THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

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THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

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IN MEMORIAM.

BY B. F. TAYLOR.

There's a burden of grief on the breezes of spring,
And a song of regret from the bird on its wing;
There's a pall on the sunshine and over the flowers,
And a shadow of graves on these spirits of ours;
For a star hath gone out from the night of our sky,
On whose brightness we gazed as the war-cloud rolled by;
So tranquil and steady and clear were its beams,
That they fell like a vision of peace on our dreams.

A heart that we knew had been true to our weal,
And a hand that was steadily guiding the wheel;
A name never tarnished by falsehood or wrong;
That had dwelt in our hearts like a soul-stirring song;
Ah! that pure, noble spirit has gone to its rest,
And the true hand lies nerveless and cold on his breast;
But the name and the memory—*these* never will die,
But grow brighter and dearer as ages go by.

Yet the tears of a nation fall over the dead,
Such tears as a nation before never shed,
For our cherished one fell by a dastardly hand,
A martyr to truth and the cause of the land;
And a sorrow has surged like the waves to the shore
When the breath of the tempest is sweeping them o'er;
And the heads of the lofty and lowly have bowed,
As the shaft of the lightning sped out from the cloud.

Not gathered, like Washington, home to his rest,
When the sun of his life was far down in the West;
But stricken from earth in the midst of his years,
With the Canaan in view, of his prayers and his tears.
And the people, whose hearts in the wilderness failed,
Sometimes, when the stars of their promise had paled,
Now, stand by his side on the mount of his fame,
And yield him their hearts in a grateful acclaim.

Yet there on the mountain, our Leader must die,
With the fair land of promise spread out to his eye;
His work is accomplished, and what he has done
Will stand as a monument under the sun;
And his name, reaching down through the ages of time,
Will still through the ages of eternity shine—
Like a star, sailing on through the depths of the blue,
On whose brightness we gaze every evening anew.

His white tent is pitched on the beautiful plain,
Where the tumult of battle comes never again,
Where the smoke of the war-cloud ne'er darkens the air,
Nor falls on the spirit a shadow of care.
The song of the ransomed surapture his ear,
And he heeds not the dirges that roll for him here;
In the calm of his spirit, so strange and sublime,
He is lifted far over the discords of time.

Then bear him home gently, great son of the West—
'Mid her fair blooming prairies lay Lincoln to rest;
From the nation who loved him, she takes to her trust,
And will tenderly garner the consecrate dust.
A Mecca his grave to the people shall be,
And a shrine evermore for the hearts of the free.

—*Chicago Journal.*

Meeting of Officers of the Army and Navy at Liberty Hall, New Orleans, April 21, 1865—Speeches of Generals Hurlbut, Banks, and Brayman—Adoption of Resolutions.

A large number of the officers of the Army and Navy in the Department of the Gulf, assembled in Liberty Hall to consider and adopt some appropriate manner of expressing the feelings of the two branches of the military service at the deplorable event that has deprived them of their beloved Commander-in-Chief.

Major General Hurlbut was called to the chair, and Major General Banks, Brigadier General Brayman, Commodore Emmons, and Brigadier General Brown, chosen Vice Presidents. Lieutenant Commander Gherardi was appointed Secretary.

General Hurlbut on taking the chair, said:

BROTHER OFFICERS: There are times in all men's lives when words but feebly express the feelings of their hearts. It is so with me today. The nation has lost its head—after four years of such struggle as no people ever went through—just as that struggle was culminating into victory. The Army and Navy have lost their constitutional Commander-in-Chief. I have lost one who was a dear friend, faithful and true. It is right that we should assemble here—here in this hall which commemorates one of his glorious works, to render tribute of comment to a great man of the nation, who has fallen beneath the blow of the cowardly assassin. It is right that a nature so gentle, a heart so tender, a courage, political and personal, so untainted, should receive this spontaneous tribute from those who, serving under his orders, knowing his nature, gladly render all that can throw homage over his tomb—untimely to himself—more untimely to the nation.

We are here, gentlemen, in the performance of that solemn duty. The meeting is now organized by the appointment of a president. Any movement in regard to the feeling of the organization may proceed.

The emotion of the general during the delivery of his brief remarks was very great, and it was reflected in the faces of his hearers.

Officers who had formerly held commissions in either the army or navy, but who were now out of the service and present, were invited to participate in the proceedings.

On motion, a committee of five was appointed by the chair to draft suitable resolutions. The chair named Brig. Gen. Brayman, Col. L. M. Quincy, Lieut. Com. Maxwell, Lieut. Com. Meade and Capt. J. B. Nott as the committee. While these officers were absent preparing the resolutions, the chairman introduced Major General Banks to the meeting and announced that he would make an address. The following are Gen. Banks' remarks:

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-OFFICERS: I am unable from consultation with the general committee, who represent the officers and soldiers of this Department and the navy, to suggest a general course which is desirable to adopt upon an occasion so unexpected and solemn as this. But I cannot refuse your invitation, sir, to express my feeling, with those of the officers and soldiers, and citizens at large, of deep sympathy for the great and irreparable loss which we have sustained. I can almost say, sir, as you have said, and others who are near me can echo the voice which they have heard from you, that this great calamity takes from us a friend, as well as a leader and a chieftain. But it is no private sorrow that we are called upon to proclaim. It is for the country we mourn; it is for the people we suffer, and it is for the future, which cannot be read by us, that we fear. The great man that has been taken away, has by a singular good fortune, great wisdom, and a sublime sense of justice so won upon the feelings, the judgment, the intellect and the conscience of this country, as to stand perhaps without an equal, even among the great of his forefathers. Of all the men, of the South or the North, that have been called upon to discharge the duties of that high station, perhaps more important than that of any other in the universe, it may be said, without injustice to any, that President Lincoln had created for himself as high a respect as obtained by any other, not excepting the great first President, who by common consent is regarded and revered as the Father of his Country. He has done this in times of such peril, and of such difficulty, as to have overawed the general judgment and the general sense of men. He had led us through these difficulties to a point where we could see clearly and distinctly before us the restoration of peace, and from which we could assume the preservation and perpetuation of the liberties and institutions of this country. Suddenly he has been taken away—stricken down, sir, as you have said—and, as has been said by the committee, by an unseen hand, without cause, in the plenitude of his power, and in the enjoyment of the full strength and confidence of the people.

It is impossible for any man, in a crisis like this, so sudden, so unexpected, to express in words the emotions which overpower every heart. It is no time for speech—grief will not wait for words. I know, sir, you appreciate the difficulties of giving expression to the sorrow which all of us feel, and we can only say in the presence, and in the presence of an event so important to momentous, of a crisis so strikingly, so far as human affairs that we stand in the presence of God, and we bow to His will.

Mr. Lincoln was called to the office of President unexpectedly, and almost without being known to the great mass of the people of the country. He had not had great experience in public affairs; but as one of the citizens of the United States, where all are interested, and all to a degree intelligent and instructed, he was suddenly found to possess the qualities that were required in the Chief Magistrate in such an emergency as no man had ever appreciated. Those principles which were connected with a peaceful administration were so profoundly impressed upon his nature, that his sentiments were received with universal satisfaction, and the doubt which existed in the minds of all men before his election whether it would be possible to unite the chiefs of the different parties of the country in support of one policy, was solved instantly upon the presentation of his views to Congress and to the people of the country. It is not perhaps surprising that he should have been able to have anticipated the general judgment, and to have pronounced the general views of the people of this country, in this great crisis, in a manner to have united their support. But he was, sir, as you have said, by the Constitution of the country, made Commander-in-Chief, and invested with the military and naval power of the people, as well as the direction of their civil affairs—and it is there, perhaps, that history will accord him greater wisdom and greater success even than in the discharge of his constitutional duties as a civil officer—the Chief Magistrate of the country.

You have known him, sir, I have known him partially myself, and every one before us, whether officer or soldier, has known him, more or less, as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy. It is in his position as Commander-in-Chief that we deplore his loss, and I can say for myself, that I believe no man of our time has been gifted in a more extraordinary degree with the military instinct, than the late President of the United States. He has given, perhaps, a close attention to the general course of military affairs, and has known better the events of each day as they transpired, than any other man connected with public life, either civil or military. He has been able, with justice to individuals and the general traditions of our history, so to sum up the events of each day, as to form a just opinion, and to give exact and precise orders as to the course to be pursued. In this he has been more remarkable than any man in the history of our time, equal, perhaps, to the extraordinary capacity which has been manifested in a similar position at any time. I believe it will be found when history makes a searching record, and traces the acts, and the opinions and the counsels of the President in all the various trials through which the country has passed, that his judgment in military affairs has been as profound as that of any man of the present age. With a wisdom which has distinguished him above other men, he has not sought to subvert the judgment of all others to his own will. In this he manifested a patience which has been sublime, a justice which has been unequaled, and has given to his country a success in this great crisis that is even beyond the expectations of the most sanguine of our people.

It is not merely in this regard that we have cause to revere his memory, to honor his career, and to mourn his loss. A connection of the military leaders with the institutions of the Government, and their influence upon the career of the country, which momentarily they direct, is always a source of great solicitude to the people, and to myself, of the greatest danger. The military power of a government is the concentration of its physical strength, is which for the moment it suborns intellect and controls conscience. Whenever this immense and concentrated power is placed, as it must be, in the hands of one man, we have reason to shrink before the future that may open to him, especially when the judgment of the country understands—when the good sense of the country comprehends the necessity of giving to that leader unreserved power, in order that he may maintain the rights and preserve the interests of the people. When friends on the one hand urge upon him the assumption of power, and opponents, on the other, inveigh against its anticipated assumption—when the weak men of the country fear destruction, except through the manifestation of that power by the strong, considerate hand—when these things urge a man to take possession of the power and influence within his own hands, the people and the country have a right to fear the consequences. The course of history is known to us all; it is not necessary to refer to a single instance where the power of the people has been lost in passing through a transition like ours, we may well ask ourselves where has there been a single instance where the power has been preserved to the people under such circumstances; and we may ask where is the man who has not feared the consequences, in this regard, in this great struggle. In the President of the United States we are proud to say, we have had a leader of whom we have had no cause for fear. He has been so clear in his great views, has understood so well the degree of power necessary, and the limitation necessary to sustain, on the one hand, our institutions and maintain our Government, and on the other to perpetuate the liberties of the people, that Mr. Lincoln to-day will be held by every man, whether in the ranks of our enemy or the camps of our friends, to have been even beyond the temptation or the danger of suppressing the liberties of the country for his own good. In this regard he stands higher—upon an elevation greater—than any other man who has occupied the same place in our history or the history of foreign nations.

We need not mourn for him—his glory has culminated—he had accomplished all and more than we had a right to anticipate of him. At the very moment when he was called to his final account, peace had beamed with its radiant light upon the country. Its people felt that the dangers attending to war had all passed away; and the very morrow of his death was, by spontaneous consent, appointed for a general rejoicing. Nothing that he could have done would add to his glory; much that he might have done might have tarnished his fame. He stood upon the topmost round of the ladder which the ambition of man could lead him to attain. He might maintain the purity and integrity of his character, and he might fail in future. God, by His inscrutable dispensation, has separated him from the danger, and has maintained for him the integrity of the past and the magnificent attainment of the present. He had lived long enough—the measure of his glory was full. The love of the people for him could not be increased, and it does not seem as if he could have added more to the love and confidence which all classes of people had manifested for him. We have not, therefore, to weep for the dead, but for the living, and especially for the country. Who is there that can sieave the future and open the pathway for us all as he has done in the past? Who is there that can look into the seeds of time and say which grain shall grow—shall know, as he could have done had he but been spared to us? But we must believe that God, who has been so good and gracious to us in the past—who, in every time, until the present day, has raised up great leaders equal to every emergency, able to accomplish every duty—will still maintain and protect us, and that the people will be able to supply the loss which they have sustained.

I do not know that we have a right to ask or inquire into the motives of those who have brought this country to the great grief which it now deplores. In such events the uncertain judgments of men seem to go for nothing; but we have a right to draw from it this lesson: that when men enter upon a career of wrong there is no limit to their course of iniquity. Whether the assassination of the President be the work of a few individuals, or whether it be the culmination of a conspiracy, on the part of the enemies of the Government, the distance which separates us from the terrible scene, forbids us even to consider much more to form an opinion. But we have a right to say that it is the culmination of that great conspiracy which has been waged against the institutions of this country and the liberties of its people for the last four years—that it is the legitimate and natural culmination, and in the presence of such an event we have a right to warn all the people of this country that when they begin the career of wrong there is no point at which they can stop. They must go on from one thing to another until humanity is outraged, and the world is appalled by the magnitude and the heinousness of the offence which they may commit. We cannot separate, therefore, the act which has caused the wrong we suffer, from the general course of events against which, all of us, as officers and men of the Army and Navy, have been to the best of our ability, protecting the country. We cannot separate the deed from the cause—we must feel that the secret blow is impelled by the same general mind, and the same unholy cause, against which we have partially successfully labored. But we know, as in the case of all wrong, the agent and the actor, be his motive what it may, will never reap advantage from his success. The consequences of this unparalleled crime will fall upon the people who instigated the rebellion against the Government.

In the President, and in the Secretary of State, his tried and trusted counsellor, they have stricken down the foremost men, whether in power or in private life, who have labored for the welfare of the people in arms against the Government, and at the moment that they were stricken—one in death and the other to the verge of the grave—we may well say that there were no two men who had a greater desire or greater power to protect the fallen arm of the rebellion than they. We do not know what may be the consequences of this loss, or the course of men who must naturally supply their places, but we must feel assured that it cannot be in any possible event dictated by a spirit of kindness more strong than that which has been manifested by the chief and counsellor whose loss and injuries we deplore. It will be seen hereafter, that in this case, as in all other crimes, the consequences have been most terrible to those who have been most nearly connected with the crime. But of this we have no right to pronounce judgment. We leave the future in the hands of God and the people. We mourn the loss of men so upright, so wise, so just, so full of devotion for their country and its people, as to lose the consciousness of self-interest or personal advantage, but we pray that the loss may be made good to the country. More than this, sir, in your behalf, and in behalf of the officers and soldiers whom we see here to-day, I cannot say, but I counsel them to consider well the lesson which it suffices upon us, and to remember well that it is their duty to maintain the interests of the country. The Government which these great men represented must still be upheld; the principles upon which the institutions of that Government have been founded must still be maintained. If upon the battle-field, let danger and toil be welcome; if in the arena of civil contest, still must we be faithful to our trust there. The world has a right to demand of us this course, that whatever may result from the great wrong under which we labor and deplore, that the institutions of Republican Government shall still be maintained, and the liberties of our people still be preserved.

The General, also, was much affected at times, and his remarks were listened to with profound interest throughout.

Gen. Brayman then introduced the following preamble and resolutions, which were read. The General, in presenting them, made a short but interesting and appropriate address. Owing to the low tone, and our distance from the speaker, we heard his remarks but imperfectly. The General touched upon the profound grief with which all were overpowered, at the loss of this great and good man—one who had risen from comparative obscurity to the great position he occupied at the time of his cruel death. It seemed the will of God that he should be the man to save the country and restore to all men their rights. Every one must recognise the wisdom and skill with which he conducted the affairs of the nation. In every great crisis great men are found ready for the emergency, as Mr. Lincoln appeared at the opportune moment for this country. His great qualities, his virtues, are not the property of a State or nation, but they belong to the whole civilized world—to all who are interested in restoring to the down-trodden mass their rights. The re-election of Mr. Lincoln he had hailed with joy, for to him it was an assurance that the war would not be conducted for revenge, but that kindness and moderation would rule. It would be so still, and he hoped the time was not far distant when we could call all Americans brothers. It was still a subject of inquiry as to who inspired the hand of the assassin, but he saw in the deed an evidence of the rapidity with which men drift to barbarism.

If we should be called upon again to shed blood in defence of the nation, let us remember that Abraham Lincoln fell by the assassin hand because of his love for that cause in which we are all enlisted. In him the enemies of the Union lost a friend, but still let us meet those enemies to overcome them not for vengeance.

Gen. Brayman's speech produced an excellent impression upon the assemblage.

The chairman then read the resolutions a second time, and they were unanimously adopted, as follows:

The officers of the army and navy now at New Orleans, profoundly sympathizing with the national sorrow, for the untimely and appalling death of their Commander-in-Chief, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and being desirous of testifying their appreciation of his character, their gratitude for his great public services, and their respect for his memory, do resolve as follows:

1. That in the life and character of Abraham Lincoln, they recognise purity of life, unfailing good sense, unconquerable honesty, a generous and magnanimous spirit, an unerring sense of justice, a lover of liberty, deep devotion to the country he served so well, and an humble reverence towards God.

2. That though untried in the arts of statesmanship or the duties of the soldier, and called to the Chief Magistracy at a period of national convulsion and peril unexampled in history, and competent to assume great responsibilities—to decide without precedent, and act upon the impulse of the hour—he sustained himself and the country with wonderful wisdom and ability, as if chosen and inspired to save the Union, maintain the Constitution and regenerate the nation.

3. That having recently been chosen by the country to complete the great work of vindicating the national authority and restoring peace, we hailed the recent glorious triumphs of our arms with greater satisfaction, because we were confident that while his humane and generous nature and desire for peace, would dictate only the most favorable terms of submission to the law, the national unity and glory, the supremacy of law, the honor of the flag, and the rights of humanity would be fully sustained.

4. That this most foul and cursed murder is but another sad proof that treason against so good and beneficent a Government as ours, is the fountain and instigation of all crime against God and humanity, and when desperate from impending failure, finds expression in acts of mad vengeance and folly, like this which the nation mourns.

5. That though this loss is irreparable, and the wisest and best statesman of all is removed from the field of his great usefulness, we have unshaken faith in the goodness of God, and feel assured that he will raise up and inspire other men who will complete the work and conduct the nation through all her trials to a lasting peace.

6. That we pledge ourselves anew to our country, and will not falter or forsake the cause until the last hostile arm is paralyzed, and the one flag of a united people shall be honored throughout the land.

That we invoke on the part of the Government the most rigid measures to punish all who are compromised in this great crime, that traitors and assassins may be deterred from like atrocities; but that while ready with our swords, and able by the gallant arms of our soldiers and sailors to avenge the blood so cruelly shed, we declare that personal vengeance is no part of the character of the true soldier and sailor; and that we will endeavor rather to follow the humane and generous teachings of our departed Commander-in-Chief.

7. That the President of this meeting be requested to forward to the family of our departed Commander-in-Chief a copy of these resolutions, with a letter of sympathy and condolence; and that the officers of the army and navy be requested to wear the usual badges of mourning for three months.

On motion of Col. G. A. Pierce, it was resolved that the officers of the army and navy here to-day be requested to meet on Sunday, at such place as shall be designated by a committee to be appointed for that purpose, to form a procession and march to a place of public worship, and that the committee give notice of the time and place of such meeting through the city papers.

The Chair appointed Brig. Gen. Brown, Capt. Emmons, and Col. E. G. Beckwith as the committee.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Pennsylvanians and the President

On Wednesday, 3d instant, a committee of Pennsylvanians, appointed at Harrisburg, waited upon President JOHNSON, at his office in the Treasury Building, and were introduced by their chairman, Hon. SIMON CAMERON, who afterwards addressed the President in the following words:

MR. PRESIDENT: I have only one word to say: a large number of people, members of the Union and Republican party, met at Harrisburg last Thursday, and appointed this committee to come and pay their respects to you. We have nothing to desire but the prosperity of your Administration, and have ample confidence in your ability—a confidence derived from your past history. Your first great task is to close up this war, and we take it for granted you will act not only wisely, but justly. I also take it for granted that the men who brought on this war will meet the full reward of their guilt, while we believe the more deluded instruments ought to be suffered to go along their wonted way and do the best they can.

We cannot doubt that the men who made the war—who have killed in battle thousands of our sons and brothers, and who have suffered other thousands to die from starvation in loathsome prisons—will be permitted to live in the country which they have disgraced and denounced; and we hope that you will find some way to take care of them and to save and reunite the country. There are none here who have come from any desire for place for themselves or their relations; they are substantial men from all parts of our great State, who have no interest so strong as to interpose with their love of country. They hope and believe you will bring the country out of its present trouble; and, above all things, they feel assured that, by your hand, no arrangement for peace will be made that does not put an end to slavery forever.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: I can only reply in general terms; and, perhaps, as good a reply as I can make would be to refer to or repeat what I have already said to other delegations who have come for the purpose of encouraging and inspiring me with confidence on entering upon the discharge of duties so responsible, so perilous. All that I could now say would be but a reiteration of sentiments already expressed, of intentions already indicated. The words you have spoken are most fully and cordially accepted and responded to by me. I, too, think the time has arrived when the people of this nation should understand that treason is a crime. When we turn to the catalogue of crime, we find the most of those contained in it are understood; but the crime of treason has neither been generally understood nor generally appreciated, as I think it should be; and there has been an effort, since this rebellion commenced, to make the impression that it was a mere political struggle, or, as I see it thrown out in some of the papers, a struggle for ascendancy of certain principles from the dawn of the Government to the present time, and now settled by the final triumph of the Federal arms. If this is to be a determined, settled idea and opinion, the Government is at an end, for no question can arise but they will make it a party issue; and then, to whatever length they carry it, the party defeated will be only a party defeated, and no crime attaches thereto.

But I say treason is a crime, the highest crime known to the law, and the people ought to understand it, and be taught to know that unless it be so considered there can be no government. I do not say this to indicate a revengeful or improper spirit. It is simply the enunciation of deliberate consideration and temperate judgment.

There are men who ought to suffer the penalties of their treason; but there are also some who have been engaged in this rebellion who, while technically speaking, are guilty of treason, yet who morally are not—thousands who have been drawn into it, involved by various influences, by conscription, by dread, by force of public opinion in the localities in which they lived—these are not so responsible as are those who led, deceived and forced them. To the unconscious, deceived, conscripted—in short, to the great mass of the misled—I would say, mercy, clemency, reconciliation, and the restoration of their Government. To those who have deceived—to the conscious, influential traitor, who attempted to destroy the life of a nation—I would say, on you be inflicted the severest penalties of your crime. [Applause.]

I fully understand how easy it is to get up an impression in regard to the exercise of mercy; and if I know myself and my own heart, there is in it as great a disposition to mercy as can be manifested on the part of any other individual; BUT MERCY WITHOUT JUSTICE IS A CRIME. In the exercise of mercy, there should be deliberate consideration and a profound understanding of the case; and I am not prepared to say but what it should often be transferred to a higher court, a court where mercy and justice can best be united.

In responding to the remarks of your chairman in reference to free government and the discharge of my duties, I can only say again, that my past public life must be taken as the guide to what my future will be. My course has been unmistakable and well defined. I know it is easy to cry out demagogue, but let that be as it may. If I have spent the toil of youth and the vigor of my life for the elevation of the great masses of the people, why it was a work of my choosing, and I will bear the loss; and if it is demagogueism to please the people, if it is demagogueism to strive for their welfare and amelioration, then I am a demagogue. I was always proud when my duties were so discharged that the people were pleased.

A great monopoly (and the remarks of your chairman bring me to it) existed—that of slavery—and upon it rested an aristocracy. It is the work of freemen to put down monopolies. You have seen the attempt made by the monopoly of slavery to put down the Government; but in the making of the attempt, thereby to control and destroy the Government, you have seen the Government put down the monopoly and destroy the institution. [Applause.] Institutions of any kind must be subordinate to the Government or the Government cannot stand. I do not care whether it be North or South. A government based upon popular judgment must be paramount to all institutions that spring up under that government; and if, when they attempt to control the government, the government don't put them down, they will put it down. Hence, the main portion of my efforts have been devoted to the opposition of them. Hence, I have ever opposed aristocracy—opposed it in any shape.

But there is a kind of aristocracy that has always, that always will, command my respect and approbation—the aristocracy of talent, the aristocracy of virtue, the aristocracy of merit, or an aristocracy resting upon worth, the aristocracy of labor, resting upon honest industry, developing the industrial resources of the country, this commands my respect and admiration, my support in life.

In regard to my future course in connection with this rebellion, nothing that I can say would be worth listening to, if my past is not sufficient guarantee. I can only add that I have never knowingly deceived the people, and never have betrayed a friend, [applause,] and God willing, never will. [Applause.] Accept my profound and sincere thanks for the encouragement you have given me, and believe me when I say that your encouragement and countenance, your confidence, are a great aid and a great spur to the performance of my duties. Once more I thank you for this manifestation of your regard and respect.

List of General Hospitals.

Under Direction of Surgeon R. O. Abbott, U. S. A., Medical Director Department of Washington.

1. Armory Square, Washington, D. C., Seventh street west, between C and D streets south, in charge of Surgeon D. W. Bliss, U. S. V.
2. Carver, Washington, D. C., Fourteenth street west, at terminus of city railroad, in charge of Surgeon O. A. Judson, U. S. V.
3. Campbell, Washington, D. C., Seventh street west, at terminus of city railroad north, in charge of Surgeon A. F. Sheldon, U. S. V.
4. Columbian, Washington, D. C., Fourteenth street west, at terminus of city railroad, in charge of Surgeon T. R. Crosby, U. S. V.
5. Ricord, Washington, D. C., corner Fourteenth street and Massachusetts avenue, in charge of Surgeon C. W. Horner, U. S. V.
6. Douglas, Washington, D. C., corner of I street and New Jersey avenue, in charge of Assistant Surgeon Wm. Fr Norris, U. S. A.
7. Emory, Washington, D. C., near Almshouse, east of the Capitol, in charge of Surgeon N. R. Moseley, U. S. V.
8. Fairfax Seminary, Virginia, two miles back of Alexandria, in charge of Surgeon David P. Smith, U. S. V.
9. Finley, Washington, D. C., Kendall Green, Fourth street east, north of the city, in charge of Surgeon G. L. Pancoast, U. S. V.
10. Harewood, Washington, D. C., Corcoran's farm, Seventh street west, in charge of Surgeon R. B. Bontecou, U. S. V.
11. Judiciary Square, Washington, D. C., Judiciary Square, E street north, between Fourth and Fifth streets west, in charge of Assistant Surgeon E. Griswold, U. S. V.
12. Kalorama, (small-pox,) Washington, D. C., Rock Creek, out Twenty-first street, in charge of Acting Assistant Surgeon R. J. Thomas, U. S. A.
13. Lincoln, Washington, D. C., one mile east of the Capitol, in charge of Assistant Surgeon J. C. McKee, U. S. A.
14. Mount Pleasant, Washington, D. C., Fourteenth street, one half mile beyond the city limits, in charge of Assistant Surgeon H. Allen, U. S. A.
15. Seminary, Georgetown, D. C., corner of Washington and Gay streets, in charge of Surgeon H. W. Ducachet, U. S. V.
16. Stanton, Washington, D. C., I street and New Jersey avenue, in charge of Surgeon Benjamin B. Wilson, U. S. V.
17. Stone, Washington, D. C., Fourteenth street, opposite Columbian hospital, in charge of Assistant Surgeon P. Gleason, U. S. V.
18. First Division General, Alexandria, Va., corner of Fairfax and Cameron streets, in charge of Surgeon R. Bentley, U. S. V.
19. Second Division General, Alexandria, Va., corner of Prince and Columbus streets, in charge of Surgeon R. Bentley, U. S. V.

READING matter on every page.

THE OBSEQUIES AT SPRINGFIELD.

THE CLOSING SCENE.

Our Late President Buried.

SPRINGFIELD, May 4.—About noon the remains of President LINCOLN were brought from the State House and placed in the hearse. The funeral procession was under Major General HOOKER, marshal-in-chief, and Brigadier Generals COOK and OAKES.

The military and firemen appeared finely. The guard of honor was the same as during the entire route.

The procession, consisting of the governors of seven States, members of Congress, State and municipal authorities, delegations from adjoining States, Free Masons, Odd Fellows, and citizens, including the colored procession, arrived at Oak Ridge Cemetery at one o'clock, on the left of the vault in which the remains of the President and son were deposited immediately on their arrival.

There was a platform on which singers and an instrumental band were engaged in singing and playing appropriate music. On the right was the speakers' stand. The vault is at the foot of a knoll in a beautiful part of the ground, which contains forest trees and all other varieties. It has a Doric gable resting on pilasters, the main wall being rustic. The vault is fifteen feet high, and about the same in width, with semicircular wings projecting from its hillsides. The material is limestone, procured at Joliet, Illinois.

Directly inside the ponderous doors is an iron grating. The interior walls are covered with black velvet, dotted with evergreens. In the centre there is a foundation of brick capped with a marble slab, on which the coffin rests. In front of the vault are trimmed evergreens. The dead march in Saul was sung, accompanied by the band, as the remains were deposited. Thousands of persons had assembled at the cemetery before the arrival of the procession. The scene was one of intense solemnity. The religious exercises were commenced by singing a dirge, then followed the reading of appropriate portions of Scripture and a prayer.

After a hymn by the choir, Rev. Mr. HUNTER read the last inaugural of President LINCOLN. Next a dirge was sung by the choir, when Bishop SIMPSON delivered the funeral address, which was in the highest degree solemn and patriotic; portions were applauded. Then followed another dirge and another hymn, when the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. GURLEY. The procession then re-formed and returned.

Our mournful duty of escorting the mortal remains of ABRAHAM LINCOLN hither is performed. We have seen them deposited in the tomb. Bereaved friends, with saddened and grief-stricken hearts, have taken their adieu and turned their faces homeward, ever to remember the affecting and impressive scene which they witnessed.

The injunction so often repeated on the way, "Bear him gently to his rest," has been obeyed, and "the great heart of the nation throbs heavily at the portals of the tomb."

FROM CHICAGO TO SPRINGFIELD—FURTHER PARTICULARS.

CHICAGO, May 3.—The streets for several miles are densely filled with people to witness the passage of the funeral procession to the Chicago and Alton railroad station, from which the remains are to be conveyed to Springfield. The crowds seem to be as large, if not larger, than those assembled yesterday morning when the funeral party arrived at Lake Shore. The coffin is solemnly transferred from the hearse to the car especially designed for its reception, amid the thousands who accompanied it in procession. The glare of hundreds of torches lights the way. Multitudes of human beings are in the immediate vicinity, and many male voices singing a dirge; the bells are tolled, and, before the music of an instrumental band had ceased, we leave Chicago, on our mournful errand to Springfield, with the remains of the beloved and honored President.

BRIDGEPORT, ILL.

We soon reached Bridgeport. The people here have lighted bonfires, and with torches light the way as the train slowly moves along. Passing by Summit, Joyce and Lemon, where we also see crowds of spectators, we reach Lockport at thirty-three minutes past eleven. At this place minute guns are fired. Many persons line the track holding torches, and in the background is an immense bonfire. Many of the houses are draped in mourning, and some are illuminated. One of the mottoes is: "Come home." Hundreds of persons are here congregated, the men intently gazing with uncovered heads. The train passed all the stations slowly.

AT JOLIET

Minute guns are fired and the bells tolled, and a brass band played a funeral air. Many ladies and gentlemen, occupying a heavily-draped platform, sing a hymn. It is said that twelve thousand persons are assembled. The depot here, as at the preceding stations, bears an illuminated portrait of the late President, with the motto, "Champion, Defender and Martyr of Liberty." Bonfires light up this interesting scene. Draped national flags are waved by the color-bearers. It is raining, but this does not prevent even women and children from a participation in these outward marks of respect, and the train moves beneath an arch which spans the track. It is constructed of immense timbers, decked with flags, mottoes, and a profusion of evergreens, and surmounted by a figure of the Genius of America. "There is rest for thee in Heaven," was sung by male and female voices as we slowly left this interesting locality.

LINCOLN.

This place was named after Mr. Lincoln, and contains between two and three thousand inhabitants. He had a direct interest in its origin. The depot is handsomely draped. Ladies dressed in white and black are singing as we pass under a handsomely constructed arch, on each side of which is a picture of the deceased President, with the motto, "With malice to none, with charity for all." The national and State flags are prominently displayed, and a profusion of evergreens, with black and white drapings, make up the artistic and appropriate arrangements.

SHERMAN.

We see many people on the road, some on horseback and some in carriages, but the larger part on foot. The number increases, until at nine o'clock, an hour beyond the schedule time, we reach Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD.

We have now reached the city where is to be deposited all that is mortal of Abraham Lincoln. Since leaving Washington, on Friday, the 21st of April, to this time, the 5th of May (twelve days), we have travelled by a circuitous route, seventeen or eighteen hundred miles. The funeral cars with which we started from Washington have been brought all the way hither by rail. No accident, even of a trivial character, has happened, so perfect have been the arrangements of Brevet Brigadier General McCallum, who has given to the movements his personal attention. Mr. Duksbari, of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, has acted as an aid, and been efficient in that capacity. Colonel Robinson, who is connected with the military railroads, now composes one of our party. The fatigue of the journey has been relieved by kind attentions everywhere and hospitalities profusely bestowed.

The remains of President Lincoln were received at the Chicago, Alton, and St. Louis station. The procession formed in the following order: Brigadier General Cook and staff, military escort; Major General Hooker and staff, the guard of honor; relatives and friends in carriages; the Illinois delegation from Washington; Senators and Representatives of the Congress of the United States, including their Sergeant-at-Arms and Speaker Colfax; the Illinois State Legislature; the Governors of different States; delegations from Kentucky; the Chicago Committee of Reception; the Springfield Committee of Reception; the Judges of the different Courts; the reverend Clergy; officers of the Army and Navy; firemen of the city; citizens generally; colored citizens, &c.

While the procession was moving, the law office of Abraham Lincoln, in a block of three-story brick buildings, was pointed out. The entrance was draped in mourning, and at the door hung a portrait of the deceased.

The hearse which carried the coffin was splendidly adorned. It was brought from St. Louis especially for the purpose, and cost over five thousand dollars. It was drawn by six black horses. All the trappings were in accordance with the purpose for which it was used. The procession moved to the funeral music of an instrumental band. The houses on the streets through which it passed all bore portraits and emblems of woe with appropriate mottoes.

The Illinois and Mississippi telegraph office was ornamented with a side view of an obelisk of pure white, on a black ground. About midway up the shaft is the word "Lincoln," inclosed in a wreath of immortelles, and on the base is inscribed a sentiment from his late inaugural, namely: "With malice toward none; with charity for all." The windows are also tastefully adorned, including a bust of the late President, standing on a black velvet pedestal trimmed with silver fringe.

The remains were deposited in the State-house with the usual solemn formalities.

The outside of the dome of the Capitol is deep black, and, together with the cornices and pillars of which it rests, are elaborately festooned with white and black. Similar drapery falls from the eaves and the columns; the pediments, both on the north and south entrances, are corresponded with evergreens, and the Capitol draped with white and black muslin. All the windows are partially contained with black, white trimmings at the top, and black falling at the base; from the crown of the dome is a staff, on which is the national flag at half-mast, with black streamers. The general arrangement is artistic and appropriate. The entrance to the Capitol and rotunda is heavily draped, and festoons of evergreen hang from the dome. The body lies in the Representative Hall, the galleries of which are supported by twelve columns, and, together with the panels, are covered with black velvet, trimmed with silver fringe. In the centre of each panel is a representation of a sprig of myrtle made of silver. On each column, under the gas jets, is an evergreen wreath dotted with white flowers and tied with silk ribbons.

On the west side of the hall is a painted black ground, with white stars and alternate white and red, somewhat representing the national flag, with a black cloud above, as typical of the nation's gloom. Immediately in front of this is the catafalco. From the corners rise pillars, which are surmounted by black plumes, and covered with velvet, bordered with silver fringe. The ceiling is lined with white lace, dotted with golden stars, which glitter in the light of numerous gas jets. The effect is solemnly impressive. The coffin is placed on a platform, approached by steps. It is surrounded by evergreens and flowers. The walls are adorned by the following inscriptions:

"Sooner than surrender this principle, I would be assassinated on the spot."

"Washington, the Father. Lincoln, the Savior."

The remains were soon after placed in the State-house, exposed to public view.

A Card.—General Lee and the Christian Commission.

The attention of the friends of the Christian Commission, who may have been surprised at some statements made, public by a newspaper correspondent relative to a delegation of the Commission visiting Gen. Lee, at his residence at Richmond, is called to the fact, that *no officer, or agent, or delegation of the Commission, or any authorized party, has ever called upon Gen. Lee.*

If any volunteer delegate of the Commission, temporarily in Richmond, has, under the pressure of an idle curiosity, so far forgotten his propriety as to suppose that duty, or the privileges accorded by the Commission, would take him to General Lee's house, he has acted entirely on his own account, and under an utter misapprehension of the work for which he was sent to the army, and his conduct *is as severely reprehended by the Commission* as by any loyal heart in the country.

GEO. H. STUART,
Chairman U. S. Christian Commission.

"WANTED.—Expert needle-women to make babies' bodies. Well, that beats all!" exclaimed Mrs. Partington, throwing down the newspaper. "Did anybody ever hear the like? I always said it was as good as tellin' Natur' she didn't know how to do her own work, when they instructed them steam rams and donkey engines. But this imposterous idea of makin' slop-work babies, is enough to make the poor thing throw down her tools and shut up shop. Mark my words, Ike, them sewin' machines will be pressed into this new-fangled business afore long, and then all the emigratin' in the world won't be able to keep down the surplice peppulation."

TO REMOVE GREASE FROM BOARDS.—Moisten clay or ground water lime with warm water, and after scraping the spot with