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SHERMAN.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH JOHNSTON.

A Suspension of Hostilities and a "Basis for Peace" Agreed Upon.

THEY ARE DISAPPROVED AT WASHINGTON

Immediate Resumption of Hostilities Ordered!

General Grant to Command in Person.

SINGULAR ORDER OF SHERMAN TO STONEMAN

The Way Opened for Davis's Escape.

HIS LARGE BOOTY.

GENERAL SHERMAN TO HIS TROOPS

He is to Make Peace from the Potomac to the Rio Grande.

Official.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 22, 1865.

Maj.-Gen. JOHN A. DIX, *New-York:* Yesterday evening a bearer of dispatches arrived from Gen. Sherman.

An agreement for a suspension of hostilities, and a memorandum for what is called a basis for peace, had been entered into on the 18th inst. by Gen. Sherman with the Rebel General Johnston. The Rebel Gen. Breckinridge was present at the conference.

A Cabinet meeting was held at eight o'clock in the evening, at which the action of Gen. Sherman was disapproved by the President, by the Secretary of War, by Gen. Grant, and by every member of the Cabinet.

Gen. Sherman was *ordered to resume hostilities immediately*, and was directed that the instructions given by the late President in the following telegram, which was penned by Mr. Lincoln himself, at the Capitol, on the night of 3d of March, were approved by President Andrew Johnson, and were reiterated to govern the action of military commanders.

On the night of the 3d of March, while President Lincoln and his Cabinet were at the Capitol, a telegram from Gen. Grant was brought to the Secretary of War, informing him that Gen. Lee had requested an interview or conference to make an arrangement for terms of peace.

The letter of Gen. Lee was published in a letter of Davis to the Rebel Congress.

Gen. Grant's telegram was submitted to Mr. Lincoln, who, after pondering a few minutes, took up his pen and wrote with his own hand the following reply, which he submitted to the Secretary of State and Secretary of War. It was then dated, addressed and signed by the Secretary of War, and telegraphed to Gen. Grant;

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1865—12 p. m.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT: The President directs me to say to you that he wishes you to have no conference with Gen. Lee, unless it be for the capitulation of Gen. Lee's army, or on some minor and purely military matter. He instructs me to say that you are not to decide, discuss or confer upon any political question. Such questions the President holds in his own hands, and will submit them to no military conferences or conventions. Meantime you are to press to the utmost your military advantages.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The orders of Gen. Sherman to Gen. Stoneman to withdraw from Salisbury and join him will probably open the way for Davis to escape to Mexico or Europe with his plunder, which is reported to be very large, including not only the plunder of the Richmond banks, but previous accumulations.

A dispatch received by this Department from Richmond, says:

"It is stated here by respectable parties that the amount of specie taken South by Jefferson Davis and his partisans is very large, including not only the plunder of the Richmond banks, but previous accumulations. They hope, it is said, to make terms with Gen. Sherman, or some other Southern commander, by which they will be permitted, with their effects, including this gold plunder, to go to Mexico or Europe. Johnston's negotiations look to this end."

After the Cabinet meeting last night Gen. Grant started for North Carolina to direct operations against Johnston's army.

EDWARD M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Memorandum of Agreement Between Gen. Sherman and Gen. Johnston.

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1865.

As reports have been in circulation for some time of a correspondence between Gens. Johnston and Sherman, the memorandum or basis of what was agreed upon between these two Generals, and the results, are as follows:

MEMORANDUM.

Memorandum or basis of agreement made this 18th day of April, A. D. 1865, near Durham's Station, and in the State of North Carolina, by and between Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, commanding the Confederate Army, and Maj.-Gen. William T. Sherman, commanding the army of the United States in North Carolina, both present:

First—The contending armies now in the field to maintain their *statu quo* until notice is given by the commanding general of either one to its opponent, and reasonable time—say 48 hours—allowed.

Second—The Confederate armies now in existence to be disbanded and conducted to their several State capitals; there to deposit their arms and public property in the State arsenal, and each officer and man to execute and file an agreement to cease from acts of war and abide the action of both State and Federal authorities. The number of arms and munitions of war to be reported to the Chief of Ordnance at Washington city, subject to future action of the Congress of the United States, and in the meantime to be used solely to maintain peace and order within the borders of the States respectively.

Third—The recognition by the Executive of the United States of the several State Governments, on their officers and Legislatures taking the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, and where conflicting State Governments have resulted from the war, the legitimacy of all shall be submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Fourth.—The reëstablishment of all Federal Courts in the several States with powers as defined by the Constitution and laws of Congress.

Fifth.—The people and inhabitants of all States to be guaranteed, so far as the Executive can, their political rights and franchises, as well as their rights of person and property, as defined by the Constitution of the United States and of States respectively.

Sixth.—The Executive authority of the Government of the United States not to disturb any of the people by reason of the late war so long as they live in peace and quiet, abstain from acts of armed hostility, and obey laws in existence at any place of their residence.

Seventh.—In general terms war to cease, a general amnesty, so far as the executive power of the United States can command, or on condition of disbandment of the Confederate armies, and the distribution of arms and resumption of peaceful pursuits by officers and men as hitherto composing the said armies, not being fully empowered by our respective principals to fulfill these terms, we individually and officially pledge ourselves to promptly obtain necessary authority and to carry out the above programme.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.
Commanding the Army of the United States in North Carolina.

J. E. JOHNSTON, General.
Commanding Confederate States Army in North Carolina.

This proceeding of Gen. Sherman was unapproved, for the following, among other reasons:

First—It was an exercise of authority not vested in Gen. Sherman, and on its face shows that both he and Johnston knew that he (Gen. Sherman) had no authority to enter into any such arrangement.

Second—It was a practical acknowledgment of the Rebel Government.

Third—It undertook to reëstablish the Rebel State Governments, that had been overthrown at the sacrifice of many thousand loyal lives and an immense treasure, and placed arms and munitions of war in the hands of the Rebels at their respective capitals, which might be used as soon as the armies of the United States were disbanded, and used to conquer and subdue the loyal States.

Fourth—By the restoration of the Rebel authority in their respective States, they would be enabled to reëstablish Slavery.

Fifth—It might furnish a ground of responsibility by the Federal Government to pay the Rebel debt, and certainly subjects loyal citizens of the Rebel States to the debt consummated by the Rebels in the name of the State.

Sixth—It put in dispute the existence of loyal State governments and the new State of Western Virginia, which had been recognized by every department of the United States Government.

Seventh—It practically abolished the confiscation laws, and relieved Rebels of every degree who had slaughtered our people from all pains and penalties for their crimes.

Eighth—It gave terms that had been deliberately, repeatedly and solemnly rejected by President Lincoln, and better terms than the Rebels had ever asked in their most prosperous condition.

Ninth—It formed no basis of true and lasting peace, but relieved Rebels from the pressure of our victories and left them in condition to renew their effort to overthrow the United States Government, and subdue the loyal States, whenever their strength was recruited and any opportunity should offer.

Gen. Sherman's Terms.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1865.

It was generally understood here on Friday night that a special bearer of dispatches had arrived from Gen. Sherman, with terms of capitulation. Had these terms been presented to the public ten days ago, they might have been received with nothing more than surprise or disfavor. Coming as they do after the tragical events just enacted, they seem to have been received in all quarters in Washington with a shudder of horror.

A prominent member of the Cabinet expresses the opinion that the Rebel Government would have given up the contest any time during the past four years upon a tender of equally favorable terms. Great dissatisfaction is felt by the Government that Sherman did not obey its orders and overtake and subdue this last remnant of armed rebellion. It is characterized here as "Sherman's capitulation."

Gen. Grant was immediately dispatched to the theater of action. He was in entire accord with the President and Cabinet on the subject. By the calling in of Stoneman's Cavalry the back-door is left wide open for Jeff. Davis's escape, and indeed the escape of Johnston's army. It is supposed that Davis and Breckinridge prepared the terms of surrender which Sherman has halted his eager army nearly two weeks to consider.

It is due the memory of the late President to state that he was firm in the conviction that the generals in the field had nothing to do with diplomacy or negotiations for peace. It was upon this settled policy that his dispatch to Grant was dictated on the night of the 3d of March.

It is said President Johnson and Secretary Stanton betrayed a good deal of the "By the Eternal" temper of Andrew Jackson upon the receipt of Sherman's dispatches.

Gen. Sherman's Order.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 22, 1865.

The following important order of Gen. Sherman was received here this morning:

HDQRS. MILITARY DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
IN THE FIELD, RALEIGH, April 19, 1865.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDER, NO. 58.—The General commanding announces to the army a suspension of hostilities and an agreement with Gen. Johnston and high officials, which, when formally ratified, will make peace from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. Until the absolute peace is arranged, a line passing through Tyrell's Mount, Chapel Hill University, Durham's Station and West Point, on the Neuse River, will separate the two armies. Each army commander will group his camps entirely with a view to comfort, health and good police. All the details of military discipline must still be maintained, and the General hopes and believes that in a very few days it will be his good fortune to conduct you all to your homes.

The fame of this army for courage, industry, and discipline is admitted all over the world. Then let each officer and man see that it is not stained by any act of vulgarity, rowdyism, and petty crime. The cavalry will patroll the front of the line. Gen. Howard will take charge of the district from Raleigh up to the cavalry; Gen. Slocum to the left of Raleigh, and Gen. Schofield in Raleigh, its right and rear. Quartermasters and commissaries will keep their supplies up to a light load for the wagons, and the railroad superintendent will arrange a depot for the convenience of each seperate army.

By order of Major-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN.

L. M. DAYTON, A. A. G.

Advices from Newbern state that a large number of the members of the North Carolina Legislature arrived arrived there on the 19th inst., for the purpose of negotiating with Gen. Sherman with a view to restoring that State to the Union.

Lieut.-Gen. Grant arrived at Fortress Monroe this afternoon on the steamer M. Martin from Washington, and proceeded southward on the steamer Albambra.

The News of the President's Assassination in Sherman's Army.

BALTIMORE, April 23, 1865.

The news from Gen. Sherman causes great dissatisfaction among all loyal people here.

We learn from Goldsborough that the news of the President's assassination was received there before the promulgation of Sherman's order, but was kept private for a day or two. When it did get out, the feeling among the troops was very bitter. A Rebel citizen, who expressed his approval of the deed, was instantly killed by the soldiers who heard his remarks. The armistice order was received very coldly by the army.

MOBILE.

100 Guns and 1,000 Prisoners Taken

3,000 BALES OF COTTON SECURED.

The City Formally Surrendered on the 12th Instant.

Official.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 22, 1865.

Maj.-Gen. JOHN A. DIX, *New-York:* In a dispatch dated Mobile, five o'clock, p. m., April 14th, Major-Gen. Canby reports as follows:

We find in Mobile and its defenses on the west side of the bay over 150 guns, and a very large amount of ammunition and supplies of all kinds, and about one thousand prisoners. Inventories are now being taken, and a detailed report will be forwarded as soon as they are completed. The quantity of cotton will probably reach three thousand bales, and there is a large amount of provisions and forage, &c.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Associated Press Dispatch.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 16, via CAIRO, April 22, 1865.

The Times contains the following in relation to the surrender of Mobile:

Gen. Canby established his headquarters in the Custom House. Gen. Granger commands the Departments. Gen. Veitch commands the post.

No cotton or other things were burned, because it was said that Gen. Granger would burn the city if the cotton was burned.

It is estimated that from 20,000 to 30,000 bales of cotton have been captured in the city. Large quantities of pitch have also been secured.

The city is quiet and orderly. Many citizens are anxious to take the oath of allegiance, glad to be released from Rebel rule.

Deserters are arriving in large numbers.

The Post-Office will be immediately opened.

The wharves and docks are in fine order.

The Mayor of Mobile formally surrendered the city about 3 o'clock on the 12th inst., tendering the services of the pilots to bring the fleet safely up to the city.

Gen. Granger met a most enthusiastic reception upon entering the city. He remarked he had never met so warm a reception in any place before.

Three hundred guns, in good condition, and a large amount of ammunition were captured.

Twelve hundred prisoners, sick and stragglers, were found in the city, including 250 officers. All were sent to Ship Island.

The contents of the Rebel Commissary Department were turned over to the poor of Mobile.

Thirty-eight hundred prisoners were captured in the Spanish Fort.

Several Rebel gunboats were also captured.

The Mobile papers having suspended publication, Gen. Granger authorized E. O. Hinde, correspondent of *The New-Orleans Times*, to issue a daily paper, and he has commenced publishing *The Mobile Daily News*.

Gen. Comstock of Gen. Grant's staff arrived here last evening from Mobile, and goes North with dispatches for the latter.

The receipts of cotton and sugar are light, and there are no buyers.

MOSBY.

His Command Surrendered—He Still Holds Out—$2,000 Reward Offered for his Capture—His Own Men Hunting Him.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,
Saturday, April 22, 1865.

Major-Gen. Hancock reports that nearly all of Mosby's command have surrendered, including nearly or quite all of the officers, except Mosby himself. Some of Mosby's own men are hunting for a reward of $2,000, offered for him by Gen. Hancock, who has been directed to establish his headquarters at Washington.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE SEWARDS.

The Secretary Better—His Son not so well.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 22—9 A.M.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*—I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State passed a very uncomfortable night, but has taken his breakfast with relish, and is quite as strong as he was yesterday.

Mr. Frederick Seward has improved within the past twenty-four hours. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 22—9 P. M.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*—I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State is stronger and more comfortable to-night.

Mr. F. Seward's condition justifying and requiring it, a further removal of fragments of bone was made this morning. The operation was borne well, and has been productive of partial relief. Very respectfully, &c.,

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 23—9 P. M.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*—I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State is doing quite as well as could be expected. Mr. F. Seward is somewhat stronger, more conscious, and less restless than he has been. Very respectfully your obedient servant, J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General.

Secretary Seward Better.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 23, 1865.

Secretary Seward is decidedly better to-day. His son has not rallied, as was hoped, after the operation of yesterday, and his recovery is pronounced less hopeful.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

False Reports as to Johnston's Surrender—Paroled Prisoners.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, April 22, 1865.

The steamer Thetis arrived here this afternoon from Morehead City, N. C. The advices she brings are not of an altogether definite character respecting the surrender of Johnston's army to Gen. Sherman, though it was generally supposed at Newbern, that the same terms accorded to Gen. Lee had been also granted to Johnston.

The rejoicing both at Newbern and at Morehead City was general, as military operations in North Carolina will at once cease, and an inspiriting impetus be given to business of all kinds.

Large numbers of paroled Rebel prisoners still keep arriving from the front, and roam at will over Old Point, much to the disgust of the loyal portion of the community.

THE FUNERAL PAGEANT.

From Harrisburg to Philadelphia

SCENES AND INCIDENTS ON THE ROUTE.

Arrival of the Cortege in Philadelphia.

A SOLEMN SABBATH IN THE QUAKER CITY.

Great Outpouring of the People.

THE OBSEQUIES IN NEW-YORK.

EXTENSIVE PREPARATIONS.

A Floral Offering.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

LANCASTER, Pa., Saturday, April 22, 1865.

The Funeral train has just left the depot. The patriotic daughters laid a wreath of flowers on the President's coffin.

The whole population is out to do honor to the noble dead. J. B. S.

Associated Press Account.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Saturday, April 22, 1865.

The train left Harrisburg with the remains of President Lincoln at 11 o'clock this morning. Thousands of persons were sad witnesses of its departure. Our company was increased at the State capital by the addition of the Hon. Joseph Bailey, the Hon. J. K. Moorehead, and M. Hall Stanton, esq. The latter gentleman is the chairman of the committee of arrangements of the Philadelphia City Councils. The duty of this gentleman is to extend the hospitalities of this city to those who have been specially invited to accompany the remains of the late President to Springfield. Acting High-Constable Clarke of Philadelphia was also on board of the train, and met a police force of 600 on his arrival in this city.

Gov. Bradford of Maryland, and staff, took leave of the party at Harrisburg.

THE CARS

were heavily draped with mourning outside and within, and were of the finest workmanship. The one containing the remains presented a more somber hue than the others, and was additionally designated by metallic ornaments.

We passed many groups of people on the road, some displaying prominent emblems of grief, and at one point a large national flag, with mourning appendages, was spread upon the green. Crowds stood uncovered on each side of it. In quick succession we passed country houses, workshops and small settlements, every resident appearing to witness the passing of the train.

AT MIDDLETOWN

the people assembled in full numbers. Passing a few miles beyond we reached a partially cleared wood. Fronting the road were immense rocks, on which humble villagers and their families were silently standing.

AT ELIZABETHTOWN

the train halted for a few moments, when there was a rush over the wood-piles by men, women and children to see the funeral car, the scene being more animated than mournful. There were, however, large groups of other parties who were evidently solemnly impressed. One man waved a black flag.

AT LANCASTER,

the vicinity of the railroad station was crowded with people, and further on the streets were densely filled. Perhaps 30,000 or 40,000 persons were assembled as spectators.

Battle-flags were displayed everywhere, banners were at half-mast, badges of black were seen everywhere, and all elevated points, balconies, windows, housetops, &c., were occupied by persons of both sexes and all conditions. The walls of the elegant car house were profusely ornamented with draped flags and other emblems of grief. On a white cloth ground, in black letters, were the words "Abraham Lincoln, the illustrious martyr. The Nation mourns his loss." This car-house was densely packed with human beings.

The cry was started that "Grant was on board." This electrified the crowd. "Where is he?" shouted thousands of voices. General Grant was not on board, and the crowd felt disappointed.

AT THE LANCASTER LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

five or six hundred workmen and their families wore mourning badges, the women and men uncovering their heads, country wagons, with occupants, and pedestrians were met at every by-way.

AT PENNINGTONVILLE

the people were out in large numbers. The train passed under a string of national flags and emblems of mourning, supported on posts at either side.

AT PARKESBURGH

at least a thousand people were on the balconies and steps of the houses. At the windows and on the lawns were spectators.

AT EAGLE STATION

amid a group, a woman held in her arms a child, probably not over three years of age, who wore a dark frock with a mourning scarf across his shoulders, and who waved a flag trimmed with crape. This incident found ready appreciation in all who witnessed it from the cars.

SUSPENSION OF LABOR.

From the time of leaving Harrisburg until we reached Philadelphia, we saw no persons whatever engaged at labor. The day seemed to be appropriately observed by tens of thousands of persons residing in this largely populated, prosperous and industrious part of the State. Plows were left in the furrows, shops were closed, and a Sabbath-quiet prevailed, and profound respect was shown the deceased all along the way, affording another evidence—if any were needed—of the deep feeling of affection associated with the memory of the distinguished dead.

NO SPEECH-MAKING.

So far, the party accompanying the President's remains have been free from any oratorical displays. It is presumed that none will have the bad taste to mar the solemnity of the occasion by unnecessary speech-making. Everywhere we see banners and festoons of mourning, and occasionally a portrait of the truly lamented deceased.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

We arrived at the Broad-st. station at precisely half-past four o'clock, or two hours earlier than the schedule of time originally announced, in order to afford more of daylight for the display.

The corpse was transferred to the hearse, which was attractive and fine, and of elaborate finish. The coffin, covered with the American flag and surmounted with flowers, occupied an elevated position.

The Philadelphia authorities had provided coaches for the distinguished funeral party, who received the kindest attentions of those having the arrangements in charge.

A BLUNDER.

Owing to some mismanagement or blunder, the procession did not move until six o'clock. The military, both white and black, made a fine display. The City Troop acted as body guard to the corpse. In the procession were the Mayor, the City Councils, and other municipal authorities, Federal officers, army and navy officers stationed in the city and neighborhood, the Judiciary members of the Legislature, Members of Congress, representatives of foreign courts, and numerous others of distinction. The firemen and every society, institute and organization were well represented, especially the Knight Templars, the Odd Fellows, and the Fenians. Many colored men also appeared as members of charitable and other societies, with appropriate badges and regalia.

The chimes of St. Peter's and Christ Churches (Episcopal) were responded to by St. Mary's (Roman Catholic) Church.

INDEPENDENCE HALL.

The procession occupied an hour and a half in passing the streets designated in the programme, when the Old State House having been reached, the corpse was taken into Independence Hall, where it was placed near the bell which first proclaimed the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. The Hall was clothed in such a manner as became the occasion, rendering the entire scene solemnly imposing. In front of the State House was exhibited a transparency of the late President, surrounded by the form of a coffin, with the words "He Still Lives." The strong gaslight gave a beautiful effect to the picture.

THE PEOPLE MOURN.

The houses, with but few, if any exceptions, were draped with mourning. Ingenuity was exhausted in shewing to the best advantage this exterior manifestation of grief.

No estimate can now be formed as to how many persons took part in the procession; nor can there be even an approximation to the number who were sad spectators of the pageant. At least 200,000 souls must have witnessed the procession. Never before did larger, if as large crowds, appear in the streets of this city.

The corpse while lying in state to-night was visited by thousands of persons, for whose admittance the Mayor issued cards. To-morrow the door will be thrown open to the public and closed at midnight. The city authorities have extended to the funeral party such hospitalities at the Continental as to elicit the warm commendations of the recipients.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23, 1865.

The body of the President was visited by thousands during the night on invitation tickets from the Select Councils. Before daylight lines were formed east and west of Independence Hall, passing in by two stairways through the front windows, and out by the rear into the Square. By 10 o'clock these lines extended at least three miles, from the Delaware to the Schuylkill River, thousands occupying three or four hours before accomplishing their object of seeing the remains. The military guard and police at Fifth and Seventh-sts. prevented the throng from accumulating in front of the Hall, none being allowed to pass except in line. Great numbers of women took position in the line, and notwithstanding the fatigue of slow progress, effected their object. Many, only giving up when they fainted, were carried off by their friends. Colored men and women were liberally sprinkled along the line; and no doubt 200,000 persons will pass the honored remains before midnight, to which time the remains will lay in state. The crowd are perfectly orderly, and the arrangements by the military and police prevent any attempts by those outside the lines for effecting an entrance without taking their places at either end.

EXCITEMENT.

Chestnut-st. has been the scene of much excitement throughout the day, and was the center of attraction to the whole population who flocked thither from every quarter, notwithstanding the railroad cars are not allowed to run by our over-religious laws, entailing on all those living in the outskirts a long walk to reach the neighborhood of Independence Hall.

AT NIGHT.

During most of the night there was a constant attendance of privileged visitors to the hall, who were admitted on tickets issued by the Councils. Before daylight crowds began to gather on Chestnut-st., in anticipation of the hour for throwing open the hall to the public.

SIX O'CLOCK.

At the intersection of Fifth and Seventh-sts. a small military force was posted so as to prevent the crowd from gathering in the immediate vicinity of the hall, who prevented every person from entering except those who fell into the line. Stairways had been erected in front of two windows of the hall. One of these was appropriated to the line approaching from the east and the other to those from the west.

THREE MILES OF MOURNERS.

The two lines were composed of men, women and children walking in double file. The people soon accumulated in numbers, and by 10 o'clock these lines extended east and west in solid columns a distance of at least three miles, from the Delaware to the Schuylkill River. Indeed it was soon found that the space between the rivers would be insufficient for the pilgrims from the east, and the line was extended up Second-st. in a northerly direction, and four or five squares were soon added.

KEEPING ORDER.

The police acted in conjunction with the military, in keeping order on the picket-line at Fifth and Seventh-sts., but this not working well, a large detachment of the Provost-Guard and other troops stationed here took the matter in hand. The crowd gathered at the cross-streets and at times became rather turbulent, excited, perhaps, by the pickpockets creating a rush, in order to ply their nefarious trade, and very frequently breaking up the line in their vicinity and forcing those who had arrived very near the hall to fall in at the rear again and make another attempt.

ACCIDENTS.

During these rushes several accidents happened. A young lady at the corner of Sixth and Chestnut-sts. had her arm broken, and a young child, who became involved in the crush, is said to have been killed. Many women were so greatly fatigued with standing so long as to faint with exhaustion, and had to be carried off by their friends. Good order was soon restored by the presence of the military in larger force, enabling them to extend their pickets below Fifth and above Seventh-sts.

AT DINNER TIME.

About dinner-time the influx of people fell off considerably, and new-comers managed to accomplish their visit to the Hall in an hour or two, having the advantage of their predecessors, many of whom were four or five hours. During the afternoon the number again increased, and was maintained in lines extending about a mile, which again diminished toward evening.

The corpse was exposed at Independence Hall from 9 o'clock last night until 1 o'clock this morning, at which hour thousands of persons were obliged to retire disappointed from the streets to subsequently renew their efforts.

EARLY RISERS.

Although the doors were not opened until 5 o'clock this morning, long before that hour an anxious crowd had assembled, and this comparatively small number was increased from minute to minute. By 8 o'clock it was almost impossible to pass within two or three blocks of the Hall on the Chestnut-st. side, while the cross-streets were pouring forth their myraids of human beings.

RESTRAINING THE CROWD.

A military and police force endeavored to restrain the pressure toward the door. The long lines formed for miles were kept up until a late hour to-night. As they diminished in the front accessions were furnished in the rear. Almost every body was striving to gain admission. Some persons had been waiting for six or eight hours before they gained admission to the Hall, while others became so wearied as to abandon the hopes of getting in.

SOLEMN SCENES.

The scenes at the hall were impressively solemn, and not a few persons were affected to tears. An old colored woman, 65 or 70 years of age, thrilled the spectators with her open expressions of grief. Gazing for a few moments on the face of the dead, she exclaimed, clasping her hands, while tears coursed down her withered cheeks: "Oh, Abraham Lincoln! Oh, he is dead! he is dead!" The sympathy and love expressed by this poor woman found a response in every heart, and seemed to increase, if possible, the general grief.

CLOSING THE COFFIN.

It was not until long after midnight that the coffin-lid was replaced, and the face thus forever hid from the afflicted citizens.

ADDITIONS TO THE CORTEGE.

Ex-Gov. Wallace of Idaho, and Gov. Pickering of Washington Territory are with the funeral party as representatives of those Territories.

We were joined to-day at Philadelphia by the Hon. Richard Wallack, the Mayor of the City of Washington, D. C., who will accompany us to Springfield. Others will unite with the party before we leave here to-morrow. Major-Gen. Dix and Staff will arrive to-night.

THE CITIZENS.

The Philadelphians have done everything possible to show their respect for the distinguished deceased. The countenances of the people best express the sadness of their hearts.

THIRD DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23, 1865.

The good taste of the citizens of Philadelphia was displayed in the mourning habiliments of their dwellings and places of business yesterday and to-day, as well as during the entire week. Among the most prominent were the residences of Gens. Grant and Meade, which were covered with flags festooned with crape. Numerous military officers have their headquarters in Girard-st., and they are beautifully draped. The ladies appear with mourning badges on their left shoulders, and this custom has become so general that its non-observance is noticed.

THE CROWD CONTINUES.

10 p. m.—The throng is still pressing toward Independence Hall. The line extends a mile either way.

The Reception of the Remains of President Lincoln.

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME FOR THE RECEPTION AT JERSEY CITY.

The Joint Committee of the Common Council on the reception of the remains of President Lincoln, met at 10 a. m. yesterday, Alderman Ottiwell in the chair.

The following programme for the reception of the remains at Jersey City and escort to the City Hall was directed to be published:

PROGRAMME FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE REMAINS OF THE LATE PRESIDENT BY THE CITY AUTHORITIES TO-DAY.

The following is the programme for the reception of the remains of the late Presipent, by the city authorities, upon their arrival at Jersey City. The Joint Committee, together with the entire Common Council, his Honor the Mayor, and a delegation of officials of the State, will meet at Jersey City at 9 o'clock a. m.

The remains will be received on behalf of the State of New-York by the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Secretary of State, and then consigned to the care of the Committee.

The procession will then be formed in the following order:

Mayor and Members of the Common Counil.
Joint Committee of the Common Council.
State Officials.
Gen. Dix and Staff.
Washington Escort.

and will proceed to the steamer Jersey City, which has been placed at the disposal of the Committee. Upon the arrival of the remains at Desbrosses-st., the point fixed for their arrival, the Seventh Regiment, New-York National Guard, acting as the guard of honor, will escort the cortège, the order of procession being the same as given above, through Desbrosses-st. to Hudson-st., through Hudson-st. to Canal-st. to Broadway, down Broadway to the lower end of the City Hall Park, along Park-row, entering by the east gate of the Park to the City Hall.

The owners of public and private conveyances are respectfully requested to remove their vehicles from the above streets during the passage of the corètge.

Persons desirous of viewing the remains will enter the City Hall Park on the east side, directly adjoining the Register's Office, will then proceed in

SINGLE FILE

through the side door of the City Hall, up the first flight of stairs to the corridor of the hall, then passing up the center spiral stairway, and on viewing the remains find egress through the rear door of the City Hall.

Upon the arrival of the remains at the City Hall, the United German Societies, numbering 900 voices, and occupying the steps and plaza in front of the City Hall, will chant dirges suitable to the occasion.

Also, at 12 o'clock midnight, the German Society of Hoboken will chant appropriate solemnities in the corridor.

THE GUARD OF HONOR.

Circular.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1865.

The following-named officers having reported at these headquarters in compliance with published orders, are detailed as a guard of honor, and will remain on duty near the body of the late President during the hours hereinafter designated. By command of

Major-Gen. DIX.

M. T. MCMAHON, Brevet Colonel and Adjutant.

First Watch, Monday, 24th inst., from 12 m. to 2 p. m.
Major-Gen. John J. Peck, U. S. V.
Rear-Admiral H. Paulding, U. S. N.
Brevet Major-Gen. S. Van Vliet, U. S. A.
Col. D. T. Van Buren, U. S. A.
Col. H. F. Clarke, U. S. A.
Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. T. O'Beirne, U. S. A.

Second Watch from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m.
Brig.-Gen. Thos. F. Meagher, U. S. V.
Brig.-Gen. L. C. Hunt, U. S. V.
Brig.-Gen. Thos. H. Sweeney, U. S. V.
Col. G. Loomis, U. S. A.
Major W. E. Prince, U. S. A.

Third Watch from 4 p. m. to 6 p. m.
Brevet Major-Gen. Robert Anderson, U. S. A.
Brig.-Gen. P. St. Geo. Cooke, U. S. A.
Brig.-Gen. W. H. Morris, U. S. V.
Commodore C. Ringgold, U. S. N.
Col. F. Day, U. S. A.

Fourth Watch from 6 p. m. to 8 p. m.
Rear-Admiral S. L. Breese, U. S. N.
Brig.-Gen. Fitz-Henry Warren, U. S. V.
Brevet Col. H. D. Wallen, U. S. A.
Lieut.-Col. Gov. Carr, 165th U. S. V.

Fifth Watch from 8 p. m. to 10 p. m.
Brevet Brig.-Gen. R. S. Satterlee, U. S. A.
Commodore Henry Eagle, U. S. N.
Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. J. Dodge, U. S. A.
Major P. W. L. Plympton, U. S. A.
Major Chas. O. Jolline, A. D. C.
Surgeon Chas. McMillan, U. S. A.

Sixth Watch from 10 p. m. to 12 midnight.
Lieut.-Col. Henry Clitz, U. S. A.
Brevet Lieut.-Col. John J. Milhau, U. S. A.
Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. F. O'Beirne, U. S. A.
Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. M. Cutts, U. S. A.
Major G. H. Wallace, U. S. A.
Major W. Prince, U. S. A.

Seventh Watch, Tuesday, 25th inst., from 12 Midnight to 2 a. m.
Brevet Brig.-Gen. Geo. P. Este, U. S. V.
Lieut.-Col. H. S. Chatfield, 102d N. Y. V.
Major James B. Sheridan, U. S. A.
Major James A. Connolly, 123d Illinois Vols.
Major W. W. Herrick, Paymaster, U. S. A.

Eighth Watch from 2 a. m. to 4 p. m.
Col. Emmons Clark, 7th N. G. S. N. Y.
Lieut.-Col. Geo. F. Haws, 7th N. G. S. N. Y.
Major James B. Young, 7th N. G. S. N. Y.
Engineer J. M. Emmanuel, U. S. N.

Ninth Watch from 4 a. m. to 6 a. m.
Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Allen, 106th N. Y. V.
Col. Wm. Heirn, 103d N. Y. V.
Lieut.-Com. F. M. Bunce, U. S. N.
Paymaster N. G. Marcy, U. S. N.
Surgeon Geo. Peck, U. S. N.
E. D. Robie, Chief-Engineer, U. S. N.

Tenth Watch from 6 a. m. to 8 a. m.
Col. Wm. De Lacey, 164th N. Y. V.
Maj. Geo. Brown, U. S. A.
Maj. A. Thayer, U. S. A.
Maj. John F. Porter, 18th N. Y. Cavalry.
Maj. H. Z. Hayner, U. S. A.

Eleventh Watch from 8 a. m. to 10 a. m.
Brig.-Gen. H. W. Wessells, U. S. V.
Brig.-Gen. L. Ullman, U. S. V.
Col. M. S. Howe, U. S. A.
Col. H. A. Thornton, U. S. A.
Brevet Col. W. J. Sloan, Surgeon U. S. A.
Surgeon J. F. Hammond, U. S. A.

Twelfth Watch, from 10 a. m. to 12 m.
Major-Gen. Daniel Butterfield, U. S. V.
Brevet Major-Gen. Robert O. Tyler, U. S. V.
Commodore W. C. Nicholson, U. S. N.
Brevet Col. M. T. McMahon, U. S. A.
Col. O. V. Dayton, 19th V. R. C.
Major F. E. Prince, U. S. A.

OBSEQUIES IN THE CITY.

Preparations for the reception of the remains of the late President of the United States, and for paying to them adequate honors, have been going forward with unexampled vigor for the past two days. All classes of the community unite with the greatest zeal in endeavoring to pay homage to the lamented dead; and, beyond question, the pageant of to-morrow will surpass anything of the kind ever known in this country. The Committee of the Common Council taking the precedence of all other organizations in this patriotic work, we subjoin the report of their meetings on Saturday with the proclamation of His Honor Mayor Gunther relative to the proper observance of to-day and to-morrow by all citizens.

Joint Committee of the Common Council.

An adjourned meeting of this Committee was held on Saturday morning in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen, Alderman OTTIWELL in the chair.

Councilman GREEN offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the people of this city be and they are hereby requested to suspend their usual avocations on Monday and Tuesday next, and that his Honor the Mayor be and is hereby respectfully requested to issue his proclamation to that effect.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, stating that the streets along the route of procession would be in good order, as also the City Hall Park.

A communication was received from the Joint Committee of the Legislature, inquiring how many carriages will be required, upon the arrival of the remains at Albany, to accommodate the persons accompanying them.

Alderman GEDNEY desired to state that the members of the press who wished to accompany the remains from Jersey City to the foot of Desbrosses-st. must obtain an authorization from the editors of the respective newspapers which they represent, for that purpose.

A communication was received from Mr. F. B. Carpenter replying to the application of the Committee relative to the painting of the late President signing the Emancipation Proclamation, and stating that he is willing to loan the same to be carried in the procession. Received and referred.

On motion, Brig.-Gen. Hall was appointed Grand Marshal, with power to select his aids.

Councilman LENT moved that the Mayor and members of the Common Council of Boston, now stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel, be invited to participate in the obsequies. Carried.

Alderman JONES moved that the route of the procession, as adopted on Friday, be changed, so as to substitute Twenty-ninth-st. for Thirtieth-st. Carried.

In response to the resolution of Councilman GREEN, as above, the Mayor issued the following proclamation:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 22, 1865.

The affectionate regard and honor paid to the memory of our late lamented Chief Magistrate by the people of New-York, give assurance that the relics of departed greatness will receive in this city the mournful tributes of sincere and respectful grief. On Monday and Tuesday next the ceremonies will take place here, as the remains are passing to the tomb, and you will be duly advised of the dispositions therefor made by the authorities.

In conformity with a resolution of the Committee of the Common Council, appointed to make arrangements for the solemnity of the funeral obsequies, I, C. Godfrey Gunther, Mayor of the City of New-York, do hereby respectfully request the people thereof to suspend their regular avocations on Monday and Tuesday next, and that all secular business cease. Let us observe these days with a deep sense of duty, mindful of what we owe to the dead, and not forgetful of the living—and while expressing our sorrow by every symbol of mourning, and all the pageantry of woe, let us honor the dead, still more worthily, by utterly eradicating from our hearts the heathenous and atrocious spirit of revenge, the cause of the heinous deed to which he fell a victim, as repugnant to the maxims of religion and the principles of civilization on which social order, rational liberty, and the happiness of mankind depend.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

A recess was taken to 2 o'clock, p.m.

After recess the Committee went into secret session

See Eighth Page.