DAILY CLIPPER.

WM. WALMS.....Publisher.

MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1865.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The following exhibit of our regular rates will be found of service:

1 Square	1 Time	$ 50
"	2 Times	75
"	3 "	1.00
"	1 Week	1.75
"	1 Month	4.00
"	3 Months	10.00
"	6 "	18.00
"	1 Year	30.00

ONE SQUARE CONTAINS SIX LINES OF SPACE.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

The City on Saturday.—With the advent of dawn the centre of the city betokened that our citizens had heard of the awful tragedy enacted in Washington on Friday night. Groups of persons could be seen at the newspaper offices and the principal corners, eagerly seeking after the latest intelligence from Washington, and as usual, when exciting news is expected, the city was quickly filled with the most extravagant rumors. Many a tear drop was shed at the breakfast meal as the recital of the assassination was detailed from the morning papers, and friends and foes of the Union mingled their tears in one sincere lament for the irreparable loss which the country has sustained.

And as the drops of rain descended from the Heavens, it seemed as if they too were shedding tears of woe. The countenances of persons on the street wore a troubled expression, and fears that a terrible deed of blood would be witnessed in our city; but thanks to the excellent arrangements of Gen. Morris and the Police Commissioners, no outbreak occurred. The newspaper offices were besieged, and the latest news awaited with feverish anxiety.

During the morning the Mayor issued a proclamation, ordering the closing of all drinking saloons and places of amusement, until further notice. At all of the Government of the Government business was suspended for the day, and by noon there was but little business of any character being transacted in the city; many workshops and stores were closed, and the houses draped with the sombre hues of mourning. Between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock the fire, church, and other bells of the city tolled forth their solemn clang of death, and all nature appeared steeped in the most awful agony.

APPEARANCE OF THE CITY.

No person who witnessed the expressions of joy manifested in this city on Thursday the 6th instant, could not but contrast the scene of Saturday. For an excess of joy we were suddenly called upon to bow our heads in grief, and the bright scene of a few days since is now turned into mourning. Those buildings that had been festooned with wreaths, garlands and the ensign of our country, now mourn in each dwelling.

The Clipper, Sun, Gazette, German Correspondent, Wecker, American, and Sunday Telegram newspapers, had their buildings draped in sombre habiliments, while the flags trimmed with mourning floated at half mast from each of the offices.

The Mayor's office, Holliday Street Theatre and other places of amusement, the office of the Board of Water Commissioners, the broker's office, office of Cox, Bros. & Co., corner of Baltimore and North streets, Gilmour's Hotel, No. 142 West Baltimore street, the headquarters of Capt. J. Howard Wells, Commissary of Subsistence, on South street, Quartermaster's Department on Gay street, Custom House, the different engines and police station houses, shipping in the harbor, offices of Provost Marshals Cathcart and Clayton, military headquarters on Holliday street, rooms of the East Baltimore Union Loyal Association, corner of Bank street and Broadway, public dining saloon of Mr. John Selwarts, No. 2 South street, were all clothed in mourning.

Mr. Dorsey, proprietor of the City Hotel, had that spacious edifice very tastefully draped in mourning. Over several entrances the national flag was displayed, trimmed with crape, and around the columns of the portico were entwined black cloth, the balustrades being also festooned.

The marble buildings of Hamilton Easter & Co., Stephens, Davies & Co., and Jas. Cortlan & Co., Adams & Co's Express, and Harnden's Express building, suspended flags clothed in crape, and displayed the various stories in festoons of mourning.

The stores of Canfield, Bro. & Co., Joseph Stine, Kelly & Piet, John Murphy & Co., and those in Carroll Hall, also exhibited indications of an expression of grief by flags in mourning.

The Bunnaw House both outside and in the interior was tastefully fashioned with mourful emblems. In fact, along the entire extent of West Baltimore street, there were but few stores which had no such emblems of grief.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURTS.

In the Criminal Court, George C. Maund, Esq., Deputy State's Attorney, announced the sad event in the following language: If your Honor please, I rise to move an adjournment of this Court as an evidence of the painful sensations which overwhelm all hearts at the intelligence we have this morning received. Abraham Lincoln, the good man, the pure and guileless patriot, the beloved and honored President, is dead!—Bereft of life by the hand of a wicked assassin! Oh! horrible, most horrible.

Sir, if it were proper I would not be able to give suitable utterance to the feelings excited by this painful event. The nation, as we all feel, now needs, more than ever before, wisdom, firmness and uprightness in its Chief Magistrate. We know what Mr. Lincoln was. We can but feel painful apprehensions for the future. Humbly relying upon the merciful guidance of that Providence that has thus led us amid the clouds and tempests of civil war, I renew my motion for an adjournment of the court.

His Honor Judge Bond, with evident emotion, on responding, observed:—There are some events in life in which we are so sad that nothing can avail to alleviate their sadness. At all of the courts around of the Government business was suspended for the day, and by noon there was but little business of any character being transacted in the city; many workshops and stores were closed, and the houses draped with the sombre hues of mourning. Between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock the fire, church, and other bells of the city tolled forth their solemn clang of death, and all nature appeared steeped in the most awful agony.

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His Honor Judge Bond, with evident emotion, on responding, observed:—There are some events in man's life which are so sad that nothing can avail to alleviate their sadness. At all events it has fallen to his lot to be so suddenly and so unexpectedly thrown into the depths of distress, and there is nothing left us but to adjourn to our homes and begin the lamentations which will last our lives and our children for generations.

In the Court of Common Pleas it was announced by Archibald Stirling, Jr., Esq., on whose motion, seconded by D. H. Hopes, Esq., the Court adjourned. His Honor Judge King, previous to the adjournment, he trust. The announcement of the perpetration of such an act of cowardice and murder as the assassination of the President of the United States is well calculated to startle the public mind and impress us with feelings of the profoundest sorrow. No language can properly depict its character, the first of the kind in our country's history.

As the life of a kind-hearted and affectionate man has been taken at a time when the hopes and prospects of an early peace began to gladden the hearts of the people, a peculiar severity is attached to the deed because of the attempt to murder, not merely the object of the assassin's special hatred, but the blow was aimed at the existence of civil government—It is in fact a part of the Constitution the members of a profession whose labors are devoted to the maintenance of law and order and the rights of man, as all express appropriately their feelings of horror at the perpetration of an act which no man can commit, and no man can endorse, until the last spark of honor has been forever extinguished in his breast—From the report, therefore, due to the memory of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, this day in Mar.

By direction of Judge Giles, the front of the U. S. District Court, on St. Paul street, was draped in mourning, as was also the court room. The Court had adjourned from Thursday to Monday morning.

In the Circuit Court, on Saturday, John A. Thomas, Esq., State's Attorney, delivered the following remarks:—May it please the Court—I arise for the purpose of making the sad, overwhelming and heart rending announcement of the sudden terrible and untimely death of Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States. Called by the American people to administer the affairs of the Government at a time when treason raised its bloody hand to tear down the fair fabric of Republican institutions, founded and built up by our forefathers, he took the solemn oath to protect, defend and uphold the Constitution and the laws.

For four long years, in the midst of civil strife, unbridled carnage, desolation and bloodshed he faithfully and religiously performed his oath. The American people, convinced of his honesty, his patriotism, his sincerity and his even handed justice tempered with mercy, had again triumphantly elected him as the Chief Ruler of the nation and had thrown around him all of their sympathy, their love, and their hope.

He had lived to see the "Old Ship of State," after being tossed on the angry waves of rebellion, and after safely riding through the storm and gloom of a more than Egyptian night, emerge on the clear, smooth waters of a blessed Union, and amid the glorious sunshine of returning peace. He was even on the day of his death, devising the best means of restoring a distracted land, and of giving free and good Government. To be taken now from the Nation, in a sudden violent way, by the hand of a fiendish assassin, in the midst of his usefulness, of his greatness, of his hope, of his reward—is enough to crush the heart with grief, and to make the soul sink in deep despair.

The Nation weeps! The Nation mourns! Her leader, her chief has fallen! Let the assassin and all those whose morbid sympathies are with the cowardly wretch, be turned over to the vengeance of God. Let the patriotic men of this great country show to the world that even with this heavy calamity the Republic is safe—the Nation lives, and will continue to live. Let us pray as one man, that God will overrule this great calamity for good, and that he will give the wisdom, the power and the grace to him who shall rule over us, to walk in the footsteps of the departed.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

Mayor Chapman convened the City Council in joint session yesterday afternoon, and as soon as both branches were organized, sent in the following message, and a committee consisting of Messrs Keyser, Wayson and Evans, of the First Branch, and Kessels. Moore, Burch and Nalls, of the Second Branch, were appointed to take immediate action on the same:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, April 15th, 1865.

To the Hon. the Members of the First and Second Branches of the City Council:

Gentlemen: We are called upon to mourn with sadness the death of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States.

This assassination has had no equal since the days of Washington in all those traits of character which adorn the human mind. His patriotism and devotion to the Union were only equalled by his Christian charity, kindly feelings and forgiving disposition.

The afflicting dispensation in the ruling of an all-wise Providence, who moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform—a nation mourns his loss in grief and sadness.

It shall be my mournful privilege to unite with you in paying marked respect to the memory of the deceased.

Very respectfully,

JOHN LEE CHAPMAN, Mayor.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

The following preamble and resolutions, submitted by the committee, were unanimously adopted by both branches of the City Council:

Whereas, The said intelligence has been communicated to the City Council of Baltimore by his Honor the Mayor of the base assassination of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States; it is a national calamity calculated to cast a gloom deep and harrowing over the hearts of every lover of his country; and

Whereas, It becomes the duty of the corporate authorities of this city to give expression to their heart'felt sorrow at the unexpected and startling death of one who held so prominent a position in the affections of a great nation, one who seemed to have been destined by the Great Arbiter of events for the special mission assigned him; and

Whereas, In the fulfilment of that great mission he has been removed from his sphere of usefulness; therefore,

Resolved by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, That we bow with resignation to this sad calamity, and trust to the inscrutable wisdom of Providence to bring light out of darkness and this deep affliction to the welfare of the nation.

Resolved, That a committee of three members of each branch be appointed to act in conjunction with his honor the Mayor, for the purpose of making suitable arrangements to attend the funeral ceremonies of the late President of the United States, and that the Mayor, members of the Council, and the heads of the departments attend the funeral.

Resolved, That his honor the Mayor be requested to issue a proclamation requesting the citizens to drape their flags and pieces of business in mourning until after the funeral.

Resolved, That in token of sorrow and respect for the memory of the deceased, the members of the Council and the officers and authorities wear the usual badge of mourning on the left arm, and that the clerks of the respective branches be, and are hereby directed to have the chambers of both branches draped in mourning for the space of thirty days. It was also

Resolved, That business in this city be suspended on the day of the funeral, and that the bells of the city be tolled.

ADDRESS OF SAMUEL T. HATCH, ESQ.

Mr. President and Gentlemen:—We meet this evening with saddened hearts and tearful eyes. The Nation's Chief has fallen, and fallen by the assassin's hand. The people mourn his loss, for he was beloved by the pure and good, and was enshrined in their hearts of hearts. Oh! what a fall was that, my countrymen! to a people elated with the prospects of a bright-eyed peace once more blessing the land with joy and gladness and fraternal feeling; to a people who have for four years of civil strife and bloody strife, quaffed and quaffed the poisoned cup of sorrow until grief almost became the normal condition of our natures—when all this was changed into joy and gladness, and the sunny future broke upon our vision with a resurrection of a new and more beautiful life—when we were about to gather in the vintage of the glorious harvest which stern necessity and affliction had prepared us to enjoy.

Oh, it was in an hour of ecstacy and joy like this, that the poisoned chalice was again raised to our unwilling lips and we were doomed to drink the bitter dregs, and the morrow's happiness that beamed upon a nation's hopes, thrilled the public heart with anticipations and blessed the soul with prayer and thanksgiving, was changed, and changed to what? A country amazed with horror and dismay—a land filled with grief and sorrow, clothed and draped in the habiliments of mourning—the people in rack-cloth and sobes offering up their sad lamentations for the loss of their honored and revered chieftain.

The melancholy death of our wise, pure and good President is surrounding and lamenting in our sense of honor as it is nothing to the feelings that stir up the deep affections of our souls. Oh! my countrymen, what a spectacle to behold—a patriot's deeds defamed by treacherous acts—a patriot's life struck down by ruthless hands, and all that we loved and revered and blasphemed against and warred upon. The people's choice, the people's pride, in the zenith of his usefulness and glory, struck down in death, not by a conqueror's arm, not by a deed of chivalry worthy of a soldier's fame; but he fell by the assassin's hand, by the base ingratitude of those who should have loved him most. Oh, my countrymen, weep—the occasion is worthy of your tears. Let not a single one be wanting. The uttered breath first struck down with death!

Why was not the mind that first conceived or received his ruin struck phrensied with the damning thought and blasted, with its fountains withered up, ere it was given birth? Why was not the heart that harbored such ingratitude, as to wish him despoiled of his life, of his greatness and his glories, parched, scathed, and, if suffered to live, to live in misery, to live with hands, with nought to feed upon but the memory of guilt, to mock him in his desolation for the ruin he has wrought? But false hearts and treacherous willing hands, will never strike down the name, the memory of his glorious acts—they will live enshrined in the hearts of a grateful people. For the people know too well that the name and acts of Abraham Lincoln are inseparately allied to our national history—that they must live or expire together. And so long as human freedom has an abiding place on earth, the friends of liberty will acknowledge him the greatest of all benefactors to the human race; and immortality will claim his deeds and name as second to none in the world's great history of time.

The loss of our greatest nativity was mourn his loss, and feel the poignancy of grief that now overshadows the land and fills every patriot heart, and every patriot's soul has sent with fervency the supplication to the throne of Heaver, "Oh God, would that this cup of affliction could have passed by!"

America, thy loss is felt from shore to shore, And each echoes back in mournful strains Thy pride, thy boast, thy honored chief's no more.

ADDRESS OF JOHN W. COX, ESQ.

Mr. President—A sad blow has smitten the heart of the nation. We all felt the shock with the first news of the early morning, and a dull heavy weight of sorrow oppressed us. We looked out upon the city, and clouds, obscuring the sunlight, were shedding tears over the nation's loss. Our President is dead.

The news fell upon us like the sound of a shriek or a sob falling in the stillness of the forest. Men who all eyes were turned with hope; he who had so safely guided us through the tempests of the last four years, and carried us past the breakers into a sea of calmness, is suddenly taken from the helm of State. Well may we imagine the dismay that was pictured on the countenances of those who saw the pilot stricken down, and the increasing horror as they gazed on the death-smitten features of him who was the hope of millions. But a few days ago our bells rang out the cheerful notes of victory, and the hope of an early peace; these same bells to-day proclaim our nation's loss; our nation's woe.

We feel all of our loss as a family, gathered together by a common calamity, and mourning the loss of one to whom we all looked as to a parent, whose eye watched over us continually for our good. Our brothers and sisters all over our land mourn with us this day. We are tendered by affliction, and all differences are forgotten, for the hearts of all are broken, and our nation mourns. We mourn for our relief; we mourn for our common country; but most of all for those who wandered off from the family altar, and turned their backs in anger upon us. They have lost their best friend. He who would have welcomed them back to the ark of safety, to the homes of their youth and early association—who would have killed the fatted calf and prepared a feast for the prodigals; who would have gone out, with open arms, to meet them, and welcome them to the banquet and the feast, is suddenly cut off from the midst of life and usefulness, with much of his high purpose for good unaccomplished, and purposes of good, too, to those who had reviled him, and had warred against the life of the nation.—Shall another arise in his stead to hold out to them the olive branch of peace?

Will another follow in his footsteps of kindness and mercy to the erring, and go forth from his high position to meet them and invite them to take shelter under the old banner of their country? We fear not; for, as it was said of Washington, so may we say of our fallen President, "Now Abraham Lincoln lives not in one age!" But yesterday he was the hope and pride of our Nation, and the admiration of the world. His early revilers were the most ready to speak his praise; and now, when the clouds which encircled him were drifting off and he stood high in the bright sunlight of the world, he is suddenly stricken down by an assassin's hand, and lies weltering in his own blood. How sudden and how awful the change—from the summit of earthly glory to the dreary and silent tomb. No conqueror was ever more fortunate than he, for he conquered the prejudices and passions of his enemies, and made them willing and devoted friends. No victor was more splendid nor more brave, for he achieved victories over the hearts of his people; and his heroic purpose required more bravery to withstand the assaults of his enemies at home and abroad than is needed by the conqueror who leads armies over a thousand battle fields; but death, in an unexpected, untimely hour, has closed the scene forever.

Throughout our wide domain the lightning has flashed the terrible truth, and to-day thirty millions of people have one common thought and one common cause for sadness.—Our flags are draped in funeral garb; our warehouses, offices and dwellings, evidence our bereavement; the steamers, as they plow our noble rivers, bear with them the ensign of mourning, and a universal sadness pervades our land from the forest bordered streams of Maine to the waters of Mexico.

"Death has sought out and smitten a lofty victim; there is wailing in high places and mourning through the land." Let us then bow in humble submission to the Divine will, and confidingly trust in the dispensations of the providence, believing that out of seeming evil may flow a stream for the healing of the nation.

When the report of the committee was read in the Second Branch, Mr. Valiant arose and addressed the members as follows:

Mr. President and brother members of the Branch:—We have assembled under circumstances in which the American people have never before been placed. A nation to-day mourns the loss of her Chief Magistrate.—The President has fallen—fallen by the hand of the assassin. Abraham Lincoln, the just, wise, true patriot and philanthropist—he who had for more than four years guided the good ship of state through the icebergs of the rebellion, the breakers, the shoals, and the shifting sands of secession, who had wisdom sufficient in her guidance and ability to steer between the rocks of danger and hazard, and to reach the port of victory. To have such a man, and at such a time, and in such a manner, torn from us, in a dispensation we hardly know how to meet. It behooves us as Christians, however, to bow to the decrees of an all-wise Providence, and acknowledge His supremacy in all things—for we, ignorant of ourselves, often crave our own harm, which in Its wisdom It withholds.

And, Father of Mercies, forgive our faithlessness, for we feel it hard, in the present dispensation, to look to Thee and say and feel that all things work together for good. Yes, a great man has fallen! The nation mourns! Gloom surrounds us. The tolling of the bells, the sombre hues of mourning, which meet the eye from every point, the serious and sober countenances of the people, all betoken that some extraordinary dispensation of Providence has taken place. I hope, sir, the grief with which we have all been stricken has been caused by the ravings of a madman, and not the calculations and plans of a body of men, (I will not call them secession men, for they are not worthy the appellation, and they would, indeed, scarcely deserve the name of men.)—I say, sir, I hope this may prove to be the case, for it is the first time in the nation's history that her Chief Magistrate has been stricken down by the hand of violence.

He, of all others, should have been privileged to walk in the shade of peace and to be pleased; to have mingled with the people and partaken of their pleasures, feeling assured that in every individual he met he recognized a body guard. The assassination of Emperors and Kings is, in most instances, horrible enough; but the murder of a President of the United States—a man of our own choosing, who, during the term of his office at least, should be sacred to the heart of every true American—language cannot properly portray its enormity; I will not attempt it. Let us strive, however, with all our power to put down popular excitement, to maintain our own dignity and the city's good name, and assist the present Chief Magistrate of the Nation in the support of the Constitution and the laws.

ACTION OF THE A. M. E. CONFERENCE.

The Baltimore annual conference of the A. M. E. Church, on Saturday morning, in Bethel Church, Saratoga street, at 9 o'clock, Bishop Payne in the chair. Religious exercises by Rev. D. W. Moore. Bishop Payne announced the death of the President of the United States, when the following preamble and resolution were adopted.

Whereas, We the members of the Baltimore Annual Conference of the African M. E. Church, has heard with the most pro found regret, and not unmingled with indignation, of the cowardly assassination on 14th of April, in the city of Washington, of the Chief Magistrate of the Republic—the great and good man, Abraham Lincoln, therefore:

Resolved, By the Baltimore Annual Conference of the A. M. E. Church, in conference assembled, that while we bow in submission to the events that have transpired, we can but shed tears at the cruel act of the assassin.

Resolved, That while the blood of John Brown was made to inaugurate the meeting out of justice to those who had long oppressed the savior in the person of his bondmen, the death of the great President will be made the occasion of continued work until the divine mandates which rewards death to menstealers, be fully and literally accomplished.

Resolved, That we extend to his successor, President Johnson, our hands and hearts, together with our half a hundred thousands of muskets in the hands of our brethren to protect the flag of our country.

Resolved, That we tender to the estimable lady of the White House our profound condolence, and further,

Resolved, That we tender our sympathies to the Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State, who has been also most inhumanly assaulted.

The Conference ordered the Churches throughout its bounds to be hung in mourning in respect to the memory.

THE MILITARY AND POLICE.

Since the receipt of the murder of the President, all the military in and about the city were ready at a moment's notice to aid in the suppression of any outbreak that might be agitated. The entire police force has also been on duty ready to assist the military, but we are happy to state that with the exception of a few cases, the city assumed a remarkable quietude.

AMUSEMENTS.

By an order of the military authorities on Saturday, the different places of amusements were closed, and we understand that they will remain so until further order.

EXCITED SCENE

During the morning a crowd of persons assembled in front of Bendann's picture gallery, on Baltimore street, and demanded of those in charge of the establishment a likeness of J. Wilkes Booth, the assassin, which was represented as being there. No such picture being there, of course the demand could not be complied with, and the crowd left. A guard of policemen were, during the balance of the day and evening, detailed to guard the premises.

CONTEMPT FOR GEORGE P. KANE.

About noon, whilst an eager crowd was assembled in front of the American office, on Baltimore street, it was ascertained that a likeness of the notorious George P. Kane was on exhibition in the show case of Mr. Israel, photographist, directly opposite. The likeness was quickly seized and trampled under foot by thousands, scarcely a particle being left. Mr. I had quite forgotten the likeness was in the case, or in the excitement he would have had it removed.

NOVELTIES OF SIGHT, GEN. GRANT.

Lieut. Gen Grant arrived at the President street depot, at 11½ A. M. on Saturday, and was there met by Gen. Wallace, Gen. Morris, Cols. Woolley and Lawrence, and other officers.

Major Weigel was present with a provost guard, and although a large crowd was present no demonstration was allowed. General Grant was taken to the Camden street depot, where Wm. Prescott Smith, Esq., had a special train in readiness. The General, with a number of officers, and and John W. Garrett, Esq., President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, proceeded at 11½ o'clock to Washington.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. WALLACE.

Major General Wallace, commandant of this department, reached here on Saturday morning from Philadelphia, accompanied by Colonel John Woolley, provost marshal of this department. Neither of these officers assumed command at their respective headquarters, as Gen Morris and Major Wiegel, with Col. Lawrence, have arranged all the necessary military orders. A.

ARRIVAL OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

William H. Seward, Jr., Gen. of Brigade under command of Gen. Hancock, West Virginia, and eldest son of Secretary Seward, arrived at the Camden station, from Martinsburg, about eight o'clock Saturday morning, and was at once sent to Washington by special train.

YESTERDAY.

In many of the Churches, yesterday, appropriate allusion was made to the horrible assassination, and eyes that had been almost strangers to tears were filled with those monitors of the heart. Several hundred persons collected about the newspaper offices, and, with this exception, the city were its usual appearance.

Circular of the Most Rev. Archbishop of Baltimore on the Assassination of the President.—Fellow Citizens: A deed of blood has been perpetrated which has caused every heart to shudder, and which calls for the execration of every citizen. On Good Friday, the hallowed anniversary of our blessed Lord's crucifixion, when all Christendom was bowed down in penitence and sorrow at His tomb, the President of these United States was foully assassinated, and a wicked attempt was made on the life of the Secretary of State! Words fail us in expressing detestation for a deed so atrocious—hitherto, happily, unparalleled in our history. Silence is, perhaps, the best and most appropriate expression for a sorrow too great for utterance.

We are quite sure that we need not remind our Catholic brethren in this Archdiocese of the duty—which we are confident they will willingly perform—of uniting with their fellow citizens in whatever may be deemed most suitable for indicating their horror of the crime and their feelings of sympathy for the bereaved. We also invite them to join together in humble and earnest supplication to God for our bleeding and afflicted country; and we enjoin that the bells of all our Churches be solemnly tolled on the occasion of the President's funeral.

Given from our residence in Baltimore on Holy Saturday, the 15th day of April, 1865.

MARTIN JOHN SPALDING,
Archbishop of Baltimore.

Closing of Bar-rooms and Carrying Weapons.—The following order was issued from headquarters yesterday:

Headquarters Middle Department, Eighth Army Corps, Baltimore, Md., April 15th, 1865.—General Orders, No. 82.—1. It is hereby ordered that all bar-rooms and other places where spirituous, vinous or malt liquors are sold in this Department, be closed and remain so until further orders from these Headquarters.

2 All persons not in the military or naval service in this Department, or members of the Police force, are hereby forbidden to carry fire arms or other deadly weapons

All persons violating this order will be immediately arrested.

Passes will be required from all persons leaving the city of Baltimore, by any route or road, until further orders.

By command of Brev. Brig. Gen. W. W. Morris, U. S. A.

SAMUEL B. LAWRENCE,
Asst. Adjt. General.

Official, OTO H. HOCKER, A. A. G.

The Federal Appointments for Maryland.—President Lincoln on Friday evening nominated commissions to be issued to the following persons to all the Federal offices in Baltimore city:

Collector of the Port of Baltimore—Hon. Edwin H. Webster, of Harford county, and member of Congress.

Naval Officer—Samuel M. Evans, now clerk of the Circuit Court of Baltimore city.

Postmaster—Gen. Andrew E. Donnelson, of Baltimore city.

Surveyor of the Port—Edington Fulton, of Baltimore city.

Naval Agent—Dr. T. K. Carroll, now State Senator, of Dorchester.

U. S. Marshal—James M. Clayton, of Cecil county.

U. S. District Attorney—W. J. Jones, of Cecil county.

Appraiser General—Robert M. Proud, of Baltimore city.

Appraiser—W. J. Anderson, of Washington county.

Appraiser—Thomas Smith, of Frederick county.

The selection of the above named officers is said to have been one of the last official acts of the lamented President.

Cases before the Provost Marshal.—Colonel John Woolley, Provost Marshal of this military department, reached this city on Saturday after an absence of several months, on special business, and resumed the duties of his position. He is in the enjoyment of excellent health. During the day his force arrested a number of suspicious parties on a general charge of disloyalty, and they are held to await a further examination: C. H. Hayward, Frederick Simmons, Mary Shepherd, James Stanton, Perry A. Martin, John King, Samuel White, Patrick Stack and Alexander Clotworthy. Also, the following named for violating the order No. 91 by endeavoring to pass the pickets stationed on the road leading from the city, and for boisterous and riotous conduct on the street: Henry Fritk, John F. Potts, Ambrose Keiser, J. W. Kennedy, R. K. Hollingshead, Thomas Fleming, Mark Hogan, Thomas Winslow, Michael Welsh, James Hughes, Wm Chaney, Wm. Downey, Jacob Kaufman and John O'Shea, arrested for similar violations, was released from custody. F. Chatard, formerly a Captain in the rebel army, who failed to report himself in accordance with orders, was rearrested and held.

Good News to Drafted Men.—On Friday evening Brevet Brig.-Gen. N. L. Jeffries, Acting Provost Marshal General of the United States (in the absence of Gen Fry) caused to be transmitted, by order of the Secretary of War, to Col. Browne, Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General for Maryland and Delaware, the following instructions which will be hailed with great pleasure by all those concerned:—"All men drafted and held under the call of December 19th, 1864, who have not been forwarded to general rendezvous will be released; this order not applying to substitutes already mustered in." This includes those who have reported and are held to service but not mustered in at the office of the several Provost Marshals.

The Military Commission.—On Saturday, before the Military Commission, of which Col. S. M. Fox, of the 6th Pennsylvania Volunteers, is President, and Major W. P. Lord, of the 1st Delaware Cavalry, Judge Advocate, the trial of Henry P. Johnson, charged with having played the detective without proper authority, and to the detriment of military discipline, was postponed until this morning at half past ten o'clock.—The Judge Advocate directed the Commission to be called to order at half past ten o'clock, and after alluding to the very mournful affliction which the country has suffered, the commission, out of respect to the memory of President Lincoln, adjourned until this morning, without transacting any business.

The Rebel Band at the Theatre.—In the First Branch of the City Council, last evening, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved by both branches of the City Council, That the performance by a rebel band of musicians, at one of our places of amusement, (the Holliday Street Theatre,) is offensive to the feelings of the loyal citizens of this community, and that the Board of Police Commissioners be, and are hereby, requested to prevent a repetition of the same, if they have the power so to do.

The resolution was also adopted by the Second Branch.

Names of Rebel Attorneys Stricken from the Roll.—On Saturday morning the following order was passed in the Court of Common Pleas by his honor Judge King. Whereas, it is made known to this Court that Chas. Marshall, Pendleton Colston, Wm H. Norris, Wilson C. N. Carr and Wm. F. Hopkins, have voluntarily absented themselves from this court, abandoned the causes of their clients, and more and baser than all, actually entered into military service against the Government of the United States, it is hereby adjudged that their names be stricken from the roll of attorneys.

Resumption of Travel.—The traveling community will read with pleasure the following order issued yesterday morning by General Morris. The restriction referred to in this Department, imposed by special order from the Headquarters, April 15, 1865, is hereby removed. Boats and trains will be permitted to depart and arrive as usual, and passes will only be required as directed in previous orders.

Deserted.—On Saturday evening the body of a soldier named John Stockman, private 7th New York Heavy Artillery, was discovered floating on the water, about two miles below Fort McHenry. It was brought up to the Broadway Ferry wharf, where an inquest was held by Coroner Sparklin. The jury rendered a verdict of death from causes unknown.

Rebel Mail Carrier.—On Saturday evening policeman B. Hewster arrested a man named John LeSvre, at the house of his father on Register street near Gough, on the charge of being a Rebel mail carrier. The accused was sent to the office of Col. Woolley to-day.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, April 15, 1865.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Louisiana, Porter, from Norfolk to M N Falls.
Steamer Lancaster, Tomlinson, fm Havre de Grace—to Jas Taylor.
Steamer F W Brune, Foster, from New York—mdse to J A Shriver.
Steamer Richard Willing, Cundiff, from Philadelphia—mdse to J A Shriver.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Island Light, for Nevassa, went to sea from Delaware Breakwater 14th inst.
Bark George and Henry, Walker, hence, at Valparaiso 13th inst.
Brig Petrel, (Br) from Navassa for Baltimore with a cargo of guano, put into Nassau, N P, 16th ult, leaky, with four feet of water in her hold. A portion of her cargo was discharged; ship's bends caulked, and she sailed again 3d instant—Per letter to Jas Carey Coale, Underwriter's Agent.

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

OFFICIAL.

C. HARWOOD, Secretary Senate.
W. R. COLE,
Chief Clerk House of Delegates.

BOUNTY BILL.

An act to provide Bounty for Soldiers entering the service of the United States, to fill the quota of Maryland under the call of the President of the United States, of December 19th, and under future calls.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That whenever, under the thirteenth Proclamation of the President, or any other similar one hereafter made, a draft shall take place in this State to fill her quota or the residue of her quota under such call, a bounty of three hundred dollars shall be paid to every person drafted and held to service, or to every person volunteering or furnishing a representative substitute or his authorized agent or attorney, under the call of the President, of December 1864 or any other similar one which shall hereafter be made.

Section 2. *And be it enacted*, That three responsible citizens shall be appointed by the Governor of the State, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for each and every county, and for each of the Legislative districts of the city of Baltimore, to be called the "Maryland State Bounty Boards" for the said counties and city respectively, and that the said Boards be upon giving bonds to the amount of ten thousand dollars by each member of said boards, to be approved by the Governor, shall have the right to draw upon the Treasurer upon the warrant of the Comptroller of the State, for the amount of three hundred dollars for each drafted man, volunteer or representative substitute, or his authorized agent or attorney, to be paid to such persons as may furnish proper certificates from the officer authorized to grant such certificates that he has volunteered, been drafted and held to service, or furnished a substitute under said call or any similar call hereafter made and credited as a part of the quota of the sub-districts in which said volunteer, drafted man or principal of such substitute may reside, and every member of the said board so constituted under this section shall receive a compensation of two hundred dollars ($200) for the performance of the duties imposed by this act; and provided, that no appointments shall be made by the Governor for any county or city in this State, under the call of December 19th, 1864, who have not been forwarded to general rendezvous will be released; this order not applying to substitutes already mustered in." This includes those who have reported and are held to service but not mustered in at the office of the several Provost Marshals.

Section 3. *And be it enacted*, That the said Boards shall be allowed for stationery and incidental expenses, including rent of room, a sum not exceeding fifty dollars for each board in the respective counties, and one hundred and fifty dollars for the board of the city of Baltimore.

Section 4. *And be it enacted*, That for the purpose of meeting the expenses to be incurred under this act, a fund is hereby created to be called the Defence Loan, and the Treasurer of the State, is hereby authorized under the direction of the Governor to issue bonds or certificates of debt, countersigned by the Comptroller, bearing interest at six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of January and July in each year, and redeemable in not less than ten nor more than fifteen years from the date of issue of the State, in the name and on behalf of the State of Maryland, to an amount not exceeding four millions of dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary; the proceeds of such bonds or certificates so issued shall be passed to the credit of said Defence Loan, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of paying the bounties hereby incurred under the provisions of this act, and the Treasurer of the State is hereby authorized under the direction of the Governor to invest in the funds of the State, not less than one million of dollars of the interest of the sinking fund or any other fund in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and that all payments made by the State Treasurer to purchasers of the bonds or certificates of debt issued under the provisions of this bill, shall be made to the Treasurer on the warrant of said Comptroller, upon receipts of said parties, and that the said Boards, upon giving bond, with security to the amount of twenty thousand dollars by each member of said Board, to be approved by the Governor, shall have the right to draw from time to time upon the Comptroller of the Treasury for such sums as shall be required to pay the bounty herein authorized, to the men or their authorized agents or attorneys, who are credited to the sub-district in which said Bounty Commissioners are situated, the draft of said Bounty Commissioners to be offset to a roll bearing the name of the persons to whom said bounty is to be paid, and of the sub-districts to which they are credited as aforesaid, with a certificate thereon endorsed from the Assistant Provost Marshal General for the State, declaring that the persons therein named have been so credited to the quota of said sub-district