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law, Opponents-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law, Opponents-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law, Opponents-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law, Opponents-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law, Opponents-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law-in-law

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## SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown for Mails and Passengers.
SCOTIA.....Saturday, April 22, 1865.
ALPS.....Saturday, May 6, 1865.
ALPS.....Saturday, May 20, 1865.
SCOTIA.....Saturday, June 3, 1865.
ALPS.....Saturday, June 17, 1865.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80 to $100; Steerage, $30 to $35.
Cabin Passage to Glasgow, $90 to $100.
Steerage Passage to Glasgow, $35.
Cabin Passage to Londonderry, $80 to $100.
Steerage Passage to Londonderry, $30.
Cabin Passengers will be furnished with Bedding and Stewards' Attendance free.
Steerage Passengers will find themselves in Bedding, Provisions, Cooking Utensils, and Stewards' Attendance.
Steerage Passengers can be supplied with Cabin Meals at a moderate price.
Steerage Passengers forward to Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Londonderry, Belfast, Dublin, Cork, Queenstown, Havre, Paris, and all parts of Europe at Lowest Rates.
Prepaid Certificates for Children under 12 years of age, $40 each.
Children under 1 year, free.
Children under 5 years, half price.
Children under 12 years, two-thirds.
Children under 12 years, two-thirds.
Children under 12 years, two-thirds

# OUR NATIONAL LOSS.

## Voice of the Pulpit in New-York and Vicinity.

## The Churches Put On the Habiliments of Woe.

## Universal Sadness Among the Attendants.

### Sketches of Some of the Sermons.

### CIRCULAR OF ARCHBISHOP McCLOSKY.

It was often alluded to in the churches yesterday. The usual caution is appropriate to Easter Sunday. The usual caution is appropriate to Easter Sunday. The usual caution was unknown. Instead of the joyous greeting of the pulpit, lacking of the joy. Most of the places of worship were adorned with usual emblems of rejoicing, and not a few displayed the most elaborate concession of sorrow. All lands in these sitted conspicuous of grief. Sermons were delivered below a few notes, taken, in a lively way in the churches most accustomed to musical worship.

CHURCH OF THE PENTARCH.

The Minister of the Church of the Pentarch was put in mourning by business and sensible of loss and with around the pulpit, and has hitherto adopted and wreathed with black, were draped in the same manner as usual.

Dr. Cummins, before the sermon, said Parts as follows:

Beginning, "Lord, Lord, thou hast given us a place to sit great sorrow!" and Paul, "Let, Christ, great sorrow!" and Paul, "Let, Christ, great sorrow!" and Paul, "Let, Christ,