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THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1865.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION. On the principle that the American Republic, like the unchanging maxims upon which it is founded, never dies, and that our most eminent sons may pass away, but that the indestructible foundations upon which our institutions rest remain unshaken as the eternal hills, Andrew Johnson has taken up the reins yielded to him by his illustrious and lamented predecessor, and may be said fairly to commence the active duties in the continuance of the Government. We have no desire to overstate the responsibilities of the Executive, but it is right that we should face and understand 1860 had many apparently insuperable obstacles to overcome: but after the people became educated to war, their resources and their determination organized great and conquering armies, and sustained and stiffened the Government in all its departments, civil and military. With the conquest of the insurgents, however, and the prospect of peace, came other novel duties, and it is these that President JOHNSON will have to meet and to master. There are two questions—although of not immediate, yet of crowning importancethat will remain for adjustment by Congress. These were foreshadowed in the speech of President Lincoln on the evening of the 11th of April. We allude to the proposition whether in counting the votes of the States on the amendments of the Federal Constitution abolishing slavery, those only that have adhered to the Union should be counted—not including the seceded Commonwealths: also the proposition whether a State applying, as Louisiana applied at the ast session, for admission under her new Constitution, shall be retaken into the Union with her twelve thousand loyal voters. We take it for granted that upon these important questions Andrew John-SON concurs with ABRAHAM LINCOLN. We have never understood him to take the ground that Tennessee, for instance, was not of the Union because the traitors fraudulently claimed to have carried her into treason. If this were his belief, then he would not have assisted in the constitutional reorganization of that Commonwealth and participated in the election of Governor BROWNLOW and the Legislature ow in session at Nashville: Andrew JOHNSON stands upon the principle that to refuse to count the votes of cised give evidence both that he looked States holding the relation of Tennessee. Louisiana, and Arkansas to the Government is practically to recognize the right of secession, and, by parity of reasoning, it is clear that two-thirds of the thirty-six States of the American Union must be obtained to ratify the amendment of the Federal Constitution, and also that been drawn, so far as I have been drawn and the been drawn and the been drawn and the been drawn as I have been drawn and the bee it is the duty of Congress to admit them, after having organized free governments, to the National Councils. But without the concurrence of Congress neither of these important measures can be consummated. The reduction of the public debt will be one of the first duties of the people, as well as of the Government, and in this work Licutenant General Grawt has happily led the way in his four celebrated recommendations enunciated by the Secretary of War, several days ago, which included the disposition of useless vessels, the cessation of the draft, the cutting down of supernumerary generals and other officers of the army, and the gradual diminution of all the machinery, civil and otherwise, including the entire system of provost marshals, made necessary for a state of active hostilities. To this programme he has added the reopening of all the Southern ports, for the purpose of encouraging foreign and domestic trade. But these most sessential reforms will demand that what we have retaken and repossessed in the South shall not be lightly given up—that ve have retaken and repossessed in the South shall not be lightly given up—that the laws of Congress, as well of confiscation as of the punishment of the traitors, shall be rigidly and sternly enforced; and, to this end, that a large standing army shall be kept in every doubtful State, and a watchful and

the forfeited plantations in the South is intimated his desire to transfer to the hands of the brave men who had aided in conquering the rebellion, and who wanted to emain in the South, the property which, in the hands of its old rebel owners, had means of supporting them in their idle and fuxurious effeminacy. The remodelling of the revenue system, the readjustment of the tariff upon foreign importations, and the preparations for the gradual approach he imperative and pressing obligations of our public servants. But while the machine of Government is so securely settled in all its grooves, and is moving smoothly along its accustomed path, this is, we submit, no time for a called session of Congress. The subjects involved in the overthrow of the rebellion may well, inleed they may better be temporarily confided to public discussion than to be thrown, rude and raw into the chaldron through which we have just passed and are now passing. Intermediately and before the assembling of the people's representatives becomes necessary, let us give to Andrew Johnson a hearty and undivided support-the influence of our best counsels and our truest energies. If generously backed, he will carry us safely through; and if the people are unfaltering and confiding, there will be little left to Congress but to ratify their exocctations. This they have always been

vigilant navy along our entire sea-board.

and the Shame racy. Now that the rebel capital, for which we long battled in vain, has fallen into our possession, hosts of able correspondents are daily crowding the columns of loyal journals with graphic pictures of its condition. The accounts of what has occurred, and of what has been discovered, since its occupancy, coupled with the events that followed its capture, abundantly prove the wisdom of the popular instinct which pointed to Richmond as the citadel of the bellion. Its fall involved the loss of the flower of the Secession army, and the dechampions of the Secession cause. It was the conditions of Mr. Lincoln's amnesty

ABRAHAM LINCOLN; and this we be-

ieve they will be to his successor, An-

the voiceno from which burst forth the overwhelming lava-tide that has swept so many brave men to destruction, and laid waste so many fair fields and flourishing towns. There were hatched the schemes. and there were issued the orders, which so unhappily prolonged our fearful civil strife, with its attendant horrors. Euthroned in all the majesty of Satanic power, there the arch-traitor of the Conederacy issued his imperious edicts, and, ruling with a rod of iron, overawed and crushed opposition to his usurpation by a system of terrorism, oppression, and cruelty unparalleled in the bloodiest and blackest records of the most flendish monsters that have disgraced the human race.

The Popular Feeling. Deeply as we sympathize with the popular feeling upon the base and cruel murder of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, our late President, we must equally reproach the unnecessary violence displayed by the people in so many instances when they feel that they have been in some sort justified by the antece-

dents of the individual. But when such them. The Chief Magistrate chosen by an instance happens as that which occurred the American people in November of at the corner of Third and Chestnut streets, we feel bound to remonstrate with the agents in the commotion, and most decidedto condemn their action. One man struck another upon Monday last, supposing that he had spoken disrespectfully of President. Almost instantly the cry of "Copperhead" was started, and the excited crowd became wild in their efforts to kill him. Officer KENDIG fortunately rushed into the crowd, and by hard work succeeded in running his prisoner to the station house amid violent cries of "kill the Copperhead !"

This individual was a strong Union many His name was Simon Snyder, and, he resided on Noble street, above Sixth. He had voted for the late President in 1860 and 1864 and had invariably supported the present Administration. Thus it will be seen that an Union man suffered simply because he was called a Copperhead. That what he said was true, is youched for by the Chief of Police, who had known him from boyhood.

We call attention to this fact for the purpose of showing our readers the absurdity involved in taking from a casual expression of opinion or a momentary exclamation, the prejudice which may induce them to resort to physical violence. In striking on the impulse—however patriotic -of the moment, they will very probably bring disgrace upon their profession of political faith, by the manner in which they develop it. While saying this, we feel with the People in their present great bereavement, and sympathizing with their indignation, would justify them in all which may be said by them in reference

Abraham Lincoln in Independence Hall. We reprint on this day the report of the speech of the late President ABRAHAM LINCOLN in Independence Hall, in this city, on February 22, 1861, Washington's Birthday, when he was on his route to Washington for the purpose of his Inauguration. It was his first speech in Philadelphia, and the portions which we have italiforward to the probability of assassination, and that what he said or did, he was, God willing, "ready to die by."

I am filled with deep emotion at finding myself standing here in the place where were collected together the wisdom, the patriotism, the devotion to principle, from which spring the institutions under which we live. You have kindly suggested to methat in my hands is the task of restoring peace to our distracted country. I can say in return, sir, that all the political sentiments I entertain have been drawn as far as

President himself having mentioned to our Reporter that it was the most faithful verbal interpretation in type of any of his speeches which had ever been made. We reproduce it, not on account of this, but with the simple impulse to lay before our fellow-citizens the first words ever uttered in public in this city by ABRAHAM LINconn-the more especially as they mark the idea which had so frequently obtruded Connected with this policy will be the care | itself upon his mind, that he might ultiand discipline of the manumitted blacks of | mately become the victim of sectional yen-

gith, under the salutary legislation of | geance. Congress. Here is a problem of VIRGINIA is still the refuge of many ous difficulty and importance—one of the worst traitors to the Government. we local thy the energetic and fertile mind breeding minds. In days gone by, it Resolves w President. How the state of the and fifty human beings carried through another matter for serious reflection. In the city of Washington from Maryland one of Governor Johnson's speeches he and from the adjacent counties in Virginia, on their way to the far South, to be sold into life-long torture; and this horrid traffic was nowhere so profitable and so notorious as in parts of Maryland and Virginia. It has left its natural fruits in the minds of those who flourished upon become neglected and made simply the it. Hence we must not be surprised if the relics of this barbarism should continue, like a dangerous disease, to poison and to disturb the peace and the prosperity of

what was once called the Old, but what is now soon to be the New Dominion. As WE PASSED along the beautiful river of the James, on our way to Richmond, a few days ago, and contemplated the noble country, alternately champaign and valley, we reflected upon the wonderful and healthy innovation that would be produced if this fruitful soil, now and heretofore held by a few aristocratic slave-owners. should be parcelled among the enterprising and hardy farmers of Middle Pennsylvania. It is a common thing for one individual to own five hundred or a thousand acres in Virginia, while through the West, and especially in Pennsylvania, the farms are small and compact, well-caredfor, and economically managed, so as to be productive of the largest profits. All this, however, will be changed when in the course of time a new population is poured into these regions. It will be like new life suddenly infused into a languishing and

sinking body. ORE of the overwhelming arguments in favor of the financial system of the Federal Government, and in support of the theory that the best way to crush the rebellion is by the force of arms, is found in the sudlen worthlessness of the paper trash issued by JEFFERSON DAVIS. Unterly irredeemable and odious as it was before the fall of Richmond and the surrender of LEE's army, the whole mass, after these events, perished almost in a night; and from the to the memory of the late President Lincoln. Potomsc to the South Atlantic it was of no more use to the holders than so many dry leaves. As a citizen of Richmond said to us-"I could not take five bushels of Confederate money down to the Baltimore ships which are moored at Rockett's wharf, filled with provisions and clothing. and buy a pair of socks or a bushel of po tatoes." This is a much more eloquent argument than one of the long speeches of the ablest advocate of Southern inde-

pendence. IT is stated that a movement is on foot in the Southern States, headed by many struction of the last rational hope of the of the leading politicians, for submitting to

proclamation and the laws of Congress asking only the modification of the statute

relating to confiscation. OF THE two fugitives from human and Divine vengeance—Jefferson Davis and WILKES BOOTH-which is the worst the unsuccessful murderer of his country, or the successful assassin of the Chief Ma gistrate of the Republic?

THE LINCOLN OBSEQUIES. LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, April 19, 1865. It is precisely four years since the mob at Baltimore fired upon the Massachusetts volunteers on their way to the defence of Washington. How strange it is that the anniversaries of some of the brightest and some of the saddest events should have been greeted by a great victory or a great calamity! Lee fled before the triumphant legions of Meade on the Fourth of July. Grant captured Vicksburg on the same day. Lincoln fell on the anniversary of the evacuation of Fort Sumpter, and his honored corpse is borne to its resting place on the same day when, four years ago, the first Northern blood was shed by traitor hands. And yet more expressive still-and I name it not to be betraved into irreverent comparisons-on GOOD PRESIDENT, after all his acts of forgiveness of the enemies of his country, died at their hands, on Good Friday, the day of the Crucifixion of the Son of God and the Saviour of man. And I firmly believe that if Mr. Lincoln could have spoken after the fatal shot of the assassin had shattered his brain, he would have exclaimed of his murderer: "Father, forgive them for they know not what they do. And why did they not know it? Because they were taking the life of their best friend-he who had pardoned so many of their associates, and who, only three evenings before, had spoken authoritative words of clemency and reconciliation. And do we ever reflect, in the midst of our grief and wonder that such a deed should have stained this age of progress and refine ment that Abraham Lincoln could have died at no time when his surpassing excellence would have shone with so rare an effulgence ! He passed from us as the land was echoing with songs of joy over the triumphs of liberty. He entered upon eternity as a pious people were thanking God that He had stricken our country's foe. How much better than if he had gone from us in the gloom of national despondency! Even as the summons came there was a wondrous peace at his heart, and a felicitous sense of duty done. No monarch ever had such s funeral. Although not so elaborate and ornate as the pageant of the dead Eighth

Henry, or the return of Napoleon to the soil of France after he had fretted and mouldered away in the rocky island of the sea, it was the proudest tribute ever paid to the memory of an American President. The suddenness and the manner of his death intensified the national sorrow, and called forth a burst of popular gratitude without a parallel. I wish I could describe the wondrous scene. It was a lovely day. The air was filled with the perfume and the harmonies of jocund spring. Crowds had come from all he States. The Government was typified in Andrew Johnson; the army was represented by Grant and his staff; the navy by Farragut and his sea-lions; the Judiciary by Chase and his associates; the Cabinet, the Congress, the departments, the freedmen, the released prisoners, the penitent rebels, base of the mighty pyramid, the foundation of private rights and public safety. I leave to others the filling up of the picture.
Let me horow from an old-fashioned New
England foot the beautiful wreath he wove for Washington, that I may lay it on the great flag that covers and canonizes all that is left of Abraham Lincoln: Before the spiendors of thy high renown,

How fade the glow worm lustres of a crown: The glare of conquest, and of power the boast! Let Greece her Alexander's deeds prodlaim, With equal claim to honor's glorious meed, O'er Asia's realm, in one vast ruin harl'd. On base far different from the consucror's claim Rests the unsullied column of the far His, on the graves of millions proudly based. With blood cemented, and with tears defaced; By Freedom strengthened, and revered by Tim Spreads baleful spleador o'er the gloom of night

While storms and earthquakes dread its .

and nature trembles, lest in chaos hughd Should sink the tottering fragment of the world; Trine like the sun, whose kind, propitious ray Opes the glad morn, and lights the fields of day, Dispels the wintry storm, the chilling rain, With rich abundance clothes the fertile plain, Gives all creation to rejoice around, And light and life extends o'er nature's utmost bonn Though shone thy life a model bright of praise, Not less the example bright thy death portrays: Each eye was fixed, despairing sunk each head. And scarce could life's last lingering powers retain In that dread moment, awfully ser No trace of suffering marked thy placid mien; But calm in Christian hopes, undamp'd with fear On that bright meed, in surest trust reposes As thy firm hand thine eyes expiring closed,

ased, to the will of Heaven resigned thy breath And smiled as nature's struggles closed in death. WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatches to The Press.]
WASHINGTON, April 19. THE FUNERAL CORTEGE. This nineteenth day of April marks an epoch is our history. Four years ago to-day, Union soldiers coming to the defence of the National Capital were funeral obsequies of Abraham Limoun, who fell by an assassin's hand, have been performed. He has saved the nation, himself he could not save. The murderous spirit of the rebellion and of sig chieftain, and found a willing instrument in J. Wilkes Booth to carry out the hellish designs of the bold, bad men who cought the life of the nation. The deed is consummated, but the Republic lives. The procession commenced to move from the Executive Mansion precisely at 2 o'clock P. M. in the exact order laid down in the programme. It is now 3% o'clock, and still they com never witnessed anything like what is passing here to day. The day is glorious—clear, warm, and ge-nial—and it would seem that all our people must be abroad. There is a great influx of strangers here from abroad, and all the immediate country round shout has contributed largely to swell the multinde. From early morn, up to the present hour, Pennsylvania avenue, from the capital to the White ouse, on either side, has been one compact throng human beings. It is not too much to say that s emonstrations of the day. To describe accurately the incidents of the occur

tion would require more time than we now have at nmand, as this must soon go forward, or it will fail to reach its destination in season. It may files for the present to say that all passed off in order, and nothing occurred to mar the solemnitie We may remark that at the point where we stood, on the Avenue, when the car passed upon which rested all that is mortal of the great deceased there was a spontaneous outburst of indignation not loud, but deep, against the deep damnation of his taking off; and this was not all-tears, conjou tears, were observed on many a face. The people feel their loss, and they will avenge it : in no violen

way, but through the channels of the law outraged justice shall be vindicated. This day, as well as hat upon which the good man fell, will long be renembered ; indeed, it can never be forgot THE CITY PRIOR TO THE FUNERAL.

The day is beautiful and quite warm. The Avetue is filled with persons to witness the mournful al procession. Civic and military procession. are passing to the appointed place of rendezvous. All business is entirely suspended, and the citizens with people, though it will be two hours before the

uneral cortege will pass. RUMOR. It is rumored on the streets this P. M. that Judge CAMPBELL and R. M. T. HUNTER have been as rested in Richmond, by order of President JOHNson. The story lacks confirmation

ANOTHER ABREST. JOHN T. FORD, proprietor of Ford's theatre, was arrested in Baltimore, yesterday evening, and is now confined in the Old Capitol Prison. The Burial Place of President Lincolu.
Washing Res Avell 19.—Governor Oglessky today received the following despatch: SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 18, 1865.

A national monument fund is on foot, and a plot

of ground, six acres in extent in the heart of the city, has been selected as the burial place of our

SHARON TENDALE, Scoretary of State.

late lamented President.

THE LATE PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN



## THE OBSEQUIES.

FUNERAL CEREMONIES IN WASHINGTON.

A Solemn and Impressive Pageant of Woo

IMMENSE OUTPOURING OF THE BEREAVED PRO-PLE OF THE UNION.

Pilgrims from Every Quarter of Union at the Capital. The Streets, the Public Buildings, and the Pri

vate Residences Crowded.

APPEARANCE OF THE WHITE HOUSE

THE SCENE IN THE EAST ROOM THE RELIGIOUS SERVICES OF THE DAY.

PRAYER OF BISHOP SIMPSON.

FUNERAL OBATION BY RLV. DR. GURLEY.

A NATION'S SORROW OVER HER

MARTYBED CHIEF.

Special Despatch to The Press. WASHINGTON, April 19, 1865. To-day has been a bright, genial day for a sad, sad ceremony—the funeral of our murdered President. The first beams of sunlight came out with the coming of morning cannon, and as the day grey old they grew radiant till they were almost of summer hotness. As I write I see away out over the roof tops rejoicing nature luxuriant in odorous blos. ciad Virginia hills. There is not a cloud in the wholesky. It seems as glad as if no nation lay beneath mourning over its murdered dead, and paying him the last honors the living render to the departed; and yet so it is, for the spectacle presented here to-day was out a part of the general sadness all over the land. The whole city-ever since the desth of the President has been gloomy in grape, stretching from house to house, as if to keep up the communion of sympathy and the remembrance of our less. Stores have been closed, business forgotten; for the sole thought of the people has been the story of the sassin. Washington has been sad ever since Good reat ontpouring, the extraordinary demonstrations this honor, was for one who was gone-one who

uld no longer thank them, or feel himself nerved

to greater deeds of good to the people of the wholes

whom he was a friend and benefigior.

MOWRNERS FROM ABBOAD.

Hon-one who had been slain even by those to

The announcement that the funeral would fare people from every part of the country. Delegations came from Hittols, New York, the New England. States, Delawaye, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, in-deed, every portion of the land, and mumberless is lividuals came from numberless different pig The Union League of your city, a deputation from the Councils, and the members of the Perseverance Hose Co., were among the arrivals, while from New York came the Union League, the different public societies, and a number of such mon as John Jacob Astor, Moses H. Grinnell, Simeon Draper, and many others. Every train that arrived was full of men and women clad in solemn black in respect to the memory of the nation's feed. But Tuesday night and Wednesday morning brought the largest numbers, and to them were soon added thousands from Saltimore, Alexandria, and the different towns and cillages for miles around Washington. In the early tion had begun to appear in the streets the ofty wore a most innereal sepect, with its countless festoons of black flapping july in the wind, and its rning flags stretching out lazily before the inermittent April gusts, only to fall be to again hug the staffs that supported them. The great dome of the Capitol stood out against the orning sky encircled with badges of woe, and the White House was no longer white, but gloomy with

he trappings of death. THE STREETS PILLING.

The time for the commencement of the funeral but before that time thousands began to pass to eenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, and lin ing guarding the grounds in front of the mansion Soon the troops began to arrive and take their places in the line of escort. Soon the whole avenue from Thirteenth down to Fifteenth street was crowded with thousands who stood looking mournfully on the draped mansion and all the sad surround ings, reminding them of their great loss and of the will crime which had been committed again them as a people. To this motley ensemble of gleaming bayonets, uniforms of blue, and the monotonous black of the popular dress, were soon added the innumerable carriages which were to compose part of the funcial procession. The sun beat part of the initial processing guess shook up great clouds of dust, and sent them with unswerving impartiality over the whole throng; yet there was no diminution of the crowd, but rather a contant increase of its numbers. The windows and portiones of the Treasury and State Departmen vere also filled with ladies, who looked down upor the scene before them with evident int mittance to the White House could only be gained through the Treasury, and the doors were besiege from early morning by anxious ones, who were de sirons of entering the house to witness and assist in the obsequies. There were people there who had travelled hundreds of miles to gain this request and there were people who had not travelled at all; but all their pleadings were in vain. The most plausible stories, the most ingenious subter fuges, were resorted to, but all were useless. The molecable officials turned them off without m compelling them to wander disconsolate, or be

crushed in the swaying throng.
THE GATEBRING IN THE TREASURY. Those who were fortunate enough to be gifted sembled in the west wing of the Treasury Depart ment. A few minutes before eleven the doors were opened, and admittance gained to the Executive langion and the "East Room" ever a long temp ary wooden bridge, which spanned the galleries and uneven ground lying between the marble mone tary palace and the boundaries of the Presidentis rounds. It required a long time for the many guests to pass, but the spacious rooms held all that were admitted. The arrangements, under the di rection of Assistant Secretary of the Trea ington, were of the completest kind, and every ing moved smoothly, without the slightest delay

APPEARANCE OF THE WHITE HOUSE Passing over the long, wooden bridge hearded ser tries stopped the quest at the gate until his ticket entitling aim to admittance, was shown. Then offi ers marshalled him through the entrance rooms in state. The exterior of the mansion was elaborately and tastefully draped. The pediments o white marble were festooned generously with crape which wound in regular folds down the great, smooth illars to the ground. The reception room was un mehed. It was as always. But the light wa dimmed to a funereal gloom, which made object ndistinct and shadowy, and prepared the mind i the visitor for the sad scene into which a few step sould usher bim. When we entered it a disti potless black, with great white silk sashes passed cross their breasts over their right shoulders generals of both grades, admirals, commodores Jongressmen, and oltizens from every part, of position and influence. Members of the press were grouped together in silence over the long area. A sad group of soldiers, cavairy and infantry, without arms or accountements, were massed on the right of the portice, their officers at their head, while scattered over the ground were other groups—all sad, all still, all impressed with the meaning of the ccasion that had brought them together.

The scene in this room burst on one with a sudden pathos of woe, for everything that could suggest it was present. The heavy curtains were drawn down over the windows, shutting out the sanlight and long reaches of heavy crape mingled its som breness with the gay gold of the brocade. The mirrors, eight in number, which in the times when the honored inmates of the Presidential mansion were happy reflected back in myriad tints bright scenes, scenes of joy, were now hidden in crape and barege. The ruddy yellow of the frames was hidden in black, and the brilliant polish of the pierglass lost its brilliance beneath the white

disguise of fairy gause. But it was not the gloom that saddened, nor the hangings that covered everything that looked of mortality, nor the abandonment of desolation in the city that smote the heart. There was something still more solemn, that spoke far more clearly of death, in the funeral catafalque and the silvered coffia that held all that was earthly of the great, the good, the true. It needed none of these raven plumes to tell of the gathering folds of the sumptuous canopy covering the remains of Abraham Lincoln. It struck all with force. Not one among all who entered the East Room, no matter what he was-a total unbeliever or a fervent Christian-but felt that the King of Terrors was a mighty king, who spared no ne in his anger, and sought his victims alike from the highest and the lowest.

THE SCENE IN THE EAST ROOM. All that art can do, all that a desire for luxury. tiful. Even in its garb of woe the same beauty re mained more lovely and even heightened by the grie that struggled with idle show, rendered the original nal heauty the more winsome. But on this occ sion its natural beauty was heightened by an in tellectual beauty. All the talent, the genius, the elebrity of our land were gathered within its comparatively narrow limits, and to their prestige were added all the mind and force represente n Washington by the Diplomatic Corps. The guests had been ranged in a great semi-circle circle was the corps of correspondents of the press the country—gentlemen whose mission it is to criticise, instruct, and slevate the masses, who read their words with respect and profit. Between the great are of distinguished men and the chord of chroniclers who make history was the catalaigue pendent the distinguished gentlemen who stood in about the centre.

The gnests entered the room in the order of their

arrival, without regard to rank. There were ambassadors, now Congressmen, then members the Council of some grieving loyal city, which had already sacrificed hundreds or thousands of its loval sons. A grave, gold-laced solon of the European eristocracy, and its many interests, was the arriva now, and after him came a humble, truly democratic representative of the municipality of Baltimore, modest in deportment, plain in dress n manners, and in speech. Then would come s portly Congressman, closely succeeded by some general with two stars, who had made a name amid the dungers of the battle field slike for his course as a man and his devotion as a patriot. But there, were few who were not distinguished in law, politics. war, or finance. To the common eye they were com oon men with pothing to recommend them beyond their dress, but there was a purpose of countenance an evidence of will and of power, that told the most superficial that these men presided over the desti nies of nations and shaped the course of the civilized world. It was an interesting sight for the mambers of the press to study the great semi-circle that stretched around them. One of the most striking objects was a fine looking man, who stood far above the ground, his outlines limned against a bareger or. He was wholly unconscious of the notice he attracted, but his dignity and his manly and unsophisticated. He stood there a statue-s living statue with health on his cheeks and a flowing beard that betokened his manhood, and nany a man, enthusiastic on certain subjects even in the presence of death, suggested his portrait as a representative of the strength of our thrice blood bought Union. But there were other interest ing sights. In the throng before us was incinded the entire political intellect of the nation. The men who led us through the storms of war; the men who preside as monarchs i nance and furnished us the sinews whose strength hurled down the boasting rebel power; the ma who, in the battle-field unblenched by cannon roar whistling musket shot, directed the efforts of our ga men; the men who in every trial and every defea sercy, were there, medest and unobtruding but non the less meritoricus to the curious eyes that sought for them. Circled around the catafalque rich in al that ingenuity could suggest, were these men, great in the field, great in the forum, great in the distinguished gathering, were men, most of them, per aps, unknown to fame, but useful in their spheres and all contributing to the strength and glory of the nation. The catafalque is easily coscribed. Measurements are not necessary, for they bring no idea of extent to the reading mind. It was a canopy of black arching over the remains of the mundered dead. He rested in quiet peace in a dalsa parallelegram which formed the base upon which rested the catafalque. A dals was reared for the better convenience of the sorrowing, who monste t to take a last look at the dead, the martyred dead To our right as we have before intimated, wer nany of the most valuable men of our land-not disinvaluable. We noticed among the myriad of faces that of Mayor Wallsch, of Washington, and nany of his Councilmen; the Mayor and Counc Alexandria, the city in which Elisworth died Mesers, O'Nelli and Myers, Representative your State; Gen. Burnside, Gen. Hoffman, and Gen Dyer. Their gaze was fixed on the black velvet coffig richly besilvered by the nation who bem loss of its honored occupant. General Burnside was in citizen's dress, but his face was just the same as when he led our armies on the tented field; though of the scinicircle were the distinguished gen of the semicircle were the distinguished gen-tlemen of the Supreme Court and the diplomatic corns. Their was a carried distinction, in dress, at mark, tetween these two great bodies. Balaced the gold, the ambassadors looked around on the gathering of distinguished men; with an air of calo

was living. There was a great contras the Diplomatic Corps and our highest judicit flody.
One came out in all the tinsel and glory of foyalty
which depends on estentation for its safety, while
our greatest court could not be distinguished from Press oorps was retrieve the most noticeable gathering of all, for there stood the men, who in the hour of our trial had delivered us out of defeat, and crowned our sactifices with victory. There was Admiral Porter, that had been successful to the conqueror of Fort Fisher, and the conqueror, indeed, of the whole South Atlanta Goast; there was Farragut, the invincible—he wise opened the Mississippi to the Union armies; there was Shubrick, and last, though not least, there was Grant, the conqueror of the hitherto invincible army of Virginia, the man who by sheer genius and skill had driven the rebal co horts from their chosen stronghold, and compelle them to surrender in a friend's country at the expense of the Confederacy for which they fought and died. On the right there was nothing particularly noticeable, even though they were partic pants in the obsequies of the first mariyred President in our Republic. They were valuable menall staunch men, but they played no great part in the drama of the nation's preservation. Those in the centre were, in their places, instrumental in the salvation of the Union, but their parts were secondary, for their weapons drew no blood. But on the extreme left, on the north elde of the catafalque, were congregated the men who, on land and sea, had upheld the honor of the flag. Grant was there-the impersonation of mohad contributed far less to the nation's success Farragut, Shubrick, and other admirals were clu tered around him, engaged sometime conversation—lively, we judge, from the smiles we saw at different times, when something par morarch among all-a plain, unpretend with close-shorn whiskers and a square massive face; his three stars-denoting that he was the lead ing efficer of the United States the chief among ts chief-were concealed on one shoulder at leas by the great white silk sash which indi-cated his position as chief pall-bearer. Sometimes he turned to the many major generals grouped eround him and made some remark smilingly; but beyond the respect with which his overy word was received there was no evidence that he was the general in-chief, after the President, of all the armies of the United States. There was no gorgeousness about him. The same style of uninter rupted rows of buttons, in clusters of three, marked his uniform, and the only means of recognition for those who had never seen him was the unmistake

ndifference, although they could not look upon the

dead without a pang of regret, and a respect and a memoir of decided honor, of honor, indeed, while he

able face which had been reproduced in a thousand photographs. THE PUREBAL CREENONIRS. These ceremonies were conducted by Rev. Dr. Gurley, the paster of the Presbyterian church, of which the dead President was a constant attendant. After the usual funeral services a prayer was offered by Right Rev. Bishop Simpson, replice with unction and religious patriotism, succeeded by a fervent prayer by Rev. Mr. Gray, occeeded by a servent prayer by key. Mr. Gray, of Washington. These services were read, these prayers delivered over a coffin strewed with captiles and evergreens, the offerings of the true hearted and the sympathiging. The sermon of Dr. Gurley was a fine production, and all its prominent features are included in the condensed report, to be found in another column. THE FUNERAL PROPERTOR

The sons of the President will present during the religious services, in company with many friends, including the wives and daughters of the prominent members of the Government. Thaddeus, the Jounger one, seemed deeply affected, and bowed his monies. His son Robert was in his full uniform of captain, and partook in the gorrow of his younger brother. Mrs. Lincoln was not present. When the last prayer half been offered by Dr. Gurley, the comm was removed by twelve sersecond of the invalid corps; and placed in a hearse, the like of which in grandeur has never been witnessed in Washington. So great was the size of the hearse that the comin, though measuring six feet six-inches in the clear, seemed as a child's when compared to the great capacity of the receptacle in which it was carried. When the coffin had been transferred, the procession marched on its

In the subjoined report we give some idea of its strength and magnificence. Never before has washington, or any other city, witnessed such a egeant, and in all human probability it never will THE SPECTACLE OF THE PUNERAL. Eyes have not often witnessed such a sight as we witnessed from the lofty portious of the Treasury We do not need to enter into its particulars, since a subjoined report covers many of its particulars. But the report can never express the newness, the beauty, even in the midst of grief, of this funeral. In the advance were the Nateran Reserves, men who had in battle property their prowess. Following them were the marines, their celebrated band, the cavalry and the artillery. Pannethrents awants was not through

artillery. Pennsylvania avenue was not thronged

but packed with people. The roots of the houses vied with the streets in the number of their occupants. The streets of men in blue and red, mounted and

dismounted, were succeeded by the citizens in long files, extending the whole width of Pennsylvania

avenue. It was a glorious sight, and at least thirty

thousand men assisted in the grand proof that the

Union is not dead in the hearts of the people. Neverwas a more splendid sight witnessed in Washington never, perhaps, may it be again. The remains were at last deposited in the Rotunds of the Capitol, where they will remain to night to receive the veneration of the people. They will leave here at 8 A. M. tomorrow, passing through Baltimore and Harrisburg to your city, arriving there perhaps at 8 A. M., or Saturday, where it is believed they will remain un eath, for there it was in all its ghastliness under 4 A. M. Monday, when they will pass through New York, Albany, and other cities, to the last restingplace in Springfield, Illinois.

THE PROCESSION At precisely two o'clock the line of march was taken up at the President's house, in the following 10th Regiment Invalid Corps, with reversed arms,

regimental flags draped in mourning. Drum Corps of fifteen drums and ten fifes. 9th Regiment Invalid Corps, Col. Geo. W. Gile. Marine Band. Marine Corps, commanded by Major Graham. 1st U. S. Battery of Artillery. 84th U. S. Battery of Artillery. Numbering together eight places, 12 pounders, with calegons, &c., commanded by Brig. Gen. Hall.)
16th New York Cavalry, Col. N. B. Sweitser.

8th Illinois Cavalry, Col. Clendennin 18th New York Mounted Band. General Ketcham and staff. ioneral Slough, Military Governor of Alex and staff. Dismounted officers of Marine Corps, numbering about two hundred Officers of Navy and Army on foot, numbering six Mounted officers of Army and Navy, numbering about one hun Signal Corps officers. Field officers.

Marshal Lamon Reverend Clergy and Physicians in carriages, three abreast, and fifteen in number.

The drivers of these carriages had their hats trimmed with white cambric, and those who rode horseback in this part of the line wore white satin sashes across their bodies, the ends hanging gracefully down below their wais

HEARSH, Bearing the mortal remains of the late Abraham Lincoln, drawn by six gray horses, each led by a groom.

The grooms were dressed in full black suits and white satin sashes, and had white cambric muslin tied around their dress hats, with long flowing ands The ornamentation of the horses was quite simple, and consisted of black cloth rosettes, one of which was placed at the head of the horse, and another about the middle of the body, and were attached t the harness. The hearse itself was constructed with much skill and taste. In its simplicity it agreed with the character of the great man who remains it bore, and in elegance it became the station of the Chief Magistrate of this Republic. was ten feet in length, and about four and a half feet in width. The height of the platform on which the coffin rested was seven feet from the ground. This platform was supported by a pe parallelogram fourteen feet long and seven feet wide. A domed canopy surmounted the whole. At the top of the canopy was a glit eagle covered with crape. The whole hearse was covered with black cloth relieved by layers of silk velvet. The seat was covered with hammer cloth, and on each end was a splendid black lamp. It was, altogether, fifteen feet high, and the coffin was so placed as to afford a full view to all spectators. The hearse was guarded on each side by a detachment of the 1st Virginia Artillery on foot After the hearse came the President's horse, with his saddle, bridle, boots, and stirrups. The horse

Then followed the pall bearers in carriages: ON THE PART OF THE SENATE. Mr. Foster, of Con Mr. Morgan, of New York, Mr. Johnson, of Maryland. Mr. Yates, of Illinois. Mr. Wade, of Ohio. Mr. Conness, of California. ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE. Mr. Dawes, of Massachusett Mr. Coffroth, of Pennsylvania Mr. Colfax, of Indiana. Mr. Washburne, of Illinois. Lieutenant General W. S. Grant Brevet Brigadier General W. A. Nichols

Vice Admiral D. G. Farragut. Rear Admiral W. B. Shubrick Colonel Jacob Zeiler, of the Marine Corps O. H. Browning. George Ashmun

Thomas Corwin. The family, represented by Robert Lincoln and Thaddeus Lincoln, in a carriage. President Andrew Johnson. The Cabinet Ministers. The Diplomatic Corps.

Chief Justice Chase and Associate Justices of the The Senate of the United States, preceded by its preceded by its officers. Governors of the several States and Territories. Legislatures of the several States and Territories The Federal Judiciary and the Judiciary of The Assistant Secretaries of State, Treasury, War,

Navy, and Interior, and the Assistant Postmaster Generals, and the Assistant :
Attorney General. Officers of the Smithsonian Institute (All of the above, after the hearse, were in carriages.) Knights Templar and band. with black crape on hats, with the words in gilt letters thereupo

The Members and Officers of the Sanitary Ohristian Com Satterlee Hospital Band. Perseverance Hose Company of Philadelphia. company on crape, in gilt let-Washington City Councils. 4th U.S. Battery Band, Ohio Delegation.

New Jersey Delegation. California Delegation. Tressury Band. The heads of bureaus and the clerks in the respec tive offices of the Treasury Department Heads of bureaus and clerks in the respective offices of the War Departmen Heads of bureaus and clerks in the respective offices of the Navy Department. offices of the Interior Department. offices of the Post Office Department Officers in the Department of Agriculture. Council of New York. The badge worn by the committee was handsomely draped, the device being the coat of arms of

names of the members of the body. The badge was bout two inches in circumference, and appropriate Surgeons mounted Surgeon General Barnes and Staff. Drum Corps. known as the 21st Infantry.

Officers of Custom House. Quartermaster's Band.
Officers and Soldiers of the War of 1812. Capitol Circle No. 1, Fenian Brotherhood, num-Brass Band. 14th United States Infantry. 2d Regiment Meios Home Guard, Col. Tansell.

Employees and operatives of the War Departmen Employees and operatives of the Navy Department. \$th Illinois Cavalry Band. United States Military Railroad employees, numbering about one thousand. Union League of Georgetown. elegation from Alexandria with covered wagon draped, and the motto, "Alexandria mourns the National Loss," Alexandria Fire Department. pants, and felt hats.

Potomac Hose of Georgetown, D. C., numbering about 100 ; same uniform as Alexandria Firemen Mount Vernon Association Soldiers from hospitals. Mechanics and Workmen from Mount Claire. Baltimore and Obio Railroad Employees. Arsenal Employees.

assachusetts Delegation, in which General Butler walked. Delegation from New York Union League. East Baltimore Union League. ... Sigel Union League of Baltimore. Medical College of Georgetown.
Officers and Students of Georgetown. Merritt Band. Hebrew Congregation. Brass Band.

Baltimore City Cornet Band.

Turners' Society.

Ancient Order of Good Fellows. Germania Lodge of Odd Fellows. ood Samaritan Lodge, No. 1, Sons of Temperance Equal Division, No. 3, S. of T. Aurora Division, No. 9, S. of T. Lincoln Division, S. of T. Central Division, No. 12, S. of T. Brass Band. Italian Societies.
Brotherhood of the Union.
Bookbinders' Society.
Typographical Society. Jewish Congregation. Emery Hospital Band.

COLORED SOCIETIES. Harmony Lodge, No. 18, G. U. O. of O. F. Colored Men. King Hezekiah's Pasture, No. 3. Union Grand Lodge. THE FURREAL MARCH.
The grand and beautiful funeral march, per formed for the first time yesterday, by the United States Marine Band, was composed and dedicated the occasion by Brevet Major General J. G.

The procession passed from the President's house down Fourteenth street to Pennsylvania avenue, and along the avenue to the Capitol buildings,

where the remains of President Lincoln were laid principle by which, more the heing dead, yet speaketh."

In state in the retunda of the Capitol.

Girling confidence in the recognition was about All the soldiers in the proces twenty-five abreast. Many of the civic societies narched fifty abresst, stretching entirely across Pennsylvania avenus.

tire population was abroad. By ten e'clock every

prominent point on the line of procession was coon-pled by those who desired to obtain the best wlew of

the solemn and truly impressive pageant. In the immediate neighborhood of the Executive Mansion a dense and unprecedentedly large crowd had assembled. During the forenoon various bedies had met at the Treasury Department, separate rooms having been assigned them, and to these Assistant Secretary Harrington, who had charge of the arrangements, delivered tickets of admission to the Executive Mansion. They inoluded the Assistant Secretary, the Assistan Postmaster General, and the Assistant Attorney General, Senators and Representatives in Co. press, Governors of the several States, the Judiclary, and others of prominence. None could enter the mansion without tickets, room having been provided for six hundred persons only, upon a raised platform, with steps on the east and north and south sides of the room. The corpse lay about the centre, the space-being reserved all round the oatsfalque with chairs for the occupation of the immediate family of the deceased. It was here in the East Room that the bedies of Presidents Harrison and Taylor lay in state, but the arrangements on those oceasions were far inferior to the present, for now artists had been employed, contributing of their skill and taste to produce the best pos-sible effects. At eleven o'clock the guests began to arrive, a body of about sixty clergymen, from all parts of the country, being the first to enter. There was an interval of a few moments between the arrivals, and thus no confusion whatever was ceasioned. The proper officers were in attendance to assign the guests to their appropriate places in the room. Heads of Government bureaus, Governors of States, members of municipal governments, prominent officers of the army and navy, the diplor matic corps in full costume, members of the Christian Commission, the Union League Committee of Philadelphia and New York, merchants of the prin-

cipal cities, members of both Houses of Congress, and others. There were honored representatives, holding the highest official stations, from all parts of our own country and from foreign lands, and, under the circumstance of the assassination of a President, whose body lay before them, the scene was solemn ly grand and impressive. At noon the President of the United States entered, in company with his the United States entered, in company with his Cabinet, all of them, excepting Secretary Seward. President Johnson approached the catafalque, and took a last but brief look at his illustrious predecesor, and then retired to a position immediately on the east, and in full view of the coffined remains in his front. At ten minutes past twelve, and prefound silence, Rev. Dr. Gurier, approaching the head of the catafalque, announced the order of the religious services, when Rev. Dr. Hall, Episcopalian, from the same point, read a partion of the Scriptures according to the form of that Church.

The opening prayer was made by Bishop Simpon, Methodist Episcopal, who in the joours of it said that in the hands of God were the issues of life and death. Our sins had called for His wrath to descend upon us as individuals and as a community. For the sake of our blessed Redeemer, forgiveness was asked for all our transgressions, and that all our insquities may be washed away, while we bow under this sed beprayment which has caused a wide spread gloom, not only in this circle, but over the entire land. An invocation was made that we might all submit to God's holy will. Thanks were returned for the gift of such a man as our Heavenity Father had just taken from us, and for the many virtues which distinguished all his transactions; for the startity, homesky, and transparents of character bestowed upon him, and for having given him counsellors to guide our nation through perils of unpracedented sorrow. He was permitted to live to behold the breaking of the clouds which overhung our national sky, and the distintegration of the land of promise, with its beauty and happinees, and the land of promise, with its beauty and happinees, and the land of promise, with its beauty and happinees, and the land of promise, with its heavy and the suffering, and oppressed. The name of the beloved dead would ever be identified with all that is great and glorious with humanity on earth. God grant that strength may be given to him, and to our military Cabinet, all of them, excepting Secretary Seward. caused the rebellion, be driven from our land. God grant that the sun may shine on a free paople, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Lakes to the Gulf. Not only safely lead us through the struggle, but give us peace with all nations of the earth. Give us hearts to deal justly withthe, and give them hearts to deal justly withus, so that universal peace may reign on earth. We raise our hearts to Thee, to plead Thy blessing may descend on the family of the deceased. God, bless the weeping without as in her broken hearts dones as he how moder. widow, as in her broken heartedness she bows under a sad strike—more than she can bear. Endirdicher in Thine own arms. God, be gracious with the children left behind him; endow his soms with the children left behind him; endow his soms with wisdom from on high; prepare them for great usefulness; may they appreciate the patriotic example and virtues of their father and walk in his footsteps. We prey Thee, the Bishop said, to make the assassination of personal profit to cur hearts. Whils by the remains of the deceased, whom we have called a friend, do Thing grant us grace and repentance of our sing set that at the end of life we may be gathered where assassinate not found, and where sorrow and sickpess never come, but all gather in peace and leveround the Father's throne in glory. We pray Thee that our republic may be made the stronger for this blow, while here, set pleege ourselves to set our faces as a film against every form of opposition The that our republic may be made the stronger for this blow, while here we pleake ourseless to set our faces as a fint against every form of opposition which may rise up for, its destruction, so that we the children, may enjoy the blessed attack antages of a Government delivered from our fathers. He concluded by repeating the Lord's Prayer.

The Rev. Br. Gurley then delivered a sermon, standing on the steps, and near the head of the coffin. He commenced by saving: We recognize and adors the sovereignty of God. His throne is in the heavens, and His langdom ruleth over all. It was a cruel hand, the dark hand of the assassing, that smote our honcred, wise, and noble President, and filled the land with sorrow. But above this hand there is another which we must see and acknowledge. It is the chastening hand of a wise and faithful God; Ke gives us the bitter cup; we yield to the behest, and drink the draught. This chartfreement comes in a way heavy and mystericusty deep, at a time when the rebellion was passing away. The assassin has stricken down a man upon whom the peeple had learned to trast, and upon whom more than upen may other had ce tired their hopes for a reatoration of the Union and a return of harmony. In the midst of our rejoicing we needed this stroke, this descention, and therefore God has sent it. Our affiletion has not come forth from the dust nor from the ground. Beyond the act of assassination, let us look to God, whose prerogative it is to bring light out of darkness and good out of evil. He who has led us and well prospered us a gwonderfully during the last four years of anxiety and conflict will not forsake us now. He may chasten, but not destroy; He may purify us in the furnace, but will not consume us. Let our principal anxiety now be that this new sorrow may be a sanctified sorrow, and induce us to give all we have to the cause of truth, justice, lew, order, liberty, and good government, and pure and undefiled religion. Though weeping may endure

have to the cause of truth, justice, law, order, liberty, and good government, and pure and undefiled religion. Though weeping may endure for a night, joy cometh in the morning. Thank Ged, that in spite of this temporary darkness, the morning has begun to dawn, the morning of a brighter day than our country has ever before seen. That day will come, and the death of a hundred Presidents and Cabinets caunot prevent it. The people confided in the late lamented President with Presidents and Cabinets caunot prevent it. The people confided in the late lamented President with a firm and loving confidence, which no other man epjoyed since the days of Washington. He deserved it will, and deserved it all. He merited it by his character and by his acts, and by the whole tenor, and tone, and spirit of his life. He was wise, simple, and sincere, plain and honest, truthful and just, benevolent and kind. His perceptions were quick and clear, his judgment was calm land accurate, and his purposes were good and pure beyond a question; always and everywhere he simed and endeavored to be right and to do right. His integrity was all-pervading, all-controlling, and incorruptible. He gave his personal consideration to all matters, whether great or small

How firmly and well he occupied his position and net all its grave demands in seasons of trial and met an its grave demands in seasons of trial and difficulty is known to you all, to the country, and to the world. He comprehended all the enermity of treason, and rose to the full dignity of the occasion. He saw his duty as Chief Maghtrate of a great and imperilled people, and leant on the arm of Him who giveth power to the faint and who increaseth strength

Rev. Dr. Gurley, towards the close of his address said:

Rev. Dr. Gurley, towards the close of his address said:

I speak what I know and testify what I have often heard him say, when I saffern that that guidance and mercy were the piop on which he kumbly and habitually leaned; that they were the best hope he had for himself and for his country. Hence, when he was leaving his home in Illimois and coming to this city to take his seat in the executive chair of a disturbed and troubled nation, he said to the old and tried friends who gathered tearfully around him and bade him farewell, "I heave you with this request—pray for me." They did pray for him, and millions of others prayed for him; nor did they pray in vain. Their prayers were heard, and the answer appears in all his subsequent history. It shines forth with beavenly radiance in the whole course and tenor of his administration, from its commence ment to its close. God raised him no for a great and gloricus mission, furnished him. For was it merely by strength of mind, homesty of heart and feeling, and persistency of purpose that he furnished him. In addition to these taines, he gave him credit for a calm and abloing considence in the over-ruling Providence of God, and in the ultimate triumph of truth and rightcousness through the power and the blassing of God. This confidence strengthened him in all his hours of anxiety and toil, and inspired him with calm and chearing hope, while others were inclining to despondency and gloom. Never shall I forget the emphasis and the deep emotion with which he said in this room, to a company of clergymen and others who called to pay their respecta, in the darkest days of our civil consist: "Gentlemen, my hope of success in this great and terrible atturgule rests on that immutable foundation, the said in this room, to a company of clergymen and others who called to pay their respects, in the darkest days of our civil conflict: "Gentlemen, my hope of success in this great and terrible struggle rests on that immutable foundation, the justice and goodness of God; and when events are very threatening and prospects very dark. I still hope that in some way which man cannot see, all will be well in the end, because our cause is just sand God is on our side."

Such was his sublime and holy faith, and it was an anchor to his soul both sure and steadfast. It made him firm and strong, it embodened him in the pathway of duty, however rugged and perilons it might be. It made him rained him in steady, patient, and unawerving adherence to a policy of administration which he thought, and which we all now think, both God and humanity required him to adopt. We admired and loved him on many accounts, for strong and various reasons. We admired his child-like simplicity, his freedom from gaile and deseit, his staunch and sterling integrity, his kind and forgiving temper, his industry and patience, his peristent self-sacriticing devotion to all the duties of his eminent position. From the least to the greatest, his readiness to hear and docution the oppressed; his charity towards those who quastioned the correctness of his opinions and the wisden of his policy; his wonderful skill in reconciling them to work together and harmonlously for the common weal; his true and enlarged philanthropy, that knew no difference of color or race, but regarded all near with certain inalienable rights, amongst which his priexibility of purpose that what freedom had always, had the admiration of the work house, and harmonlously for the common to work together and harmonlously for the common the surface of liberty, and the things commanded and insure "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." In facility is not which should be saided in our terrible divil strife should never be a wide-spreading as the earth, and as enduring as the sun—a

cause of humanity, more tause of a cause of humanity, more than it does be now aposit to us and to the and served so call. By this he speom to file, and charges him to he by this he speaks to the member the mem with whom he companies. Washington, April 19.—Early to-day the streets the men with whom he counsel associated with so long, and he faith in God. By this he speal were crowded with persons, thousands of them from distant cities, and other localities. Nearly the en-

> peoples in every mind, and his will be, "Cling to Liberty a for them, bleed for them, need be, and have confident into our hearts to-day, and into the beart of the natio appropriate influence upon our patience, and our devotion dearer to us than ever before, by the blood of its most confits wicest and most found; truits desirer to us then ever before, by the blood of its most conits wisest and most fondly trudead, but the God in whom he
> he can guide and strengthened him. I
> memory of his virtues, of his counsels and labors of his calin God, lives, is precious, and w
> good in the country quite down t
> He is dead, but the cause he so
> ably, patiently, and fait faily
> defended—not for himself only, defended—not for himself of the for all people in all time shall be no more. To fall, and must curvive it. The prospects fashes cheep the gloom occasioned by language of God's unit telling us that though the die, liberty itself is it. telling us that though the friend die, liberty itself is immertal no assassin strong conout and no me cough to quesch its inextlorushable its onward march to the conditions as we weep and moun to day beloved President is slain, our beloved President is slain, our belowed President is slain, our below saved, and so we sing of mercy as we ment. Tears of gratitude mingle wirrow, while there is also the dawning happier day spon our stricken and we be praised that our failen chief liven; see the day dawn and the day star of arise upon the nation. He saw it, and Alazi alas! he only saw the days conited people are rejudicing in it shine upon his grave; but that grave clous and a corsecrated spot. The rety and of the Union will repair to I. ages to come to prenounce the memoral blessed and achier from his

ages to come to prenounce the mem-pant blessed, and gather from his from the rehearsal of his deeds and y-centives to patriotism. They will the vows of fidelity to their country and Rev. Dr. Gray, Baptist, closed to vices by delivering a prayer, conclud-"God of the bereaved, comfort a-mourning family; bless the new Ca-to let the mantle of his protects bim. Bless the Scoretary of State and God, it possible, according to the si-lives that they may render still; vice to the country. Bless all the ne Cartinate andow time with wich reign courts, and give us peace will the earth. O God! lettreasor, the land with blood, and desolated our research one beach and desolated our land with blood, and desplayed our coupers reaved our homes, and filled them as supply of the same and corphain, which has at leach in the assessmation of the natural ruler, Gold of justice and avenger of wropgs, let the work of treason cases, guilterpreparators of this horrible crue and stought to justice. Oh! hear the prayer and the ward now rising it a guilten and ormed heart, and deliver opposition our enemies, and send specify all our borders, through Jesus Cariff. Amen. The corpse was then removed to the hear was in front of the door of the Executive and at 2 o'olook the procession was formthe line of Pennsylvania Avenue. The kept clear of all encumbrance, but the were densely lined with beoble from

House to the Capitol, a distance of a me half. House-tops, portlooes, the windex house, and all elevated points were occupie As the procession started, minute guns ear St. John's Church, the City H in Capitol. The bells of all the courses ity, and the various fire-engines. w First in the order of procession was a reof colored troops; then followed while no of infantry and bodies of artillery and lavy, marine, and army officers on farbegrers in carriages; next the hearse, dry holder. The floor on which it rested was strenvergreens, and the coffin covered with while The diplomatic corps, members of Conse erners of States, fire companies, civic associations, clerks (f the procession, together with many public of colored men. The body was conveyed posited in the rotunds of the Capitol.

The nearest relation of the late President now here, are the two sons of the deceawards and C. M. Smith, of Springebrothers in law of the late President, and man Beecher Todd, of Lexington Ky., G. S. Todd, of Dacotali, cousins of Mrs Line that she has not even seen her huses. WASHINGTON, April 19.- All the fire ters, with their attacher, in all fifty six in a were present at the funeral service at the This, for the first time in our history, was diplematic corps follow the monarch. Her they have been placed in the programme a ex-Presidents, the Justices of the Suprema and members of Congress. Upon the arrive head of the procession at the east front etailed to-day, the coffin having been band centre of the rotunds, the President sand Senators and high military officers, and a number of Illinoians, as chief mourners, the company filling but a small portion of the place, Dr. Gurley, at the head of the come Liew brief and most impressive remarks, ence animated by the soul of Abraham L the course of nature, to return to its o.i.i The deep tones of his voice reverberated

pressive scene many were affected to tear. THE PRESIDENT'S REMAIRS

first used for such a pageant, and duries

THEIR PASSAGE THROUGH PENNSYLVES PROCLAMATION BY GOVERNOR ("

HARRISBURG, April 19.-Arrangements and ade here for the reception of the remainate President. They will be executed the he cars by a military and civic processi a.

The stores, workshops, and all public of closed to-day, and divine services belio'clock A. M. till 2 P. M., and minute galred during the day. The same arrangements are to be a second HARRISBURG, April 19 -The following

was received by Governor Curtin this in m. To his Excellency Governo The remains of the late President, Abeta-coln, will leave Washington on Friday ner-so clock, to go by way of Baltimere to Herra and thence to Philadelphia and New York and thence to Philadelphia and New York itime table as arranged. The remains will Harrisburg at 8 P. M. (Friday), and 12 12 noon on Saturday for Philadelphia they will remain until 4 o'clock Mondy ing, and then be conveyed to New York. I of the time table and programme will warded to you to morrow. You are respectively to the time table and programme will a warded to you to morrow. You are respectively to you to morrow. You are respectively to you to morrow. You are respectively not as you may designate to this Dispoint as you will please signify to this Dispoint to you will please signify to the Burg; where you will take charge of them as the burg; where you will take charge of them as the capital of your State, and was nors you desire to pay while there. By of the Secretary of War.

En D. Townstelling of the shove intelligence his Exercised.

In reply to the above intelligence his Established immediately despatched as follows: To Brigadier General Tou

be shown. Measures are being taken for the pore. I will send another despatch. In the name of and by the authority of the monwealth of Pannsylvania, Andaew G. Cra Governor of the said Commonwealth—

Governor of the said Commonwesith—

A PROCLAMATION.

The remains of the murdered patriot, Abrillatinoin, President of the United States, will arin the State on Friday evening nest, on their in the State on Friday evening nest, on their it of the piace of interment in Illinois. They come from Baltimore to Harrisburk, thence will, on Saturday, be conveyed to Philadelpain thence on Monday morning to New York meet them at the State line, and take children while in the Commonwealth. I recommon that all business be suspended during their through the State. Local authorities and through the State. Local authorities and through the State. Local authorities are everywhere join the State authorities heritage and who has failen a victim to the savge remain who has failen a victim to the savge remains. By the Governor,

ELI SLIPER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

ORDER TO GENERAL CADWALADER. HAPPINEURG, April 19.—The following of delay

een sent to General Cadwalader : ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, A

You will meet the remains of the late Padis Abraham Lincoln, upon their entry into and escort them to Harrisburg, the Pennsylvania, keeping guard over them were remain in your command. The ceremonic public honor to be paid them while in mand will be in conformity with the Executive. he Executive of the State, to whom you will all By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. Townsend, A. A. OFFICIAL GAZETTE. THE ROWER CHARGED-DESPATCH FEON

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The arranged conveying the President's remains from ton to Springfield have been changed the ing. They will go direct from Washing Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, For and thence to Springfield. EDWIN M. STANT

SECOND OFFICIAL GAZETTE THE ORIGINAL PLAN ADHER D. T. WASHINGTON, April 19-11 P. M.—[1] inally concluded to conform to the original mains of the late President, Abraham property of the Conveyance of the late President, Abraham property of the President, Abraham property of the Confedence from Washington to Springfield, viz: Baltimore, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, N. Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, I.

Chicago to Springfield. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of 1731.

一方 中央の大学を大学を