The Lancaster Intelligencer.

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GRANT'S GREAT FUNERAL

The New York Parade and Lancaster Memorial.

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS IN LINE.

The Funeral Procession in New York—A Wonderful Pageant—The President and His Predecessors in Line—Business Suspended Over the Whole Country—The Local Services—Mr. Brosius' Oration.

"Not by the ball or brand
Sped by a mortal hand,
Not by the lightning stroke
When fiery tempests broke,—
Not mid the ranks of war
Fell the great Conqueror.
* * * * * * *
The Conqueror of a hundred fields
To a mightier Conqueror yields;
No mortal foeman's blow
Laid the great Soldier low;
Victor in his latest breath—
Vanquished but by Death."

The funeral of General Grant in New York to-day, solemnized also with local ceremonies in every town of considerable size in the United States, is beyond doubt the greatest event of its kind ever witnessed in this country. The pageant in the streets of the metropolis is a gathering of famous men and a marshaling of military and civic orders such as has never been witnessed even there. In this city fit memorial services were held in the court house, and Marriott Brosius, esq., was the orator of the occasion. His address in full is presented in the following account.

257,000 View the Body.

The count of the guards showed that the total procession of people past the coffin during Friday up to the closing of the gate was 116,000. This, added to the totals of 23,000 on Wednesday, and 118,000 on Thursday, makes an army of 257,000 people that swept by the catafalque to take a last look.

The gates were closed against the stream of citizens at 1:10 o'clock, when there were still between 2,600 and 3,000 people waiting to get in. John White, colored, of Jersey City, and Edward Kiernan, of 338 West Eighty-seventh street, were the last private citizens who passed the coffin. After they had gone the guards and 100 policemen filed past, and then Undertaker Merritt's son dusted off the casket and screwed the plush-lined lid down with silver screws. He said that as none of the Grant family had asked to look at the face again, the lid would never again be removed unless the family requested its The coffin lay all night on the catafalque guarded by Grand Army veterans and the Seventy-first regiment guard of honor. Undertaker Merritt's son, who was in charge of the body at 2 a. m., said that he doubted if the funeral car would be able to move from the hall until afternoon to-day.

CLEAR SKY IN NEW YORK.

Tolling Bells And Booming Cannon in New York Announce the Funeral.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The closing day of the funeral services over the remains of the late General Grant dawned with a clear sky, a bright sun and a cooling breeze. A more beautiful day for the solemn services which are to mark the commitment to the tomb of all that is mortal of him whom the nation mourns, could not be wished for. From the firing of the signal gun this morning the boom of the minute gun, fired at the stated intervals by both the military and naval details selected to pay tribute to the nation's dead is heard proclaiming to the people that the last sad rites are under way and before the day closes the hero of the Union will have been committed to the tomb. The church bells began tolling, ringing in mournful cadence and their pealing added to the general feeling of sorrow and gloom every where displayed. Not in the history of the metropolis or of the nation has there been such universal mourning.

THE REMAINS REMOVED.

At 9:47 a. m., the remains of Gen. Grant were taken from the vestibule of the City hall and placed on the funeral car which immediately took its place in the funeral cortege

DEMONSTRATION IN THE HARBOR.

Though of course not so imposing or impressive as the funeral procession on land, a silent but effective demonstration of respect was made by the shipping in the harbor. All classes of craft participated, and even the canal boats and oyster scows displayed signs of mourning. All the ferry houses, freight and railroad depots, and steamers and ferry boats along the river front had their flags at half-mast and the vessels at the Brooklyn and Jersey City wharves showed the same marks of respect. The coasting and river steamers without exception obeyed the rule of the day. The trans-Atlantic fleet, which sailed for Europe, steamed down the bay with lowered ensigns, signal flags and pennants, a mark of respect shown to the memory of very few public men.

STREETS CROWDED WITH PEOPLE.

The streets along the route laidout for the passage of the funeral cortege were packed with people since early morning, many of whom had remained up all night for the purpose of securing or holding an advantageous position from which to view the solemn pageant. Military and civic bodies marching to the beat of muffled drum are moving to and fro hastily taking up positions in side streets leading to Broadway and preparing to fall in in their proper places at the signal for the starting. Everything is bustle. The crowds are well behaved and the police arrangements so perfect that the military, Grand Army posts and other societies experience but little inconvenience going to places assigned them.

THE PROCESSION AS FORMED.

Three Great Divisions of Military and Civil Orders.

The funeral cortege is undoubtedly the grandest and most imposing of its kind ever witnessed in this or any other city of the globe. The regular troops number about 630, the marines about 400, and the sailors about 1,000. The First Division, New York National Guard number about 5,000 men, and the Second Division, National Guard, about 4,000. The division of Veteran Guards numbers probably 1,500 men. The visiting military organizations, including the New Jersey division, may be estimated at 2,500. The members of the Grand Army of the Republic form a considerable part of the procession. The New York posts alone furnish over 10,000 men, and other states about half that number. The veteran organizations, not included in the Grand Army of the Republic contain probably 3,000 men. The civic organizations will number about 20,000 men. The entire number of men in line is from 55,000 to 60,000.

GENERAL AND STAFF.

The immense procession is under the command of Gen. Winfield S. Hancock. It is composed of three grand divisions, one comprising the military, the second composed of the Grand Army and Veteran organizations, and the third consisting of the civic bodies. Gen. Hancock is assisted in his labors by a large and distinguished staff, as follows: Maj.-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers, Rear-Admiral Thomas A. Stevens, Major-Gen. J. G. Farnsworth, Brevet Brig.-Gens. Wesley Merritt, M. F. McMahon, H. A. Barnum, Egbert L. Viele, Lloyd Aspinwall, Horatio C. King, John C. Tidball, Henry L. Abbott, C. B. Comstock, Theodore T. Rodenbaug, Horace Porter, H. A. Brigam, J. S. Fullerton, Francis A. Walker, C. A. Carleton, Edw. W. Serrel, W. G. Monk and C. H. Barney; Colonels John Hamilton, John P. Nicholson, Schuyler Crosby, Patrick M. Helverty, Geo. W. Cooney, W. E. Van Wyck, James M. Vornum, P. Lacey Goddard, Lewis W. Read, Thomas L. Watson; Lieutenant H. C. Hodges, Brevet Lieutenant Colonels W. H. Harris, G. L. Gillespie, Wm. Ludlow, James Forney, Fred. A. Sawyer and Finley Anderson; Majors Jacob Hess, J. C. Paine, W. L. Skidmore, Brevet Major Ivan Tailof, Captain John H. Weeks, Captain James H. Merriman, Lieutenant H. R. Lemley, Ensign Vanderbilt, John Schuyler, General John B. Gordon, Major Wm. H. Corsa, Brevet Major General Ed. Terrero, Brig. Gen. N. Gano Dunn, Captain Jas. W. Brenck, Capt. R. H. McLean, Lieut. A. M. Park, Captain Dewitt Ward, General Penrose; Colonels C. M. Schieffelin, J. B. Phillips, R. L. Belknap, E. M. D. Ehlers, Edw. Haight, J. F. Tobias and B. Penn Smith; Major R. Livingston Lucky, Major W. R. Mattison, Captain T. J. Spencer, Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Col. A. P. Green, Major A. S. Nicholson, Lieut. J. L. Rathbone, Lieut. R. H. Patterson and Lieut. C. G. Treat.

THE DIVISIONS.

The general and his staff head the procession. Then come the Federal troops and United States marines. Following the militia of New York and other states sending troops under command of Major General Shaler, black horses, each led by a colored groom, and preceded by a guard of honor. Following ride President Cleveland and the other distinguished officials in carriages. The second division of the Grand Army and Veteran organizations, under command of Major General Sickles, march next, followed by the third division of representative civic bodies, under command of Gen. M. T. McMahon.

The Escort Column.

The organizations composing the escort column are the division of New Jersey National Guard, consisting of two brigades of infantry, under the command of Major-General Plume; the Veteran Zouaves, (Independent,) Brevet Brigadier-General J. Madison Drake; Company D, First Minnesota Guard, Captain Bean; the Capital City Guards, Captain T. S. Kelly; Union Veteran Corps, District of Columbia, Capt. S. E. Thompson; West Company, Union Veteran Corps, District of Columbia, Capt H. E. Urell; battallion of four companies Virginia State troops, Lieut-Col. M. E. Spottswood; First Regiment Massachusetts Infantry, Col. A. C. Wellington; Second Regiment Connecticut National Guard, Colonel Walter J. Leavenworth; Gate City Guard, Atlanta, Ga., Lieut. Wm. M. Camp; First Regiment Pennsylvania National Guard, Col. Theo. E. Weidsheim; Second Division N. G., S. N. Y., Major-General E. L. Moleaux; three companies Veteran guards, (colored), Capt. H. R. Williams; Columbia Guards, Capt. Wm. F. Kelly; Garbaldi Legion, Capt. E. Spazari; Italian Rifle Guards, Capt. R. Sonnabello; Columbo Guard, Capt. J. Cavagnaro; second company Washington Continental Guard, Capt. J. G. Norman; Tenth Regiment New York Volunteer Veterans, Capt. A. Chamberlin; Veteran Zouave association, Capt. T. F. Sheehan; Veteran association, one hundred and sixty-fifth New York Volunteers, Colonel Harmon D. Hull; Governor's Fort Guard, Hartford, Conn., Major J. C. Kinney, and Old Guard, Major Geo. W. McLean. The First Division N. Y. S. M., under Major Gen. Alex. Shaley, came next. Then follow the United States troops, consisting of infantry, marines, blue jackets and artillery of the navy, constituting a brigade under the command of Commander H. B. Robeson, U. S. N.; Capt. Randolph's light battery and four campanies of foot artillery, (Fifth U. S. Artillery,) under command of Major Wildrick, U. S. A., and a battalion of United States engineers.

THE CATAFALQUE AND CARRIAGES.

Following the military comes the catafalque, followed by a long line of carriages, containing the pall-bearers and chief officials of the nation, governors of many states and municipal officers in about the following order: pall-bearers in six carriages, Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Admiral D. D. Porter, Vice-Admiral S. C. Rowan, Gen. Jos. E. Johnston, of Virginia; Gen. Simon B. Buckner, of Kentucky; A. J. Drexel, of Philadelphia; ex-Secretary Boutwell, of Massachusetts; Geo. W. Childs, of Philadelphia; Senator John A. Logan, George Jones, and Oliver Hoyt, of New York.

President Cleveland rides next in a coach drawn by six black horses. Vice-President Hendricks and the members of the cabinet, including Secretaries Bayard, Manning, Whitney and Lamar, Attorney-General Garland and Postmaster-General Vilas, ride next in six open carriages.

A carriage drawn by four black horses contain R. B. Hayes and Chester A. Arthur. Members of the United States Senate follow in ten carriages, including Senators Morrill, Sherman, Ransom, Ingalls, Cockrell, Hampton, Brown, Manderson, Warner, Miller, Evarts and Eustis. Members of the House of Representatives in sixteen carriages ride next, including Speaker Carlisle, ex-Speaker Randall and Messrs. Morrison, Tucker, of Virginia, Singleton, Hiscock, Reed, Brown and Butterworth.

Officials and the other distinguished men ride in about the following order: Admiral Jouett, Commodore Chandler, foreign ministers, in ten carriages; ex-foreign ministers, in ten carriages; members of Gen. Grant's cabinet not already mentioned, including ex-Secretaries Bristow, Richardson, Delano, Robeson, Belknap and Taft, ex-Attorney-General Pierrepont and ex Postmaster-Generals Creswell and Tyler; they ride in four carriages; retired army officers, in ten carriages; surviving members of Gen. Grant's staff in two carriages; family and relatives of Gen. Grant in seven carriages; the invited clergy in four carriages; comprising Rev. Dr. Newman, Gen. Grant's pastor, and Rev. Bishop Harris, of the Methodist Episcopal church; Rev. Bishop Potter, of the Protestant Episcopal church; Rev. Dr. Bridgman, Baptist church; Rev. Dr. West, Congregational church; Rev. Rabbi Brown, Jewish church; Rev. Dr. Collyer, Unitarian church, and Rev. T. W. Chambers, Dutch Reformed church.

Dr. Douglas and the other attending physicians of the deceased in two carriages; Gen. Sheridan and staff in four carriages; chiefs of the war department, in four carriages; Gen. Schofield and staff, United States judges of the supreme courts in six carriages; Gov. Oglesby, of Illinois, and staff, eight carriages; Gov. Alger, of Michigan, and staff, three carriages; Gov. Rust, of Wisconsin, and staff, five carriages; Gov. Robinson, of Massachusetts, and staff, ten carriages; Gov. Currier, of New Hampshire, and staff, three carriages; Gov. Harrison, of Connecticut, and staff, four carriages; Gov. Robie, of Maine, and staff, two carriages; Governor of Vermont, and staff, four carriages; Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, and staff, twelve carriages; Gov. Abbett, of New Jersey, and staff, fifteen carriages; Gov. Wetmore, of Rhode Island, and staff, four carriages; Gov. Sherman, of Iowa, and staff, two carriages; Governor of Dakota, and staff, six carriages; Gov. Cameron, of Virginia, and staff, three carriages; representatives of Governor of Indiana, two carriages; Gov. Hill, of New York, and staff, legislature of New York, thirty carriages; Gov. Hubbard, and staff of Minnesota; Gov. Hoadly and staff, of Ohio; Gov. Eaton, of Colorado; ex-Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania; Gen. Franklin, president Soldiers' Home, one carriage; board of Indian commissioners, two carriages; Mayor Low and representatives of the city of Brooklyn, fifteen carriages; Mayor Grace and common council of New York city, thirty-five carriages; Mayor O'Brien and common council of Boston, six carriages; mayor and common council of St. Louis, ten carriages; Mayor Buckley and common council of Hartford, three carriages; Mayor Holland common council of New Haven, two carriages; mayor and common council of Jersey City, twelve carriages; mayor and common council of Elizabeth, three carriages; Order of the Cincinnati, five carriages; Wheeler and Grant Posts, G. A. R., four carriages.

EX-CONFEDERATE REPRESENTATIVES.

The following committee appointed to represent the soldiers of the Confederate army ride in carriages: Gens. W. W. Loring, R. D. Lilley, Thomas P. Dockery and Thomas J. Clingman; Cols. Thomas L. Snead, W. L. Duff, W. B. Sterrett and J. H. Anderson; Majors Wm. Hancock Clark, W. H. Quincy, J. R. McNulty, F. G. De Fontaine, G. E. Tussdorf and D. B. Bridgeford; Capts. William M. Conner, John A. McCaull, George Dunlap, Wilson McDonald, J. H. Blakemore, J. H. Francis and James E. Traybill; Lieuts. W. P. Montague, Thomas A. Young and H. M. Bullington; Sergeant A. M. Davis and privates John B. Mayo, Douglas Walter and John Halbert.

THE SECOND DIVISION.

The second division, comprising the Grand Army posts and veteran organizations, commanded by Gen. Sickles, who lost a leg at Gettysburg, marched in the following order: Retired officers of the United States army; navy and marine corps; Society Army of Potomac; Society Army of Tennessee; Society Army of Cumberland; Grand Army of Republic, divided in six subdivisions; regimental veteran associations in several divisions.

Gen. S. S. Burdett, of Washington, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, has charge of the column composed of members of that order. About 13,300 Grand Army men participate in the procession. Seventeen states outside of New York are represented. Pennsylvania sends the Gen. Geo. B. Meade post, a delegation from Ford Post and Wm. Downing Post, in all 400 men. Ohio sends 100 men, New York posts are represented by 8,000 men, Maine by 25 men, District of Columbia by 100 men, Texas by a delegation of 10 men, Iowa by a 10 officers, Connecticut by the Frank D. Sloat Post, 500, Maryland by delegation of 50 men from Wilson Post, No. 1, Illinois by 100 men, Virginia by 20 men, New Hampshire by 20 men, New Jersey by 3,500 men, Colorado by 10 men, Wisconsin by 5 men, Missouri by 25 men, Kansas by 10 men, Massachusetts by 400 men.

Gen. Sickle's aides are as follows: Maj-Gen. Daniel Butterfield, chief of the staff and senior aid-de-camp; aides, Brigadier-General Henry E. Tremain, Brigadier-Generals James R. O'Bierne, Jas. S. Fraser, Saml. K. Schwenk, U. S. A.; Frank Spinola, Colonels Thomas Rafferty, Joel Wilson and H. L. Potter; Lieutenant-Colonels A. d'Orville and Henry C. Perley, Maj. J. J. Comstock, Brevet Captain Edward Brown, Captain Matthew Stewart, Capt. J. M. Settler, Lieutenant John A. Nickels, U. S. N.; private John Iregaskis.

THE CIVIL DIVISION.

The civil division is under command of Gen. Martin J. McMahon, with the following aids: Gen. Anson G. McCook, Senator McMurphy, Cols. Alfred Mogstaff, Jacob Ness, Henry C. Perley, Capt. John C. Calhoun, Cols. William C. Boone, and Samuel Truesdell, Major W. H. Quinsey, Col. J. W. Marshall, John K. Perley, Senator Fred. S. Gibbs, Col. John W. Jacobus, Col. Chas. Freechel, Judge Solon B. Smith, Col. A. C. Dickinson, Col. Robt. L. Burnett, Gen. J. R. O'Bierne, Capt. W. A. Kirkland, Col. John O'Byrne, Capt. Jas. N. Brady, Col. Henry Hess. Of Commissioner Shields, Surveyor Beattie, Coroner Levi, Col. Chas. G. Otis, Col. John Tracy, Col. Henry Watterson, Henry M. Dickinson, Thos. Jackson, Surgeon D. D. Tool, Col. G. T. Hopper, Capt. Johnston Briggs, Gen. M. T. Donohue, F. N. Shepard, Chas. P. Tower.

The civic bodies march in the following order: First Subdivision—Col. W. C. Church, commanding.—Society of the Cincinnati, ten carriages; Chamber of Commerce, twenty-five persons; New York Historical Society, twenty-five persons; Union League Club, one hundred persons; Aztec Club, one hundred persons; United States Christian Commission, twenty-five persons; ex-diplomats and consular officers, sixteen persons; Citizens Law and Order League, of Boston, five carriages; New Haven Chamber of Commerce, four carriages.

Second Subdivision—Col. John W. Marshall, commanding.—Stock Exchange, twenty-five persons; Cotton Exchange, twenty persons; Produce Exchange, seventy-five persons; Board of Trade, fifteen persons; Mercantile Exchange, four carriages; Metal Exchange, two carriages; Real Estate Exchange, Board of Fire Underwriters, fifty men.

Third Subdivision—Col. C. G. Otis, commanding.—Republican county committee, 344 men; Young Men's Republican club, New York, 25; Young Men's Republican club, King's county, 100 men; Young Men's Republican club, Jersey City, 150 men; Men's Republican club, Baltimore, 20 men; Lincoln League, 90 men; Third Ward Lincoln club, 50 men.

Fourth Subdivision—Col. J. W. Jacobus commanding. — Association Exempt Firemen, 300 men; Volunteer Firemen's Association; Son's of Veterans, 500 men; Highland Guard, 50 men; Knights of Phythias, 150 men; Knights of Sherwood Forest, 50 men; Excelsior Council, No. 146, O. U. A. M., 300 men; Societa Del Fraterno Amarabomen; Excelsior Association, of Jersey City, 150 men.

TOMB AND CASKET.

A Flag Floating at Half Mast Above the Waiting Sepulchre.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Over the tomb in Riverside park which has been built to hold temporarily the body of General Grant, a flag raised beside the vault on a tall slender staff floats in the light breeze at half-mast. The iron grating which closes the outer entrance to the vault permits a full view of the interior. Within the white walls can be seen the steel case in which the coffin is to be placed, resting in the centre of the tomb on square blocks of white marble. The silver plate shone brightly, and on it can be plainly read from the entrance:

U. S. GRANT.
DIED JULY 23, 1885.

When the gray daylight of this morning penetrated the place where the casket containing the dead man's body lay, the corridors were heavy with the perfume of withering flowers. A huge floral piece, "The Gates Ajar," had its place at the head of the casket, and the sweet smell of lilies was borne down to those who stood and watched. Great horseshoes of red and yellow rosebuds added their fragrance, and a cross and crown from Mayor Latrobe, of Baltimore, exhaled perfume which settled on the sepulchral air.

A TRIBUTE OF CHILDISH AFFECTION.

But there was one tribute that bore no fragrance except such as will come to the family of the dead. It bore no perfume save that which lives in its memories. This token was a plain wreath of oak leaves pinned together with stems of oak leaves and formed in the shape of a letter "G." The oaks in the forest of Mt. McGregor had fluttered in the mountain breezes while Gen. Grant was dying, and on the afternoon of Thursday, the day he died, little Julia, his granddaughter, and little Josie, Dr. Douglas' child, had gathered the oak leaves in the mountain woods. The children prattled and knit with innocent fingers and loving hearts the wreath of oak leaves that to day is the only tribute that touches the general's casket. The little ones' offering being finished they had taken it to Col. Grant whose eyes dimmed when his daughter said: "Papa, Josie and I have made this for my grandpa and please won't you give it to him." The colonel placed the oaken wreath on the casket. It rested there in Albany and still remains as the childrens' offering.

THE MUSICAL EXERCISES.

Muffled Drums and Dirgeful Trumpets at the City Hall.

At 6:30 a. m. to-day Capt. Barry and his men of the 71st regiment went on the plaza with muffled drums and dirgeful trumpets. They marched in at one side and took position at the east. The players constituted the David's Island military band. At 8:50 Gen Hancock and his brilliant staff trooped slowly into the plaza from Broadway and presented front to the City hall, then moving to the end of the plaza on Broadway, where they rested.

At this time 100 members of the Liederkranz society filed up to the steps of the City hall, and led by four instruments sang with impressive effect the chorus of "The Spirits from over the Water," (Schubert), and chorus of "The Pilgrims," (Tannenhauser.) The guard of regulars filed into the open space at 9 o'clock—Company A, 5th artillery, under Col. W. B. Beck, and company E, 12th infantry, under Major Brown. The companies and guard of regulars are under entire command of Col. Beck. The regulars took position beneath the trees opposite the City hall and stood at rest. Then came the original guard of honor that was on duty at Mt. McGregor and filing into the corridors of the City hall, these took their places beside the remains under command of John H. Johnson, senior vice commander of Grant post G. A. R. of Brooklyn.

COMING OF THE CATAFALQUE.

At 9:25 the imposing funeral car, drawn by 24 jet black horses, in black trappings, halted on the plaza, directly in front of the City hall steps. Inside the corridor Commander Johnson was waiting.

"Column in position, right and left," was his command.

The veteran guard of honor was erect.

"Lift the remains," was the next command in clear but low tones.

The twelve men stooped to the silver rails with gloved hands.

"March!" was the word.

The body moved out upon the portico, bearing the remains, Commander Johnson immediately at the head. Down the steps with measured tread, across the open space to the black and waiting car. The silver mounting glistened as the burial case and its honored burden was carried up and placed upon the dais in the mounted catafalque. The veterans retired down the steps. The body was alone for all to view, but deeply guarded. The honor guard next to the hearse, on either side, took the same positions they had maintained to the remains while being borne to the hearse. The steps were drawn away from the funeral car. Commodore Johnson took his place in the center and immediately behind the funeral car, at his left and right, on either rear corner of the car, were Comrades Downing and Ainslee, of Wheeler post, Saratoga. Next and directly behind these were the representatives of the Loyal Legion abreast, as follows: Gen. John J. Milhaus; Gen. C. A. Carleton; Paymaster George D. Barton; Lieut. Col. Floyd Clarkson; Lieut. Col. A. M. Clark and Captain E. Blunt.

The clergy and physicians had paid respect to the remains by alighting from their carriages and accompanying them from the steps to the hearse. They then entered their carriages on the side of the plaza near Broadway as follows: Rev. Dr. Newman, Bishop Harris, Bishop Potter, Rev. Dr. Chambers, Rev. Dr. Field, Rev. Dr. Bridgeman, Rev. Dr. West, Rev. Father Deshon, Robert Collyer, Rabbi Browns, and Doctors Douglas, Shrady and Sands.

Col. Beck, in command of the regulars, ordered his companies to positions on the left and right of the hearse. Colored men were at the bridles of the 24 black horses and 16 men of Meade Post G. A. R., Philadelphia, of which Gen. Grant was a member, were abreast, directly in front of the team of black leaders, and the David's Island band preceded them.

THE SIGNAL TO START.

A signal was given and the line of coaches with clergy moved off the plaza to the road way. The band stood waiting at the head of the funeral cortege. Col. Beck advanced to the head of the line of black horses before the coach. "Move on," were his words of command, with uplifted sword. The leaders stepped forward, led by the colored men, and in an instant the black line of horses had straightened heir traces and the wheels beneath the remains were moving. The band played a dirge. The tramp of the regulars and honor guard beat upon the pavement. The thousands beneath the trees and crowding the sides of the square looked silently on and the black funeral marched over the curb into the roadway.

The bleak corridors of the City hall were silent. Gen. Grant's last journey was begun at 9:52. Mayor Grace, Controller Leon and Alderman Sanger and Jachne, emerged from the City building and entered a carriage that had drawn up in front. The members of the common council followed and entered carriages, as did the police commissioners. They followed out of the plazas, were disposed of in carriages and when it was ten o'clock the police lines were withdrawn and the people streamed across the plaza without hindrance. The last scene there was ended.

THE FAMILY MOURNERS.

Mrs. Sartoris Deeply Affected by the Last Sad Rites.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The members of the Grant family, with the exception of Mrs. Grant, decided to await the arrival of the funeral procession at the Fifth Avenue hotel, where they are staying. Dr. Douglas joined them at the hotel at 9 a. m. Mrs. Sartoris was deeply affected during the meeting and sobbed convulsively as she shook the hand of the physician who bore such an important part in the closing days of her father's life. At precisely at 10 o'clock carriages drove up to the entrance, and the members of the family took seats in them as follows: Col. Grant, accompanied by Mrs. Sartoris and Mrs. Fred Grant, took seats in the first carriage. The second carriage was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. U. S. Grant and Senor Romero. Jesse Grant and wife entered the third. In the fourth were Mr. and Mrs. Cramer. The next carriage contained Gen. Cressewell and Wise and was followed by Potter, Palmer and Mr. Honora. In another and last carriage were Mr. Morton and Mr. F. B. Drexel. At 10:30 a. m., President Cleveland appeared at the entrance of the hotel and immediately entered his carriage. He was accompanied by Secretary Bayard. The president was dressed in a plain black suit, black high silk hat, and carried an umbrella.

Following the carriage of President Cleveland and those of the Grant family were carriages containing Vice President Hendricks and the delegation of the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives. These carriages formed in 23rd street, three abreast on a line extending towards Sixth avenue, awaiting the arrival of the catafalque.

HANCOCK RIDES ALONG THE LINE.

At precisely 11:05 Gen. Hancock reached the head of the column, which was then at 33d street and Broadway, riding along the whole line of formation on his coal black charger, in front of his brilliantly uniformed staff. He was the cynosure of all eyes. He rode with easy grace, and as the people caught sight of the commanding figure they were inspired with expressions of admiration, which were only partly suppressed by the solemn character of the occasion. On arriving at the head of the column the general issued the order to march and the mournful cortege began to move, winding its way slowly up Broadway to the solemn music of the bands, en route to Riverside park, where the body arrived at 2 p. m.

THE LOCAL MEMORIAL.

Musical, Religious and Oratorial Exercises In the Court House.

The day opened gloomily for the Grant memorial services in this city. The heavy rain of the the night before continued during early morning, drenching the flags and crape, and black muslin with which most of the buildings on the principal streets are draped, causing them to hang limp and heavy, and giving them a sad funereal appearance in keeping with the occasion.

At 10 o'clock the large bell in the old Empire fire house began tolling and continued at intervals during the day.

There was no general suspension of business during the forenoon, except that the banks and public offices were closed; but at noon there was a general suspension of all kinds of business; stores, shops and offices of all kinds being closed.

At 2 o'clock sharp the Comradess of Post 84 and 405, assembled at their rooms, dressed in fatigue uniform. Post 84, under command of H. R. Breneman, post commander, marched up North Queen street to the postoffice, where they were joined by Post 405 under Then comes the catafalque, drawn by 24 coal command of W. F. Hambright. A drum corps playing funeral music headed them.

After a short street parade they moved to the court house, and took seats on the front centre benches.

At the same hour the city councils and city officers, and the board of school directors met in City hall and marched thence to the court house, and took seats in the petit jurors' chairs.

The Daughters of Veterans were assigned seats in the grand jury benches.

The room was densely packed with citizens, many ladies being present.

The officers of the posts, the orator of the day and distinguished invited guests occupied seats within the bar enclosure.

THE DECORATIONS.

The court room is very prettily decorated. From the top of the recess in rear of the judges' chairs, hangs a very large American flag, prettily looped up with crape. The judges' desks are covered with large American flags, and on them rest a bass and kettle drum. On the drum rests a handsomely framed portrait of Grant, and above it a large card framed in mourning bearing the legend, "Our Comrade, Grant." Immediately in front of the judges' stand are placed the war-worn battle flags of the 79th and 122d regiments. The chandeliers are all hung with flags, and the chandelier columns at either end of the judges' desks are wrapped in bunting. The badges of the several army corps, are hung in above the windows and the windows are also decorated with flags.

Stacks of arms are placed at the entrance to the bar, and similar stacks are placed in the four corners of the bar enclosure. The upright registers within the enclosure are draped with flags and arranged as altars, and on them lay the Bible, the sword and the anchor.

The entire north wall of the court room is heavily draped with crape, hanging in long festoons. On the right hand side over the grand jury benches, is a large card framed in crape, bearing the inscription "The Nations Mourn," and on the left a similar card bears the inscription "Let us Have Peace." These cards are flanked by G. A. R. flags.

The soldiers' monument, in Centre Square, is prettily draped in black. The central base and the bases on which the four statues rest, are covered with crape, drawn into festoons. At each centre is placed a black rosette, and from each corner of the bases depend folded scarfs of black.

These decorations, which were greatly admired, were arranged by Comrades A. D. Gyger, W. H. Inman, Frank Hammond, H. C. Shenck, Frank Chambers and W. H. Fisher.

THE MEMORIAL EXERCISES.

The following programme of exercises was then given:

Opening Dirge—"Sleep, Comrade Sleep."
Reading General Order from Headquarters Grand Army of the Republic, by W. F. Hambright, Commander Post 405.
G. A. R. Memorial services, conducted by Commander R. H. Breneman, Post 84.
Reading Record of Services of Gen. Grant, by Adj't. C. H. Fasnacht, Post 84.
Responsive Services, by Chaplain Chas. Dennes, Post 84 and comrades.
Chorus—"Honor the Brave," Choir.
Formation of Square by comrades.
Prayer by Rev. J. E. Pratt, Post 405, closing with Lord's Prayer, in concert.
Hymn—"Nearer My God to Thee."
Reading of Scripture.
Requiem—"Sleep Sacred Dust of Noble Dead."
Address—Comrade Marriott Brosius, Post 84.
Doxology—Choir.
Closing Services by Officers of Posts.
Announcement of close.
Benediction—Rev. Thos. Thompson, Post 84.

Prof. W. B. Hall conducted the musical exercises; A. H. Fritchey, esq., played the organ, which was a Miller instrument, kindly loaned by H. H. Luckenbach, agent.

Commander H. R. Breneman presided.

MR. BROSIUS' ORATION.

An Eloquent Address in Eulogy of the Dead General and President.

The address of Mr. Brosius, delivered in his usual eloquent manner and listened to with rapt attention, was a follows:

A great man has fallen in Israel! America's most honored and distinguished citizen, the most pre-eminently conspicuous figure on the stage of life, has closed his mortal career and surrendered his matchless fame to the keeping of his admiring countrymen and to the judgment of history.

Again the American people bow their heads in the agony of a national grief. Once more they are assembled around their home altars to mingle their sorrow with kindred streams from all quarters of Christendom in token of a profound and universal sense of the loss of the world's greatest citizen. All forms and shows of grief, from the "fruitful river in the eye" to the trappings and weeds of woe which drape the land with black, denote a calamity which the heart of humanity feels through its ocean-sundered fibers, so that while his own dear Columbia follows his bier, and his stricken countrymen lift up their voices in lamentation, the Christian people of two hemispheres, marshaled in the kinship of a common sorrow, weepat the grave of General Grant.

Death, solemn and affecting under all circumstances, asserts his pre-eminence in the most impressive form when he appears on the elevated theaters of the world, and lays his hand upon the first character of an age or nation. Then his presence is felt by all. In every home is heard the rustle of his wings, and the shadow of the sepulchre covers the land. Circumstances accompanying the event, calculated to awaken feeling and excite imagination, may heighten the effect, intensify and prolong the influence exerted by the death of an extraordinary person. But in the departure of General Grant there was nothing remarkable; nothing sudden or striking. It caused no paralyzing shock like that produced by the violent taking off of Lincoln and Garfield. It was a death in season—expected—in the course of nature and fully prepared for. He was gathered like the ripe shock into the garner. Life's blessings had been enjoyed; life's work was done, and in the tender embrace of those he most cherished and loved, he passed serenely to his final rest. Death, under such circumstances, is calculated in the least degree to produce wide-spread and ostentatious demonstrations of feeling, to break up the fountains of the world's sympathy, until their bitter waters swell into a surging sea of sorrow, on whose bosom is borne the ark of our illustrious chieftain's memory like a great ship floating upon the flood.

This sublimely solemn and affecting spectacle of grief, with few parallels in the memory of man, must seek its explanation, not in the circumstance of death, but in the incomparable services, eminent character and conspicuous career of the dead.

THE INSPIRATION OF EXAMPLE.

As you dwell with me for a brief space upon the characteristics and forces with which General Grant reared the fabric of his greatness, your patience will be rewarded by the consolatory and instructive reflection that the contemplation of the heroic dead exerts a salutary and ennobling influence upon the living. It was such an influence that led a young Greek, two thousand years ago, while walking over the fields upon which a Grecian warrior won his victories, to exclaim, "the trophies of Miltiades will not let me sleep." So with the contemplation of the great career of our dead hero may come an incantation that will conjure spirits of high principle and exalted patriotism round about us, until, like Hector's son, we catch heroic fire from the splendid courage, sublime devotion, and lofty genius of our illustrious soldier.

General Grant presents from every possible point of view an extraordinary career and a singularly unique character. In some of his attributes, and not a few of the characteristic exhibitions of his rare powers, he is without a parallel in American history. His acknowledged pre-eminence in no sense arose nor was in any degree promoted by the conditions of his life; neither birth nor rank nor fortune, aided his advancement. Allowing for the national exigency which presented a field for the exercise of his powers, his achievements were due entirely to principles, qualities and forces, which summed up a remarkable personality, and in some respects the most imposing and colossal character of modern times.

WILL, JUDGMENT, ENDURANCE AND COURAGE.

He possessed an imperious will, sound judgment, stupendous endurance, and a courage that never quailed. In deportment he was thoughtful, quiet and unobtrusive, a stranger to ostentation and egotism, simple in his tastes, elevated in sentiments and benevolent in feeling. He thought with alertness, observed with clearness, executed with promptness, and never left off until he was done. He was fertile in expedients, rich in resources, and under every extremity of circumstance held all his best powers in perfect command. He was ready to obey and willing to command; content to execute the orders of others or give them himself, as his duty required, and his elevated soul never knew the taint of jealousy or envy. He was firm and resolute of purpose, and a signal example of the highest fidelity, to conviction, devotion to duty and loyalty to conscience and country. As Cicero said of Caesar, he was generous to his friends, forbearing with his enemies, without evil in himself and reluctant to believe evil in others. Prosperity never made him arrogant, elevation never turned his head or made him forget the obligations of duty, the claims of friendship or the restraints of moral principle. He maintained a high standard of personal character, possessed a vigorous moral sense, and an integrity of heart that kept him a stranger to moral delinquency through the severe strain of adverse circumstances, with which a hard fate in his declining years tried the superb metal of his manhood.

With such an assemblage of qualities inhering in the man, he grew like an oak, self developed, into the extraordinary combination of working-forces which he was able to employ with such signal advantage to his country, on the most extended and elevated threatre of action that ever called out the might and courage of man or witnessed the splendid achievements of his heroism. Upon such a foundation and with such instrumentalities Grant achieved the miracle of his success.

THE KEYSTONES OF CHARACTER.

There were, however, in the arch of his character, two keystones. Two forces made his greatness possible. One was a sublime and lofty self-trust. He leaned upon no man's arm. He walked erect in every path of exertion he was called to pursue. When in command he assumed the responsibility which accompanied his duty, and advanced with firm step his march centered on his great soul's consciousness of rectitude, power and leadership. Another principle also moulded and dominated his life, that there is no royal road to eminence; that the best thing a man can do under any circumstances is his duty. If Schiller's poetic soul had put to him the question, "What shall I do to gain eternal life?" his kindred spirit would have answered back in the poet's own glowing words,

"Thy duty ever,
Discharge aright the simple duties with
Which each day is rife. Yea, with thy might."

He dedicated his powers with rare singleness and devout self-consecration to the work before him. The obligation imposed by each day's duty was to his soul a "Thus saith the Lord," and his life, rich in achievements and crowned with honor, was a signal exemplification of the wisdom of the ancient days, which inspired his whole career, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might."

Prior to the war there was nothing in Grant's career that arrested public attention. He had found no field for the exercise of those amazing aptitudes for war, which he so promptly dedicated to his country's service when the national struggle summoned the genius and patriotism of America to that ultimate arena, where, on the "wager of battle," by the most extraordinary human exertions, the most unexampled heroism and endurance, and the most stupendous efforts of martial genius witnessed in modern times, was to solve the problem of our destiny.

OBSCURE IN EARLY MANHOOD.