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BY W. D. WALLACH.

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Evening Star.

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TRANSPORTATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S REMAINS.

Committee of Arrangements—Offers of Railroad Companies.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, CITY, April 18, 1865.

His excellency Governor Brough, and John W. Garrett, Esq., are requested to act as a committee of arrangement of transportation of the remains of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, from Washington to their final resting place. They are authorized to arrange the time-tables with the respective railroad companies, and do and regulate all things for safe and appropriate transportation. They will cause notice of this appointment, and their acceptance, to be published for public information.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Messrs. Brough and Garrett, promptly acceding to the request of the Secretary of War, accepted the appointment, and at once entered upon the discharge of their duties.

PITTSBURG, April 17.
Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Do you wish any special arrangements by our route through to Illinois, for the remains of the President?

I will have done whatever you may deem needful. THOS. A. SCOTT.

CLEVELAND, O., April 17.
Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

I am authorized by the managers to tender a special train to convey the remains of the President, and attendants, from Buffalo to Chicago. A. STONE, Jr., President.

Special Order Regulating the Transportation of the Remains of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, from Washington City to Springfield, Illinois.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, April 18, 1865.

Ordered:—First. That the following report, and the arrangements therein specified, be approved and confirmed, and that the transportation of the remains of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, from Washington to his former home, at Springfield, the capital of Illinois, be conducted in accordance with the said report and the arrangements therein specified.

Second. That for the purpose of said transportation the railroads over which said transportation is made be declared military roads, subject to the orders of the War Department, and that the railroad and the locomotives, cars, and engines engaged in said transportation be subject to the military control of Brigadier General McCallum, superintendent of military railroad transportation; and all persons are required to conform to the rules, regulations, orders, and directions he may give or prescribe for the transportation aforesaid; and all persons disobeying said orders shall be deemed to have violated the military orders of the War Department, and shall be dealt with accordingly.

Third. That no person shall be allowed to be transported upon the cars constituting the funeral train save those who are specially authorized by the order of the War Department. The funeral train will not exceed nine cars, including baggage car, and the hearse car, which will proceed over the whole route from Washington to Springfield, Illinois.

Fourth. At the various points on the route, where the remains are to be taken from the hearse car by State or municipal authorities, to receive public honors, according to the aforesaid programme, the said authorities will make such arrangements as may be fitting and appropriate to the occasion, under the direction of the military commander of the division, department, or district, but the remains will continue always under the special charge of the officers and escort assigned by this Department.

By order of the Secretary of War:
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., April 18, 1865.
Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Sir: Under your commission of this date we have the honor to report:

1. A committee of the citizens of the State of Illinois, appointed for the purpose of attending to the removal of the remains of the late President to their State, has furnished us with the following route for the remains and escort, being, with the exception of two points, the route traversed by Mr. Lincoln from Springfield to Washington: Washington to Baltimore, thence to Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, Chicago to Springfield.

2. Over this route, under the counsels of the committee, we have prepared the following time card, in all cases for special trains:

TIME CARD.

Leave Washington, 8 a. m., Friday, 21st inst. Arrive at Baltimore, 10 a. m., same day.
Leave Baltimore, 3 p. m., Friday, 21st. Arrive at Harrisburg, 8 20 p. m., same day.
Leave Harrisburg, 12 m. Saturday, 22d Arrive at Philadelphia, 6 30 p. m., same day.
Leave Philadelphia, 4 a. m., Monday, 24th. Arrive at New York, 10 a. m., same day.
Leave New York, 4 p. m., Tuesday, 25th. Arrive at Albany, 11 p. m., same day.
Leave Albany, 4 p. m., Wednesday, 26th. Arrive at Buffalo, 7 a. m., Thursday, 27th.
Leave Buffalo, 10 10 p. m., Thursday, 27th. Arrive at Cleaveland, 7 a. m., Friday, 28th.
Leave Cleaveland, 12 midnight, Friday, 28th. Arrive at Columbus, 7 30 a. m., Saturday, 29th.
Leave Columbus 8 p. m., Saturday, 29th. Arrive at Indianapolis, 7 a. m., Sunday, 30th.
Leave Indianapolis, 12 midnight, Sunday 30th. Arrive at Chicago, 11 a. m., Monday, May 1.
Leave Chicago, 9 30 p. m., Tuesday, May 2. Arrive at Springfield, 8 a. m., Wednesday, May 3.

The route from Columbus to Indianapolis is via the Columbus and Indianapolis Central railway, and from Indianapolis to Chicago, via Lafayette and Michigan City.

3. As to the running of these special trains, which, in order to guard as far as practicable against accidents and detentions, we have reduced to about twenty miles per hour, we suggest the following regulations:

1. That time of departure and arrival be observed as closely as possible.

2. That material detentions at way points be guarded against as much as practicable, so as not to increase the speed of trains.

3. That a pilot engine be kept ten minutes in advance of the train.

4. That the special train, in all cases, have the right of the road; and that all other trains be kept out of its way.

5. That the several railroad companies provide a sufficient number of couches for the comfortable accommodation of the escort, and a special car for the remains; and that all these, together with the engines, be appropriately draped in mourning.

6. That where the running time of any train extends beyond, or commence at midnight, not less than two sleeping cars be added, and a greater number if the road can command them, sufficient for the accommodation of the escort.

7. That two officers of the United States Military Railway service be detailed by you, and despatched at once over the route, to confer with the several railway officers, and make all necessary preparations for carrying out these arrangements promptly and satisfactorily.

8. That this programme and these regulations, if approved, be confirmed by an order of the War Department.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN BROUGH,
JOHN W. GARRETT, } Committee.

War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, April 18, 1865.

The following officers having been reported at the headquarters of the army for the offenses hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States, unless within fifteen days from this date they appear before the Military Commission in session in this city, of which Brigadier General John C. Caldwell, United States volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Disobedience of orders and absence without leave.

Assistant Surgeon Theodore Brooks, 38th Ohio volunteers.

Absence without leave.

First Lieutenant John J. Fitzgibbon, 47th New York volunteers.
First Lieutenant W. G. Jones, 162d New York volunteers.
First Lieutenant Charles Trainer, 162d New York volunteers.
Captain John W. Johnson, 12th Ohio cavalry.
Captain Samuel B. Hawley, 12th Ohio cavalry.
Second Lieutenant Edward Kelly, 7th Ohio battery.

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, April 18, 1865.

Lieutenant Colonel James Brady, 1st Pennsylvania light artillery, charged with offences, and heretofore published, is exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the Military Commission instituted by Special Orders No. 53, series of 1863, from the War Department, having reported that satisfactory defence has been made in his case.

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

THE FUNERAL.

A SOLEMN DAY.

Impressive Features.

THE IMMENSE PROCESSION.

The most solemn day in the history of Washington was that of yesterday. There have been other impressive funeral pageants, where the dead was the head of the country, and where the obsequies were marked by all the reverence and solemnity due to the occasion. But to this was added the depth of feeling from almost filial love for the benign dead, and the sense of national wrong and loss in his death that came home to every heart. Business was entirely suspended, giving a strange hush and bringing out in mournful relief the boom of minute guns and the tolling of bells.

Later in the morning the mournful minor strains of the bands accompanying various delegations moving to their positions in the line of procession, added volume to the prevailing dirge.

The streets filled with citizens, now began to run over from the accessions by trains and boats. Alexandria, Georgetown and Baltimore seemed to have depopulated themselves for the day, and cities further north were largely represented.

The Philadelphia firemen, a superb looking body of men, who have heretofore visited us on festive occasions in their smart uniforms, now came in black broadcloth to pay their reverence to the remains of him they helped to inaugurate.

The City Hall was the central point where various delegations from corporations of other cities met under escort of our City Councils. Here, too, a long line of horses were in waiting for Marshal Lamon's aids. Mayor Wallach was present here with the Councils and the corporate authorities to receive the visitors and escort them in the procession. Elsewhere on every street was to be seen the gatherings of various associations, delegations, orders, &c., marshaling for the procession. Every house top thus early was freighted with spectators; and the trees bordering the avenue and the public grounds bore a perilously heavy burden of human beings. The avenue from 15th street was a jam already; and the side streets within squares of the White House were alive with people. The Treasury collonade was occupied by a throng of patient spectators holding tenure by "squatter's rights" and first occupation.

At the White House.

During the forenoon various bodies 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 included the Assistant Secretaries, the Assistant Postmasters General and the Assistant Attorney General, Senators and Representatives in Congress, Governors of the several States the Judiciary and others of prominence. None could enter the Mansion without tickets, room having been previded for 600 persons only upon the raised platform steps on the east, north and south side of the room. The corpse lay about the center, space being reserved all around the catafalque, with chairs for the occupation of the family of the deceased.

It was here in the East Room that the bodies of Presidents Harrison and Taylor lay in state, but the arrangements on those occasions were far inferior to the present; for now artists had been employed contributing of their skill and taste to produce the best possible effect.

At eleven o'clock the invited personages began to arrive, a body of about sixty clergymen from all parts of the country being first to enter. There being an interval of a few minutes between the arrivals, and thus no confusion whatever was occasioned. The proper officers were in attendance to assign all 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 Diplomatic Corps in full costume, members of the Christian Commission, the Union League Committees of Philadelphia and New York, merchants of the principal cities, members of both Houses of Congress, and others. Then were honored representatives holding the highest official stations from all parts of our own country and from foreign lands; and, under the circumstances of the assassination of a President whose body lay before them, the scene was solemnly grand and impressive. At noon the President of the United States entered in company with his Cabinet, all of whom were present except Secretary Seward.

Mrs. Lincoln did not enter the East Room, being too ill from nervous prostration and an incipient fever, brought on by the awful excitement and sorrow to which she has been subjected.

The mourners present were the two sons of Mr. Lincoln, Master Thadeus and Robert Lincoln, Esq., Mr. J. G. Nicolay, the President's Confidential Secretary, and his colleague, Major John Hay, Mr. R. M. Edwards and C. M. Smith, brothers-in-law of Mrs. Lincoln, Dr. L. Beecher Todd of Lexington, Ky., General J. B. S. Todd, of Dacotah, cousins of Mrs. Lincoln.

Upon the left of President Johnson was Ex-Senator P. King, of New York; and upon his right Hannibal Hamlin, Ex-Vice President.

Behind Mr. King was Mr. Stanton.

Behind the President was Secretary McCulloch.

Behind Mr. Hamlin were Chief Justice Chase, and Secretaries Welles, Dennison, Speed and Usher.

The expected delegation from Springfield did not arrive in time to take part in the ceremonies, and as with them were expected many of Mr. Lincoln's immediate relatives, their failure to arrive caused much disappointment.

There were but seven ladies present in the East Room—Mrs. Sprague, Mrs. Usher, Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Welles, Miss Hattie Chase, and Mrs. Denison and daughter.

The officiating clergy were Dr. Hall, of the Episcopal Church of the Epiphany, who read the burial service of his Church; Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Dr. Gurley, who pronounced the funeral address, and Dr. Gray, Chaplain of the Senate, who closed the services in the East Room with a short, fervent, and eloquent prayer.

All the representatives of foreign governments, ambassadors, secretaries, and *attaches* were present, in full court costume, and their high collared and heavy gilt coats, their vests decorated with various orders, rendered them a glittering group in an assemblage dressed in sombre black.

President Johnson approached the catafalque and took a last brief look at his illustrious predecessor 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, amid profound silence, the Rev. Dr Gurley, approaching the head of the catafalque, announced the order of religious services, when the Rev. Dr. Hall, from the same point, read the burial service of the Episcopal Church, commencing with the anthem, "Lord, let me know my end and the number of my days that I may be certified how long I have to live," and concluning with the lesson of the fifteenth chapter of the first Epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians.

PRAYER BY BISHOP SIMPSON.

The opening prayer was made by Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who in the course 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 iniquities may be washed away. While we bow under this sad bereavement which has caused a wide-spread gloom not only in this circle but over the entire land, an invocation was made that all might submit to God's holy will. Thanks were returned for the gift of such a man as our Heavenly Father had just taken from us, and for the many virtues which distinguished all his transactions; for the integrity, honesty and transparency of character bestowed upon him; and for having given him counsellors to guide our nation through periods of unprecedented sorrow. He was permitted to live to behold the breaking of the clouds which overhung our national sky, and the disintegration of the rebellion. Going up the mount he beheld the land of promise with its beauty and happiness, and the glorious destiny reserved for us as a nation.

Thanks were also returned that his arm was strengthened and wisdom and firmness given to his heart to pen a declaration of Emancipation, by which were broken the chains of millions of the human race. God be thanked the assassin who struck down the Chief Magistrate had not the hand to again bind the suffering and oppressed. The name of the beloved dead would ever be identified with all that is great and glorious in humanity on earth. God grant that all who stand here entrusted with the administration of public affairs may have the power, strength and wisdom to complete the work of his servant so gloriously begun, and may the successor of the deceased President not bear the sword in vain. God grant that strength may be given to him and to our military to perfect victory, and to complete the contest now nearly closed. May the spirit of the rebellion soon pass away, and may the last vestige of slavery, which caused the rebellion, be driven from our land. God grant that the sun may shine on a free people, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Lakes to the Gulf. Not only safely lead us through this struggle, but give us peace with all nations of the earth: give us hearts to deal justly with them, and give them hearts to deal justly with us, so that universal peace may reign on earth. We raise our hearts to Thee to plead that Thy blessing may descend on the family of the deceased. God bless the weeping widow, as in her broken-heartedness she bows under a sad stroke, more than she can bear. Encircle her in Thine own arms. God be gracious with the children left behind him. Endow his sons 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 pray Thee, the Bishop said, to make this assassination of personal profit to our hearts while by the remains of the deceased, whom we had called a friend, do Thou grant us grace and repentance of our sins, so that at the end of life we may be gathered where assassins are not found and where sorrow and sickness never come, but all gather in peace and love around the Father's throne in glory. We pray Thee that our Republic may be made the stronger for this blow, while here we pledge ourselves to set our faces against every form of oppression which may rise up for its destruction, so that we, the children, may enjoy the blessed advantages of a Government delivered from our fathers.

He concluded by repeating the Lord's Prayer.

THE FUNERAL SERMON.

The Rev. Dr. Gurley, of the New York avenue Presbyterian church, in which the deceased President had worshipped, delivered the funeral sermon standing on the step and near the head of the coffin. He commenced by saying: We recognize and adore the sovereignty of God. His throne is in the heavens and his kingdom ruleth over all. It was a cruel hand—the dark hand of the assassin—that smote our honored, wise and noble President, and filled the land with sorrow. But above this there is another which we must see and acknowledge. It is the chastening hand of a wise and faithful God. He gives us the bitter cup. We yield to the behests and drink the draught.

His chastisement comes in a way heavy and mysteriously deep at a time when the rebellion was passing away. The assassin has stricken down a man upon whom the people had learned to trust, and upon whom more than upon any other had centred their hopes for a restoration of the Union and a return of harmony. In the midst of our rejoicings we needed this stroke, this discipline, and therefore God has sent it. Our affliction has not come forth from the dust, nor from the ground. Beyond this 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 prospered us so wonderfully 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, law, order, liberty and good government, and pure and sanctified religion. Though weeping may endure for a night, joy comes in the morning. Thank God 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 cannot prevent it.

The people confided in the late lamented President with a firm and loving confidence which no other man enjoyed since the days of Washington. He deserved it well and deserved it all. He merited it by his character, by his acts, and by the whole tenor and tone and spirit of his life. He was wise, simple, sincere, plain and honest, truthful and just, benevolent and kind. His perceptions were quick and clear, his judgment was calm and accurate, and his purposes were good and pure beyond a question. Always, and everywhere, he aimed 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 post, and met all 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 enormity of treason and rose to the full dignity of the occasion. He saw his duty as Chief Magistrate of a great and imperilled people and leant on the arm of Him who gives the power to the faint, and who increaseth strength.

Dr. Gurley remarked he had often heard President Lincoln say that Divine Providence and mercy was the prop on which he humbly and habitually leaned, the best hope he had for himself and the country. When about leaving his home in Illinois to come to Washington, he said to old and tried friends:—"I leave you with the request that you pray for me." They did pray for him, and millions of others prayed for him. Nor did they pray in vain, and the answer to the prayer shone forth in clearness and brightness of his Administration from the commencement to its closer. I speak what I know and testify what I have often heard him say when I affirm that that guidance and mercy were the prop on which he humbly and habitually leaned; that they were the best hope he had for himself and his country. Hence when he was leaving his home in Illinois, 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 leave 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 prayer was heard, and the answer appears in all his subsequent history. It shines forth with heavenly radiance in the whole course and tenor of his Administration, from its commencement to its close. God raised him up for a great and glorious mission—furnished him for his work and aided him in its accomplishment. Nor was it merely strength of mind and honesty of heart, and purity and pertinacity of purpose that he furnished him.

In addition to those things he gave him a calm and abiding confidence in the overruling providence of God, and in the ultimate triumph of truth and righteousness through the power and blessing of God. This confidence strengthened him in all his hours of anxiety and toil, and inspired him with calm and cheering hope when others were inclined to despondency and gloom. Never shall I forget the emphasis and the deep emotion with which he said in this very room to a company of clergymen and others, who called to pay him 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 and God is on our side." Such was his sublime and holy faith—it was an anchor to his soul, both sure and steadfast. It made him firm and strong. It emboldened him in the pathway of duty, however rugged and perilous it might be. It made him valiant for the right—for the cause of God and humanity; and it held him in steady patience and unswerving 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 guile and deceit, his staunch and sterling integrity, his kind and forgiving temper, his industry and patience, his persistent, self-sacrificing devotion to all the duties of his eminent station, from the least to the greatest. His readiness to bear and consider the poor and humble, the suffering and the oppressed. His charity towards those who questioned the correctness of his opinions and the wisdom of his policy. His wonderful skill in reconciliating differences among the friends of the Union, leading them away from abstractions and inducing them to work together and harmoniously for the common weal. His true and enlarged philanthropy that knew no distinction of color or race, but recognized all men as brethren, and endowed by their Creator "with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." His inflexible purpose that what freedom had gained in our terrible civic strife should never be lost, and that the end of the war should be the end of slavery, and as a consequence of rebellion. His readiness to spend and be spent in the attainment of such a triumph—a triumph, the blessed fruits of which should be as widespread as the earth, and as enduring as the sun. All these things commended and fixed our admiration and the admiration of the world, and stamped upon his character and life the unmistakable impress of greatness.

But more sublime than any or all of these, more holy and more influential, more beautiful and strong and sustaining was his abiding confidence in God, and in the final triumph of truth and righteousness through Him and for His sake. This was his noblest, his grandest principle, the secret alike of his strength, his patience and his success; and this, it seems to me, after being near him steadily, and with him often for more than four years, is the principle by which more than by any other, he being dead yet speaks. Yes, by his steady, enduring confidence in God, which is the cause of humanity, more than in any other way does he now speak to us and to the nation he loved and served so well. By this he speaks to his successor in office, and charges him to have faith in God. By this he speaks to the members of his Cabinet, the men with whom he conferred so often, and was associated with so long, and he charges them to have faith in God. By this he speaks to all who occupy positions of influence and authority in these sad and troublous times, and he charges them all to have faith in God. By this he speaks to this great people as they sit in sackcloth to-day, and weep for him with a bitter wailing and refuse to be comforted, and he charges them to have faith in God; and by this he will speak through all ages and to all rulers and people in every land, and his message to them will be, "cling to liberty and right; battle for them, bleed for them, die for them if need be, and have confidence in God." O, that the voice of this testimony may sink down into our hearts to-day, and every day, and into the heart of the nation, and exert its appropriate influence upon our feelings, our faith, our patience and our devotion to the cause now dearer to us than ever before, because consecrated by the blood of its most conspicuous defender, its wisest and most fondly trusted friend. He is dead, but the God in whom he trusted lives, and He can guide and strengthen his successor as He guided and strengthened him. He is dead, but the memory of his virtues, of his wise and patriotic counsels and labors, of his calm and steady faith in God, lives, is precious, and will be a power of good in the country down to the end of time. He is dead, but the cause he so ardently loved, so ably, patiently, faithfully represented and defended, not for himself only, but for all people, in all their coming generations, until time shall be no more—that cause survives his fall, and will survive it. The light of its brightening prospects flashes cheeringly to-day athwart the gloom occasioned by his death, and the language of God's *united* providence tell us that though the friends or liberty die, liberty itself is immortal. There is no assassin strong enough, and no weapon deadly enough to quench its inextinguishable life, or arrest its onward march to the conquest and empire of the world.

This is our confidence and this is our consolation as we weep and mourn to-day. Though our beloved President is slain, our beloved country is saved; and so we sing of mercy as well as of judgment. Tears of gratitude mingle with those of sorrow, while there is also the dawning of a brighter, happier day upon our stricken and weary land. God be praised that our fallen chief lived long enough to see the day dawn, and the day-star of joy and peace arise upon the nation. He saw it, and he was glad. Alas, alas, he only saw the *dawn*. When the *sun* has risen, full-orbed and glorious, and a happy, reunited people are rejoicing in its light, it will shine upon his grave; but that grave will be a precious and a consecrated spot. The friends of liberty and of the Union will repair to it, in years and ages to come, to pronounce the memory of its occupant blessed, and gathering from his very ashes, and from the rehearsal of his deeds and virtues, fresh incentives to patriotism, they will there renew their vows of fidelity to their country and their God.

And now I know not that I can more appropriately conclude this discourse, which is but a sincere and simple utterance of the heart, than by addressing to our departed President, with some slight modification, the language which Tacitus, in his life of Agricola, addresses to his venerable and departed father-in-law: "With you we may now congratulate; you are blessed, not only because your life was a career of glory, but because you were released, when, your country safe, it was happiness to die. We have lost a parent, and, in our distress, it is now an addition to our heartfelt sorrow, that we had it not in our power to commune with you on the bed of languishing, and receive your last embrace. Your dying words would have been ever dear to us: your commands we should have treasured up, and graven them on our hearts. This sad comfort we have lost, and the wound, for that reason, pierces deeper. From the world of spirits behold your disconsolate family and people, exhalt our minds from fond regret and unavailing grief to the contemplation of your virtues, Those we must not lament; it were impiety to sully them with a tear. To cherish their memory, to embalm them with our praises, and, so far as we can, to emulate your bright example, will be the truest mark of your respect, the best tribute we can offer. Your wife will thus preserve the memory of the best of husbands, and thus your children will prove their filial piety By dwelling constantly on your words and actions, they will have an illustrious character before their eyes, and, not content with the base image of your mortal frame, they will have what is more valuable, the form and features of your mind. Busts and statues, like the originals, are frail and perishable. The soul is formed of finer elements, and its inward form is not to be expressed by the hand of an artist with unconscious matter; our manners and our morals may in some degree trace the resemblance; All of you that gained our love and raised our admiration still subsist, and will ever subsist, preserved in the minds of men, the register of ages and the records of fame. Others who figured on the stage of life, and were the worthies of a former day, will sink for want of a faithful historian, into the common lot of oblivion, inglorious and unremembered; but you, our lamented friend and head, delineated with truth, and fairly consigned to posterity, will survive yourself and triumph over the injuries of time."

PRAYER.

The Rev. E. H. Gray, D. D., pastor of the E street Baptist Church, closed the solemn services by delivering a fervent and feeling prayer.

REMOVAL OF THE BODY.

The prayer being ended, a detailed detachment of the Veteran Reserve Corps entered the room, and, the coffin having been closed, conveyed it from the catafalco to the funeral car awaiting it at the main entrance to the mansion. As soon as it was placed upon the car, the gentlemen in the East Room passed out in their appointed order, fell into their assigned places, and the funeral cortege passed on to Pennsylvania avenue.

The Procession.

The procession moved in the following order:

The 10th regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Major George Bowman commanding, accompanied by the drum corps of the regiment with muffled drums, and the 10th regiment of the Reserve Corps, with the band of the regiment, all under the immediate command of Col. Geo. W. Gile, commanding officer of the 1st brigade.

A detachment of the U. S. marines, numbering one hundred and forty men, and officered by Lieuts. A. B. Young, M. T. Young, Reed, Miller and Bigelow.

Marine Band, numbering thirty-five pieces and a drum corps (with muffled drums) of twenty-two pieces, under the leadership of Prof. Scala. The funeral dirge, composed by Major General Barnard, and dedicated to the occasion, was performed by this band while on the march.

Eight pieces of artillery from Camp Barry, the first section being of companies A and F, 1st U. S. Artillery, under command of Capt. Norris, and the second section from companies A, 4th U. S. artillery, and E and F, 2d artillery, Lieut. King in command, the whole being under the immediate supervision of Gen. Hall, who has charge of Camp Barry.

Two battalions of the 16th New York cavalry, (Col. N. P. Switzer in command,) followed by the band of the regiment mounted.

Gen. Augur and staff, commander of the military escort.

Gen. Harden and staff, and Col. Gamble and staff.

Dismounted Navy officers, numbering nearly one hundred, headed by Com. Montgomery.

Army officers, dismounted, in large numbers.

Medical Staff of the army, consisting of officers connected with the Medical Department, and Surgeons on duty in hospitals, &c., in and about Washington.

Paymasters of the United States army, under the command of Brevet Brigadier General B. W. Brice, Paymaster General.

Ward H. Lamon, Marshal of the District of Columbia, with aids.

The clergy in attendance—Rev. P. D. Gurley, D. D., (Presbyterian,) Rev. Chas. H. Hall, D. D., (Episcopal,) Rev. Bishop Simpson, D. D., (Methodist,) and Rev. E. H. Gray, D. D., (Baptist)—in carriages.

Surgeon General Barnes, of the United States Army, and Dr. Stone and others, physicians of the deceased.

PALL BEARERS.

On part of the Senate.	*On part of the House.*
Mr. Foster, of Conn.,	Mr. Dawes, of Mass.,
Mr. Morgan, of N. Y.,	Mr. Coffroth, of Pa.,
Mr. Johnson, of Md.,	Mr. Smith, of Ky.,
Mr. Yates, of Ill.,	Mr. Colfax, of Ind.,
Mr. Wade, of Ohio,	Mr. Worthington, of Na,
Mr. Conness, of Cal.,	Mr. Washburne, of Ill.
Army.	*Navy.*
Lt. Gen. U. S. Grant,	Vice Adm'l Farragut,
Maj. Gn H. W. Halleck,	Rear Adm'l Shubrick,
Bt. Brig. Gen. Nichols,	Col. Jacob Zeilen, M.C.
Civilians.	
O. H. Browning,	Thomas Corwin,
George Ashmun,	Simon Cameron.

Funeral car, drawn by six fine gray horses, each led by a young man wearing a white sash, being driven by Mr. A. Cowling, guarded by a detachment of the 1st Virginia artillery on foot.

President's gray horse, saddled, with boots of the deceased in the stirrup, led by a groom.

Union Light Guard, Lieut. Jamison commanding, as mourners. This company has been doing duty as the President's body guard for over a year past.

The family of the deceased, relatives, private secretaries and friends.

Delegations of the States of Illinois and Kentucky as mourners.

The Presideat of the United States, accompanied by Hon. Preston King.

Members of the Cabinet.

The Diplomatic Corps in full Court Dress.

Ex-Vice President Hamlin.

Chief Justice S. P. Chase and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Senate of the United States, with their officers—John W. Forney, Esq., Secretary; Wm. Hickey, Esq., Chief Clerk; George T. Brown, Esq., Sergeant-at-Arms; and Isaac Bassett, Esq., Sergeant-at-Arms.

Members of the late and next House of Representatives, with the members of the last House—Hon. Edward McPherson, Clerk; Hon. N. G. Ordway, Sergeant-at-Arms; and Ira Goodenow, Doorkeeper.

Governors of the several States and Territories; a very full attendance

Members of the several State and Territorial Legislatures.

Chief Justice Casey and Associate Judges of the Court of Claims.

The Federal Judiciary and the Judiciary of the several States.

Assistant Secretaries of the several Departments.

Professor Henry and the other officers of the Smithsonian Institution.

Members and officers of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions.

The Judges of the several Courts and Members of the Bar of the District of Columbia, including the Grand Jury.

Band of Campbell Hospital.

Washington Commandery of Knights Templar, S. P. Bell, Marshal, preceded by the band of the Campbell Hospital, and carried the banners of their order.

The Councils and other members of the Corporation of the city of Baltimore.

Members of the Corporation of Alexandria

Members of the Councils of the city of New York.

The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia. Also, delegations from the civic authorities of Boston and Brooklyn, New York.

Committee of the Union League of Philadelphia headed by Horace Binney, Jr. Esq., and Morton McMichael, Esq.

Members of the Christian Commission of the city of Philadelphia.

Satterlee's Band of Philadelphia.

The Perseverance Hose Company of the city of Philadelphia, of which President Lincoln was an honorary member, in black suits, with badges on their hats designating their organization. They were headed by their President, Jno. G. Butler, Esq., chief coiner of the United States Mint, and Chief Dickson of the U. S. Steam Fire Brigade.

Ministers of the various religious denominations, among them the pastors of all the Catholic Churches in the District as well as the several Colored Churches.

The Massachusetts delegation, numbering about 75 men, among whom was Major General Butler; Col. Gardner Tufts marshal, assisted by Messrs. Forbush and Johnson; headed by the band of the 4th Massachusetts heavy artillery. The flag borne by the Massachusetts 6th, when coming through Baltimore in 1861, was carried by this delegation.

New Hampshire, numbering about 20 men Marshal Matthew G. Emery.

Ohio had 80 men in line, under the marshalship of H. M. Slade, Esq.

New York numbered 300.

New Jersey wss represented by 100 of her sons, and led by Mr. Prevost, acting marshal.

California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington, Montana and Idaho, united, and had 100 representatives of the Far West, under the marshalship of Major R. D. Stevens.

Maine was led by Mr. S. P. Brown, and turned out a very large and respectable crowd.

Connecticut delegation, numbering about 100 men, with State banner.

Delegation from New Jersey, with a large one from Jersey City.

The Heads and Clerks of the State Department.

The heads and chiefs of Bureaus of the Treasury Department, under the marshalship of Messrs. A. E. Edwards, assisted by Capt. Jones and Col. Willett, preceded by the band of the Treasury regiment. They carried with them the flag torn by Booth, as he leaped to the stage of Ford's Theater on the night of the assassination

Clerks of the Treasury Department.

The War Department employees turned out in large force, making a fine appearance, and were marshalled by Mr Potts.

Clerks of the Ordnance Department.

Clerks of the Interior Department.

The clerks of the Agricultural Bureau.

The Pension Office had one hundred employees in line, marshalled by Commissioner Barrett and Mr. Pearson, chief-clerk.

The clerks and employees of the Post Office Department, marshalled by Dr. McDonald and Major Scott.

The clerks of the Ordnance Office.

Band of Col. Tompkin's Q. M. D. regiment, led by Lieut. Blish.

Major Gen'l M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster General, and Colonels G. V. Rutherford, B. C. Card, S. L. Brown, A. J. Perry, John D. Wise, J. D. Bingham, and L. B. Parsons, chiefs of divisions.

Battalion of Quartermaster General's Office, Major Wagner commanding, composed of Co. A., B. and C., Captains Sisson, Curtis, and Bunting.

1st regiment Quartermaster's Volunteers, Col. C. H. Tompkins, Lieut. Col. Johnson, Majors Huestis and Allen.

2d regiment do., Col. James M. Moore and Major F. A. Conrad.

This brigade was commanded by Brig. Gen. D. H. Rucker, assisted by Brig. Gen. Ekin and Col. J. J. Dana.

Clerks of the Quartermaster's Department in citizen's dress.

Survivors of the War of 1812, viz: Edward Birkead, Chapman Lee, Charles Keenan, Jos. Follansbee, F. R. Dorsett, Smith Minor, Thomas Foster, Robert M. Harrison, Isaac Burch, Joseph P. Wolf, Capt. John Moore, B. W. Polkinhorn, P. Bergman, T. Foster, Col. C. K. Gardner, and Ishmal Day, the old patriot, who shot the rebel at the time of the invasion of Maryland, when he attempted to pull down the flag from his premises.

Army Surgeons, mounted.

The clerks and employees of the Baltimore Custom House and Post Office, marshaled by Dr. E. C. Gaskill, 180 in number, accompanied by the fine band of the 8th regiment U. S. infantry, which is stationed at Baltimore.

8th Illinois cavalry band.

Employees of U. S. Military Railroad, numbering about 2,000, in charge of Messrs. Price, Roberts, Griffin and Conner.

Citizens of Alexandria with band, with the Friendship and Sun Fire Companies, dressed in red shirts and black pants; Messrs. Powell and Brand, marshals.

Mount Vernon Association of Alexandria.

Carriage bearing a large transparency inscribed, "Alexandria mourns the nation's loss."

Potomac Hose Company of Georgetown, with martial music.

Andrew Jackson Lodge Ancient York Masons, of Alexandria.

Delegation of the Christian Commission of Alexandria.

Two German glee clubs.

National Republican Association of the Seventh Ward, marshaled by Capt. McConnell and F. A. Boswell.

Workmen from Mt Clare, Baltimore, followed by a number of employees of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, numbering about 700.

Employees of the Washington Arsenal; W. H. Godron, marshal.

Employees of the Navy Yard; J. H. Dalton, marshal.

Finley Hospital band, with soldiers from the hospital; Steward Hill.

Emory Hospital band, with a number of soldiers from the hospital, in charge of Steward Bramhill.

Pupils of Gonzaga College, in charge of Rev. B. F. Wiget and other clerical preceptors, numbering about 250.

Parochial Schools of St. Aloysius, John P. Brophy.

Merrit's Band, East Baltimore Union League, Washington Union League, Georgetown Union League, New York Union League, marshalled by Capt. J. D. McKean.

Capitol Circle Brotherhood of the Union, T. H. Robinson, marshal, headed by I. A. Heald's brass band.

Fenian Brotherhood, numbering about 300, wearing green badges, in mourning, with their flag of green draped in mourning.

A detachment of the guard at Seminary Hospital, (Georgetown) Sergt. Conway.

The German division was in charge of Col. Jos. Gerhardt, and was composed of members of the Relief Association, mounted and on foot, Washington Turners, Washington Sangerbund, Germania Lodge, No. —, of Good Fellows, Franklin Lodge, Independent Brothers and Wambago Tribe of Red Men. Lebmartz' band from Baltimore, head