



FUNERAL OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN IN WASHINGTON.

IMMENSE CORTAGE.

The funeral of the late President took place in Washington on Wednesday. The ceremonies were of the most mournful and impressive character; and upon no other occasion were higher honors paid to the dead.

The corpse lay in state in the East Room in a splendid coffin. At 11 o'clock the guests began to arrive, a body of about sixty elegiacs from all parts of the country being the first to enter—then came Heads of Government Bureaus, Governors of States, prominent officers of the Army and Navy, the Diplomatic Corps, and many others.

The religious ceremonies then commenced. Rev. Dr. Hall, of the Episcopal Church, read a portion of the Scriptures; Bishop Simpson, Methodist Episcopal, made the Opening Prayer; Rev. Dr. Gurley, Presbyterian, preached the Sermon; and Rev. Dr. Gray, Baptist, closed the services with prayer—immediately after which the corpse was removed to the hearse, and at 2 o'clock the procession was formed.

First in order was a detachment of colored troops; then followed white regiments of infantry and bodies of artillery and cavalry; navy, marine and army officers on foot; the pall bearers in carriages next; the hearse drawn by six white horses, and the coffin prominent to every beholder.

The floor on which it rested was strewn with evergreens, and the coffin covered with white flowers. Then followed the President and Cabinet, the Diplomatic Corps, members of Congress, Governors of States, fire companies, civic associations, the clerks of the various departments, and others, all in order of procession, together with many public and private carriages, all closing up with a large number of colored men. It was the largest funeral procession that ever took place in Washington, one hour and a half being occupied in passing a given point.

It was in the highest degree imposing, and many thousands of hearts throbbled in sympathy with the solemn dirge, as the procession moved slowly upon its way.

Arriving at the Capitol, the coffin was borne to the centre of the rotunda. President Johnson stood at the foot of the coffin, surrounded by a throng of Senators and high military officers, and a small number of Illinoisans as chief mourners.

The entire company filled but a small portion of the space. Dr. Gurley, standing at the head of the coffin, uttered a few brief and most impressive remarks, chiefly in solemn words of Scripture, consigning the dead ashes, once animated by the soul of Abraham Lincoln, to its original dust.

Mrs. Lincoln was too ill to be present at the funeral. It is said that she did not see her husband's corpse after the morning of his death.

The remains of President Lincoln left Washington for Springfield on Friday morning, and were received at Baltimore with imposing honors—an immense procession, etc. On Friday evening they reached Harrisburg, where the highest honors also bestowed. On Saturday evening they arrived at Philadelphia, where they were to remain in state, in Independence Hall, until 4 o'clock this morning, and then be conveyed to New York—from which the route will be through Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, and Chicago to Springfield—reaching the latter during the early part of next week.

Mr. Seward's Condition.—All the accounts from Washington represent Mr. Seward's condition as favorable to his recovery, and even his son's symptoms are more hopeful. The physicians say that the wounds inflicted upon the Secretary down the side of the face have greatly reduced the inflammation and the patient's suffering caused by the fractured bones from his previous injury.

They also express the opinion that the simple contrivance of adjusting his jaws in strong wires, which had just been applied, undoubtedly prevented the assassin's blade from severing the artery. Gashes were left on the surface of these wires where the edge of the dagger had struck them.

Singular Coincidence.—It is curious that the third instance of the succession of a Vice President to the vacant chair of the President is marked, as were the two former instances, by the fact that the vacancy occurs in the early part of the term of office. President Harrison was inaugurated March 4, 1841, and died April 4 of the same year, one month after his inauguration. President Taylor was inaugurated eight years later, March 4, 1849, and died July 9, of the next year, about 16 months after entering upon office. President Lincoln was inaugurated for the second term on March 4, 1865, and was killed April 14, less than two months after the commencement of the term of office.

At a meeting of the Democratic Association of the city of Washington, Charles Sumner, Esq., president, resolutions were unanimously adopted pledging their efforts to being to condone judgment the authors of the late atrocious crimes. Messrs. T. B. Florence, Dr. Charles Albee, F. A. Athin, Wm. Fenn, F. A. Gauspitt and W. J. Miller, formerly of the Association, denouncing in appropriate terms the late shocking tragedy.

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT.

The intelligence of the assassination of President Lincoln shocked and appalled the people throughout the entire land.

As evidence of the general feeling, we reproduce comments from the leading journals of New York and Philadelphia, published on Tuesday.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce, a commercial organ, says: All the land mourns together. The black drapery which hangs along our streets, the draped flags at half mast, the silent, downward look on every countenance, these are no formal demonstrations, but express a deep grief from all hearts. There is no distinction of politics among the mourners over this coffin. There is one widespread feeling of sorrow from all hearts, one universal sense of the overwhelming calamity.

But the hour of grief must not be an hour of weakness. The dead cannot speak to us; but if they could, we should hear voices bidding us now to be calm and faithful to the nation. The Union is visible, strong, compact, victorious over rebellion, and it is for us to sustain it now. Let us remember our duties. Mr. Lincoln is dead—the President lives.

The New York Tribune, Republican, says: The future of our country—so bright to our apprehension one little week ago—has been suddenly overcast by a cloud of exceeding blackness. Had Lincoln but lived, we are confident that no Confederate flag would have been flying in this country this day hence. Now, we are handicapped by the future with any certainty, but only that that behind the cloud are all the stars of Heaven.

The New York World, Democratic, says: "Whatever a wise and unsearchable Providence may bring out of this appalling visitation, we can, as yet, see nothing in it but calamity," and then continues: The brief address made by the new President on taking the oath of office, was not only a declaration of policy, on the question which occupied his lamented predecessor during the last days of his life—Mr. Johnson has always been known as a man of marked and decided opinions; but in view of the great responsibilities now laid upon him, he practices a wise reticence, and has not yet ventured to express any opinion he may have formed on questions that have but so lately assumed a practical shape.

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THE GREAT NATIONAL TRAGEDY.

From Wednesday's Washington Post. Highly Important Arrest—Capture of One of the Conspirators.

Suspicion having been directed towards a household member of the Surratt family, on F street, near 6th, Major Smith, of Gen. Agur's staff, accompanied by a captain and a gentleman connected with the War Department, named Morgan, last night visited the premises, and placing the inmates in arrest, proceeded to the examination of the premises, and papers found.

While doing so, a ray was heard at the door, which was opened by Mr. Morgan, revealing a medium sized man, dressed in a gray coat and vest, black cloth trousers, and fine boots. Upon discovering the officers, he started and endeavored to escape, and remarked that he had got the wrong house. He replied to the questions of Major Smith he gave contradictory answers, some of which were quite absurd.

The reason he assigned for calling on Mrs. Surratt was that he had been engaged to dig a shaft for her to-day, and called that night at her house to be placed at the altar. He should commence work in the morning before Mrs. Surratt would have arisen. The man had a pick with him, and claimed to earn a living by his use; but the delicate appearance of his hands, and his inconsistent statement, convinced the officers that he was a spy, and he was accordingly taken to General Agur's headquarters.

Upon reaching headquarters he was placed in the midst of a group of persons, while an officer was dispatched to the residence of Secretary Seward, for the assistance of the Secretary.

Upon the return of the officer the gas was turned down, and as the servants entered the room the gas was suddenly let on with a full blast. The boy instantly pointed out the man in the group as the spy. The servant at the door then betrayed visible excitement, showing the deep impression made upon him by the sight of the criminal. The demeanor of the prisoner at once changed, his defiant manner giving place to manifestations of fear, and his countenance assuming a deeply agonized expression.

Upon a further investigation, there remaining little doubt as to the identity of the man, he was placed in safe keeping, within iron walls. The prisoner is variously known as Paine, alias Thomas, alias several other names.

In another article the Star remarks: Upon the return of the officer the gas was turned down, and as the servants entered the room the gas was suddenly let on with a full blast. The boy instantly pointed out the man in the group as the spy. The servant at the door then betrayed visible excitement, showing the deep impression made upon him by the sight of the criminal.

The New York Times, Republican, says: In a later edition to believe that the person arrested last night at the house on F street, the party who attempted to take the life of the Secretary of State is no other than the Thomas desperado, the "French lady" who, it will be remembered, captured the steamer St. Nicholas, in 1861, and who was subsequently apprehended, tried, convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary from which he got out by some means.

Young Surratt, who has been in the city up to the time of the assassination, has, it is believed, fled to Canada.

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IMPORTANT SPEECH BY PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

On Tuesday last a delegation of citizens of Illinois paid their respects to President Johnson. Gov. Oglesby presented them and made a brief speech, to which the new President responded as follows:

GENTLEMEN:—I have listened with profound attention to the kind words you have addressed to me, and I feel that the large delegation to speak to me this evening, sir, these words of encouragement, I had not anticipated. In the midst of the sudden circumstances which surround us and the immense responsibility thrown upon me, an expression of the confidence of individuals, and still more of an influential body like that before me, representing a great commonwealth, cheers and strengthens my heavily burdened mind.

I am at a loss for words to respond. In an hour like this of deepest sorrow, were it possible to embody in words the feelings of sympathy and condolence which I feel for you, I would gladly do so. I can only say that I am glad to hear that you are all so united in your sympathy for the great commonwealth, and that you are all so united in your sympathy for the great commonwealth, and that you are all so united in your sympathy for the great commonwealth.

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THE WAR NEWS.

As events occur, and it becomes necessary for me to act, I shall dispose of each article, deferring any declaration or message until it can be written paragraph by paragraph, in the light of events as they transpire.

CAPTURE OF MOBILE.

On April 10th, the Federal troops captured Spanish Fort, on the eastern side of Mobile bay, and about eight miles below the city. The garrison, consisting of three thousand Confederates, was also captured. This fort being the key to the defenses of Mobile, the Confederate troops at once abandoned the city, and retreated north along the Alabama river, protected by their gunboats. The Federal army entered the city of Confederate retreat takes them directly in the course pursued by General Sherman's Federal army expedition, which is marching south along the Alabama river, towards Mobile.

The number of cannon surrendered by the Confederate army at Spanish Fort, was one hundred and seventy. Seven hundred wagons were also surrendered. The number of passes asked for the Confederate army was 26 thousand, so that this number covers the whole number of troops surrendered.

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Town & County.

COURT.—There was not much business of importance transacted in Court last week. On Monday, after the usual preliminary business, Court adjourned out of respect for the memory of the late President. Appropriate remarks were made by Judge Fisher and Messrs. Moses McClean, E. B. Buehler and D. McCombs. The occasion was an impressive one.

Tuesday was given mostly to Orphan's Court business, including several arguments. Solomon Doran, (colored), convicted at the January Term of an assault upon his school teacher, David McMillan, by shooting at him several times with a pistol, was sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary for a term of one year and one month from the 27th of January.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

BUTLER'S FIASCO. At Fort Fisher, was executed a greater fall than is daily made by most of the advertised hair dyes; nor was

TERRY AND PORTER'S VICTORY more complete, perfect and glorious, than the conquest achieved by

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE. The over gray, red and sandy heads of hair. The obnoxious hair is wiped out in five minutes, and a magnificent brown or black, glossy and natural, takes its place. Manufactured by J. CHRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by All Hair Dressers. [April 10, 1865.]

A SINGLE BOX OF BRANDRETH'S PILLS contains more vegetable extractive matter than twenty boxes of any pills in the world besides; fifty-five hundred physicians use them in their practice to the exclusion of other purgatives. The first letter of their value is very scarcely appreciated. When they are better known sudden death and continued sickness will be of the past. Let those who know them speak right out in their favor. It is a duty which will save life.

Our race are subject to a redundancy of vitiated bile at this season, and it is as dangerous as it is prevalent; but Brandreth's Pills afford an invaluable and efficient protection. By their occasional use we prevent the collection of those impurities, which, when in sufficient quantities, cause so much danger to the body's health. They soon cure liver complaint, dyspepsia, loss of appetite, pain in the head, heart-burn, pain in the breast-bone, sudden faintness and costiveness. Sold by J. C. GULAN & BROS., Gettysburg, and by all respectable dealers in medicines. [Apr. 10, 1865.]

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