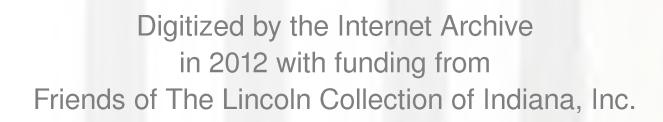


The Assassination of Abraham Lincoln

Services in Places Not on the Funeral Train Route

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

From the files of the Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection



http://archive.org/details/assassinationofaserlinc

CITY OF DETROIT

Mayor's Office,

APRIL 15, 1865.

To the Citizens of Detroit:

To-day we have received the astounding intelligence that our Chief Magistrate has been daringly assassinated at a public theatre in our Capital. The Nation, lately so joyous over victories and the assurance of peace, is to-day shrouded in gloom. The feeling is universal that no greater loss could befall our country. Sorrow sits upon every countenance. Under such circumstances, and while bending beneath the weight of this great calamity, it seems proper that I should invite all citizens to suspend their ordinary avocations, and to give testimony to their sense of the country's affliction.

I therefore request that all public and private places of business be closed and remain closed during the day.

I request that all the bells of the city be tolled one hour, from 12 to 1 o'clock, this day.

I also respectfully invite the citizens of Detroit to meet at the

CITY HALL, AT 3 O'CLOCK

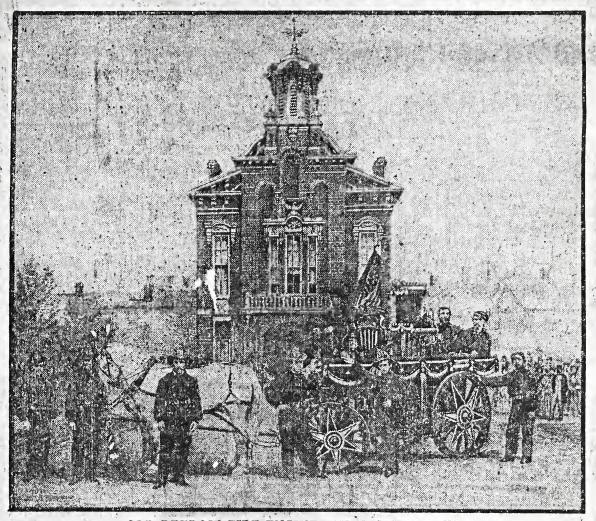
To take such action as shall be appropriate to the solemn occasion.

K. C. BARKER, Mayor.

Proclamation issued by the Ma roof Detroit on the death of Lincoln



PHOENIX STEAM FIRE ENGINE NO. 3 **DURING LINCOLN FUNERAL PARADE**



OLD DETROIT FIRE ENGINE AND ITS COMPANY.

Picture Was Taken April 25, 1865, at Griswold and Clifford Streets, Directly After Procession.

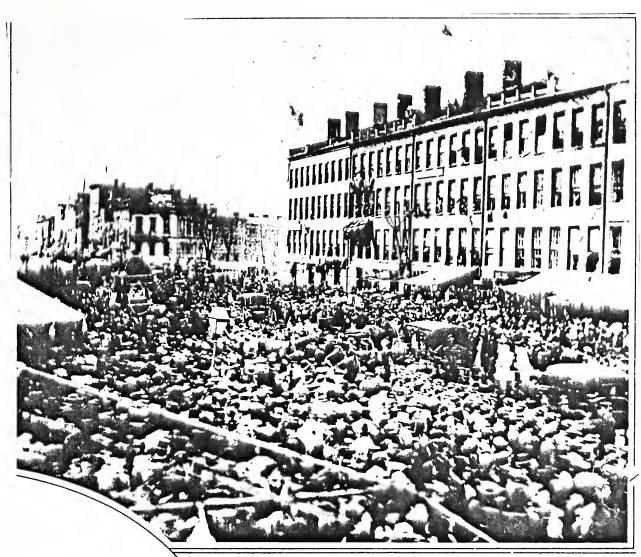
George W. Lyon, of Detroit, is the possessor of a picture of Phoenix steam fire engine No. 3 and company as they appeared April 25, 1865, immediately after taking part in the funeral procession which traversed the downtown streets of Detroit in honor of the memory of President Abraham Lincoin. In the picture the engine and its company stand in front of engine house No. 3, Griswold and Cifford street, where the present No. 3 house now stands.

where the present No. 3 house now stands.

The members of the company in the half-tone reproduction are, reading from left to right: George W. Lyon, William Hopkins, Benjamin Guiney James King, Michael Sawney, Patrick Flattery, John McCurran, Anthony McLogan and Frank Sweeney.

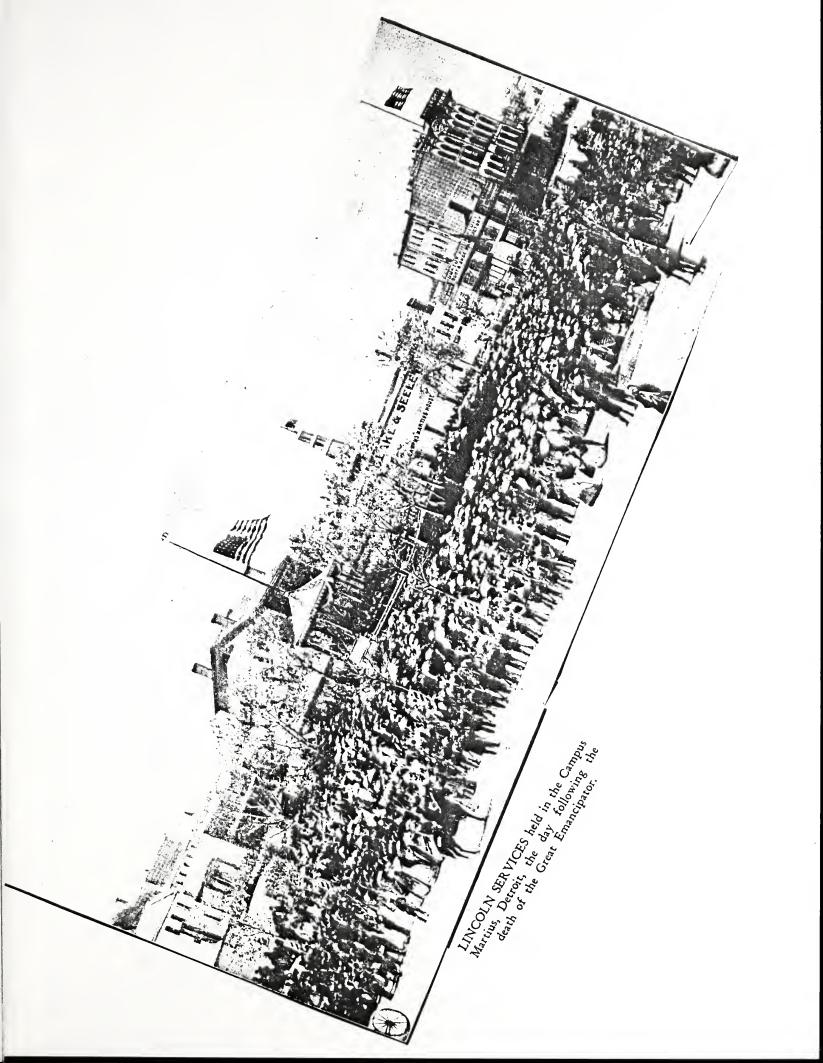
Hopkins was the captain of the company. Lyons and Guiney are still living in Detroit.





THE FUNERAL PROCESSION of Abraham Lincoln moving down Main street from Eagle street, April 28, 1865.







SORROW OF THE PEOPLE.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN THIS CITY.

The intelligence of the assassination of President Lincoln spread like wildfire Saturday morning, and at an early hour the offices of the dally papers were througed in order to obtain the latest intelligence. When the official dispatch, announcing the death of the President, was received, every countenance was clothed in gloom and bathed in tears.

Our city put on the habiliments of grief. The public buildings were draped in mourniug; flags which had been mast head high for the week, in honor of the victories of our brave soldiers, were placed at half-mast in token of sorrow. The dry goods shops in the city were dressed in black and white; the private buildings were clothed in emblems of grief; the offices of all the daily papers displayed their tokens of sorrow for the calamity which had fallen upon the country. Business was neglected; Merchants Exchange was erowded, not for business, but to learn the tatest sorrowful intelligence, while the build ing itself was most tastily dressed, from the sidewalk to the eaves, in deep mourning.

MEETING OF CITIZENS.

At 10 o'clock, some of our prominent citizens met in the Mayor's office. Among those present were Senator Fessenden, Hon. John Lynch, Mayor McClellan, Hon. S. E. Spring, Hon. G. F. Talbot, H. J. Libby, Esq., N. Webb, Esq., T. C. Hersey, E. q., and many others. The meeting was called to order by the Mayor and Hon. Israel Washburn, Jr., was called poon to preside.

After a ferveut and appropriate prayer from Rev. Dr. Shailer, a committee, consisting of Judge Kingsbury; Hon. John Lynch; Ng Webb, Esq.; R. Cram, Esq., and T. C. Hersey, Esq., was raised for the purpose of reporting what demonstrations should be made in this our hour of sorrow.

Subsequently the Committee reported as follows:

1st. That the public buildings be draped with appropriate symbols of sorrow;

2nd. That the bells of the city be tolled from 12 to 1 o'clock;

3rd. That a meeting of the citizens be held at the City Hall, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for religious purposes, and that the Mayor held requested to give public notice of the same;

appropriate religions services on Sunday, as

The report was unanimously accepted, and the mee ing then adjourned.

MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCIL,

At 11 o'clock, the members of the City Council were called together by notification from the Mayor.

An order was unanimously passed, in both branches, that a committee be appointed to report resolutions expressive of the feelings of this city on the horrible outrage perpetrated upon the American people, by the brutal assassination of their Chief Magistrate; and to act in concert with the citizens of this city, in making such demonstrations as they may deem besitting the occasion.

CUTWARD DEMONSTRATIONS.

By order of the Confector, the strain Reversion Cutter "Mahoning" fired minuts guns throughout the day. The vessel was appropriately dressed in mourning; and all the shipping in the harbor had their flags flying at half-mast.

The bells in this city telled their mournful notes from 12 to 1 o'clock.

Business was in a great measure suspended.
The outward demonstrations of sorrow were not confined to party; the Democrats and Unionists were alike in their expressions, and he sympathy was universal.

PUBLIC RELIGIOUS MEETING.

At 3 o'clock, the citizens assembled at the City Hall for religions services. The spacious room was packed to its utmost expacity, as also were the adjoining rooms and the vestigation, while thousands went away, unable to obtain a foothold up stairs.

The Hall was appropriately draped in mourning; and such a soleum assembly was uever before contained within its walls.

Rev. Dr. Shailer presided. In opening the meeting, he remarked that an unexpected event had called the people together. The President is dead! The pulsations of that great heart had ceased forever, but his soul is marching on! The North has lost a great friend; and it is proper that we should express our feelings for the loss. But God, in His greatness, still lives. It is fitting, therefore, the lost of the los

Dr. S. then called upon Rev. George L. Walker, pastor of State Street Church, to offer the introductory prayer. This was done by he reverend gentleman, whose language was clothed with such beauty and expressed such pathos as to draw tears from every eye.

Rev. Mr. Hewes, Pastor of Park Street Church, then read selections from the Scripture. He took the beautiful lamentation of David over the death of Saul and Jonathan, portion of the Psalms and other parts of the Sacred Word.

Rev. Mr. Rodman, Pustor of the Swedenborgian Church, then read the 135th Hynn c. Ballon's collection—

> God, to correct the world, In wrath s slow to rise-

which was sung by Shaw's Quartette in beautiful style.

Rev. Dr. Carruthers, Paster of the 2d Parish Church, then offered a fervent and earnest prayer for the family of the President, for the Secretary of Seand his son, and for our country,—that the afflicting event may be overruled for the good of the nation, and for the glory of God.

Rev. Dr. Graham, Pastor of Casco street Church, then read selections from the scriptures—commencing with the Psalm 11.

Shaw's Quartette then sang that beautiful chant,

"Thy will be done."

din such a sweet and solemn manner as to draw tears and sobs from the vast audience.

Dr. Shailer then read dispatches announcing athat Secretary Seward and his son were still living, the former were comfortable. This was received with emotions of joy by the assemblage.

Rev. Mr. Bolles, Pastor of the 1st Univer salist Church, closed the exercises with a most affecting benediction.

The services were just one hour in duration, and we never before saw so lare an andience when such stillness reigned. After the bene diction all retired quietly and with solemnity. It was good to be there.

The services at the hall closed the demonstrations for the day.

In deference to the public feeling, Messrs. Bidwell & Pike closed Deering Hall, and J. Murray & Co., closed Lancaster Hall, and there were no performances at either place.

In front of Deering Hall was placed a portrait of the President and over it a transpareney bearing the following quotation from Shakspear:

"He has born; histaculties to meek, Hach be est clear in he great office, That his victure will pleat like Angels, trumpet tongued. Against turdeep damnation of his taking off."

The Custom House and Post Otlice were closed during the day.



GREAT FUNERAL PROCESSION. Nashville, Tenn. 10th. The procession today in honor of the funeral of President Lincoln was the largost and most imposing ever soen in this city, All places of business were closed, and every store and dwelling appropriately draped in mourning. The procession numbered upward of 15,000 people, among whom were General Thomas, Rossoaa, Miller, Whipple, Fowler Doualdson. Over 10,000 troops wore in the procession, also Governor Brownlow, both houses of the Legislature, the Quartermaster and Fire Departments, the latter with thoir machines draped various lodges of Masons, Odd Fellows, German Societies, Fenlan Brotherhood, and other associations. The streets were thronged with citizens. Addresses were made by Governor Brownlow, Rev. Mr. Allen, and others.



Honors to Mr. Lincoln in California. The papers received by the last California steamer, are full of accounts of meetings held on the Pacific coast in honor of the late Prosidont. In San Francisco the public exercises took place under a pavilion. The procession was three hours in passing a given point. The address was delivered by Rev. Horatio Stebbins, and the other exercises were very impressive and interesting. The services closed with singing Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic," by the whole Immense assemblage.



FROM MISSOURI.

Great Depression in St. Louis-Scrues in the City-Effect on the Ecclets-Cutholic Opposition to the New Constitution-Horrible Conspiracy, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

St. Louis, April 17, 1863.

No event conceivable could have produced such an intense agony of grief, mingled with such unutterable borror, as the news of the doubt of Abraham Lincoln upon this community. The disloyal element of oar population were forced to participate in the general mourning. All classes, indeed, manifested the greatest grief, and the day, which had been appointed for public rejoicing, was turned into an occasion of the deepest dejection and sorrow. Every store was closed, and business was completely suspended. As if by magic, black muslin and crape made its appearance along the streets, and overy building, with scarely an exception down town, was bung in moorning.

Flags which had been propared as an emblem of repicing were folded in crape. Several Secessionists who looked exultunt were driven to their homes, and one or two porsons who ventured to dissont from the opular feeling were arrested to save them from the fury of the mob. 'At Dr. Nelson's Church the utmost interest vas excited in the immonen audience present by the romarks of the paster, who said that the blood of a haudred thousand Rebels could not atous for this less. He had previously entertained scutiments of mercy fowurd the leaders of the Rebellion, but new he had sone. God in his wrath woold consume them with fire, and if might be he had removed Mr. Lincoln in order to raise up n mun who had loss mercy to Rebels than the late President. The remarks of Dr. Nelson were received with tremendoes upplaces, not withstunding the shored character of the building and the religious exercisos of the occusion.

It is regarded by the intelligent Rebels of this city und State as a fearful blow for them. They know it was suicidal for the Rebellion. No man in or out of office has done so much to serven the Reliels from severlty in this State as President Lincoln. His leuiency toward Rubels was indeed the sole objection of Unionists in Missouri to Mr. Lincoln's course. They will as certainly avenge his death as they will remember his virtnes. The war against Rebel sympathizers will new go on with increased bitterness, and whotover may be the result of this horrible assussination in the North it will not benefit the South. The feelings of the people of the interior may be inferred from the incidents which occarred here on Saturday, when the proposition that any Rebel who should show himself should be hanged to the first lamp post was adopted, without a dissenting volce, by a large crowd on our principal thoroaghfare.

Perhaps the first fruits of this terrible event will be the adoption of the new Constitution, which commends itself to the people now on accounts of its severiteward Rebels. The contexton the ratification of this important document will be heely and bitter. Public opioion is more evenly divided in St. Louis than in the country. It is impossible to Ignore the chief cause of opposition to the Constitution—if proceeds, from the Roman Catholic influence combined with the Rebels. All the Catholics give not Rebels, and all the Rebuls are

4/21/65

not Catholics, but it is safe to say that all the former in Minsouri who are not Renels could stand up in a four-acre lot. The Catholic opposition is very simple: the Constitution taxes cherch property and imposes a test outh of allegiance on all their priests. They cannot take this est,, and consequently are secretly raising a terrible how! about making preachers awar. The Robels are helping them, of course. Whatever merey the people may have folt toward Robels and their friends a few wights ago, has passed many in the blood of the President, and the new Constitution will be udopted by an exercise majority.

The news from the interior is of a mixed character. While the Provest Marshals and martial law are being withdrawn from one portion of the State, the Lebal marriches are creating a fresh panic In mother. The McClettan counties have singular faculties for retaining Rebels, whereas, if they knew their true interest, they would see at a glanco that they are themselves the

wurst sufferers.

There is some reason to believe that a wicked conspiracy has been entered into by depraced flesh-brokers from Capage, with earthin bashwhackers in North Missonan, to cheate a scare magne negroes in order to induce them hope readily to enter the army. It is believed by officials, that the later in-times of negro lynching in Callaway Country were in parsuance of this corrible coespinacy. The brokers have already run off about 30 negroes to Illinois in consequence of the searc. It is very singular that as seen as the hanging of the negroes was known, the constitus where the outrages occurred swarmed with substitute brokers offering premiums to the frightened acgress to onlist. The outlook are investigation that are investigation that are investigation of the surface of the outlook of the search of the frightened acgress to onlist. The

There are various important questions concerning the policy in this Stato left in abequace by the death of

the President."

The weather has been favorable for erops in this specific.

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Latest by Telegraph.

FUNERAL CEREMONIES AT FORTBESS MONBOR. W. 1/6

A STEAMER ASHORE.

Fortress Monroe, 19th. Funeral ceremonies of the Chlof-Magistrate were selemized this A. M., by all the military efficers.

The schooner Eliza Neal, arrived here this merning, reports having seen, 18th Inst., 2 o'clock, P. M., a stram propeller ashere off Oregon Inlet, thirty-five miles north of Cape Hattersas, flying her or sign, union down. Appearances indicated she hal just gone ashere.

About 100 men had been taken off the steamer and boats were still removing troops with which she was leaded. Wind west southwost, see smooth, and the steamer seemed to be lying easy.

THE FUNERAL CORTEGE LEAVING BAL-TIMORE.

Baltimore, 21st, 2.15 P. M. The procession is now escorting the body of President Lincoln from the Exchange to the dopot.



HOW HARTFORD GOT NEWS OF LINCOLN'S ASSASSINATION.

'Mike" Sherman, Telegraph Operator, Staid After "Good Night" to Read a Book.

'COURANT'' PUBLISHED AN EXTRA EDITION.

Other New England Papers Outside of Boston Failed to Get the News.

Abraham Lincoln was assassinated little before 10 o'clock on the evenag of April 14, 1865, while watching performance of "Our American Cousn" from one of the boxes in Ford's 'heater in Washington. The sudden sound of the pistol shot, followed by the piercing screams of Mrs. Lincoln and the sensational escape of the assassin, immediately disclosed to the audience the awful tragedy which had been enacted in the box. From the theater the news spread like wildlire through the elty of Washington and in an incredibly short time telegraphic dispatches were being received in all the leading cities of the country, turning into the profoundest grief and indignation a general rejoicing which had been arranged throughout the North to celebrate the surrender of Lee's army.

The first dispatch announcing the assassination of Abraham Lineoln was flashed over the wires to this city about 10:30 o'clock on that memorable evening, only a little more than half an hour after its occurence. In those days the telegraph wires used by the press association did not terminate in the office of "The Courant," as they do now, but there was in the office of the old American Telegraph Company a telegraph wire known as the "old No. 4 East," which was sacred to the Associated Press. Over this wire came the news of Lincoln's assassination as published in an extra edition of "The Hartferd Courant" on Saturday morning, April 15, 1865. "The Hartford Conrant" and the Boston morning papers are said to have been the only newspapers in New England to publish a detailed account of Lincoln's assassination on the morning after the event.

It must be confessed, however, that e it was by the merest accident that "The Courant" received the momentous news, and it was largely due to the loyalty and presence of mind of "Mike" Sherman, night war press operator at the American Telegraph Company, that "The Courant" was able to give it to Hartford. In those days it was seldom later than 9 o'clock in the evening when the customary "Good Night" was received at the local telegraph office as a signal to close the office for the night. On this particular nght, however, "Mike" Sherman, whom General Joseph R. Hawley is said to have described as the best telegraph operator that ever lived, happened to pick up a book and remained in the office reading somewhat later than usual. Suddenly as he was sitting there the telgraph instrument began to elick. A dispach was being sent over the wires to Boston. Quick as a flash "Mike" intercepted the message. He was consequently the first man in this city to get the startling news of Lincoln's assassination.

The first dispatch read:-

A second dispatch read:

Assassination has been inaugurated in Washington. The bowie knife and pistol have been applied to President Ulncoln and Secretary Seward. The former was shot in the throat while at Ford's Theater, tonight. Mr. Seward was badly cut about the throat, while in hed at his residence.

A second dispatch was received somewhat later, which read as follows:---

Washington, April 14, 1865.

An attempt was made about 10 o'clock this evening to assassinate the President and Secretary Seward. The President was shot at Ford's Theater. Result not yet known. Mr. Seward's throat was cut and hts son badly injured. There is intense excitement here.

Such was the startling news intercepted by "Mike" Sherman as it was being sent over the wires to Boston.

The details of the tragedy began to arrive soon after 10:30 p. m., and Sherman's next move was to notify someone in "The Courant" office. This was not an easy task, however, as "The Courant" office was practical deserted after 9 o'eiock in the ever ing, and telephones were not yet i use. There were not then more tha half a dozen men on the composin room force, and the last one usuall left at 9 p. m. A few minutes afte midnight, however, some member o the force would report at the office, overhaul the forms and Insert any news Items which might have drifted in during the evening. This man would remain alone in the composing room until the big negro who turned the wheel of the cld-fashloned hand press, came in a little later.

No other newspaper office in town was open. "Mike" Sherman saw to it, however, that "The Courant" printers were hastily summoned, and the Intercepted Associated Press dispatches were soon set up and printed. In this way, an extra edition of "The Courant" was Issued at 5 o'clock Satlurday morning, and as an article in

the paper a few days later put it, "Several thousand copies were circulated." The same article continued. "Many (copies of the paper) were sent off by the early trains which put the people living in towns on the railroad in possession of the news. At Middletown, an hour before the first train arrived, a man, who had probably driven from Hartford or Wethersfield, appeared at the office of the Hon, Benjamin Douglas with the paper, and the people of the town were at once notified by the toiling of factory bells and display of flags at half mast."

Thus through the efforts of "Mike" Sherman, night war operator of the American Telegraph Company, the "Hartford Courant" was able to pubiish the news of Abraham Lincoln's assassination seven hours after its oceurrence.

As nearly as can be ascertained at this late date, for Michael J. Sherman's associates in the telegraph offiec have all since died, these are the facts. Another telegraph operator, however, by the name of G. K. Walcott, who afterward located in New York, claimed that he was the first man in Hartford to receive the news of Lincoln's assassination, but as he was a day operator at the other of the American Telegraph Company, his claim would not seem to carry much weight. At any rate, it is said that there was in after times a quarrel between the two operators as to which received the message. The latter's claim has always been doubted, however, by people who were in touch with the two telegraph operators during their service in this city.

A short article printed in "The Hartford Courant" on Friday morning, April 14, the very day of Lincoln's assassination, records another telegraphic triumph for "Mike" Sherman, which is interesting in this connection. It relates to the news of General Lee's surrender, and the elaim put forth by "The Courant" that Hartford was the first city in the state to receive the dispatch. The New Haven "Journal" disputed this statement, and this was "The Courant's" explanation:-

"On Sunday night, when the private dispatch was sent over the wires, the telegraph instrument in the Hartford office was the only one properly adjusted in the eastern route. Hence Mr. Sherman, the operator, obtained the first news. On receiving it he at once asked Providence office, 'Did you hear that?' 'No, what?' 'Lee has surrendered!' Then Boston put in, 'What's that,' and the reply was repeated During this time the operator In the New Haven office was engaged upon 'another instrument,' but heard Sherman's reply to Boston and without taking down a copy of the dispatch, sent word to Mr. Fairchild, manager of the office, at his house, to which a wire is run. Flfteen minutes later, the official dispatch came along and all the offices took it. These are substantially the facts in the case, as our friends of the 'Journal' will find on enquiry."

CUNGER



The intense rivalry which existed during the war among the differen telegraph operators is attested by a paragraph published April 7, 1865, in the Hartford "Evening Press," owned by J. R. Hawley & Company. The paragraph is headed "The Fall of Richmond," and is as follows: "The wide awake manager of the People's Line, Mr. Hubbell, claims to have had the first news in town of the capture of Richmond. But the American was about twenty minutes ahead of him, as is ascertained by inquiry both at the Washington and New York offices. Mr. Wolcott at the American office received the message."

During war times here in Hartford the office of the old American Telegraph Company, which was located in the Gilman building at the corner of Main and Pearl streets, was a great gathering place for many of Hartford's well known citizens. There they would drop in of an evening to smoke and talk over the latest news from the front with "Mike" Sherman.

Sherman was a man of engaging personality, well-read, and he made a wide circle of friends in this city. He was a skillful telegraph operator, and could carry on a conversation or read a book and at the same time receive a telegraph message. He was an enthusiastic sportsman, and most of his days were spent in hunting. The strain of night work and the strenuous life which ho led brought on a nervous breakdown, however, and for some time he was confined in the Middletown Insane Asylum. He later reeovered his mind and again became a telegraph operator in New York city. What finally became of Michael J. Sherman is not definitely known, but it is generally supposed that he died some years ago.

The great event of his life, however, was receiving the news of Lincoln's assassination, and he never tired of telling his friends how it occurred.



THE LEATH OF MR. LINCOLN.

Proceedings at the Sinte Mouse and of the float dot Trade.

IMAPORTED POR THE JOURNAL.

The exterior of the State House was draped Sunday dayand yester in a very tasteful manner. The various ocpartment offices within, Doric Hall and passageways are also decked with mourning emblems. The Senate Chamber and Representatives' Hall were very clahorately draped. In the latter a bust of the late President was displayed in front of the Clerk's desk.

MRETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

MRETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Both branches of the Legislature met at 2 o'clock yesterday. The Chaplain of each body alluded in the opening prayers in fitting terms to the calaudity which has betailen the nation. Communications were read from the Mayor of Lowell withdrawing the unvitation which bad been accepted for a visit to Lowell to attend the consecration of the Ladd and Whitney monument on Wednosday, and postponing the occasion in concequeas of the death of the President, to some nore auspicious thue.

A communication was received from the Senatu through the Senator from Shāolk, Mr. Planker, proposlug a joint convention of the two branches for the purpose of receiving whatever communication its Ex-

poslug a joint convention of the two branches for the purpose of receiving whatever communication this Excellency the Governor might be pleased to make. The flouse concurred, and the Senitors entered the Representatives' Hail, President Field taking the cour. On motion of Senetor Foster of Essex, an order was adopted for the appointment of a committee to notify the Governor that the two hodies were in convention, ready to receive any communication from him. Mesere, Foster of Essex, and Southwark of Wortholder of Essex, and Southwark of Wortholder of Dorchester, Wells of Ceicopee, Stone of Waltnam, Holden of Salem, and Jones of Pepparelf on the part of the Honse. They subsequently reported that His Excellency the Governor would forthwith appear and make his communication in person. in person.

he Governor soon after outered the Representatives' Holl accompanied by his stall la uniform, and the Ex-ceptive Connell, each wearing crape upon the left arm. Governor then proceeded to make the following address:

ADDRESS OF GOV. ANDREW.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, 1
BOSTON, April 17, 1865. Centlemen of the Senate and of the House of Representa-

Since the last adjournment of the General Court of Massachusetta, the people of the United States have reen overtaken by a great and enduring sorrest. In the midst of the exultations of recent and repeated victhe midst of the exultations of recent and repeated vietory, in the midst of the highest hepes, of the most one picious omens, in the four of miversal joy, the nation passed at once, by an inscrutible and mysterions. Providence, into the Valley of the Shadow of Death. Assembled while the cloud is yet thick upon our ryes, and the heurts of men are oppressed by the sense of a strange dismay, it has become any monratul duty to record by formal and official annonucement to the legislative description of the Companyage the this substitute.

record by formal and official announcement to the legicientive department of the Combonweafth, this calamitous and distressing event.

Abraham Limoln, President of the United States, is an more. He departed this rife at the city of Washington, on Saturday, the 15th day of the present montu of April, A. D. 1865, at iwenty-two mitures past seven o'clock in the morning.

On Friday, he was possessed of all the facations of his mind and body, in the active performance of the facctions of his great effice, and cevoted hunself throughout the day with cheerful and hopeful countage, and with his worled, vigorous power and patient settletics. ont the cay with cheerful and hopeful courage, and with his worked, vigorous power and patient assiduity, to the duties it required of him. In the evening, surrounded by his tamily, in a place of public resort and much cost, and in the presence of a crowded andleance, gathered partly to prest him as the President of the Union, and his hoppy recognition of the triumplanativatories just achieved over the rebel arms in Viginia (which had resulted in a roat, closely followed by its surrendar)—before the very cyes of the people of whom he was the elect and hopoved Chi. I Maristarie, he tell beneath the smoden, unwarded and unsuspected assault of an acassin, whose deed of blood has hardy a parallet to 13s combination of an racity and wick, daess.

of an arraysin, whose deed of blood has harray a parallel to 12s combination of antacty and wickedness, in the abunds of errore.

A built shot from a freedring buttrated his brain, ite full screekess and bleeding, with a wound, the mortal nature of which was inconcludely apparent; and was borne from the scene only to linger a low hours in meconscions intering, and then to die. The people of this continent rose from the ir shunbers on the morning constituent rose from their shunbers on the morning and the second of the continent rose from their shunbers on the morning and the second of the second o neconscions infering, and then to die. The people of this continent rose from the is shunders on the morning of Saturdny, to read the vanouncement by telegraph, which brought to their homes the dreadin intelligence of the murderous assault, which was scarcely read before the terrible tragedy closed, with the anonuncement soon flashed along the whrey, that the assassia's work was complete, and that the MAN on whom the people hing with fonder bope and condence than had ever been excrised within the memory of the generation to which we belong—the Great Man, the Good President, the fertinate fiesd of the Nation, the Proceful Hero in the councils and work of Warhard oied, the victim of an enemy to this country and mankind, adding martyrdom itself to his other and scarcely less enephatic chains to luminal veneration gratified and love.

In my capacity of a citizen I was a sapportex of this eminent nod now historical personage, for the Presency of the United States, on the occasion of his instanonlination in the mouth of May, 1500, and, as a representative of this Commonwealth, was calthe established who visited him at his home to convey to him the

tormal invitation to become a candidate for the sur-

tormal Invitation to become a candidate for the suffrages of those citizens whose general views on public adars he was supposed best to represent. During the more than four years since his first inaughration as President, it has been my duly and my great flonor, to participate in tringing to the support and defense of the National Government, matric his Presidential administration, the powerfair resources of patriotic will, of loyal hearts, or means, of arms and of mee, contributed by Massachusetts to the establishment of the prism of the nation, and the horites of the people.

Brought by these means into relations with President Lincoln, personal not less than otherist, which could not full to disclose the character, and reveat the mean, I desire on this grave occasion, to record my slinger testiments to the unaffected disciplicits of his analypingers, to the constance with which he deveted him self to his duty, to the grand facility which the subore hated himself to his country, to the clearness robustness and sapecity of his understanding, to this smeere love of furth, his understanding progress in its withing paramit, and to the confidence which he could not fall to Inspire, in the slegular integrity of his virtues and the complements; judicial quality of his intellect.

It had the last call of discerning and settime adde

He had the nar glit of discerning and setting aslde whatever is extraneous and accionatal, and of simplifying an inquiry or an argument, by just discriminations. The purpose of his aim dwait of for the instruction of an deliberate indgment; and he was never assumed to hesitate, mill be was sure it was intelligently formed. Not grantly guited in what is caded the inquition of rason, he was nevertheless of so tonest as intelligently formed. Not grantly guited in what is caded the inquition of rason, he has nevertheless of so tonest an intellect that by the processes of methodical grantly new as often led so directly to his result that be occasionally seemed to rise into that peculiar sphere which we assign to those who hy orlying contribution are matural leaders among them. Not by nature a leader, widther was he by nature a follower; and by force of this rare union at all tabure or certain qualities, both intellectual and moral, he was enabled to rise to the rightly of master of his own position, his piace exacting and difficult, almost beyond the precedents of history. Educated wholly as a civilian, his same will be foreed associated which is administration of public affairs in a civil war, unexampled in its proportion, and ecculopted an history and ecculopted in the operations and ecculopted in his own lady side with such here. Ite had the inr glit of discerning and setting aslde

fame will be forever associated with this administration of public affairs in a civil war, unexampted in its proportions, and conducted on its own side with such success as to command his own reflection by the free will of a free people.

Perhaps little that he spoke or wrote will pass into literature, yet few men have ever written or appearing over the passions of the hour, to the sober judgment of near, face to take with their combined duties and interests, and very lew there bave been who know so well as he how to reach the inderstanding of plain and honest near who compose the intelligent masses of the honest men who compose the intelligent masses of the

American people.

Possessed of a will of unusual firmness and tenacity, his heart was placible, humane und tender. He ex-erted powers the most extensive and various, stretch-ing into that modelmed and diagreeis region of ad-ministrative inrisprudence, where the rights and dutioof the willbay Commander-inected from and more into their selves the functions of the civil magnetacte, and even of the Inteleigh Iridianal. And yet, if we should concern to his enemies all that disappointed animosity and deteated disloyalty have been able to although spirits thin, we should this become his to although the history to produce the name of a ruler more that mediate the although the history to produce the name of a ruler more instrumentally for the product and of the product and of the contraction of the product and of the contraction of the product and of the contraction of the con

old haman history to produce the name of a ruler more just, inselvan or unre-entim. Cheertal, patient and without egotism, he regarded and treated himself as the servant of the people, using his powers only for their cruse, using to more than the canceseconed clearly to demand, and using them alike without passion and without perturbation.

It were premature terms to assert how, or how far during the foot years of his admicistration, he led that American people. The unfolding of events in the history we are yet to cased, will alone determine the dinatory that he bitterly we are yet to cased, will alone determine the dinatory that he bitterly represented this people, their counfeture in democratic government, their constance in the hoar of acycristry, and their magnanticity in the hoar of thimph.

Of that warow and bigoted conceit of intelligence

hour of thumph.

Of that our row and bigoted conceit of intelligence which affects to measure tinth by the singular of its own conceptions, he had none. Nor did the argument is reported consistency so other the bug-bear of meater nones, weigh down for an instant in the scales of his series and conscientions acquired times of dust and verify, the imprintive decirable of any doctrine of any method however, he way discovered. covered.

any doctrine or any method bowever newly dicovered.

Coo dug to the Presidency, preceenpied by the traditional theories and opinious of the political satued is which be sens educated, he nevocal thoself with a purpose, should and exclusive, to fee precised with a purpose, should and exclusive, to fee precised for preptation of events, to the short discountry was eather to piese; and learning, it could near with a majority of its experience through which the country was eather to piese; and learning, it could near with a majority of his country were experience through which the country was eather to piese; and learning, it could near with a majority of his country were in the first of treason and of civil war, how to account of the first of treason and of civil war, how to account of the first of treason and of civil war, how to account of the first of treason and of civil war, how to account of the first of the control of the least ano most uncerning, in the direction where the same most uncerning, in the direction where the same most uncerning, in the direction where the same most uncerning in the direction where the same most uncerning in the direction where the same most uncerning in the direction where the same most transplant to interior with a by internal forces. I fail long after its inaguration, he never proposed for counted apon war, the property which were within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States. And yet he waged to a successful is as a civil war the most tremendous which history records. Nor had he ever proposed, or inclined to interfare with slavery in the States. He proposed only to creek its spread and suppress its existence in places within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal Union. And yet he proclaimed therity to three unions of Alaerican slaves, and prepared the way for nutversal emancipation.

nuiversal emancipation.

Without disparagement, then, or his lattiness of anotive and tuliness of achievement, and want at detrac-

tion from the measure of his giory, may we not recognize in his career a Direction Supreme above the devi-ces or conceptions of man, and seeing thus now a Di-vine trand was led us through these paths of trial, yield

vine trand was led us through these paths of trial, yield coundingly to its gafounce in all lature years. Standing, as we do, by the open grave of Abraham Lincoln, we seem to have taken no A a new departage in our Listory. The casion which tulminated the thunders of rebellion against the walls of Fort Sumter were the signistences of a revolution which,—tarbed back upon itself by the glorious uprishing of a free people,—has advanced, on its swelling ride, the Cause which the Rebellion was intended to destroy. Thus far, the moral iteical of treason has been excountary and overwhelming. The vigor and persistency of the Propie, their chergy in the greatest exagencies of a instead, while the tremendous and dreaful benefits of war emission, while the tremendous and dreaful benefits of the remembered them to duty, have been fully vindicated.

war enamoned them to duty, have been fully vindicated.

We had outlived the weary period of delays and millary discouragement; through many disappointments, and out of many disasters, we had risen to the loffiest and sundert hights of assared, discisive and overwhelming victory to the field of arms. Four years to a slagte day, had intervened while this work of the Anctican people was going ou, when, upon the anti-versary of the (theck ou Sunfer, the I fag of the Union, borne back with pomp and pageant, was restored, with becoming correctly, to its citated, by the some haads which had been compelled by superior lorde to strike it in token of surrectors. Abediage although the disperse had sustained through all those weary months and years, to witness the imposite thiniphs, the conquering marches of current lifes a strike, to have the last wall of disloyal obscibilities a strike, to have the last wall of disloyal obscibilities of the accelering millions of his our strike, to rep a sweeter had moner reword of deliverance mad victors than had ever been copyed by any ruley of the cose of men, this career old-ed at a moderat when its dramatic notly was complete, and when the diperture from the one earth was the upotholess, the translation, by which, defended agalast all theness, the translation, by which, defended against all

the encoke and intelline of Time, he passed on to

" Ecuata fate Duncan Beston the Danca. Hat bears his freeze becker in the great office, that his virtues with piced like angels, trempet torgand, against The deep damnation of his taking off; and pity, like a naked new-born bace. Striding the blast, of heaving energibling horsed Upon the sightless corners of the air, Shad blow the bord deed in every eje. That tear spain drown its wind.

But, to as who survive, to the country for whose honor and deliverance he laid down his life, there remain the task and the opportunity now more clearly ealed

The barbarlsm which originated treason and rebellion against a government free, united and paternal; which hanted and hanged political dissenters; starved to death its prisoners of war; made war as well through robbers and incendiaries, as by organized ancies: rewarded peripries; and descenated the remains of the falten brave; the barbarism which made himan slavery the God of its udolatry, has passed on to the final demonstration of its charicter in the logical development of its history, intil it has crowned its own infamy, and challenged the harbing hatred and contempt of all himan nature, by adding this assistantion, this particle, to the bilistering record of its crimes. From this bour may the men of Massachasetts rise up to a new and lofter resolution. With the hall of Sumter we dedicated ourselves to the overthrow of treason, to the suppression of rebelilon, and the restoration of the honor and power of the Union. In the appeal to Force, freason and Rebellion have been conquered. As an organized malitary power the centedcay of traitors has practically ceased to be. But, there now romains to us yot snother and perhaps a greater labor. On the runs of that social despotism, over the fallen aleas of that barbarlsm in whose deepsiring death-throe was planned and executed this dastardly assassimation, by the side of the bleeding form of all titut was mortal in that magnanimens Father of his People, let us pronounce the vows of a new obedience.

"Powers tepart, The barbarism which originated treason and rebel-

Possessions vanish, and orbitons change.
And passions hold a fluctuating scat:
End by the stolins of circumstance mishaker.
And subject belief to eclipse nor waite,
There has been a compared to eclipse of waite,

Order, law, freedom, and true civilization, must rise into the all over the territory blasted by desnotism, barbarism and treeson. The schemes of sentlmental politicians, who meither heart nor lorger, whose ideas of constructive statements by arroing limitative as are the nectained figure of the bee or the beaver, the plans of incu who would rebuild on the sand, for the sake of all the tree or the plans of the property and

of nen who would rebaild on the shed, for the sake of adhering to a precedent, must be interly, promptly and forever rejected.

Let the precedent and the people resolve to be brove, faithful, impartual and just. With the blessing of Goo, let us dether one to have a country, the home of ilberty and civilization. Let us deserve enecess, and we shall surmount every obtacle; we shall survive delays; we shall co-quer defeat; we shall survive delays; we shall co-quer defeat; we shall win a praceful victory for the great ages of the future, and for the cutse of a faithful, we shall require these years of toll and war. The blood of attitude believed a range of the meritive—trans the subsers of wassachiselts who fell in baltiment, to abrahum Lincoln, the President, who is mingled tose over slift their—the blood of this could early of marty's shall be, as of old, the send of the charch

made city, of martyre share so, the character of baracter the newless we have one to have been shared as the share contact the best; which could be seath read during the share used of the strength of the share share

The soldress occupied thirty minutes in delivers. At its emails in the Convention displayed.



the addrage of the Governor was referred to a joint special committee, con-isting of Massis. Wentworth and Pitnan on the part of the Senate, and Messis. Kimball of Roston, Baker of Beverly, Stongof Charlestown, Dutlon of Hitseled, and Shortle of Province-

Kimball of Roslon, Baker of Beverly, Stons of Charlestown, Dutton of Untafield, and Shortle of Provincerows on the part of the House.

A communication was sent to the House Iron the Governor transmitting a communication from the Governor of Maryland encosing a copy of an act of the General Assembly of that State in reference to a national cemetry for the soldiers who fell on the buttle-field at Anticiam. The message with accommying papers was referred to the Committee on Pederal Relations.

Its Joint Spenial Committee to whom was referred the address of the Governer, reported the following resolves in the Scante, in which the House concurred:

Resolved, That the Legislature of Massachus its receives in the Scante, in which the House concurred:

Resolved, That the Legislature of Massachus its receives the intelligence of the deepest serrow and the most profound regret.

Resolved, That when we contemplate the events of the hast four years of the history of this country, we are strack with the great sagacity, comprehensive abouty, fixed determination and hopest pure, or, which have marked all fits measures, and which through the litesings of Divise Providence have enabled us to everthrow this vast rebellion planned and organized for the substantial ocstruction of evil liberty.

Resolved, that we deplore the death of the President of the United States, whose public services have contributed so made to the preservation of our combon country, whose courage and constancy in every-tage of the struggle through which we are passing have known no abuletoen in mistoriume, and whose holdly fo duty has been crowned with triumphant encoses.

Resolved, That we offer our sincere condolence to the state of the president in this hour of

indelity to duty has been crowned with triumphant success.

Resolved, That we offer our sincere condolence to the widow and family of the President in this hour of then affected, That Itis Excellency the Governor be requested to cause a copy of these revolutions to be forwarded to Mrs. Mary Lincoln as a token of respect and regard entertained for her by the Legislature of Miss acaneetts.

Resolved, That the Legislature do now adjourn to Thursday next.

Resolved, That the Legi lature do now adjourn to Thursday next.
On motion of Mr. Parent of Marbichead, the following resolve was adopted:
Resolved, That the members of this thouse in token of appreciation of the valued life and services of our late honored and much loved tresident, Abraham Lincoln, wear the usual todge of monraling upon the left arm for a period of thirty days.
In the Schafe remarks were made on the adoption of the resolutions by Messys. Woachselle and Ware of thesex, and firman of Bristo. Both hranches adjourned to Il o'clock on Thursday.

**EXECUTE: OF THE LOSTON BOADLOW TRADE.

MELTING OF THE ROSTON BOARD OF TRADE.

A special meeting of the government of the Boslon Board of trade was field at the rooms of the Board at I yestermy to consider measures in reference to the feath of the President of the United States, the tresident Geo. C. Richardson, Esq., in the chair. The meeting was called to order with brief remarks by Mr. Richardson.

Mr. Laward S. Tobey moved the following tesolu-

tion:

Resolved, That the merchants of this city he invited to assemble in the Merchants' Exchange to-morrow (Inesday) at 12 o'clock, to mute with this Board in a public expression of their deep sense of the loss which our nation has sustained in the sudden death of Annana Mincoln, the President of the United States; and in such appropriate of monstrations of respect as pitriotic hearts, prompted by reversions and cordial esteem for his distinguished life and character only suggest.

Mr. Tobey supported the resolution in some very floquent remarks upon the considerations wheelt should especially influence the Board in extending its action feelond the Inmediate limits of the Board. The resolution was missimously indopted.

tey and the Immediate limits of the Board. The resolution was unashmously adopted.
The following resolution was then offered by Mr. Gro. W. Board:
Resolved. I make committee of seven, of extdeb the President of this Board be requested to set as Charman, be appointed by the President of make the necessary arrangements to carry into effect the foregoing resolution.

The resolution was adopted to the foregoing resolution. The resolution was adopted, after which Mr. l'obey

The resolution was adopted, after which Mr. Tobey offered the following:

Resolved. That a committee of three be appointed to prepare resolutions to be presented at the meeting on the Exchange to-norrow.

This resolution was also adopted, after which the following was offered by Mr. Benj. E. Bates:

Resolved, That the Rooms of the Beard and of the Metchants Exchange be draped in mourning for thirty days in respect to the memory of our departed Chief days in respect to the memory of our departed Chief

Misgistrate.

Mr. S. R. Spaulding offered the following:

Resource, That a committee of seven members be appointed delegales to att no the finieral services of the late President of the United States in Washington.

This being also adopted by the Board, the President

This m mg also adopted by the Board, the President appointed the various committees, as follows:
Of Arrangements—E. R. Mudge, J. C. Couverse, Wm. B Spoener, Alphous Hardy, Geo. Wm. Bond, Wm. T. Giddun.
Og Resolutions—Jos. S. Ropes, Otis Norross, Hamilton A. Hill.
Of Delegate—Geo. C. Richard.ov, E. S. Tohew, A. H. Rice, A. A. Lavrence, J. M. Beebe, S. R. Spalding, Oshorn thowes.
The meeting then adjourned.

[For report of proceeding at Faneall Hall, see Secand Page.]

BOSTON AND VICINITY.

Meetice of the City Council.

The two braroles of the City Cornell assembled in their respective chambers in City Hall at noon yesterday, both rooms being claborately draped in incurning.

In the Bosra of Aidermen, Mayor Lincoln presided, and immediately on calling the Board to order read

In the Board of Addermen, Mayor Lincoln presided, and immeentely on calling the Board to order read the following address:

MAYOR'S OPPICE, CITY HALL.

Boston, April 11, 1895.

To the Homorobic the City Conneil—

Gentlemen: Abraham Lancoln, the President of the United States, expired at Washlogton on the morning of April 15, believen the fours of seven and eight o'clock. The death of one so distinguished, whose embantiservices for the ast four years have been so valuable to his country, and whose individual optaious and actions were considered so vital to its future wetting, has filled the nation's heart with groom. In the midst of the jubliant and excites feelbase of a gratefiel people, bound to him with dearer the than over b fore in his career, his connection with them has been so sear-death severed by the slotent limits of en assussibilities for the first his career, his connection with them has been sear-death severed by the slotent limits of en assussibilities securing, we rusted, peace and prospective of our armies, securing, we rusted, peace and prospective a transfer contribution, and the stream death of the first his proble are lusted country, has men peetedly been than a to mounthing. The shouls of an exultant people are lusted country, has men peetedly been than a transfer of the stream scien and to prove their insulinged. Called to the Chief Magastiney of the Astoniat at the of unexampled trans, when the I thought of our tailiers was threatened with distinction by degenerate sors, the loval spirit of the country responded time tour time again to his particle against his fateliats and his practical villees serioed to develop and strengthen with the new exigencies which called for their exercise; and at the morant when success was crowning our effects the great leader was summoned away, and its officers the great leader was summoned away, and its officers the great leader was summoned away, and its officers the great leader was summoned away, and a the character and underlying the first of the prophe

Providence and peaced in his hands for the sativation of the nation.

The great repressibilities of his position he hore with complacency and good humor. His physical fratae, which was developed in early method, ditted him for the reparallelet labors of his public true, and his tragic death was caused by that tell spirit of treason and disloyalty, which, had it not be not his colorly, might blewise have been the death of the nation. The tepholic has lost its chief officer;—every patrot feels that be has lost a personal friend. We, nationly the cannot futhout the wears of the great calciumity. He that rule to over the nations of the carth may be our abiliting treat. To the family and reactions of the late President, our heartfelt sympathics and conductors should be tendered.

In common with the whole nation that co occurrity joins in the great alsorrow; and in order that you my officially take that public natice of the event which the cocasion demands, I have called the members of the City Conneil together in special station.

Your without the suppose the most appropriate man

ner for the city of Moston to honor the momory of the distinguished dead.

F. W. Lincoln, Jr., blayer.

"Alderman Messinger, Chairman of the Board, spoke as follow:

as follows:

It is with no ordinary contions, Mr. Mayor, that I rise to offer the resolutions periment to this occasion. The sudden shock which our entire conceanity experienced at the reception of the actionality reports from Washington—the magned feelings of zriet, of horzors at of holdmation, have sourcely yet substited; the repose and reliections include to the bashbath may have served to calm or franquilly, but only to bring torth a more realizing sense of the irreparable loss which the nation has sustained by the death of its Chief Magistrate.

At the very time when the rebellion appears sub-

Chief Magistrate,
At the very time when the rebellion appears subdued, when the days of battle are numbered and the horrors of war are to give way to the telestings of peace, when the restoiation or reconstruction of our glorious Union is 16 evident,—that great and good man, at the head of our nation, whose sound higgment and valuable counsels were 10 mach relied on, is striken down by the final of the avisation.

Without further comment, thow should the pregnantical days are the subdued to the subdued of the s

ole and resolutions of a joint contractive of the City Council:

REQUITIONA. Wicrous, in the Fronteline of Godine and one of a great pair is now resting on the propher the Court States, in the sudden death, by the find of violence of their keloyed and honored Chief anguarate, Auga-

sinks, in the andeen death, by the hand of violence, of their beloved and honored Chief alugiarate. Abraham Lincoln, new officially announced to the City Council by Has Gaper He Mayor. Therefore, Resolved, J. 11 at in thosenry hour of the Nation's permeavement and corrow, the greatess of our loss capacity the nespectably expressed by words, but is evalued by the mispoken and matterable language of the heart, and the tears of milifous of our loyal countrymen, telling how trely and sheetnoately he who was from the people, and loved the people, was loved by them.

2. That we devoutly thank God for the noble work our loved and honored President was permitted to do for the nation, guiding it with musummate eagacity and civil firmuch the noct difficult spoen of its existence; that we reveguize especially his great wisdom and foresight in assuing his proclamation of Examelpation, which wide eatile hier to the gratitude of the lovers of liberty throughout the world in all future ages, and rive line a base in his country's fance beside that of the immortal Washington.

3. That we accord to the family of our late Chief Masistrate our bean fell and knoder sympothy in their transpalls loss, assuring the at that we cherish as one of our country's priceless legacies, tho meaning of his vision the article moderns.

whom the nation months.

4. That the abrocious attempt to take the life of our Secretar, of State, the Hon. William II. Sewart, and the assemble on the members of his bouschold, have excited the likelied interest for his preservation, and we trust that his fire may lead be spared, and his valuable come elsecutions to been it his reserver.

5. That we assure President Johnson or our contains approach in the great first devoked mean how to this support in the great first devoked mean how to this

support in the great task devolved upon little by this is still enime, entre ting bin to believe that the nation instructed by this last buter experience, will sustain the co-cracent more unliedly than ever in vigorance. and the to crace all more unitedly floan ever in vigorable and electric measures for surpressing a wisdered amountaried reteibou, in incluse out justice to all its sheaters, and securing the maplest guarantees for each in all conting line; tristing that he will not successful every seed of desposible line is destroted, and our whole condry resis on the sore basis of full indicapertial liberty.

6. that he at proper mark of respect, Pateunt Hall and the City Hall be draped in mourning for the pariod it thirty days, and that on the day of the funeral ceratomics in Washington His Honor the Mayor order all cubic colices, echools and places of many agent to be leved, and request an entire suppension of basiness on the part of our certifiers.

the part of one citheas. T. That a delegation from the city government, con-sating of the Honor Layor Liosoln, two Aldermen, the President of the Common Council and three suchbers, attend the obsequies of the late President of the

Lvited States,

5. This are alogy on the character and services of Aleibam Lincoln be pronounced before the city government of an early day, and that a joint committee be appointed to make the necessary arranzements.

9. It at a copy of these resolutions by sout to the President of the United States, the heads of the onlicest Directments of Washington, and to the family of the County are along the onlices.

ent Departments at Washington, and to the family of the occased.

In seconding the adoption of the resolutions, Alder-

In seconding the adoption of the resolutions, Alderman Nash made appropriate remarks, at the conclusion of which the resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote, each member of the hoard rising.

In accordance with the resolution Aldermen Tyler and Dana were appointed to accompany the Mayor as delegates to attend the funeral obsequies of the President.

Aldermen Messinger, Tyler an (Gaffield were ap-

pointed on no joint committee on the subject of a curiogy.

The Board adjourned till Thursday at 19 o'clock A.M. In the Common Councit, President Fowle in the built, the address of the Mayor was read, and the resolutions of the red by Atdorman Messloger were read by the President, who followed the first reading in remarks culogistic and expressive of much feeling.

The adoption of the resolutions was seconded by the Wilds.

Appropriate remarks were also made by Messrs Story, Stebbios and Dean, after which the resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote, each member ris-ing in his seat.

ing in his seat.

Me-re, Stebbins, Dean and Richardson were appointed defegates to attend the fineral obsequies. The President is appointed by the resolutions.

Mesers, Story, Hayles, Crosby, Park and Stebbinswere joined to the committee on culogy, to which the President was added.

Adjourned to Thursday evening next, at 8 o'clock.

		4.	

HOW HARTFORD MOURNED LINCOLN.

ADDRESSES AT THE PUBLIC MEETING.

Three of the Officials Alive Today.

MORE ABOUT A MEMORABLE NIGHT.

The story explaining how "The Courant" chanced to be one of the few New England morning papers to receive the news of President Llncoln's assassination and issue an extra before people in general were astir next morning, printed the other day, has freshened several memories as to the exciting affair, and incidents that followed.

The telegraph office was located in Union Hall, at the corner of Main and Pearl streets, where the Connectleut Mutual building now stands. "The Courant" office, as is generally known, was at the corner of Main and Pratt streets, reached from Main by a narrow, steep stairway, at the top of which was located the business office and editorial quarters, all in one small room. The firm of Day & Clark, which had succeeded Thomas M. Day. owner and publisher of the paper, had in turn given way to A. N. Clark & Co., the "company" being the late William H. Goodrich (brother of Major A. L. Goodrich, treasurer of the Hartford Courant Company), who had been foreman of the composing room for some years. Mr. Clark (father of President William B. Clark of the Aetna Insurance Company), had been man of all work, so to speak, bookkeeper, business man, telegraph editor-in fact, was a complete outfit for such an establishment. He had the unvarying habit of putting things to rights every evening, catching up his books and the like. He and "Mike" Sherman were close friends and it was not an unfrequent thing for them to drop in upon each other after hours.

Singular as it seems at this late day, when one remembers the possibilities that were liable to occur warwise, the paper followed its usual custom of omitting publication the morning after Fast Day, but Mr. Clark was at his usual evening duties when Sherman got word to him. The center of the city was more residential then than now and it was an easy matter to call in a trio of men to "set up" the dis-patches. The first authoritative information came from Secretary of War Edwln M. Stanton as follows:-

Official Dispatch.

War Department
Washington, April 15—1:30 a. m.
Major-General Dix—This evening, al
about 9½ o'clock, at Ford's Theater, the
President, while sitting in his private
box, with Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Harris, and
Major Rathbun, was shot by an assassin, who suddenly enlered the box and
approached behind the President. The
assassin then leaped upon the stage,
brandishing a large dagger or knife.

and made his escape in the trar of the theater. The pistol ball entered lie back of the President's head and penetrated hearly through the head. The wound is mortal. The President has been insensible ever since it was inflicted, and is now dying.

About the same hour, an assassin, whether the same or not, entreed Mr. Seward's apartments and under protense of having a prescription, was shown to the secretary's sick chamber. The assassin immediately rushed to the bed and inflicted two or three stabs on the throat and two on the face. It is hoped the wounds may not be mortal. My apprehension is that they will prove fatal. The nurse alarmed Mr. Frederick Seward, who was in an adjoining room, and hastened to the door of his father's room, where he met the assassin, who inflicted upon him one or more dangerous wounds. The recovery of Frederick Seward is doubtful. It is not probable that the President will live through the night.

Seward Is doubtful. It is now partial the President will live through the night.

General Grant and wife were advertised to be at the theater this evening, but he started to Burlington, N. J., at 6 o'clock this evening. A cabinet meeting, at which General Grant was present, the subject of the stare of the country and the prospect of a speedy peace, was discussed. The President was very cheerful and hopeful, and spoke very kindly of General Lee and others of the confederacy, and of the establishment of a government in Virginia. All the members of the cabinet, except Mr. Seward, are now in attendance upon the President. I have seen Mr. Seward, but he and Frederick were both unconscious.

(Signed)

Edwin M. Stanton,

It was the custom of a number of politicians to gather nightly at the telegraph office to chat and while away an hour or so and possibly get away an nonr or so and possibly get a word from the seat of war. Among those of the "club" present that night were Henry T. Sperry, Judge Gilman and Jonathan F. Morris. Mr. Sperry was chairman of the town committee, if memory serves. These were the only ones cognizant of the assassina-Allyn S. Stillman was mayor of ty, "The Courant" sent word to tion. Allyn S. Stillman was mayor of the clty. "The Courant" sent word to Scnator Dixon and Postmaster Cleve-land, the latter of whom procured a carriage and notified the mayor, and measures were instituted for having the church bells tolled. Several bells were ringing before 2 o'clock and Court Square was alive with people anxlous to learn details. Many stayed on the bulance of the night institution. up the balance of the night, including the Sperry party. Mr. Sperry remem-bers a touching incldent that happened about 9 o'clock next morning when he met the venerable Joel Hawes of the Center Church coming down the stone steps from "The Courant" the stone steps from "The Courant" office wringing his hands in anguish as he exclaimed—"Oh dear!" "Oh dear!" "The excitement continued all next day with little abatement, a deep gloom, overspreading, the city gloom overspreading the city.

The elty was in deep mourning on Wednesday, the day of the funeral, business being suspended and public bulldings as well as hundreds of private residences being festooned with mourning emblems. Services were held in most of the churches, some names of the attending divines being well remembered, although many well remembered, although many have passed on. Among those who remarked were Rev. Air. Gould of the Center, Professor Stowe, Governor Ellsworth, Rev. Dr. Turnbull of the First Baptist, Dr. Clark of Christ Church, Dr. Burton of the Fourth, Dr. Bushnell of the North, Rev. Mr. Peters of the Universalist, Dr. Nelson and Professor Mallory of St. John's, Dr. Parker of the South, Rev. Mr. Flsher of St. Panl's, Dr. Mayer of the Synagogne, and others. At Christ Synagogue, and others. At Christ Church the music was most impres-At Christ sive, the choir closing with the beau-tiful hmyn, "I Heard a Voice from Heaven," Miss Ramsey (now Mrs. William Rogers of Washington street) singing alone in the choir gallery, the accompaniment being by the choir in an adjoining room.

A public meeting was held at Allyn Hall at 3 o'clock, the hall being fill to overflow. These officers officiated, most of whom have since since died and passed on, Mr. Sperry, Captain

Williams and Pliny that are left:-

President--1, G Vice-Presi

Calvin Day.
Henry A. Perkins,
Gen. Jas. W. Ripley.
Jan
Melson Kingsbury.
David Clark.
Austin Donihaid
John C. Palmer,
Samnel Woodruff,
Charles Cheney.
Henry Jewell.
Liny Jewell.
A. F John Wm. F. Ch Henry Pliny Jewell, J. F. Judd, Albert Day. Albert Day, Newton Case John D. Bumce, Lucius Barbour, G. F. Davis, John F. Burler, E. H. Owen, E. N. Kellogg Wm. L. Collins Louis Li Horace L Wm. P. Ful-Wm. L. Collins,

Secretaries.

Henry T. Sperry, J. K. Williams

Several brief addresses were n perhaps the most eloquent and tou lng heing that of the Hon, Henry beming. No truer estimate of Abra ham Lincoln was ever spoken than that included in Mr. Deming's ad-dress, an extract from which follows:

In such an lour of solemnty, in the presence almost of the great National Chief and of the personal friend whose loss I so deplorably mourn. I seek instinctively to recall the traits and characteristics of Abraham Lhncoln which have so profoundly impressed and captivated my mind.

It was not his genius, his learning, or his eloquence, for I have stood unmoved in the presence of men more richly endowed with all of these; it was not certainly the dignity of his personal presence or bearing, the spirit of authority or command, or any of those superficial traits which we associate with the antique model of statesmen or law givers, it was perhaps his sublime simplicity, his total unconsciousness of the imposing part he was playing in the drama of history, and the entire surrender of all his faculties, body and soul, to the great mission assigned him. It was his intuitive comprehension of the most novel and perplexing questions, and at the same time his quaint and original mode, either by ancedote, apothegm or allegory, of parrying the sharpest thrust of an assailant, illiminating the most complicated question; it was the thorough American type of his character that captured all your sympathies while at the same time it commanded all your respect. It has been said of him, and said of him so truthfully, in my judgment, that I embrace this opportunity to repeat it, that there was in Mr. Lincoln a quaintness, an originallty, a courage, honesty, magnanimity and popular force, such as never have had the advantage of so eminent a field for their display. He was the mixed product of the agricultural, forense, and frontier life of this contlinent, as indigenous as the cranberry crop, and as American in its fiber as the granite foundations of our Appalachian range. He was not perhaps the most perfect model in any one form of our moral or intellectual culture, but taking him all in all, our noblest peculiarities, impulses and aspirations were more collectively and vivilly reproduced in his genial and inswerving nature than in

exquisite pencil. The over-polished chisel of an Everett might carve a Pericles, or a Hampden, with as much skill and art, as it has carved our Washington, but it would blunt upon the

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rude grantte-block out of which the life-like image of our sixteenth President must be wrought. We need a new historian for our great original. And the superabundant material which has been left behind him, the diary of his life hourly registered by paragraphs and telegram—the photographs of mind and soul, which have been continually struck off, will be eventually worked into a grand colossal monolith of our forest-born and forest-trained liberator. His fame will never he obscured or dimmed, but grow brighter and brighter as it descends the ages, and in distant conturies, as far removed from us as we are from the Pyramids, he will be recognized as the incarnation and embodiment of that universal emancipation, which may be all that will render visible to their eyes the filminated speck in the infinite vault of time, known as the nineteenth century. of time, known as the nineteenth cen-

In the next place, my friends, my thoughts are impulsively led to the unparalieled turpitude "to the deep damnation of his taking off." Would that he had died in the ripe and mellowed maturity of his years, his work all done, his harvest of fame all reaped, his mission all ended. But it was just as the most gigantie rebellion in all history was stringgling in the agonies of dissolution; it was while his heart may be supposed to have been swelling in pride and gratitude that a Republic—prostituting that name—could never exist upon this continent with slavery for its avowed foundation and cornerstone; it was while his genial and benevolent emotions were melting in kindness even toward the most malignant of his foes; it was when he had just left a cabinet council in which he had advocated a universal amnesty, and a restoration of all the insurgent states to the Union; it was in one of his brief hours of relaxation from the weight of empire and the cares of state, that the cowardly malefactor stole upon him all unprepared; and hurrled him unshrived, unblessed into the presence of his God. I am most profoundly grateful that his pure spirit was ready for this sudden summous, and that the requiem of a bereaved nation could instantly bear him to the assembly "of the just made perfect."

Strong resolutions were passed unanimously regretting the calamity tury.
In the next place, my friends, my

Strong resolutions were passed unanimously regretting the calamity and pledging renewed loyalty to the new President.

"The Courant" also reprinted the following extract from Mr. Lineoln's message of the previous March 4, which seemed to forecast the calamity:-

which seemed to forecast the caramity:—

"The Almighty has his own purposes. 'Woe unto the world because of offenses, for it must needs be that offenses, for it must needs be that offenses, for it must needs be that offenses, which may be shall suppose that American slavery is one of these offenses, which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which having continued through His appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both the North and South this terrible war as the woe due to those by whom the offense came, shall we discern there is any departure from those Divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to Him? Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray that this mighty scourge of war may speedly pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth plied by the bondman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as it was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, 'the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.'"

It would seem from the following paragraph from the Saturday extra that there was fear of a local reign of terror. The paper said:-

terror. The paper said:—
"Thore were five incendiary fires in New Haveu yesterday, and one in Meriden. Citizens, be on your guard! The rebel emissaries are at work! In Hartford, Trinity College chapel was set on fire about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but was providentially discovered and extinguished. The flames, however, broke through the roof, before the fire was discovered. It is the duty of every good citizen to exercise the utmost vigilance in this hour of our country's peril. Prowling bands of midnight assassins and lineendarles are roaming

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Third Edition Ready Wednesday.

SERMONS

PREACHED IN BOSTON

ON THE DEATH OF

LINCOLN, ABRAHAM

TOGETHER WITH THE

Funeral Services in the East Room of the Executive Mansion, Washington.

Assassination of President Lincoln.—Everything relating to this event will be read to the world's ending, so full of horror was it and atroclous orline. Books written upon it should be preserved that other generations may see how we telt that were contemporaneous with it. Leading these books, of which undoubtedly many will follow, is one just issued by J. E. Tilton & Co—a volume of Sermions preached in Boston the Sunday after the news of the President's death, all devor do to the subject of the bereaveuent, and p uring such comfort as faith suggested upon the hearts of a stricken people. These Sermions are splendld for preservation, expressing as they do the emotion of a Christian people under a cloud of deeper tinge than any had previously known; and every library should possess one, as commemorative of the event, and as demonstrative of the pulpit cloquence of the

This book is sold by subscription, and will go into every family. Agents are wanted for places not yet given out.

J. E. TILTON & CO.,

PUBLISHERS. 1t



COLOR BEARER AT LINCOLN FUNERAL



Andrew Jackson Kimball

SANTA MONICA, May 8.—Sergt. Andrew Jackson Kimball, who was color bearer at Abraham Lincoln's funeral, was a special guest last night at a meeting of No. 1 Lincoln American Lodge, in the Knights of

Columbus hall, here.

Sergt. Kimball, now 86 years of age, enlisted at the age of 19 in the Seventh Maine Regiment. He served through the Civil War, and at the Battle of Antietam his regiment was reduced from 373 men and fifteen officers to sixty men and two officers. During his four years of service he was required four times

reduced from 373 men and fifteen officers to sixty men and two officers. During his four years of service he was wounded four times. Together with his older brother he walked fifteen miles to enlist, when their pooled interests failed to produce enough money for stage fare to the recruiting station. They arrived at midnight, and next day were marching to the front.



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