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JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The WEEKLY HERALD, for this week, in addition to its usual variety, will give a full report of the Obsequies of the late President in Washington City, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and of the Affecting Incidents along the route, with details of the Reception of the Body of the Illustrious Deceased in the Metropolis, of the exciting Scenes and Incidents while the Body lay in state at the City Hall, and of the Imposing Civic and Military Procession that attended the remains of the lamented dead on their departure from the city.

Agents, in order to be supplied, should send in their orders before nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE SITUATION.

To the solemn strains of funeral music, the measured tread of marching thousands, and beneath the gaze of a million eyes, all that is mortal of Abraham Lincoln was conveyed through the streets of the metropolis yesterday, and passed from our view forever. But his good works and his spotless name, which are immortal, this eminently model type of a true American citizen has left behind him, as a priceless heritage to the great American republic through all its future ages. The obsequies constituted the most solemnly impressive scene which New York has ever witnessed. The subdued and respectful spirit appropriate to such an occasion pervaded the entire mass of humanity participating in the procession and looking upon it, and the heart and the brain of the people seemed to realize the fact that while offering these fitting honors to their murdered Chief Magistrate they were showing respect to themselves in their aggregated character of the nation at whose life the shot which killed him was aimed. In the procession itself, which included nearly one hundred thousand persons, civil and military, all conventional lines of party, religion, society and color were obliterated, and all classes joined in homage to the memory of their eminent chief. It was nearly two o'clock when the hearse containing the dead body of the President moved from the City Hall, and at four o'clock it had traversed its route, and the train carrying the remains moved from the upper depot of the Hudson River Railroad, *en route* for Albany, where they arrived about eleven o'clock last night.

In addition to the processional ceremonies in honor of the remains of President Lincoln, an immense meeting was held in Union square yesterday afternoon to give additional solemnity to the sadly momentous occasion. It assembled at five o'clock, and its proceedings consisted principally of an oration by Bancroft, the historian, the reading of the late President's last inaugural address, and religious services and remarks by the Reverend Doctors Tyng, Thompson, Osgood, Hitchcock, Boole and Rogers and the Jewish Rabbi Isaacs. Altogether it was a very successful and fitting conclusion of the day's obsequies.

Intelligence has been received of General Grant's arrival in Sherman's army. A despatch from him, dated at Raleigh, N. C., at nine o'clock on last Monday morning, reached the War Department last night. General Grant says he had delivered to General Sherman the reply to his despatch announcing his terms of negotiation with the rebel General Johnston, and that Johnston was immediately informed that the truce was terminated, and that civil matters could not be entertained in any convention between military commanders.

A very important opinion regarding the status and legal residences of the officers and soldiers of Lee's rebel army surrendered to General Grant has been given by United States Attorney General Speed, and the attention of military commanders is specially directed to it by the War Department. The Attorney General takes the ground that such of these men as left homes in the loyal States to engage in the work of armed treason by that act chose for themselves new residences, and forfeited all claims to be considered inhabitants of their former districts of domiciliation, and can "have no homes within the loyal States, and have no right to come to places which were their homes prior to going into the rebellion."

The rebel General Early, whose command was so utterly routed and almost annihilated by the sweeping raid of General Sheridan north of Richmond during last month, and who subsequently returned to Staunton, but left that place and moved to Lynchburg when Lee evacuated Richmond, was, at the date of latest accounts, the Richmond *Whig* says, striking for the Kanawha valley.

General Halleck, now commanding in Richmond, has issued an order designating one particular locality in that city at which all rebel officers and soldiers are to rendezvous, and ordering all of them stopping at the Spottswood House to leave that hotel. Arrangements have also been perfected by the national military authorities to furnish good bread at a very low price to the indigent of the city, of whom there are several thousands.

A Chattanooga despatch of the 24th inst., which gives us a number of odds and ends of military movements the full particulars of which have already been published in the HERALD, states that the rebel Governor Brown, of Georgia, has called out all the males between sixteen and sixty for the defence of the State. Whether this is the same old call of which we heard some time ago, or a new one for the purpose of endeavoring to stay the movements of General Wilson, we are not informed; and it matters very little; for Governor Brown's children and antediluvians will make but sorry work in heading off General Wilson's bold Union raiders.

A despatch from Lisbon, dated on the 11th of April, speaking of the relations existing between the United States and Portugal, says the Governor of Belem was dismissed, not for having fired on the Union ships Niagara and Sacramento when they were approaching the bar, but for continuing to do so when they had struck their flag and already turned towards Lisbon. At a public demonstration of the continuation of amicable relations between the two nations a reciprocal salute had taken place in honor of the respective flags.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the State Senate yesterday bills were adopted to amend the West Farms and Morrisania Railroad act; for the care and education of idle and truant children in Brooklyn, and to amend the charter of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company. The General Charity Appropriation bill was then ordered to a third reading; also the bill incorporating the company for the improvement of the New York wilderness. Bills were reported favorably to incorporate the New York and Brooklyn Baggage Company; to incorporate the Union Navigation Company, and to incorporate the Huntington and New York Transportation Company. A number of private claim bills were ordered to a third reading.

In the Assembly the Central Railroad Fare bill was adopted by a vote of yeas 60, nays 53. The amendments to the Harlem Bridge bill were concurred in. The committee having in charge the bill to establish a new ferry between New York and Brooklyn reported adversely, which was agreed to. Bills were reported favorably to establish a State Institute for the Blind; for the relief of the Sheepshead Bay Railroad Company, to authorize the Manhattan Company to issue preferred stock; relative to justices' police courts of New York. The bill authorizing the formation of a company for the purpose of erecting warehouses and docks in the port of New York for quarantine purposes was taken up and adopted. A motion was then made to adjourn till half-past seven o'clock this evening, which was concurred in.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Michael Gaffney was yesterday committed for trial, in default of fifteen hundred dollars bail, charged with drawing a pistol and attempting to shoot Thomas Scully, during a quarrel between the two on Monday night.

The crowds assembled yesterday to view the funeral procession again offered facilities for the work of the pickpockets, a number of whom profited by the advantages afforded. Many escaped with their plunder; but others were not so fortunate. Among those arrested charged with being persons of this profession were John Zimmer, Jacob Bohr, Henry O'Brien, John Connolly and Jeremiah Driscoll. They were all committed.

A Frenchman, named Philip Eitsey, arrested on Monday night for disorderly conduct, was found dead in his cell in the Tombs yesterday morning, having hung himself with a strip of his blanket.

Beef cattle were dull this week, and 1c. a 1½c. lower. Many of the butchers were absent on Monday and yesterday, however, and some of the cattle were left over, but will sell to-day at full prices. The range of prices yesterday was from 14c. to 22c. Good cattle sold at 20c. Milch cows were steady. Veals were unchanged. Sheep and lambs were fully 1c., and some were 1½c. lower. Sales at $7 50 to $12 a $13. Hogs were dull and lower, 10c. a 11½ being the range. The total receipts were:—4,134 beeves, 89 cows, 2,618 veals, 7,696 sheep and lambs and 8,208 hogs.

The Funeral of Abraham Lincoln.

The mournful drama, which has been enacted in this city for the past ten days, was brought to an end yesterday with its grandest and most imposing act. All the honor which this metropolis could pay to the mortal remains of Abraham Lincoln has been bestowed upon them. And what a spectacle that funeral procession was let those who witnessed it recite, and those who will read the account of it in our columns to-day conjure up in their imagination. New York is remarkable for its magnificent pageants. Great events, and sometimes small ones, have developed its capacity to produce wonderful demonstrations; but never before was seen such a sight as that of yesterday, when the whole city and all the adjacent towns and villages combined in a heartfelt tribute to our murdered Chief Magistrate.

No city in Europe, upon any occasion, whether joyful or mournful, could produce anything like it, if we regard it either in point of numbers or the class of men who participated, or the universality with which all interests, nationalities, creeds, political bodies, trades, professions and ranks united; all animated by one spirit, and that spirit respect for the dead, associated with a deep love of country, of which the illustrious departed was so honorable an example. The funeral ceremonies of the first Napoleon, in the streets of Paris, when his remains were transferred from St. Helena to the Invalides, by Louis Philippe, were regarded as the greatest pageant the world had ever known, but our pageant of yesterday far exceeded it. The idol of France received no more devoted homage than was paid to the deceased President of the United States by the people of the metropolis of this republic. The restoration of the dead Napoleon to France brought about the restoration of the Bonaparte dynasty. So the circumstances attending the death of Mr. Lincoln have ushered in a new era in the political history of this country—an era of strength, unity and unswerving patriotism. As France, under the *régime* inaugurated by that event, became a great empire, so also will the United States assume, from the consequences of the tragedy which has lately been enacted, a grander position as a republic than they have ever occupied before, and much more permanent than the French empire.

It would be a task beyond the power of calculation to tell how many followed and preceded his coffin, although our reporters attempt to do it, approximating it at seventy-five thousand, and it would be idle, indeed, to speculate upon the number who crowded the streets, the houses and the housetops to witness the *cortége* as it passed through Broadway and Fifth avenue. Three-quarters of a million would not be too high an estimate for the spectators. The funeral procession was not formed in driblets, or narrow columns, or straggling companies, as we have often seen on other occasions; but marched in almost solid masses, in lines reaching from curb to curb; and yet it took four hours to pass a given point.

The news of victory, the anniversary of some national triumph, the natal day of some hero like Washington or Jackson, the visit of some distinguished personages with whom the interests of the nation are supposed to be interwoven—all these events readily extemporize a jubilee; but it is the commemoration of some great national calamity, such as that we mourn over now, that knits men's hearts together, and unites their spirits in a common bond of patriotism. The display of yesterday was a magnificent attestation of this truth. Who would suppose that political distinctions or adverse opinions existed in this city, in view of the spectacle presented on that occasion? That they do exist, and take practical form at the proper time, is true; and it is wholesome and for the good of the State that they should do so; but on this sad occasion they were woven into one wreath of *immortelles*, and placed upon the bier of Abraham Lincoln.

The mournful pageantry has passed away. The city will despoil itself of its draperies of grief, and return to-day to its ordinary avocations, so long suspended; but the memory of President Lincoln will be preserved forever. His charity, his love of justice, his simple, honest, forgiving nature, will leave a stamp upon the policy of the government which succeeds him, and which every man now should feel it a solemn duty to sustain, whatever may be his party predilections, until the promised land, which the Moses of this nation died within sight of—the land of peace, union, and recuperated prosperity—is reached.

Sad, silent, and dark be the tears that we shed,
As the night-dew that falls on the grass o'er his head;
But the tear that we shed, though in silence it rolls,
Shall long keep his memory green in our souls.

New York has paid its last tribute to our deceased Chief Magistrate, and it has been well and sincerely tendered. Other cities have yet to perform their duty before the remains are laid in the earth. In the name of the metropolis we exclaim—Peace be with the spirit of honest Abraham Lincoln!

The Great Procession Yesterday.

New York is a city of imposing processions, and Broadway and Fifth avenue are streets which seem to have been designed expressly for grand displays. We have had the Croton Water celebration, the Erie Canal celebration, the Harrison funeral, the Taylor funeral, the Cable celebration, the Japanese reception, the Prince of Wales parade, and the war demonstrations of 1861 and March 1865—all memorable in our municipal history, and unsurpassed by any other city on the continent. But the great procession of yesterday was different from and larger than all these.

It included not only the military, the firemen, the trades' societies and the benevolent and other associations; but it also included many citizens who never marched through our streets before, in honor of any man or any occasion. Remarkable upon this account, it was no less remarkable on account of its unanimity—all classes, conditions, creeds and politics joining in it with a common, sympathetic impulse. Seeing the numbers in line, we wondered where the spectators were to come from; and seeing the crowds along the streets, one could hardly believe that so many men could be in the procession.

Certainly New York city eclipsed itself upon this occasion, and appropriately represented the universal sentiment of the country. In solemn silence, unbroken by the slightest expression of applause at the drill of the soldiery, or the appearance of various popular men and societies, the mournful pageant moved through miles of magnificent dwellings, hung with black; and when the impressive ceremonies were over the vast assemblage dispersed so quickly and quietly that in a couple of hours no trace of its existence remained.

THE ASSASSINS.

Booth Charged with Endeavoring to Poison the President a Year Ago.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 25, 1865.

J. F. Duncan, a reliable citizen of Pittsburg, just returned from Meadville, mentions a singular circumstance in connection with Booth's assassination of the President. While stopping at the McHenry House, in Meadville, on the 4th of June last, Booth wrote on a pane of glass, with his diamond ring, the following inscription:—

"Abe Lincoln departed this life Aug. 13, 1864, by the effects of poison."

Booth's name was written on the hotel register in the same handwriting. Several of his friends at different times occupied the same room. A complete register has been kept of all the names of the occupants of that room since June last.

Booth Said to Be a Rebel Lieutenant Colonel.

[From the Washington Republican.]

It is stated that John Wilkes Booth held a commission of lieutenant colonel under the rebel government.

Booth's Last Character on the Stage.

[From the Washington Republican.]

J. Wilkes Booth's last appearance upon the stage, previous to his fearful act on Friday night, April 14, was in the character of Pescara, in the Apostate, at Ford's theatre, on the occasion of Mr. J. McCullough's benefit. The villain Pescara was represented by the greater villain Booth.

Who Booth's Reputed Mistress Was.

[From the Richmond Whig.]

Ella Turner—the reputed mistress of J. Wilkes Booth, the assassin of the President—once lived in Petersburg, and subsequently in Richmond, since the war, and then made her way North. Her right name is Starr, and she is a native of Baltimore. Her sister, at whose house in Washington she attempted suicide, married a printer, and moved to Petersburg, where the conjugal relation was dissolved, and the two sisters, travelling about for a while from Petersburg to Richmond, finally returned to Washington.

All Vessels to be Examined Before Going to Sea.

[From the Boston Traveller, April 24.]

An order was issued in all the large seaports yesterday to prohibit vessels going to sea, and to enforce it vessels of war were placed off the entrances. As the order was not generally known several vessels started, but were compelled to put back, and all were searched. It is supposed that some prominent rebels were trying to escape to the British Provinces by water, or that the police had some clue to the associates of Booth. A regular search in detail has been instituted on board of every outward bound vessel. This day, at noon, we understand, the order ceased, and vessels will be permitted to sail as usual. The following notice has been issued from the Custom House:—"All vessels, of every description, leaving the harbor, will report to the revenue cutter Morris, the officers of which will examine them, and then they will be allowed to go to sea."

Searching the Long Island Sound Steamboats.

[From the Hartford Times, April 24.]

On Saturday night the steamers of the three Sound lines for Boston, bound east, were brought too off Throg's Point, and visited by a boat from Fort Schuyler, with two army officers, who carefully examined the countenances of all the passengers, and finding no suspicious characters allowed the boats to proceed on their trips. The officers stated that they were acting under orders received by telegraph that afternoon.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 25, 1865.

SHERMAN'S RECENT COURSE FORESHADOWED.

A letter of the Richmond correspondent of the London *Times*, dated March 4, foreshadows General Sherman's recent policy, and has given rise to much comment and discussion in official circles here to-day. It is regarded as significant in view of what has occurred recently in North Carolina, and shows that the rebel leaders have relied upon working on General Sherman's character and his antecedents to aid them in an extremity like that which has begun.

JOHNSTON'S TROOPS MARCHED OFF TO SOUTH CAROLINA.

There is news in Richmond to the effect that General Johnston, while negotiating terms with General Sherman, marched off the most of his troops toward South Carolina.

VISIT OF TENNESSEEANS TO THE PRESIDENT.

Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, called, with a delegation of loyal Tennesseeans, upon President Johnston to-day, and tendered him their respects and sympathies. There was no speechmaking, but simple handshaking comprised the ceremonies.

IMPORTANT DECISION AFFECTING PAROLED PRISONERS.

The Attorney General has decided that people who expatriated themselves four years ago and entered the rebel service cannot now claim residence where they formerly lived in loyal States. Under this decision rebel paroled prisoners by the Lee-Grant cartel cannot reside in this city, Baltimore or other places in the loyal North.

CONDITION OF MRS. LINCOLN.

Mrs. Lincoln was not so well to-day.

CONDITION OF THE SEWARDS.

The Sewards are better. The Secretary wished to ride out, the weather was so beautiful, but did not get permission from his surgeon. He, however, was able to give some attention to official papers.

PROBABLE DEFEAT OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION IN MISSOURI.

Reliable advices from Missouri indicate the defeat of the new constitution before the people. Gratz Brown and Governor Fletcher will oppose it, and possibly Henderson. Its defeat, however, will not affect the Emancipation ordinance, which takes effect whether the constitution is adopted or rejected.

RICHMOND.

General Order from General Halleck.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 2.
HEADQUARTERS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE JAMES, RICHMOND, VA., April 25, 1865.

First.—All restrictions upon domestic commerce and trade, except as to articles contraband of war, in the State of Virginia, as insurgent territory, are, by the authority of the President, revoked, in respect to all parts and counties of this State which have duly submitted to the authority and are in the military possession of the United States.

Second.—Arms, ammunition and all articles from which ammunition is manufactured, all locomotives, cars and railroad stock, all telegraph wire and apparatus, all rebel uniforms and gray cloth for manufacturing them, and all spirituous liquors, are to be deemed contraband of war.

Third.—The commanding general of the military division has authority to make such exceptions to the trade hereby authorized as, in his opinion, circumstances may require. By order of Major General HALLECK.

J. C. KILTON, Assistant Adjutant General.

Approved by order of the Secretary of War.
JAMES A. HARDIE,
Brevet Brigadier General, Inspector General United States Army.

Personal Intelligence.

We regret to learn that Dr. Valentine Mott, the eminent and well known surgeon of this city, was taken seriously ill on Saturday last, and still continues in a very low state. Very little hope is entertained of his recovery. He has already attained the age of eighty years or more.

General Miramon, of Mexico, left Paris for Rome April 11.

GRANT.

HIS ARRIVAL AT RALEIGH, N. C.

Notice Immediately Sent to Johnston to Terminate the Truce.

No Civil Matters to be Entertained by Army Commanders,

&c., &c., &c.

Secretary Stanton to Major General Dix.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25—10:25 P. M.

Major General DIX:—

A despatch has just been received by this Department from General Grant, dated Raleigh, 9 A. M., April 24. He says:—

I reached here this morning and delivered to General Sherman the reply to his negotiations with Johnston. Word was immediately sent to Johnston terminating the truce, and information that civil matters could not be entertained in any convention between army commanders.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

THE SEWARDS.

Report of Surgeon General Barnes.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25—9 A. M.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:—

I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State is convalescing rapidly.

Mr. Frederick Seward speaks more distinctly this morning and is better.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General.

A Newspaper Office in Westminster, Md., Mobbed—The Editor Killed for his Disloyal Sentiments, &c.

BALTIMORE, April 25, 1865.

Joseph Shaw, editor of the Westminster, Carroll County, Maryland, *Democrat*, was mobbed, and the material of his newspaper establishment destroyed on the night of the murder of President Lincoln, on account of his disloyal sentiments.

He had been warned away by the people, but returned again yesterday to Westminster.

Last night he was again waited upon by a delegation of citizens who knocked at his door. He appeared, and was ordered to leave the place forthwith. He then fired upon the crowd, wounding a young man named Henry Bell.

Upon this the enraged citizens fell upon Shaw and killed him upon the spot.

Evening Stock Exchange.

TUESDAY, April 25, 1865.

$5000 American gold	151⅝	100 shs N Western RR	32⅛
10000 do s3	151⅛	100 do	32
100 shs N Y Central	101	200 Pittsburg RR	78¾
100 do b3	100¾	300 do b3	79⅛
200 Erie RR	80½	100 Rock Island RR	99
100 do s10	80	100 do	98⅞
300 Reading RR	109	400 N West RR pref	63¼
100 Hud River RR ...	110	100 do	63⅝
200 Mich Cent RR ...	110⅝	100 Ft Wayne RR ...	99⅛
100 do	110⅞	100 do	99⅛
100 Mich South RR	68¼	100 Canton Company	37
500 do	70	100 do b3	37¼
100 Ill Cent RR ...s3	116¼	100 Cumb Coal	54
200 Quicksilver Mg Co	6¾		

Market very strong. Sales of gold after the call at 151¾, at which it stood at the close of report.

A.—Lottery Prizes Cashed. Circulars, drawings and information sent. J. R. CLAYTON, 10 Wall street N. Y.

Prizes Cashed in all Legalized Lotteries, and information given. Drawings sent. J. CLUTE, Broker's office, 176 Broadway.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Gold Paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street.

A . . . . . .

"Out of sorts" expresses the feelings of many that cannot be otherwise described. Languor, weakness, enervation, listlessness, sleepyness, melancholy, want of appetite, &c., comprise a class of ailments greater than all others combined. It is exactly for these indescribable complaints that PLANTATION BITTERS are prepared. It is for the relief of these same complaints that they have become so famous. Hence it is that they are so extensively used by clergymen, merchants, ladies and persons of sedentary habits. They are as pleasant to the taste as they are beneficial to the stomach. The extent of their sale is almost incredible.

A 1.—Now Ready.
THE CATHOLIC WORLD
FOR MAY, 1865.
CONTENTS:
Hedwige, Queen of Poland; Monks Among the Mongols, Constance Sherwood, The Marquis of Chastellux, The Legend of Limerick Bells, A Perilous Journey, The Winds, Eugenie and Maurice de Guerin, The Building of Mourne, Hans Euler, The Modern Genius of the Streams, A Lie, Christian Art, Poucette, Dante's Divina Commedia, Miscellany—Science, Art, New Publications.
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A Great Hit.—Solid Walnut Chamber Suits, of ten pieces, for $185 and $215 each, at MEEKS' cabinet furniture manufactory, 669 Broadway, and Nos. 3 and 5 West Fourth street, New York.

A Silent Sewing Machine. WILLCOX & GIBBS, 508 Broadway.

Buy Miller's Hair Dye—Cheapest in price, best in quality. Try it. Sold by druggists. Depot 56 Dey street.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. Factory 81 Barclay street.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out, keeps the head clean. Stands above comparison with any other hair dressing. Sold at the drug stores and at my office, 1,123 Broadway. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Consumption—Consumption.—We Say to persons having consumption, in whatever stage of the disease, use Dr. WISHART'S Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which is readily taken up by the blood and carried to the lungs, and the healing principles of the tar act upon the inflamed sores of the lungs, and stop their decay at once, and the patient's life is saved. The Pine Tree Tar Cordial has great power to dissolve the thick mucus that stops up the wind passages of the lungs and expels it from the system. The Pine Tree Tar Cordial purifies the blood and cleanses it of all scrofulous matter, that is constantly breeding sores, internal and external. Salt rheum, blotches on the face, and all skin diseases, are especially cured by Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial. Office 10 North Second street, Philadelphia. Sold at HELMBOLD'S drug and chemical warehouse, 594 Broadway, New York.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, 780 Broadway.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Preservative and Wig Depot, wholesale and retail, No. 6 Astor House. The dye applied by skilful artists.

Cedar Camphor for Moths.—Cheap enough, but economise more by using early. Sold by all druggists. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston.

Electricity Applied for the Cure of Disease, by Dr. CHAMBERLIN, 50 Bond street.

Flags, Mourning Emblems, Mottoes, &c., at HOJER & GRAHAM'S, 97 Duane street, corner of Broadway.

Fine Gold Watch Chains, new styles, from TWENTY-FIVE and THIRTY to THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal street.

Grover & Baker's First Premium Elastic Stitch and Lock Stitch SEWING MACHINES, 495 Broadway.

Gouraud's Poudre Subtile uproots Hair from low foreheads or any part of the body. At his depot, 453 Broadway, and druggists. Mailed, $1 30.

Highest Premium Lock Stitch Sewing Machine and Button Hole Machine. WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway, N. Y.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth, Use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, which greatly facilitates the process, and is sure to regulate the bowels. It relieves the child from pain, corrects acidity and wind colic, and, by giving the infant quiet, natural sleep, gives rest to the mother. Offices, 48 Dey street, N. Y., and 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Janeway & Co., Manufacturers of Paper Hangings, No. 51 Dey street.

Old Eyes Made New without spectacles, doctor or medicine. Pamphlets mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, 1,130 Broadway, New York.

Silver Watches, of all descriptions, from twenty to one hundred dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal street, formerly 11 Wall street.

The Bridal Chamber—An Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Published by the Howard Association, and sent free of charge, in sealed envelopes. Address Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

OUR TRIBUTE

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

dier General T. F. Meagher, Brigadier General Pete Brigadier General Hunt, Brigadier General Kelrman, Lieutenant Colonel H. S. Chatfield, Admiral Paulding, Commodore Engle, Commodore Ringgold. There were also several French naval officers, in full uniform, in company with the officers of our own navy.

After the passage of the officers above named, all interest was concentrated in the funeral car bearing the remains of our late President, which, with the guard of honor, now halted and marched past the multitude assembled to do them honor.

Then followed Major General Dix and staff, preceeding the guard of honor, which consisted of a detachment from the Seventh regiment, formed two deep and in hallow square, inside of which marched the veteran guard which has accompanied the remains of the illustrious dead from Washington. In the centre of the square was the grand feature of the display,

THE FUNERAL CAR,

bearing the remains of the illustrious dead. The car was fourteen feet long at its longest part, eight feet wide and fifteen feet one inch in height. On the main platform, which is five feet from the ground, was erected a dais six inches in height, at the corners of which were columns holding a canopy, which, curving inwards and upwards towards the centre, was surmounted by a miniature temple of liberty.

The platform was entirely covered with fine black cloth, drawn tightly over the body of the car, and reaching to within a few inches of the ground, edged with silver bullion fringe. Over this hung graceful festoons of the same material, spangled with silver stars, and edged also with silver bullion. At the base of each column were three American flags, slightly inclined, festooned, covered with crape. The columns were black, covered with vines of myrtle and camelias.

The canopy was of black cloth, drawn tightly, and from the base of the temple another draping of black cloth fell in graceful folds over the first; while from the lower edges of the canopy depended festoons, also of black cloth, caught under small shields. The folds and festoons were richly spangled and trimmed with bullion. At each corner of the canopy was a rich plume of black and white feathers.

The temple of liberty was represented as being deserted, having no emblems of any kind in or around it save a small flag on top, at half-mast. The inside of the car was lined with white satin, fluted, and from the centre of the roof was suspended a large gilt eagle, with outspread wings, covered with crape, bearing in its talons a laurel wreath, and the platform around the coffin was strewn with laurel wreaths and flowers of various kinds.

The car was drawn by sixteen gray horses, with coverings of black cloth, trimmed with silver bullion, each led by a colored groom, dressed in the usual habiliments of mourning, with streamers of crape on their hats.

This was, without doubt, one of the finest specimens of the upholsterer's art ever displayed in this or any other city.

Before the guard of honor came in sight, and the gilded top of the temple surmounting the car was seen in the distance, there was a general pushing and crowding for good positions. At its nearer approach a simultaneous hush seemed to come over the entire crowd; the men reverently lifted their hats, and all eyes, many of which were moist with tears, were fastened on the car and coffin from the time of its appearance till it passed out of sight; then there was a moment of death-like stillness, when the pent up feelings of the immense throng seemed to relieve themselves with a simultaneous sigh.

Many waited to see no more of the procession as it passed on in its regular order, which was the guard of honor, followed by a troop of cavalry as escort to Brigadier General Hall, Grand Marshal, with his aids, after which came the Second division.

The Second Division.

This division, which comprised the representatives of the State, county and city governments of this and other cities and States, representatives of foreign nations, &c., formed a very prominent feature of the grand procession.

The order of arrangements agreed upon by the committee, owing to the immense number who turned out to do honor to the occasion, had to be temporarily abandoned, and the various sub-divisions were compelled to form in line in some of the adjoining streets.

The carriages provided for the foreign representatives and delegations from the States and Territories of the United States, were formed in line in Chambers street, the right resting on Broadway, and the federal officers of the Custom House, Surveyor's Office, Post Office, and the collectors, assessors and deputies of the United States internal revenue, United States marshals and the judges and officers of the United States courts, formed on Centre street, the head of the line resting on the corner of City Hall square and Tryon row.

The arrangement of the carriages in the line was conducted by Mr. Van Ransi, who admirably performed that exceedingly difficult duty. The carriages stood two abreast, in the following order:—

First—Occupied by Governor Fenton, of New York; Mayor Gunther and Generals Batchellor and Swayne, of the Governor's staff.

Second—Lieutenant Governor Alvord, Judge Davies, of the Court of Appeals; Judge Advocate General Harvey and Quartermaster General Merritt, of the Governor's staff.

Third—Senators Cole, Christie, Laimbier and Representative Ingraham, which constituted the joint committee of the Senate and Assembly.

Fourth—Charles Loosey, Consul General of Austria; C. E. Habicht, Swedish and Norwegian Consul; E. M. Archibald, C. B., her Britannic Majesty's Consul; Pierrepont Edwards, Esq., her Britannic Majesty's Vice Consul.

Fifth—William A. Kobbe, Consul General of Nassau; G. L. Avezzana, Vice Consul of Italy; D. Aguiar, Consul General of Brazil.

Sixth—R. C. Burlage, Consul General of the Netherlands; D. N. Botassi, Consul of Greece; Robert Schultze, Vice Consul of Russia; Adolph Gosling, Consul General of Hanover.

Seventh—José F. Sanchéz, Consul of Venezuela; Leopold Schmidt, Vice Consul of Saxony and acting Consul General of Prussia; Erhardt Jansen, Vice Consul of Oldenburg; Fred. Kuhne, Consul of Hesse.

Eighth—Geo. H. Siemon, Royal Bavarian Consul; Carlos Enrique Leland, Consul of Uruguay; F. W. Kentgen, Consul of Hesse Darmstadt; C. B. Richard, Consul of Schaumelburg Lippe; Blas Bruzual, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Venezuela.

Ninth—Governor Oglesby, of Illinois; Hon. J. K. Du Bois, Colonel John Williams, Major L. Wait and Colonel James H. Bowen, all of Springfield, composing the Illinois delegation.

Tenth—Hon. S. M. Cullom, Gen. J. N. Haynie, Dr. S. H. Melvin, of Springfield, Illinois, and Governor William Pickering, of Washington Territory.

Eleventh—O. M. Hatch, Major Brown, Dr. Phelps and E. F. Leonard.

Twelfth—Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island; Senator Nye, of Nevada; General Farnsworth and Mr. Washburne, of Illinois.

Thirteenth—Governor Stone, Judge Loughbridge and Mayor Corkhill, of Iowa, and S. D. Ward, of Chicago.

Fourteenth—Mayor Wallach, of Washington; Marshal Phillips and C. A. Page, of Illinois; and U. H. Painter, of Pennsylvania.

Fifteenth—Hon. J. N. Arnold, of Illinois; Hon. Leonard Myers, of Philadelphia; Hon. A. H. Rice, of Massachusetts, and Samuel Hooper, of Boston.

Sixteenth—Mr. T. Pico de Villanueva, Consul General of Spain; Mr. L. Borg, acting Consul General of France; General Paez, of Venezuela, and N. Zeo, Vice Consul of Spain.

Seventeenth—Senator Ramsay, of Minnesota; Senator Cowan, of Pennsylvania; General Schenck, M. C., of Ohio; Colonel Whaley, M. C., of West Virginia.

Eighteenth—Mayor Tyler, of New Haven; ex-Governor Newell, M. C., of New Jersey; Sidney Clarke, M. C., from Kansas; G. A. Newell and Alderman McKnight, of this city.

Nineteenth—Mr. Terry and Mr. Driggs, of Michigan; Mr. Phelps, of Maryland, and Mr. Shannon, of California.

Twentieth—Mr. Wallace, Delegate from Idaho; Hon. Geo. H. Williams, Senator from Oregon; Hon. Anson Herrick, M. C., from this city; Dr. James T. Brown, assistant embalmer of the body of the late President, of Washington city.

Twenty-first—Senator Clarke and Governor Smith, of New Hampshire; Joseph Baily, M. C., of Pennsylvania, and Senator Harris, of New York.

Twenty-second—George T. Brown, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate; N. G. Ordway, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, and their assistants.

The foreign representatives were dressed in full court costume, wearing on their persons the insignia of their rank. Some of their uniforms were of the most gorgeous description, and attracted particular attention. Many of them wore sidearms, and all wore the usual badge of mourning.

The crowd was so dense in Centre and Chambers streets that it was impossible to ascertain the exact position of the various portions of the procession composing the second division, and it was only when the procession moved, at two o'clock, that Colonel Van Brunt, the Assistant Marshal, could ascertain the exact position of the forces under his command. The whole division was in charge of N. B. Laban, assisted by William M. Tweed, Jr., as aid; the second in command being Colonel Van Brunt, W. R. Vermilyea, Jr., and S. R. Brunell, acting as aids.

The following is the order in which this division took its place in the procession:—

The members of both Boards of the Common Council, twenty abreast, preceded by their Sergeant-at-Arms, all wearing the usual mourning badge on the left arm, and carrying in their hands their staves of office, shrouded in crape, the officers of both boards following in their proper places.

Next in order were the delegations that accompanied the remains from Washington, followed by delegations from the Common Councils of Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Jersey City and other cities.

Comptroller Brennan, City Inspector Roole, Commissioner Miller.

Board of Croton Commissioners, headed by President Stephens.

Counsel to Corporation, Devlin, with Robert A. Bradford, Esq.

City Chamberlain Devlin and clerks.

Fire Commissioner Wilson, and colleagues of the Board of Fire Commissioners.

Board of Appeals of Fire Department.

Chief Engineer Decker and assistants.

Supervisors, with their president and sergeant-at-arms.

Commissioners Bell, Nicholson, Bowen and Brennan.

Board of Police Commissioners, Messrs. Acton, Berger, McMurray and Bosworth, with their clerks.

Board of Education, headed by President McLean.

The faculty of the Free Academy with the venerable President Webster at their head.

The Central Park Commissioners.

Tax Commissioners Brown, Purser and Woodruff and clerks.

Commissioners of Emigration.

Coroners and their deputies, Recorder Hoffman and City Judge Russell.

Board of Police Magistrates, Judges Barnard, Sutherland and Ingraham, and clerks.

Judges Monell, Barbour, McCunn, Moncrief, Robertson, Daly, Brady and Cardozo. These Judges were all attended by their clerks and officers, wearing appropriate emblems of mourning.

District Attorney Hall and assistants, with clerks.

County Clerk Conner and other county officials.

The Collector's office, in the absence of Mr. Draper, was represented by Deputy Collectors Clinch and Embury, accompanied by the Collector's private secretary and the officers of the department.

Surveyor Wakeman and his deputies headed the revenue officers, who turned out a very fine looking body of men, all dressed in black, wearing crape on the left arm and mourning rosettes on the left breast.

Naval Officer Dennison, deputies, clerks and other *attaches* of the office.

The Post Office Department, headed by Postmaster Kelly, turned out a very large force and made a fine appearance, being all dressed in deep black, wearing white gloves, which relieved the sombre appearance imparted to the procession by the universal array of mourning emblems which met the eye at every turn. A very handsome black banner, fringed with silver lace and surmounted by a small gilt eagle, pandent from the beak of which was a small mourning wreath, was borne in front, with the name of the department in silver letters