

—Both is said to have been seen in front of the theatre just previous to the assassination...

—Dispatches from Richmond and Petersburg of last Monday, state that both these cities were draped in mourning...

—A terrible accident occurred at the Charleston Navy-Yard Saturday. A workman was engaged in drilling out the fuse of a shell...

—The steamer Lady Jane, for St. Louis, on Wednesday night, struck the center pier, of the bridge across the Mississippi, at Rock Island...

—The slain at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, who were on a strike, have gone to work again on being assured by Secretary Welles...

—The 22,000 Rebel prisoners, at Point Lookout, through their sergeants of divisions, have expressed their abhorrence at the assassination...

—A fresh in the St. Lawrence last week resulted in the loss of more than twenty lives, and an enormous amount of property...

—The new British Minister, Sir Frederick Bruce, was presented to the President Saturday. He made some remarks, to which the President responded.

—It is reported that Captain French, of the sloop-of-war William Tell, of Boston, was murdered by his crew a month since at Pernambuco.

—Gov. Curtin has issued a proclamation offering a reward of \$10,000 for Booth if arrested within the limits of Pennsylvania.

—The shock of a severe earthquake was felt in several of the Southern Counties of California on Wednesday.

—The Tennessee legislature has ratified the amendment to the National Constitution abolishing Slavery by a unanimous vote in both branches.

—The Legislature of Ohio has removed the last restriction upon black suffrage in that State. Henceforth the negro of Ohio will go to the polls on the same terms as the white men.

—One of the first official acts of Hon. D. S. Dickinson, as U. S. District Attorney, just appointed by the lamented Lincoln...

—On the occasion of celebrating the fall of Richmond in Boston, Robert C. Winthrop and Fred. Douglas spoke from the same platform in Faneuil Hall. The world moves.

—The captain and mates of the ship Great Republic have been sentenced by the United States District Court at San Francisco to various terms of imprisonment, for extreme cruelty to seamen on their late voyage to that port.

—It is strange indeed that those who have daily and hourly familiarity with fire arms, should so often be victims to mistakes or carelessness.

—A Baptist clergyman from Bellingham, Mass., preached by exchange in Millard last Sabbath morning. Neither in prayer nor sermon did he recognize the great wrong that was oppressing the heart of every hearer.

—George Stone was tarred and feathered at Swampscott, on Saturday, for cheering at the death of the President; and Major Otis Wright, of Lowell, Superintendent of the Middlesex Horse Railroad, narrowly escaped hanging for expressing joy at Mr. Lincoln's death.

—A copperhead blacksmith at Brookfield expressed joy at the death of President Lincoln, and on Monday morning he was given his choice of a coat of tar and feathers or immediately depart from the town, never to return again.

—A short time since a gang of guerrillas undermined the Little Rock and Memphis Railroad. The break was observed by the engineer, but not in time to save the train from running into it.

—There are now 2,600 men employed at the Portsmouth Navy-yard, and quite a fleet is getting ready for sea. The Agentments, double turreted monitors, is nearly ready for her trial trip, and it is expected she will be soon ordered to Europe.

—Homer W. Gilbert, of Adams, N. Y., telegraph operator at Collierville, near Memphis, Tenn., was with five or six other men, captured by guerrillas on the 10th inst. They were paroled the next day and returned safely back to Memphis.

—It is said that Ex-President Millard Fillmore's house in Buffalo displayed no mourning on Monday, in striking contrast with other houses in that vicinity. The people gathered a crowd and covered the front of the house with ink.

—On Sunday morning, the Congregational Church of South Dartmouth, being found destitute of mourning, the ladies quickly removed their black veils, and with them made festoons for the pulpit, having previously covered it with a Union flag.

—At New Haven, on Saturday, a party of soldiers marched over to Fairhaven, where a treason-talker lived, called him out, and made him give a formal bond of \$3,000 to appear when wanted, and then returned to camp.

—Harvey Ford, an old man in New Haven, was very much affected at the news of President Lincoln's decease, and after feeling much depressed all day, he dropped dead in the evening.

—A passenger train on the Boston and Worcester Railroad was fired into in Worcester on Wednesday, the bullet passing directly under a gentleman's chin, taking off some of his whiskers.

—Charles Gilbert, who has been on trial at Hartford, for the murder of Henry Calwell, in New Britain, a year ago last winter, has been found guilty of murder in the second degree.

—The French government has already spent \$25,000,000 in the improvement of the French sea-coasts, and it will require \$17,400,000 more to complete the work.

Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Thursday, April 27, 1865.

THE NATION'S SORROW.

A week of National mourning; a week of National sorrow, of humiliation, of heart-felt anguish! As the lifeless remains of the wise, the good, the gentle Lincoln are borne towards their final resting place in the West, the people flock to testify their respect, to manifest their grief, and to show how deep a hold he had upon the heart of the Nation.

Eulogies of the illustrious dead, are well enough; panegyrics upon his sagacity, his statesmanship, his kind heart, overflowing with good will towards his fellow-men, deserved; but he who does not see in this awful and mysterious dispensation the hand of Divine Providence, fails to read aright the lesson of the hour.

For four years ABRAHAM LINCOLN had borne burdens such as seldom fall to the lot of those in power; four long years of blood and carnage; years of trial and gloom, armed traitors at the South assailing the integrity of the Union, and partisan prejudice, and covert treason, endeavoring to undermine the Government, at the North.

With a wisdom which seemed almost inspired; with a patience unexampled, he had guided the Ship of State through the dangers which threatened, until he saw a safe deliverance, and the dawn of peace which is, we fondly trust, to be the full fruition of our Country's trials and her prosperity.

The same infatuation which brought upon the Country the troubles of the past four years, has struck LINCOLN down when he was preparing to astonish the world with an exhibition of magnanimity such as was never before witnessed; as if in the Providence of God it was willed that Slavery should become so blackened by crime, so hated by the American people, so abhorred to the world, that its extinction should be certain and swift.

The cowardly hand which struck down the President, has struck a deathblow at the accursed institution, whose barbaric teachings are bloodstained and assassination, and the effect will be to exterminate, root and branch, the curse which has produced so much misery.

Years of prayers and preaching, of honest effort, had seemingly failed to break the power of Slavery-propagandists, up to the day when the first gun was fired at Fort Sumpter. It appeared as if the political and social power of the Slave aristocracy, was increasing with each hour.

From that position of power, they have been hurled by the madness of the men who had ruled the government for so many years. What agitation had failed to do, what it might not have accomplished in centuries, the infatuation of the South has done in four years. Slavery is dead to-day in the United States, never to be reconstituted.

If it had any vitality, the murder of ABRAHAM LINCOLN has crushed out the last sign of it. Henceforth there is to be no place for it where waves the "flag of free," and throughout this broad republic there is to be universal liberty.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

God has placed the destinies of the nation in ANDREW JOHNSON'S hands at a perilous time for himself and the country. We do not wonder that he accepted the trust with trembling hands, for the stern task before him might well appal even his stout heart; but he did not shrink from it; and as he accepted it with an humble expression of his firm trust in God, we may look forward with confidence to the future, assured that he will take no step backwards, and do nothing that will imperil the high interests committed to him.

We have all faith in ANDREW JOHNSON. He has been tried in the hour that most fiercely tried men's souls, and has not been found wanting. When every Senator from the South turned traitor, he, only, proved true. He stood like ABRAHAM, "faithful among the faithless."

In the session of the Senate of 1860-1, treason was epidemic among the Southern members. One after another dropped away from the cause of the Union, until none were left but ANDREW JOHNSON. But he was not content to stand firm, merely, in that trying hour; with FOOT, and BELL, and NICHOLSON, and nearly every other leading Tennessee fell away, for we find that he hurled indignant denunciations at the traitors, invoked the curses of heaven upon their guilty heads, and threatened them with what they as richly deserve now as then, and what we hope he will give them, the halter.

The firmness, the unflinching moral courage, the sublime devotion to the cause of the country which he then manifested, have characterized his life since. He has been the staunch friend of the President since his first inauguration, has favored throughout the most vigorous prosecution of the war, has given his nights and days to the task of driving the rebels from Tennessee, was among the first to see that slavery must perish with the rebellion, and among the strongest in urging radical measures for its extinction. He has been a personal sufferer by the rebellion, and brings to his new position, not only a living faith in radical measures for the restoration of a lasting peace, but an intense sympathy with his fellow-sufferers, the never-flinching Union men of the South, and a secret conviction that the men who have brought and have kept up this war, deserve and ought to receive the heartiest punishment that can be inflicted upon them.

He believes not only in emancipation but in confiscation, and, above all, in hanging.

Those who have known ANDREW JOHNSON longest love him most. He has won for himself, from those who have been associated with him, the most ardent attach-

ment. He will win, in like manner upon the country. There need be no fears entertained of him. He is the man we need in this new emergency. The demands of justice will not be sacrificed by him to the sentimental claims of mercy that have been set up in behalf of the greatest criminals this country ever saw. Let us leave the cause of the nation in his hands, in the confident assurance that he will execute his duties faithfully and meet, without shrinking, the heavy responsibilities of his position.

ASTOUNDING NEWS FROM SHERMAN.

The latest intelligence from Gen. SHERMAN is calculated to astonish the country, and strip that brave and hitherto popular General of the laurels he has so nobly earned. The War Department publishes the terms of surrender agreed upon between General SHERMAN and Gen. JOHNSTON, as follows:

MEMORANDUM. Memorandum of bases of agreement made this 18th day of April, A. D. 1865, near Durham's station, and in the State of North Carolina, by and between General Joseph E. Johnston, commanding Confederate Army, and Major General William T. Sherman, commanding the army of the United States, North Carolina, both present in person.

First.—The contending armies now in the field to maintain their status quo until notice is given by the commanding general of either one or its opponent, and reasonable time—say forty-eight hours—allowed.

Second.—The Confederate armies now in existence to be disbanded and conducted to their several State capitals, there to deposit their arms and public property in the State Arsenal, and each officer and man to execute and file an agreement to cease from acts of war and abide the action of both State and Federal authorities. The number of arms and munitions of war to be reported to the Chief of Ordnance at Washington city, subject to the future action of the Congress of the United States, and in the meantime to be used solely to maintain peace and order within the borders of the States respectively.

Third.—The recognition by the Executive of the United States of the several State governments, their officers and Legislatures taking the oath prescribed by the constitution of the United States; and where conflicting State governments have resulted from the war, the legitimacy of all shall be submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Fourth.—The re-establishment of all Federal courts in the several States, with powers as defined by the constitution and laws of Congress.

Fifth.—The people and inhabitants of all States to be guaranteed the number of arms and political rights and franchise, as well as their rights of persons and property, as defined by the constitution of the United States and of States respectively.

Sixth.—The executive authority of the government of the United States not to disturb any of the people by reason of the late war so long as they live in peace, and abstain from all armed hostility, and obey laws in existence at any place of their residence.

Seventh.—So far as the executive power of the United States can command, or on condition of disbandment of the Confederate armies, and the distribution of arms and restoration of peaceful pursuits by officers and men hitherto composing armed hostility, and obey laws in existence at any place of their residence.

Eighth.—The general terms war to cease a general amnesty, so far as the executive power of the United States can command, or on condition of disbandment of the Confederate armies, and the distribution of arms and restoration of peaceful pursuits by officers and men hitherto composing armed hostility, and obey laws in existence at any place of their residence.

Ninth.—The executive authority of the government of the United States not to disturb any of the people by reason of the late war so long as they live in peace, and abstain from all armed hostility, and obey laws in existence at any place of their residence.

Tenth.—The general terms war to cease a general amnesty, so far as the executive power of the United States can command, or on condition of disbandment of the Confederate armies, and the distribution of arms and restoration of peaceful pursuits by officers and men hitherto composing armed hostility, and obey laws in existence at any place of their residence.

It is hardly necessary to say, that this agreement was promptly rejected by the President, and Gen. Grant immediately dispatched to Gen. SHERMAN'S army with instructions to commence offensive operations. It appears also, in aggravation of this fatal blunder that Gen. SHERMAN had ordered Gen. Stoneman to withdraw from Salisbury and join him, thus probably opening the way for Davis to escape to Mexico or Europe. For from the reports, it appears that Jeff Davis and his Cabinet at the time of the negotiations must have been under the protection of Johnston's army.

CONDITION OF THE SEWARD'S.

A despatch from Surgeon-General BARNESS, dated Sunday, 9 o'clock, p. m., says that Secretary SEWARD is doing quite as well as could be expected. FREDERICK SEWARD is somewhat stronger, more conscious and less restless than he has been.

FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, April 17, 1865. Our brave armies, led by skillful generals, conquer the enemies of the republic, capture the capital of the Southern Confederacy, drive out the Congress and the President, dash on in pursuit of the retreating generalissimo and his broken and dispirited columns, cut off their retreat, surround them with a wall of thundering cannons and fixed bayonets, and finally force them to surrender.

Swift as lightning the news of these successes are carried from city to town, and village, and hamlet, and the people are wild with joy. Night or day, whenever the news arrives that Petersburg and Richmond are captured, and Lee with his army has surrendered, the people give vent to their feelings of joy and gratitude. Flags are thrown out, the cannon boom, and shouts are sent so gloriously commenced, leaves the capital of the nation to visit the army. He is greeted with shouts and hurrahs wherever he is seen by the soldiers. While the battles are going on he remains at the front to encourage the army and counsel with the generals. He visits Richmond and holds a levee in the palace of the pretended President. He meets those who have for four years fought to destroy the nation of which he is the head, he advises measures for peace upon honorable terms, he becomes more than ever the idol of the people. All think the angel-for peace is just at hand, and he, the President, is the very man of all others to hasten the time, when on the 4th of April, 1865, a dastardly villain, a cowardly ruffian, a black-hearted murderer, rushes into the theatre, quail as thought sends a bullet through the head of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, rushes upon the stage, brandishes a dagger and disappears; at the same time another demon by deception gains access to the sick chamber of WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, cuts his throat, breaks the skull and otherwise wounds his private secretary and son, and escapes unhurt. Mr. LINCOLN lingers till morning and expires; dies when the affections of a whole nation are entwined around him, when the people love him as a chief magistrate was never loved before, loved for his honesty, his unselfish patriotism, his benevolence, loved for his unostentatious goodness of heart, his pureness of motive, his kindness of disposition, and his simple Christian integrity.

Again lightning sends out from the national capitol the mournful tidings through all the land. At first the cities hear the dreadful tale of sorrow and contradictory reports run along the telegraphic wires, people are alarmed, anxiety is depicted in every face; but at last the confirmation of the report comes with terrible crushing weight, and men mourn as for a brother dead, women weep bitter scalding tears, and strong brave men who have stood unblanching before the death dealing batteries of rebellion, turn aside in order that their sobs be not heard, mourning is in every house. Surely a just God hath a controversy with this nation. May we not hope that he has reserved this greatest affliction, this dire calamity, this most dreadful judgment till the last, or must we believe that this is but the beginning of still more terrible judgment to store for us because we have not yet repented of our national sins.

The good people of Harrisburg had made extensive arrangements for celebrating our recent vic-

tories on the 15th. The celebration was to be in a great affair. Adjutant-General Russell was to have charge of the whole proceedings. The citizens of the county had been invited, arrangements made to have out all the military of the county, a band had been sent on from the front, an oration prepared and all the preliminaries arranged for a grand illumination in the evening, but alas! how different was the feeling on the morning of Saturday, and how differently did the city appear. The thousands of flags were dressed in mourning, the buildings were draped in black, sadness and gloom were on every countenance. Men and women were in such a state that they did not know what to do, and were prepared for anything, either to sink down in sorrow, or in the anguish of their souls to cry out for revenge.

With that fervent restlessness it was unsafe for any one who rejoiced at the death of Mr. Lincoln, if such a wretch could be found, to give expression to his feelings. One miscreant intimated that he was glad that the act was done, and declared that it should have been done two years ago. If the officers and some of the more prudent and considerate of the citizens had not interfered he would have been hung up in the streets. The ladies of the city were determined that such a man should not live, he was finally rescued and sent to camp Curtin for safe keeping. Every one must rejoice that the threat of the excited populace was not carried into execution, had they been the result no one can foresee. No man with right feelings will justify "Lynch Law," still a man who will be so imprudent as to use such expressions when men are so much excited, should suffer some for his imprudence if not for his recklessness.

The citizens met at the Court House at nine. Several addresses were made by men of the two political parties, but all breathing the same spirit of grief and mourning. At four there was a Union prayer meeting held.

Rev. G. W. GATES, of ELIZA, N. Y., will preach at the Baptist Church in this place, next Sabbath morning, April 30th, at 10 o'clock. Also at Monroeton, at 2 o'clock p. m. We hope to see a good attendance.

It is now certain that the scoundrel who attempted the life of Secretary SEWARD, has been arrested. The police had taken possession of the house of Mr. SEWARD, after having arrested the inmates and sent them to head-quarters. They were searched the house, late at night, when a peculiar knock was heard at the basement front door. A detective opened it and a man disguised as a laborer entered. The officer turned the key and put it in his pocket, when the laborer wanted to retire but was not allowed. On cross examination his muddy clothing was found to be of finer texture than laboring men. Secretary SEWARD'S colored door-waiter was sent for and the man fully identified as the assassin. Maj. SEWARD and Miss SEWARD, who were present at the time of the attack, also fully identified the man. He is now a prisoner on board a Monitor.

A Letter from J. Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln, written in November last, is published. It consists principally of a rignarole of stale platitudes, expressed in a mock heroic style, about the wickedness and injustice of the government in maintaining its authority over the whole country and the righteousness of the rebel cause; but there is one point in it of some consequence. It discloses a plot which Booth had then formed to make a prisoner of President Lincoln. No intimation is given in the letter that at the time it was written he contemplated taking the life of the President.

It is now reported that General ROSSER, one of the rebel chiefs of the Shenandoah valley, has also asked to be allowed to surrender, on the same terms as those granted to Mosby, though a few days ago the rumor was current that he, having positively refused to give up the contest, his men had deserted him en masse, and he had gone to North Carolina to join Johnston's army.

The statement that Booth had been seen in Pennsylvania, turned out to be false. As yet there has been no clue found as to his whereabouts—at least no public announcement made of any. That he can long evade the vigilance of those searching for him, seems incredible. It is thought by many at Washington, that he is still hiding in that city.

It is said that the authorities have information which render it nearly certain that Booth's horse fell with him on Friday night (14th inst.) and it is believed, caused a fracture of one of his legs. It is also reported that he has divested himself of his natchuck.

The guerilla Mosby, we are informed from Winchester, surrendered his entire command to General Hancock at Berryville, Va., on Tuesday of this week. The terms of the surrender are similar to those accorded to General Lee by Gen. Grant. The number of Mosby's men is thought to be about seven hundred.

The Washington National Intelligencer of Thursday, says the facts developed by the official investigation show that there was an organized conspiracy, the object of which was the destruction of all the leading officers of the Government. Prominent officials, who have access to a mass of evidence which cannot be published, make similar assertions.

On Monday last, at the headquarters of the Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac, the eighteen battle-flags taken by that corps in the late campaign, were formally turned over to the government by the brave boys who captured them. Gen. MEADE personally thanked each man, and highly praised the courage and devotion of the entire army.

Gen. Halleck succeeds Gen. Ord in command at Richmond. Gen. Ord relieves Gen. Gilmore in command of the Department of the South.

Col. Dent, late of Gen. Grant's staff, succeeds Gen. Shepley as Military Governor of Richmond.

A Southern girl at school at Saratoga was expelled last Saturday for saying that was the happiest day in her life.

THE ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD.

FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

The Remains on the way to Springfield.

THE FUNERAL.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 19, 1865. The great and solemn pageant of removing the remains of the nation's revered and beloved Chief from the White House to the Capitol is closed.

Never was such a scene witnessed where each and every one of the vast throng moved in silent sadness, as if bearing the burden of a personal bereavement. It has been the writer's fortune to witness the funerals of John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, and President Taylor. These were solemns and imposing, yet the event of today was as the loss of an ardently loved parent to the death of a stranger.

At the White House the body lay uncoffined in the center of the East room, as heretofore described, the head resting to the north. From the entrance door at the north-west end of the room were placed the pall-bearers, next the representatives of the army, then the judiciary. At the corner the Assistant Secretaries of the Departments. First on the eastern line the Senators of the States; next the Diplomatic Corps, who were out in very large numbers and in full court suits. Then the ladies of the Cabinet Ministers; next the Judges of the Supreme Court. Next, in the center and in front of the catafalque, stood the new President, and behind him the Cabinet Ministers. The members of the Senate joined their left, the House came next; at the corner turning southward stood the Kentucky delegation divided on the left by the delegation from Illinois; on the south end were first the clergy, then the municipal delegations, the Southwestern Chamber of Commerce, the Common Council of New-York and Philadelphia, Union League delegations, and around beside the southwest door of the Green Room were stationed the citizens' delegations from various quarters. The space surrounding the body to within about 10 feet was filled by a raised platform, upon which the several bodies described above stood.

Throughout the ceremonies, within this reserved space on the north corner were seated the officiating clergy, on the south corner the mourners, consisting of the late President's two sons, his two private secretaries, and members of his personal household. Mrs. Lincoln was so severely indisposed as to be compelled to keep her room. The recess of the double center doors leading to the large vestibule was assigned to the representatives of the press.

The coffin was surrounded by an extended wreath of evergreen and white flowers, and upon its head lay a beautifully wrought cross of Japonicas and sweet eglantine, at the center a large wreath of shield of similar flowers; but by far the most delicate and beautiful design was the anchor of white buds and evergreen sent by Mr. Stetson of the Astor House, and placed upon the foot of the coffin by the Hon. N. D. Sperry of New-Haven. Its flukes were made by an ingenious insertion of a callily, its ring and shaft a bar of choice white buds, Lily of the Valley, and the like. The east room was heavily and plainly shrouded in black cloth and crape.

The services were peculiarly impressive, and the quotation concluding Dr. Gurley's sermon was most aptly appropriate and significant. The sermon over, the body was removed to the funeral-car for transportation to the Capitol, the pall-bearers, mourners, Diplomatic Corps and Supreme Court riding in carriages, all others walking.

The exercises had commenced at precisely 12 o'clock, and it was 2 o'clock as the cortege from within began to move out at the north-western gate.

Nothing could have exceeded the entire decorum and good management throughout, and to Assistant Secretary Harrington is due the credit of arranging details so minutely that nothing was omitted, nothing went wrong, and that everything was done just at the proper time.

Outside the great gateway leading from the White House grounds and extending far back upon all the radiating streets were the thousands of delegations from nearly every loyal State who marched into line at proper moment and moved on with the immense mass following the hearse.

DEPARTURE FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21—3:30 P. M. The remains of ABRAHAM LINCOLN have departed from Washington. All of the moral part that is left on earth is now on its way to its final resting place beneath the sod of his country State. The last tribute of honor that could be paid by the people of Washington, was tendered this morning in escorting the body from the capitol to the cars.

All day yesterday, despite the rain, until 6 o'clock, thousands wended their way up the Capitol steps, into the grand rotunda, by the bier and coffin of the President, and then out at the eastern entrance. The people clung to their friend with tenacity, and their silent homage was deep and fearful.

At 7 o'clock this morning the Congressional escort, the Illinois Committee, Gov. Oglesby and Staff, Gen. Townsend of the War Department, and all others who, by invitation or appointment, were selected to accompany the remains to Illinois, assembled at the Capitol, where a guard of two hundred men of the Veteran Reserve Corps were assembled to escort the remains to the cars. A large number of distinguished persons were also present to pay their last tribute of respect to their ruler and chief—President Johnson, Lieut.-Gen. Grant, Brevet Major-Gen. Meigs, Brevet Major-Gen. Bunker, Brig.-Gen. Howe, and others.

Rev. Dr. Gurley at 7:15 o'clock offered up a fervent prayer, and at 7:40 o'clock the body was placed in a hearse by twelve orderly sergeants of the Reserve Corps, and was escorted to the depot by Lieut.-Gen. Grant and staff and President Johnson, who were followed by the Cabinet in carriages, consisting of Secretaries Stanton, Welles, Usher, Postmaster-General, Dennison, Attorney-General, Speed, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, W. P. Dole, Commissioner of Patents and Pensions, and a number of officers followed on foot, and then a great concourse of citizens.

On arriving at the depot the coffin was placed in the car assigned for the conveyance of the remains, and at 7:45 Rev. Dr. Gurley made a final and touching prayer.

At ten minutes before 8 a pilot engine, handsomely draped, started in advance; and at exactly 8 o'clock the engine bell slowly tolled; other bells tolled in unison, and the train slowly moved off, the Cabinet Ministers and others standing uncovered till the train passed out of the depot.

ARRIVAL AT BALTIMORE.

The funeral cortege arrived from Washington at the Cowden Station of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, about 10 o'clock, the train bearing the body and escort being in charge of Gen. McCallum

The Assassination of President Lincoln and the Attack on Secretary Seward.

We publish the following statements to give a reliable and accurate account of the assassination of the President, and the murderous attempt upon the life of Secretary SEWARD.

AFFIDAVIT OF MAJOR RATHBONE.

District of Columbia, City of Washington.

Henry R. Rathbone, brevet major in the army of the United States, being duly sworn, says—that on the 14th day of April, instant, at about 20 minutes past 8 o'clock, in the evening, he, with Miss Clara H. Harris, left his residence, at the corner of Fifteenth and H streets, and joined the President and Mrs. Lincoln, and went with them in their carriage, to Ford's Theatre, in Tenth street, where assigned to the President is in the second tier, on the right hand side of the audience, and was occupied by the President and Mrs. Lincoln, Miss Harris and the deponent, and by no other person in the box is entered by passing from the front of the building in the rear of the dress circle to a small entry or passage-way, about eight feet in length and four feet in width. This passage way is entered by a door, which opens on the inner side. The door is so placed as to make an acute angle between it and the wall behind it on the inner side. At the inner end of this passage way is another door, standing normally across, and opening into the box. On the left hand side of the passage way, and very near the inner end, is a third door, which also opens into the box. This latter door was closed. The party entered the box through the door at the end of the passage way. The box is so constructed that it may be divided into two by a movable partition, one of the doors described opening into each. The front of the box is about ten or twelve feet in length, and in the center of the railing is a small pillar, overhanging with a curtain, about nine feet. The elevation of the box above the stage, including the railing, is about ten or twelve feet.

When the party entered the box, a cushioned arm chair was standing at the end of the box furthest from the stage and nearest the audience. This was also the nearest point to the door by which the box is entered. The President seated himself in this chair, and except that he once left the chair for the purpose of putting on his overcoat, remained seated until he was assassinated. Lincoln was seated in a chair between the President and the pillar in the center, above described. At the opposite end of the box—that nearest the end of the stage—were two chairs. In one of these standing in the corner, Miss Harris was seated. At her left hand, and along the wall running from that end of the box to the rear, stood a small sofa. At the end of this sofa, next to Miss Harris, this deponent was seated. The distance between this deponent and the President, as they were sitting, was about seven or eight feet, and the distance between this deponent and the door was about the same. The distance between the President, as he sat, and the door, was about four or five feet. The deponent, according to the recollection of this deponent, was not closed during the evening. When the second scene of the third act was being performed, and while this deponent was intently observing the proceedings upon the stage, with his back toward the door he heard the discharge of a pistol behind him, and looking around, saw through the smoke, a man between the door and the president. At the same time he saw a man shoot some word which the deponent thinks was "Freedom!" The deponent instantly sprang toward him, and seized him; he wrested himself from the grasp and made a violent thrust at the breast of deponent with a large knife. Deponent parried the blow by striking up, and received a wound several inches deep in his left arm, between the elbow and the shoulder. The orifice of the wound is about an inch and a half in length, and extends upwards the shoulder several inches. The man rushed to the front of the box, and deponent endeavored to seize him again, but only caught his clothes as he was leaping over the railing of the box. The clothes, as deponent believes, were torn in this attempt to seize him. As he went upon the stage, deponent cried out with loud voice, "Stop that man!" Deponent then turned to the President; his position was not changed; his head was slightly bent forward, and his eyes were closed. Deponent saw that he was unconscious, supposing him mortally wounded, rushed to the door for the purpose of calling medical aid. On reaching the outer door of the theatre, deponent sought some word which he found it barred by a heavy piece of plank one end of which was secured in the wall and the other resting against the door. He had been so securely fastened that it required considerable force to remove it. The wedge or bar was about four feet from the floor. Persons upon the outside were beating against the door for the purpose of entering. Deponent removed the bar, and the door was opened. Several persons were represented themselves to be surgeons who entered the box, and requested him to point out the wound. Deponent then returned to the box, and found the surgeons examining the President's person. They had not yet discovered the wound. As soon as it was discovered it was determined to remove him from the theatre. He was carried out, and the deponent then proceeded to assist Mrs. Lincoln, who was intensely excited, to leave the theatre. On reaching the head of the stairs, deponent requested Major Potter to aid him in assisting Mrs. Lincoln across the street to the house to which the President was conveyed. The wound which deponent had received, had been bleeding very profusely, and on reaching the house, feeling very faint from the loss of blood, he seated himself in the hall, and soon after fainted away, and was laid upon the floor. Upon the return of consciousness, deponent was taken in a carriage to his residence.

In the review of the transaction, it is the confident belief of this deponent that the time which elapsed between the discharge of the pistol and the time when the assassin leaped from the box, did not exceed thirty seconds. Neither Mrs. Lincoln nor Miss Harris had left their seats.

H. R. RATHBONE.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 17th day of April, 1865. A. B. OLIN, Justice Supreme Court, D. C.

Geo. F. Robinson, a soldier and nurse who was in attendance on Secretary Seward on Friday night, has related circumstantially the proceedings in the chamber, from which it appears that it was through his brave and determined endeavors that the consummation of the murderous designs of the fiend were frustrated.

According to ROBINSON'S narrative, FREDERICK W. SEWARD, MAJ. SEWARD and Mr. HAZZELL were all wounded on the stairway, as heretofore mentioned in this correspondence. As ROBINSON opened the door to learn the cause of the disturbance without, a man struck at his breast. In his hand he had a long knife, the blade of which appeared to

and Joshua W. Garrett, President of the road. On the platform were assembled Gov. Bradford, Lieut.-Gov. Cox, Gen. Berry and Staff, the Hon. W. B. Hill, Secretary of State, the Hon. Robert Fowler, State Treasurer, with other officers of the State Government, Mayor Chapman, and the City Council