

SERVICES IN PLACES NOT
ON FEDERAL TRAIN ROUTE

DEPT. N. 15


71 2009 287 23115

The Assassination of Abraham Lincoln

Services in Places Not on the
Funeral Train Route

Excerpts from newspapers and other
sources

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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.

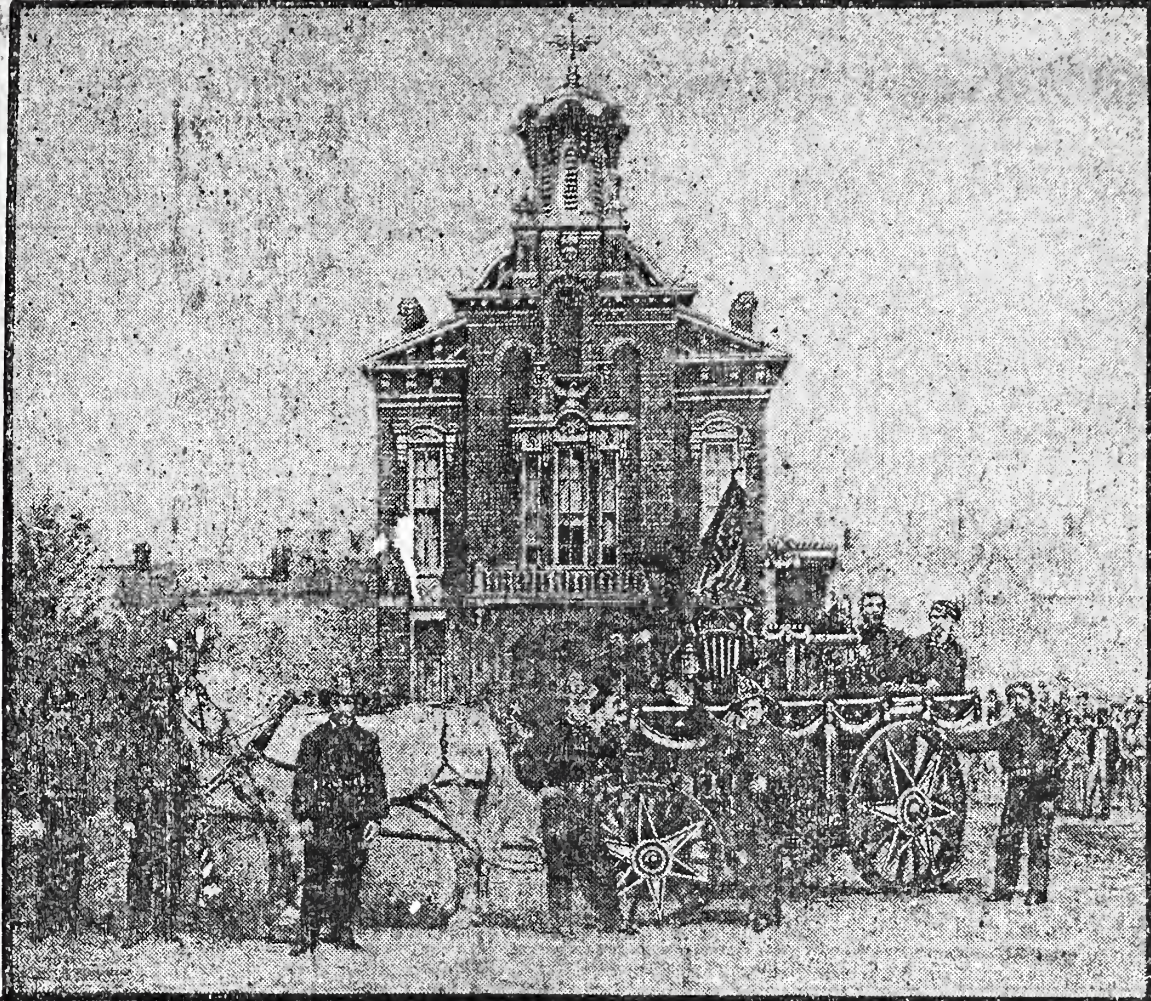
K. C. BARKER, Mayor.

Proclamation issued by the Mayor of Detroit
on the death of Lincoln

7/1
- 3

PHOENIX STEAM FIRE ENGINE NO. 3 DURING LINCOLN FUNERAL PARADE

Det. J. P. R.
2-13-09



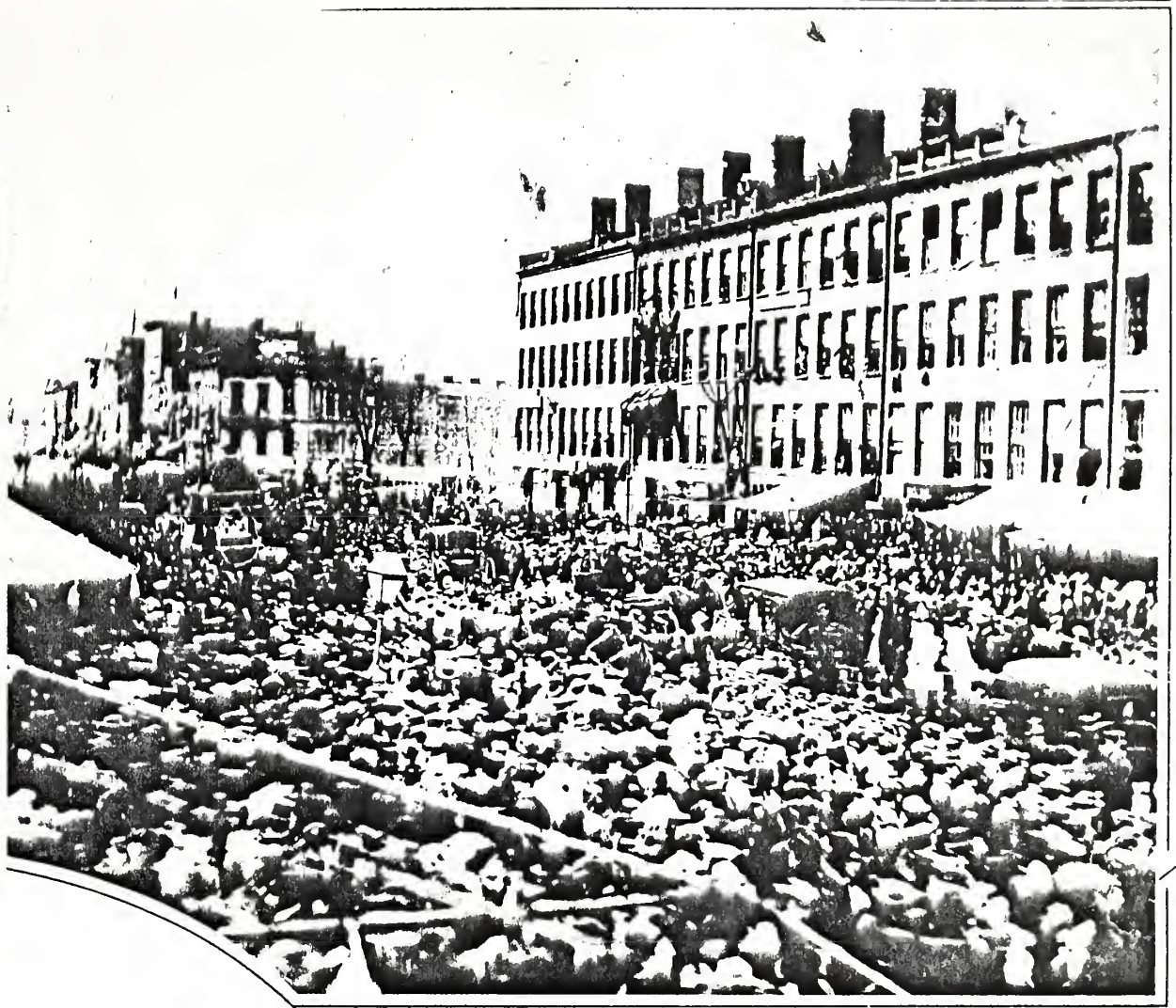
OLD DETROIT FIRE ENGINE AND ITS COMPANY.

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

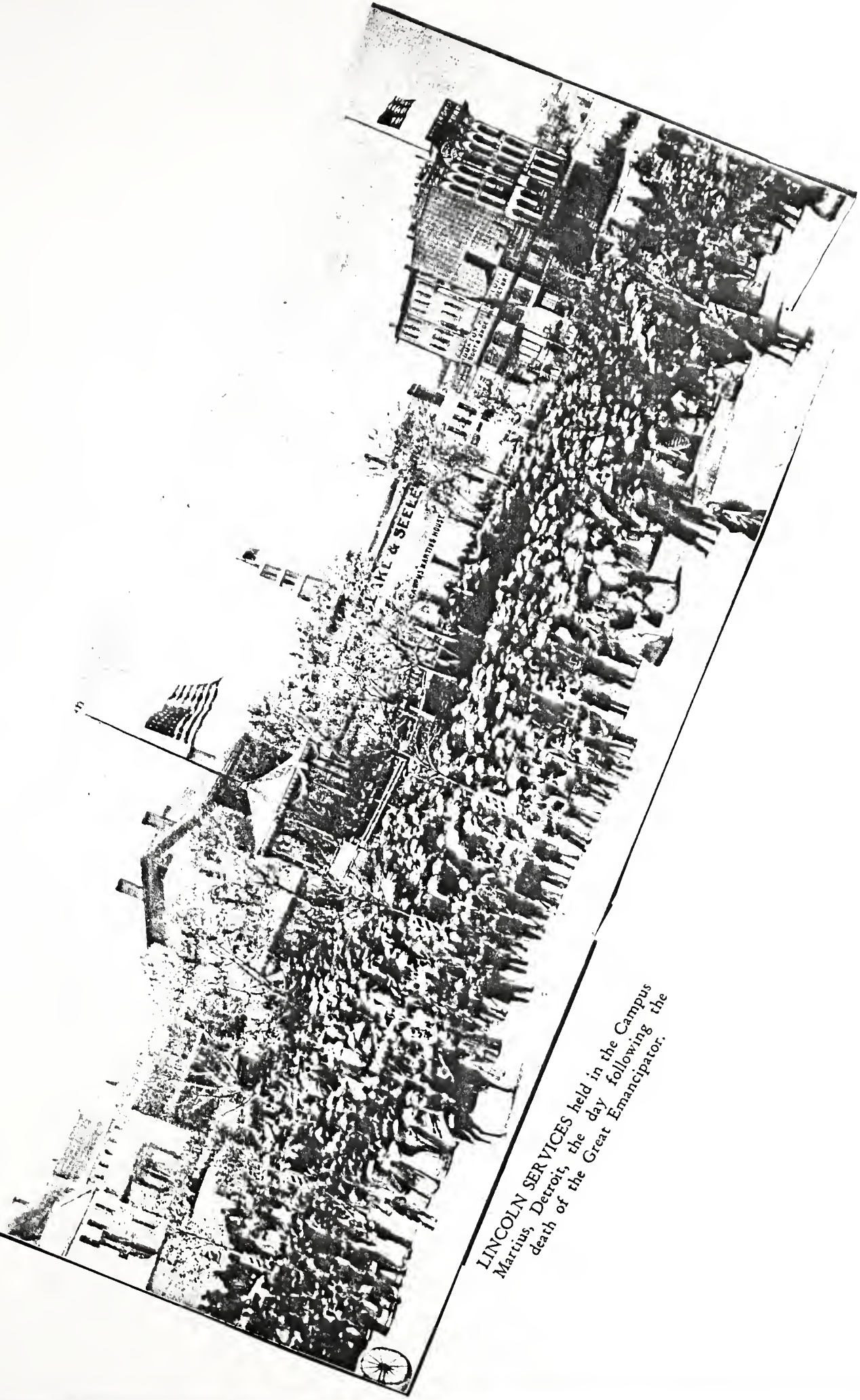
George W. Lyon, of Detroit, is the possessor of a picture of Phoenix steam fire engine No. 3 and company as they appeared April 25, 1865, immediately after taking part in the funeral procession which traversed the downtown streets of Detroit in honor of the memory of President Abraham Lincoln. In the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



LINCOLN SERVICES held in the Campus Martius, Detroit, the day following the death of the Great Emancipator.

SORROW OF THE PEOPLE.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN THIS CITY.

APRIL 20, 1865

The intelligence of the assassination of President Lincoln spread like wildfire Saturday morning, and at an early hour the offices of the daily papers were thronged 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 mourning; 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 crowded, not for business, but to learn the latest sorrowful intelligence, while the building 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, Esq., and many others. The meeting was called to order by the Mayor and Hon. Israel Washburn, Jr., was called upon to preside.

After a fervent and appropriate prayer from Rev. Dr. Shailer, a committee, consisting of Judge Kingsbury; Hon. John Lynch; N. 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 be requested to give public notice of the same;

appropriate religious services on Sunday, in view of this unequalled calamity.

The report was unanimously accepted, and the meeting 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 best fitting the occasion.

OUTWARD DEMONSTRATIONS.

By order of the Collector, the Steam Revenue Cutter "Mahoning" fired minute 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 tolled 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 religious services. The spacious room was packed to its utmost capacity, and also were the adjoining rooms and the vestibule, while thousands went away, unable to obtain a foothold up stairs.

The Hall was appropriately draped in mourning; and such a solemn assembly was never 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, that we should read and take consolation from His Word, and offer to Him our petitions that the event may be sanctified to us.

Dr. S. then called upon Rev. George L. Walker, pastor of State Street Church, to offer the introductory prayer. This was done by the 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, Pastor of the Swedenborgian Church, then read the 135th Hymn of Ballou's Collection—

God, to correct the world,
In wrath slow to rise—

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

Rev. Dr. Carruthers, Pastor of the 2d Parish Church, then offered a fervent and earnest prayer for the family of the President, for the Secretary of State and 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."

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

Dr. Shailer then read dispatches announcing that 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 Universalist Church, closed the exercises with a most affecting benediction.

The services were just one hour in duration, and we never before saw so large an audience when such stillness reigned. After the benediction 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 transparency bearing the following quotation from Shakespeare:

"He has born his faculties so meek,
Hath been so clear in his great office,
That his virtues will plead like Angels, trumpet
tongued,
Against the deep damnation of his taking off."

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

GREAT FUNERAL PROCESSION. *Nashville, Tenn.*
10th. The procession today in honor of the funeral of President Lincoln was the largest and most imposing ever seen 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, Rosson, Miller, Whipple, Fowler Donaldson. Over 10,000 troops were in the procession, also Governor Brownlow, both houses of the Legislature, the Quartermaster and Fire Departments, the latter with their machines draped, various lodges of Masons, Odd Fellows, German Societies, Fenian 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 President. 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.

Great Depression in St. Louis—Scenes in the City—Effect on the Rebels—Catholic Opposition to the New Constitution—Horrible Conspiracy, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

St. Louis, April 17, 1865.

No event conceivable could have produced such an intense agony of grief, mingled with such unutterable horror, as the news of the death of Abraham Lincoln upon this community. The disloyal element of our 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 every building, with scarcely an exception down town, was hung in mourning.

Flags which had been prepared as an emblem of rejoicing were folded in crape. Several Secessionists who looked exultant were driven to their homes, and one or two persons who ventured to dissent from the popular feeling were arrested to save them from the fury of the mob. At Dr. Nelson's Church the utmost interest was excited in the immense audience present by the remarks of the pastor, who said that the blood of a hundred thousand Rebels could not atone for this loss. He had previously entertained sentiments of mercy toward the leaders of the Rebellion, but now he had none. God in his wrath would consume them with fire, and if might be he had removed Mr. Lincoln in order to raise up a man who had less mercy to Rebels than the late President. The remarks of Dr. Nelson were received with tremendous applause, notwithstanding the sacred character of the building and the religious exercises of the occasion.

It is regarded by the intelligent Rebels of this city and 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 screen the Rebels from severity in this State as President Lincoln. His leniency toward Rebels 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 virtues. The war against Rebel sympathizers will now go on with increased bitterness, and whatever may be the result of this horrible assassination in the North it will not benefit the South. The feelings of the people of the interior may be inferred from the incidents which occurred 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 voice, by a large crowd on our principal thoroughfare.

Perhaps the first fruits of this terrible event will be the adoption of the new Constitution, which commends itself to the people now on account of its severity toward Rebels. The contest on the ratification of this important document will be lively and bitter. Public opinion is more evenly divided in St. Louis than in the country. It is impossible to ignore the chief cause of opposition to the Constitution—it proceeds from the Roman Catholic influence combined with the Rebels. All the Catholics are not Rebels, and all the Rebels are

not Catholics, but it is safe to say that all the former in Missouri who are not Rebels could stand up in a four-acre lot. The Catholic opposition is very simple: the Constitution taxes church property and imposes a test oath of allegiance on all their priests. They cannot take this oath, and consequently are secretly raising a terrible howl about making preachers swear. The Rebels are helping them, of course. Whatever mercy the people may have felt toward Rebels and their friends a few weeks ago, has passed away in the blood of the President, and the new Constitution will be adopted by an overwhelming majority.

The news from the interior is of a mixed character. While the Provost-Marshal and martial law are being withdrawn from one portion of the State, the Rebel guerrillas are creating a fresh panic in another. The McClellan counties have singular facilities for retaining Rebels, whereas, if they knew their true interest, they would see at a glance that they are themselves the worst sufferers.

There is some reason to believe that a wicked conspiracy has been entered into by depraved flesh-brokers from Chicago, with certain bushwhackers in North Missouri, to create a scare among negroes in order to induce them more readily to enter the army. It is believed by officials, that the later instances of negro lynching in Callaway County were in pursuance of this horrible conspiracy. The brokers have already run off about 30 negroes to Illinois in consequence of the scare. It is very singular that as soon as the hanging of the negroes was known, the counties where the outrages occurred swarmed with substitute-brokers offering premiums to the frightened negroes to enlist. The authorities are investigating the matter.

There are various important questions concerning the policy in this State left in abeyance by the death of the President.

The weather has been favorable for crops in this section.

N. Y. Tribune
4/21/65

Latest by Telegraph.

FUNERAL CEREMONIES AT FORTRESS MONROE. 4/21/63

A STEAMER ASHORE.

Fortress Monroe, 19th. Funeral ceremonies of the Chief-Magistrate were solemnized this A. M., by all the military officers.

The schooner *Eliza Neal*, arrived here this morning, reports having seen, 18th Inst., 2 o'clock, P. M., a steam propeller ashore of Oregon Inlet, thirty-five miles north of Cape Hatteras, flying her ensign, union down. Appearances indicated she had just gone ashore.

About 100 men had been taken off the steamer and boats were still removing troops with which she was loaded. Wind west southwest, sea 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 depot.

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 a little before 10 o'clock on the evening of April 14, 1865, while watching performance of "Our American Cousin" from one of the boxes in Ford's theater 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 wildfire through the city 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 Lincoln 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 occurrence. 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 Hartford Courant" on Saturday morning, April 15, 1865. "The Hartford Courant" 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 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 night, 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 telegraph instrument began to click. A dispatch 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:—

Washington, April 14, 1865.
Assassination has been inaugurated in Washington. The bowie knife and pistol have been applied to President Lincoln 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 bed 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 his 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 practically deserted after 9 o'clock in the evening, and telephones were not yet in use. There were not then more than half a dozen men on the composing room force, and the last one usually left at 9 p. m. A few minutes after midnight, however, some member of 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 old-fashioned 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 Saturday 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 tolling 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 publish the news of Abraham Lincoln's assassination seven hours after its occurrence.

As nearly as can be ascertained at this late date, for Michael J. Sherman's associates in the telegraph office 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 office 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 claim 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. Fifteen 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."

The intense rivalry which existed during the war among the different 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 he led brought on a nervous breakdown, however, and for some time he was confined in the Middletown Insane Asylum. He later recovered 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.

STUDENTS ATTACK JAP.

Meeting of the City Council.

The two branches of the City Council assembled in their respective chambers in City Hall at noon yesterday, both rooms being elaborately draped in mourning.

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

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, Boston, April 11, 1865.

To the Honorable the City Council—

Gentlemen: Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, expired at Washington on the morning of April 15, between the hours of seven and eight o'clock. The death of one so distinguished, whose eminent services for the past four years have been so valuable to his country, and whose individual opinions and actions were considered so vital to its future welfare, has filled the nation's heart with gloom. In the midst of the jubilation and excited feelings of a grateful people, bound to him with deeper ties than ever before in his career, his connection with them has been suddenly severed by the violent hands of an assassin. The fresh joy of the recent glorious victories of our armies, securing, we trusted, peace and prosperity to a reunited country, has unexpectedly been turned to mourning. The shouts of an exultant people are hushed, and the stern discipline of sorrow is laid upon to test their character and to prove their manhood. Called to the Chief Magistracy of the Nation at a time of unexampled trial, when the Union of our fathers was threatened with degradation by degenerate sons, the loyal spirit of the country responded true and true again to his patriotic appeals. His talents and his practical virtues seemed to develop and strengthen with the new exigencies which called for their exercise; and at the moment when success was crowning our efforts the great leader was summoned away, and his office, and its great trusts, fell upon another.

President Lincoln's career will ever be considered as one of the best illustrations of the character and nature of Republican institutions. He was emphatically a man of the people. Born in an humble condition, he was never tempted to rise by a corrupt ambition for power; but yet he was ever ready to meet public responsibilities, when the country demanded his services. His merits as a statesman and patriot have been tested in the most momentous period in the history of the Republic. His integrity and worth as a man were seldom questioned; and his memory will ever be held in blessed remembrance by his countrymen, and especially by that race whose shackles of slavery were broken during his administration.

He has conducted us safely through the checkered career of the greatest civil war known in the history of the world; and at the time of his decease his clear and honest intellect was engaged upon those great and difficult problems of statesmanship which, after such a conflict arduous to a condition of peace. At times when disaster befell our arms, or confusion attended our councils and the funds were disposed to give up in despair, his faith never wavered in the final success of the cause—new difficulties aroused new energies—and relying upon the patriotism of the people, he moved on with a resolute will, in the work which Providence had placed in his hands for the salvation of the nation.

The great responsibilities of his position he bore with complacency and good humor. His physical frame, which was developed in early manhood, fitted him for the unparalleled labors of his public trust, and his tragic death was caused by that fell spirit of treason and disloyalty, which, had it not been for his efforts, might likewise have been the death of the nation.

The Republic has lost its chief officer;—every patriot feels that he has lost a personal friend. We unite in a pledge cannot without the wisdom of the great citizenry. He that risked over the nations of the earth must be our abiding trust. To the family and relations of the late President, our heartfelt sympathies and condolence should be tendered.

In common with the whole nation this community joins in the general sorrow; and in order that you may officially take that public notice of the event which the occasion demands, I have called the members of the City Council together in special session.

Your wisdom will suggest the most appropriate man-

ner for the city of Boston to honor the memory of the distinguished dead.

F. W. LINCOLN, Jr., Mayor.

Alderman Messenger, Chairman of the Board, spoke as follows:

It is with no ordinary emotions, Mr. Mayor, that I rise to order the resolutions pertinent to this occasion. The sudden shock which our entire community experienced at the reception of the astounding reports from Washington—the mingled feelings of grief, of horror and of indignation, have scarcely yet subsided; the repose and reflections incident to the Sabbath may have served to calm or tranquilize, but only to bring forth 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 subdued, when the days of battle are numbered and the horrors of war are to give way to the blessings of peace, when the restoration or reconstruction of our glorious Union is so evident,—that great and good man, at the head of our nation, whose sound judgment and valuable counsels were so much relied on, is stricken down by the hand of the assassin.

Without further comment, I now submit the preamble and resolutions of a joint committee of the City Council:

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, by the Providence of God the founder of a great people is now resting on the people of the United States, in the sudden death, by the hand of violence, of their beloved and honored Chief Magistrate, Abraham Lincoln, now officially announced to the City Council by His Honor the Mayor. Therefore,

Resolved, 1. That in this early hour of the Nation's bereavement and sorrow, the greatness of our loss cannot be adequately expressed by words, but is evinced by the unspoken and innumerable language of the heart, and the tears of millions of our loyal countrymen, telling how truly and affectionately 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 consummate sagacity and skill through the most difficult epoch of its existence; that we recognize especially his great wisdom and foresight in making his proclamation of Emancipation, which will entitle him to the gratitude of the lovers of liberty throughout the world in all future ages, and give him a place in his country's fame beside that of the immortal Washington.

3. That we accord to the family of our late Chief Magistrate our heartfelt and tender sympathy in their irreparable loss, assuring them that we cherish as one of our country's proudest legacies, the memory of him whom the nation mourns.

4. That the atrocious attempt to take the life of our Secretary of State, the Hon. William H. Seward, and the assaults on the members of his household, have excited the liveliest interest for his preservation, and we trust that his life may long be spared, and his valuable counsel ceaseless to benefit his country.

5. That we assure President Johnson of our cordial support in the great task devolved upon him by this terrible crime, entreating him to believe that the Nation is entrusted by his last bitter experience, will sustain the two grand and more unyielding than ever in vigorous and effective measures for suppressing a wicked and uncharitable rebellion, to making out justice to all its debtors, and securing the market guarantees for use in all coming time; trusting that he will not cause our whole country and its possible life to be destroyed, and our whole country rests on the sure basis of full and perpetual liberty.

6. That as a proper mark of respect, Faneuil Hall and the City Hall be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days, and that on the day of the funeral ceremonies in Washington His Honor the Mayor order all public edifices, schools, and places of management to be closed, and request an entire suspension of business on the part of our citizens.

7. That a delegation from the city government, consisting of His Honor Mayor Lincoln, two Aldermen, the President of the Common Council and three members, attend the obsequies of the late President of the United States.

8. That an eulogy on the character and services of Abraham Lincoln be pronounced before the city government at an early day, and that a joint committee be appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

9. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the President of the United States, the heads of the different Departments at Washington, and to the family of the deceased.

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 board 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 Messenger, Tyler and Gailled were appointed on the joint committee on the subject of a eulogy.

The Board adjourned till Thursday at 10 o'clock A.M. In the Common Council, President Fowler in the chair, the address of the Mayor was read, and the resolutions offered by Alderman Messenger were read by the President, who followed the first reading in remarks eulogistic and expressive of much feeling.

The adoption of the resolutions was seconded by Mr. Willis.

Appropriate remarks were also made by Messrs. Story, Stebbins, Dean and Richardson, after which the resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote, each member rising in his seat.

Messrs. Stebbins, Dean and Richardson were appointed delegates to attend the funeral obsequies. The President is appointed by the resolutions. Messrs. Story, Hazlet, Crosby, Park and Stebbins were joined to the committee on eulogy, to which the President was added.

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

The address of the Governor was referred to a joint special committee, consisting of Messrs. Wentworth and Pittman on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Kimball of Boston, Baker of Beverly, Stone of Charlestown, Dalton of Fittsfield, and Shortle of Provincetown on the part of the House.

A communication was sent to the House from the Governor transmitting a communication from the Governor of Maryland enclosing a copy of an act of the General Assembly of that State in reference to a national cemetery for the soldiers who fell on the battle-field at Antietam. The message with accompanying papers was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The joint special committee to whom was referred the address of the Governor, reported the following resolutions in the Senate, in which the House concurred:

Resolved, That the Legislature of Massachusetts recognize the intelligence of the death of Abraham Lincoln with sentiments of the deepest sorrow and the most profound regret.

Resolved, That when we contemplate the events of the last four years of the history of this country, we are struck with the great sagacity, comprehensive ability, fixed determination and honest purpose, which have marked all his measures, and which through the blessings of Divine Providence have enabled us to overthrow this vast rebellion planned and organized for the substantial destruction of civil liberty.

Resolved, That we deplore the death of the President of the United States, whose private virtues have endeared him to his friends, whose public services have contributed so much to the preservation of our common country, whose courage and constancy in every stage of the struggle through which we are passing have known no abatement in mistaking, and whose fidelity 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 their affliction and suffering.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be requested to cause a copy of these resolutions to be forwarded to Mrs. Mary Lincoln as a token of respect and regard entertained for her by the Legislature of Massachusetts.

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

On motion of Mr. Patten of Marblehead, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the members of this House in token of appreciation of the valued life and services of our late honored and much loved President, Abraham Lincoln, wear the usual badge of mourning upon the left arm for a period of thirty days.

In the Senate remarks were made on the adoption of the resolutions by Messrs. WOODBURN and WALKER of Essex, and FISHMAN of Bristol. Both branches adjourned to 11 o'clock on Thursday.

MEETING OF THE BOSTON BOARD OF TRADE.

A special meeting of the government of the Boston Board of Trade was held at the rooms of the Board at 1 yesterday to consider measures in reference to the death of the President of the United States, the President 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 resolution:

Resolved, That the merchants of this city be invited to assemble in the Merchants' Exchange to-morrow (Tuesday) at 12 o'clock, to unite with this Board in a public expression of their deep sense of the loss which our nation has sustained in the sudden death of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the President of the United States; and in such appropriate demonstrations of respect as patriotic hearts, prompted by reverence and cordial esteem for his distinguished life and character may suggest.

Mr. Tobey supported the resolution in some very eloquent remarks upon the considerations which should especially influence the Board in extending its action beyond the immediate limits of the Board. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The following resolution was then offered by Mr. Geo. W. Bond:

Resolved, That a committee of seven, of which the President of this Board be requested to act as Chairman, be appointed by the President to make the necessary arrangements to carry into effect the foregoing resolution.

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-morrow.

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

Resolved, That the Rooms of the Board and of the Merchants' Exchange be draped in mourning for thirty days in respect to the memory of our departed Chief Magistrate.

Mr. S. R. Spaulding offered the following: Resolved, That a committee of seven members be appointed delegates to attend the funeral services of the late President of the United States in Washington.

This being also adopted by the Board, the President appointed the various committees, as follows:

Of Arrangements—E. R. Hodge, J. C. Converse, Wm. B. Spooner, Alpheus Hardy, Geo. Wm. Bond, Wm. T. Gilden.

Of Resolutions—Jos. S. Ropes, Otis Norcross, Hamilton A. Hill.

Of Delegates—Geo. C. Richardson, E. S. Tobey, A. H. Rice, A. A. Lawrence, J. M. Beebe, S. R. Spaulding, Oshorn Howes.

The meeting then adjourned.

[For report of proceeding at Faneuil Hall, see Second Page.]

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 Lincoln'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 Connecticut 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, book-keeper, 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 dispatches. The first authoritative information came from Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton as follows:—

Official Dispatch.

War Department

Washington, April 15—1:30 a. m.

Major-General Dix—This evening, at about 1½ 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 entered 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 rear of the theater. The pistol ball entered the back of the President's head and penetrated nearly 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, entered Mr. Seward's apartments and under pretense 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.

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 state 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,
Secretary of War.

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 a word from the seat of war. Among those of the "club" present that night were Henry T. Sperry, Judge Gilman and Jonathan P. Morris. Mr. Sperry was chairman of the town committee, if memory serves. These were the only ones cognizant of the assassination. Allyn S. Stillman was mayor of the city. "The Courant" sent word to Senator Dixon and Postmaster Cleveland, 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 anxious to learn details. Many stayed up the balance of the night, including the Sperry party. Mr. Sperry remembers a touching incident 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" 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.

The city was in deep mourning on Wednesday, the day of the funeral, business being suspended and public buildings 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 have passed on. Among those who remarked were Rev. Mr. 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. Fisher of St. Paul's, Dr. Mayer of the Synagogue, and others. At Christ Church the music was most impressive, the choir closing with the beautiful hymn, "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 full to overflow. These officers officiated, most of whom have since died and passed on, Mr. Sperry, Captain

Williams and Pliny that are left:—

President—J. G.

Vice-President

| | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| Calvin Day, | E. |
| Henry A. Perkins, | Ch. |
| Gen. Jas. W. Ripley, | Jan. |
| Nelson Kingsbury, | H. I. |
| David Clark, | E. K. |
| Austin Dunham, | John |
| John C. Palmer, | Wm. |
| Samuel Woodruff, | E. Ch. |
| Charles Cheney, | Henry |
| Thy Jewell, | A. F. |
| J. F. Judd, | Henry |
| Albert Day, | J. F. M. |
| Newton Case, | Louis L. |
| John D. Bruce, | C. S. W. |
| Lucius Barbour, | J. B. Bur. |
| G. E. Davis, | Horace L. |
| John F. Butler, | Burgess P. |
| E. H. Owen, | A. N. Clark |
| E. N. Kellogg, | Geo. S. Gill |
| Wm. L. Collins, | Wm. P. Full. |

Secretaries.

Henry T. Sperry, J. K. Williams

Several brief addresses were in perhaps the most eloquent and touching being that of the Hon. Henry Deming. No truer estimate of Abraham Lincoln was ever spoken than that included in Mr. Deming's address, an extract from which follows:

In such an hour of solemnity, 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 Lincoln 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 anecdote, apothegm or allegory, of parrying the sharpest thrust of an assailant, illuminating 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 originality, 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, forensic, and frontier life of this continent, 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 vividly reproduced in his genial and unswerving nature than in that of any man of whom our chronicles bear any record.

What, what I hear all thoughtful minds enquire shall be the place of the fallen martyr in history? It will be difficult to present with all his roughness, angularities and bizarre proportions and attitude this peculiar product of the American School. He must be separated far, far from the accidents and environments of these warping and agitated times, before the human and divine there was in him can be accurately presented on the historic page. He was so foreign to the etiquettes, and despised so heartily all the conventionalities of greatness, that Bancroft, trying all men by classic and European standards, must certainly fail in limning the rough, uncouth and outre lineaments of this fresh and strong child of the people. Altiades or Cato he could give us as well as he has given Winthrop and William Penn. But that face all seamed with humor, all furrowed with care, which is now at this hour drawing the last lingering, affectionate gaze of a weeping and loving people, can never be reproduced by such a fine and 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

rude granite-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 paragraphist 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 be obscured or dimmed, but grow brighter and brighter as it descends the ages, and in distant centuries, 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 illuminated speck in the infinite vault of time, known as the nineteenth century.

In the next place, my friends, my thoughts are impulsively led to the unparalleled 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 gigantic rebellion in all history was struggling 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 hurled him unshrived, unblessed into the presence of his God. I am most profoundly grateful that his pure spirit was ready for this sudden summons, 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 and pledging renewed loyalty to the new President.

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

"The Almighty has his own purposes. 'Woe unto the world because of offenses, for it must needs be that offenses come, but woe to that man by whom the offense cometh.' If we 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 speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled 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:—

"There were five incendiary fires in New Haven 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 incendiaries are roaming

Third Edition Ready Wednesday.

SERMONS

PREACHED IN BOSTON

ON THE DEATH OF

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

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 atrocious crime. Books written upon it should be preserved that other generations may see how we felt 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 Sermons preached in Boston the Sunday after the news of the President's death, all devoted to the subject of the bereavement, and pouring such comfort as faith suggested upon the hearts of a stricken people. These Sermons are splendid 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 eloquence of the day.—[Exchange.]

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.,

may 16

PUBLISHERS.

11

1928?

**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 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.

