EVENING JOURNAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING APRIL 26.

Forever fleet each sunnier shore,
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's Banner streaming o'er us?

The Obsequies.

Those who witnessed the scenes of last night will never forget them. Every feature of the mournful pageant will be stamped upon the memory, where it will remain forever. The procession of firemen, with torches filling the air with lurid light—the military escort—the veterans who accompanied the remains from Washington—the line of carriages containing the official directors of the obsequies and others—the sable hearse drawn by four white horses—the vast crowd that lined the sidewalks, watching the progress of the procession with anguished hearts and bated breath—the cannon uttering its hoarse salute and announcing the arrival of the cortege in the city—the bells shivering the midnight air with their mournful peal;—what a picture for the pencil of the artist! We have seen larger demonstrations; the funeral procession of HENRY CLAY was more imposing and struck the eye with a grander emphasis;—but never has our city witnessed a funeral spectacle that had such a mournful significance or touched the general heart with so profound a grief. Strong men wept like children as they witnessed the solemn train and listened to the wailing notes of the death-dirge. Even the most indifferent felt that it was not merely a Ruler but a Friend whom the people had lost.

The spectacle presented in our city to-day beggars description. Our streets were thronged with strangers from an early hour. Thousands from the surrounding cities and villages—from distant portions of the State—from Vermont and Massachusetts—came in to pay the last tribute of respect to the revered dead. Every train and boat and omnibus was crowded—every avenue leading to the city, was thronged with vehicles. Thousands viewed the remains during the latter part of the night and the earlier hours of the morning; while before the nine o'clock in the forenoon State street, from its foot to the Capitol, was a solid mass of humanity. The arrangements for seeing the remains were admirable; so that most of those who had the patience to keep their places in the procession had their desire to look upon all that is mortal of ABRAHAM LINCOLN gratified.

The mournful scenes of the day will make a profound and abiding impression upon our people. They will tend to chasten and sanctify the public grief, increase the popular reverence for the murdered President and enshrine his memory more deeply and sacredly in the popular affections. They will breathe into our spirits something of that earnest yet magnanimous spirit that made Mr. LINCOLN's last moments so glorious.

GOD grant that our country may never again be called upon to mourn a murdered President.

The President's Policy.

The statement that President JOHNSON designs making changes in his Cabinet, is denied by several New York papers, with an air of authority. When Senator HARLAN offered to put the portfolio of the Interior Department in his hands, he declined to receive it. The Times and Tribune agree in a statement that he has expressed the liveliest satisfaction at the progressing recovery of Mr. SEWARD, for the reason that it will probably restore him speedily to the councils of the Government.

If Mr. JOHNSON should decide to make any marked changes in the treatment of the conquered South by the Administration, he would be under the necessity of seeking new advisers. Every member of the Cabinet was pledged without reserve to the line of policy laid down by Mr. LINCOLN before his death, and none of the Secretaries could consistently be parties to another course. Mr. SEWARD is recognized as having been peculiarly identified with the views which were embraced in the terms of surrender offered LEE, and which were coming to be received by the people as the platform of Reconstruction.

Mr. JOHNSON has thus far said nothing which shows that he dissents in any particular from the policy already adopted. His measures in the future will be shaped by events as they occur. Toward the misguided people of the South he proposes a marked liberality; to the Rebel leaders an enforcement of such penalties as are necessary to vindicate the majesty of Government, avert the danger of future conspiracies, and restore law and order in the stead of anarchy and confusion. This is neither more nor less than his predecessor would have done. Prolonged and obstinate resistance, in guerrilla warfare, may make the infliction of condign punishment necessary to a greater degree than has been anticipated. The same reasons which force Mr. JOHNSON to this conclusion, would have operated upon the mind of Mr. LINCOLN with equal weight. He was for severity whenever severity was essential to promote the national welfare, and for conciliation when it seemed to him conciliation was most likely to end the storm of fratricidal contest. He would have said, in reference to the treatment of traitors, undoubtedly, what he had already declared upon another important topic: "I shall do what is most likely to hasten the triumph of the Union. If this can best be accomplished by setting the Rebels free, I will do it; if by enforcing the law upon them, I will do it; if by hanging some and letting others go, I will do that. In any event, the reconstruction of the Union must be the paramount consideration." This idea runs through all of Mr. JOHNSON's public declarations, and will without doubt control his action.

There is evidently a lurking hope among some who have been prominent in opposition to the late Administration, that the new President will adopt a line of policy which they can endorse. We prophesy a disappointment of this expectation. Mr. JOHNSON was elected upon a platform that had his hearty endorsement, as the candidate of a party with which he had uniformly acted from the beginning of the war, in opposition to a party that drove him from its fellowship because of his pronounced and emphatic loyalty. He is not the man to prove recreant to principles, desert friends, or throw himself into the embrace of his enemies. With perfect candor and straightforwardness, he has indicated a purpose entirely in harmony with the views of those to whom he owes his present position. We shall be rejoiced if politicians who have been so long opponents of the Government, become its supporters. But in such an event, it will be they who have changed ground, and not the Administration.

—All drafted men at Wasington who have not been actually enrolled, are released.

Gen. Sherman.

The Argus is troubled because we could not endorse the surrender of Gen. SHERMAN. It calls our mild criticism of his grave error "the slang and cant of party hacks," "miserable slander," and so forth, and imagines that we have been prompted by a fear of his prominence as a Presidential candidate, three years hence! It will require something stronger than vituperative balderdash, and a shrewder advocate than the Argus, to convince an astonished people that Gen. SHERMAN's proposed arrangement was less than a grand blunder. It suspended the operations of war at a moment when success was beyond peradventure. It gave time for recuperation and re-enforcement to a General who was already virtually whipped. It removed the annoying and damaging presence of cavalry from his front. It opened a highway of escape for DAVIS and and other Rebel leaders. It amounted to a condemnation of the policy of the Government, and a violation of acts of Congress. It pledged the Traitors a return of all they had lost by their crime, with abundant opportunities for renewing their conspiracies so soon as our forces were withdrawn—arms and munitions of war to be left in disloyal hands. Add to this a statement by a correspondent of the Tribuna, who was on the ground when the terms were arranged, that it was part of the understanding that SHERMAN's army should be marched North and disbanded. Is it not charity to call that a blunder, which otherwise must be regarded as a crime? It is true that SHERMAN referred the propositions to Washington; but the fact is not changed that much of the mischief has already been accomplished, and that he has voluntarily put himself in opposition to the Government whose agent he was, and the almost unanimous sentiment of the loyal people, which it was his duty to represent.

We have no desire to see SHERMAN humiliated. It is to be hoped he will cheerfully yield his judgment to that of his superiors, and do everything possible to repair the consequences of his sad mistake. He is not famous for rebelling against the constituted authorities. When superseded by McCLERNAND, at Vicksburg, he offered no complaint; and afterward, when ordered from the field to Benton Barracks, Mo., he went without a murmur. It is not unreasonable to suppose that he will gracefully submit to the Government policy; and if a battle shall be the necessary consequence of his error, will lead the troops instructed to his head.

We have always admired SHERMAN for his boldness, his vigor, his comprehensive genius, and his undoubted patriotism. It will require strong evidence to convince us that any unworthy motive prompted his offer to JOHNSTON. But regard for the man should not overshadow regard for the country. Nor should admiration of a favorite leader seal our lips against condemnation of measures damaging to its cause. We have paid too dearly for hero-worshiping in the past, to engage in it blindly now. A candid and truthful criticism of the Great Reviewer of 1861 at Washington, would have prevented him from becoming the Great Retirer of the Chickahominy in 1862.

If there are any who have felt apprehensions from the possible Presidential candidacy of SHERMAN, we are not of the number. In a General who favors absolute and unconditional emancipation, affranchisement of the freedmen, political and social elevation of the poor whites, and an overthrow of the aristocracy which has controlled the South since the initiation of our Government, we should not expect to find a politician whose views differed widely upon collateral questions, from those we have maintained. The rejoicing that the General has disqualified himself to be a subject of popular choice for the Chief Magistracy, must come from those who,—like his now enthusiastic admirer of the Argus,—have denounced every leading measure for which he has battled in the field, until his triumphs and those of his brother warriors, made their position odious, and forced them to become the loudest advocates of principles they had for years persistently denounced and ridiculed.

Where is Stoneman?

The inference to be drawn from Secretary STANTON's despatch announcing the negotiations between SHERMAN and JOHNSTON, is that Gen. STONEMAN had been withdrawn from Salisbury and had or was about to join our forces near Raleigh. But is this inference justified? There is no evidence to support it. On the contrary, what information we have goes to show just the reverse. STONEMAN, in his despatch of the 13th, dated Statesville, N. C., stated that he had left Salisbury many days before, and was pushing still farther south of Statesville to the south bank of the Catawba river, to be in "a position to operate toward Charlotte or Columbia, or *upon the flanks of an army moving South*." If this programme was carried out, it is not unlikely that he was posted directly on the line of the retreat of the enemy; and as he was acting in a measure independent of SHERMAN, it is hardly to be supposed that he would fail to throw himself, as he promised, on the flanks of the Rebels if they should cross his path. Nor is it to be supposed that he failed to make good use of his time in destroying the roads and bridges over which the flying fugitives hoped to make good their escape. It is doubtful if SHERMAN could get word to STONEMAN in time to prevent his carrying out his intentions; and even if he should, it is questioned whether he would consider it consistent with the duty he owed to the country to permit an *armed* foe to pass him unchallenged.

We are not without hope, therefore, that STONEMAN may have placed such obstacles in the path of JOHNSTON's retreat as will trouble him to get away at last without rough handling. Affairs in North Carolina look bad enough; but let us not make them worse than they are. It may turn out that the Rebels have not gained so much after all.

THE WORK GOES ON.—MARTIN LUTHER once said, in his terse way: "God buries his workmen, but the work goes on." With mourning deep and universal, this nation follows its honored Chief to the grave; but the work goes on. The heavy hand of war crushes out the last traces of Rebellion. The baffled traitors are flying before an avenging NEMESIS. The freed people of the South are rising to new life and exalted destiny. Government, hardly jarred by the commotion which in any other land would have wrecked a throne, proceeds steadily to the accomplishment of its majestic task. Barbarism is disappearing before the advance of enlightenment. The slaves are to be emancipated. The States will all be returned to their allegiance. The glorified banner of the Republic will float over a restored Union, consecrated by the illustrious valor and noble self sacrifice of its people. And amid the splendid results toward which we hasten, the world will recognize the patent influence of the martyr-leader, who, "being dead, yet speaketh!"

WHAT TO DO WITH THE DRAPERY.—It is suggested that the drapery with which our city is clothed, might be appropriately distributed among the several Relief Associations, the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and the Freedmen's Association. We hope our citizens will think of this suggestion.

—Our authorities in Richmond have commenced issuing bread at the rate of six cents per loaf of eighteen ounces. There is great destitution among the poor of the city. More than five thousand women are living in a condition of enforced idleness, and but for the relief extended, would literally starve. The social demoralization in consequence is said to be most fearful.

THE OBSEQUIES.

HONORS TO THE LAMENTED DEAD.

GENERAL SADNESS.

The funeral obsequies of the late lamented and beloved President of the United States, were observed in our city last night and to-day, and attracted the largest crowd of people, citizens and strangers, that was ever congregated within its bounds. Emblems of grief were everywhere visible, and sadness was exhibited in every countenance.

MOVEMENTS OF THE CITY AND LEGISLATIVE ESCORT.

At ten o'clock last evening, the members and officers of the Legislature convened in the Assembly Chamber, for the purpose of proceeding in a body to the ferry landing, where it was designed to receive the remains.

Companies A and F, Tenth Regiment, and Co. C, of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, met at their respective Armories at 7½ o'clock in the evening, and at 10 P. M. formed in State street, the right resting on Pearl, and reported to Major J. R. HARRIS. From thence, accompanied by the delegation of firemen, they proceeded to the Capitol and escorted the members and officers of the Legislature to the landing of the Hudson River Railroad Ferry. The firemen first rendezvoused at the office of the Chief Engineer.

On arriving at the landing, the escort, with the members of the Common Council, crossed the river to East Albany, to receive the remains. The Legislature, with the exception of the presiding officers of the two Houses, and the Legislative Committee of Arrangements, remained on this side of the river.

The streets of the city were soon lined with an immense throng, to witness the conveyance of the remains to the Capitol, and at East Albany the depot was crowded with residents of the village, awaiting the arrival of the train.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRAIN.

The hour for the arrival of the train, as fixed in the time table, was 10.55 P. M. As that period approached, an impatience, nervous but quietly sad, began to manifest itself, which was quickened into more active watchfulness by the noise of the nearing train. The whistle of the locomotive, as it announced the approach of all that was mortal of the martyred dead, seemed to partake of the spirit of the hour, and heralded the approach in mournful cadence. The train consisted of nine cars, which had been appropriately dressed in mourning by Mr. JOHN ALEXANDER, upholsterer for the Executive Mansion. Its arrival was announced to our citizens by the booming of the minute guns, fired by Capt. Harris Parr and his gun squad, and simultaneously with the firing of the guns the bells of the city commenced to toll. The guns were fired and the bells tolled until the deposit of the remains in the Capitol

ESCORT ON THE TRAIN.

The following is an official list of the escort accompanying the remains from Washington:

Relatives and Family Friends.

Judge David Davis, U. S. Supreme Court.
C. M. Smith and N. M. Edwards, brothers-in-law to Mrs. Lincoln.
Gen. John B. S. Todd, cousin to Mrs. Lincoln.
Chas. Alex. Smith, brother of C. M. Smith.
W. H. Lamon, U. S. Marshal Dist. Columbia.

Guard of Honor.

Major-General David Hunter.
Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend.
Brigadier-General Charles Thomas.
Brigadier-General A. B. Eaton.
Brigadier-General J. G. Barnard.
Brigadier-General J. G. Ramsey.
Brigadier-General A. P. Howe.
Brigadier-General D. C. McCallum.
Brigadier-General J. C. Caldwell.
Rear-Admiral C. H. Davis, U. S. N.
Capt. W. R. Taylor, U. S. N.
Major T. Y. Field, U. S. Marine Corps.
Quartermaster and Commissary of Subsistence for Escort, Captain Charles Penrose.
Embalmer, Dr. C. P. Brown.
Undertaker, T. C. Sands.

Congressional Committee on the part of the United States Senate and House of Representatives.

Maine, Representative Frederick A. Pike.
New Hampshire, Representative E. A. Rollins.
Vermont, Representative Portus Baxter.
Massachusetts, Representative Sam'l Hooper.
Connecticut, Senator James Dixon.
Rhode Island, Senator Henry B. Anthony.
New York, Senator Ira Harris.
Pennsylvania, Senator Edgar Cowan.
Ohio, Representative Robert C. Schenck.
Kentucky, Representative Green Clay Smith.
Indiana, Representative G. W. Julian.
Minnesota, Senator Alexander Ramsay.
Michigan, Representative Thomas W. Ferry.
Illinois, Senator Richard Yates, Representative Elihu B. Washburne, Representative John B. Farnsworth, and Representative Isaac N. Arnold.
California, Representative T. E. Shannon.
Oregon, Senator George H. Williams.
Kansas, Representative Sidney Clark.
West Virginia, Representative K. V. Whaley.
Nevada, Senator James W. Nye.
Nebraska, Representative G. D. Hillbaugh.
Colorado, Representative Allan C. Bradford.
New Jersey, Representative W. A. Newell.
Maryland, Representative Charles E. Phelps.
Sergeant-at-Arms U. S. Senate, G. S. Brown.
Sergeant at-Arms House of Representatives, N. G. Ordway.

Illinois Delegation.

Gov. R. J. Oglesby, Hon. S. S. Hayes.
Gen. I. N. Haynie, A. G., Hon. Col. R. M. Hugh, Hon. J. T. Stuart,
Col. J. H. Bowen, A. D. C., Hon. Col. Williams, Hon. S. H. Melvin,
Col. M. H. Hanna, A. D. C., Hon. Shelby McCullom, Hon. J. A. McClernand,
Col. D. M. James, A. D. C., Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Hon. T. S. Redenberg,
Maj. H. Walte, A.D.C., Hon. T. J. Dennis,
Col. E. L. Phillips, U. S. M. of S. Dist. of Illinois, Hon. S. W. Fuller,
Hon. Jesse K. Dubois, Hon. J. B. Turner, Hon. J. Lawson,
Lt. Gov. Wm. Bross, Hon. G. W. Woodman,
Francis C. Sherman, Mayor of Chicago, Hon. G. W. Gage,
Hon. T. A. Hoine, Hon. J. Commisky,
Hon. J. Wentworth, M. C., Hon. L. Tolcot.

Governors of States.

Gov. Wm. Stone, of Iowa, and staff.
Gov. O. P. Morton, of Indiana, and staff.
Gov. John P. Brough, of Ohio, and staff.

The following was the guard of honor accompanying the remains:—

Capt. J. McCamby, Ninth Veteran Reserve Corps.
First Lieut. J. R. Durkee, Seventh Veteran Reserve Corps.
Lecond Lieut. E. Murphy, Tenth Veteran Reserve Corps.
Second Lieut. E. Hoppy, Twelfth Veteran Reserve Corps.

First Sergeants.

C. Swinehart, Co. D, 7th Vet. Reserve Corps.
J. R. Edwards, E, 9th Vet. Res. Corps.
S. Carpenter, K, 7th Vet. Res. Corps.
A. C. Cromwell, I, 7th Vet. Res. Corps.
J. F. Nelson, A, 9th Vet. Res. Corps.
L. E. Bullock, E, 9th Vet. Res. Corps.
P. Callaghan, H, 9th Vet. Res. Corps.
A. J. Marshall, K, 9th Vet. Res. Corps.
W. T. Daly, A, 10th Vet. Res. Corps.
J. Collins, D, 10th Vet. Res. Corps.
W. H. Durgin, 10th Vet. Res. Corps.
Frank Smith, C, 10th Vet. Res. Corps.
G. E. Goodrich, A, 12th Vet. Res. Corps.
A. B. Carr, D, 12th Vet. Res. Corps.
F. Carey, F, 12th Vet. Res. Corps.
W. H. Noble, G, 12th Vet. Res. Corps.
J. Karr, D, 14th Vet. Res. Corps.
J. P. Smith, I, 14th Vet. Res. Corps.
J. Hanna, F, 14th Vet. Res. Corps.
F. D. Forehand, 18th Vet. Res. Corps.
J. M. Sedgwick, 18th Vet. Res. Corps.
R. W. Lewis, 18th Vet. Res. Corps.
J. P. Berry, A, 24th Vet. Res. Corps.
W. H. Wiseman, E, 24th Vet. Res. Corps.
J. M. Pardun, K, 24th Vet. Reserve Corps.

THE COFFIN.

As the coffin was removed from the car to the hearse, it became visible for the first time to the spectators. Its splendor and magnificence could not well be surpassed. Its entire cost was about $2,000, and it is probably the most perfect and finished of the kind ever manufactured in this country.

The timber used in the construction is mahogany, which is lined with lead. The inside of the coffin is lined with box plaited satin, the pillow and lower surface are of the finest description of white silk, and the whole is surrounded with chenille as in fringe. The inside of the face lid is raised with white satin, the centre piece is trimmed with black and white silk braid, fastened at the four corners with silver stars. The upper third of the lid is thrown back so as to reveal the head and bust.

The most rich and costly description of black cloth covers the outside. It is heavily fringed with silver, having four silver medallions on either side, in which are set the handles. All along the sides, it is festooned with massive silver tacks, representing drapery, in each fold of which glitters a silver star. The edges are decorated with silver braid, having tassels each five inches in length. Upon each side are four massive handles, also of silver, and at the end and foot are stars of the same material. On the top is a row of silver tacks, extending the whole length a few inches from the edge. In the centre is a silver plate, on which is the inscription:—

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
Sixteenth President of the United States.
Born July 12, 1809.
Died April 15, 1865.

This is encircled by a shield formed of silver tacks. The whole is really beautiful, and finished with an exceedingly good taste and fine workmanship.

CROSSING THE RIVER.

The hush of death prevailed on the ferry-boat, as it crossed the river. The great chieftain, who had conquered the enemies of Union and Freedom, in the very hour of victory, had been called to stand among the enshrined departed, to receive the full rewards which were awaiting the accomplishment of his glorious mission—and there, on that boat, civilians and chieftains, legislators and people, governors and governed, alike stood in mute awe around his cold remains. Sacred moments!

FORMING THE PROCESSION.

As the boat touched the landing, the silence which had reigned became more impressive and deeply solemn than before. Amid the utmost quiet, the procession quietly formed, a detachment of police in advance. Following them was a drum corps of boys, and after them Schreiber's and Eckman's College bands. Three companies, detailed by Gen. Rathbone, followed with their arms reversed. Then came the hearse, bearing the precious remains. It was drawn by four gray horses, and was flanked by the guard of honor. Then followed the Common Council, State officers, and the Legislature. The whole were flanked by firemen, bearing torches. The civilian guests proceeded directly to the Delevan House and Congress Hall, where rooms were engaged for them and the Guard of Honor, by Alderman Judson, who had been empowered to provide for their entertainment.

MOVING OF THE PROCESSION.

The cortege moved through Broadway to State street and up State street to the Capitol. Nothing so mournfully grand and solemnly impressive was ever witnessed in our city as this midnight funeral march. Memory would revert back to the time when the untried mariner, on his way to assume the helm of the Ship of State, which he has since so safely voyaged over the most tempestuous sea that ever tossed any bark, received the glad welcome and triumphal ovation tendered him by his friends and admirers in this city as he proceeded, with uncovered head, up that same Capitol Hill. Proudly but mournfully do we draw the contrast. Then he was untried; now, he has passed the severest tests, and has not been found wanting. Then, he was honored here by comparatively few; now he is most sincerely and deeply mourned by all the vast multitude of citizens and strangers. Then, huzzas rent the air, and handkerchiefs were gaily waved; now the hearts of the most stalwart are melted with anguish.

State street was filled with a sorrow-stricken crowd, of both sexes, densely compact, but maintaining the most perfect decorum. The gates of the Park were closed, and kept guarded.

AT THE CAPITOL.

Arrived at the Park, the gate at the front entrance was opened, and the cortege conveyed the remains to the Assembly Chamber, which was tastefully draped, and which had been especially prepared, the desks and chairs being removed so as to make a large open space in the centre. In the middle of this space was a dais covered with black, beautifully festooned and having heavy silver mountings. Upon this dais, the coffin was placed, and immediately put under guard.

On entering the Chamber, the doors were closed, and none were permitted to enter except the Guard of Honor, the Legislative Committee, Senators, and a few others. The detachment of the Veteran Corps was then placed on guard around the remains. The Guard of Honor surrounded the coffin, and the embalmer proceeded to prepare the remains for public inspection.

The preparation of the Assembly Chamber for the reception of the remains was under the supervision of B. W. WOOSTER, and reflects great credit on his taste and skill. The following motto was suspended over the Speaker's Chair:—

I have an oath registered in Heaven to preserve, protect and defend the Government.—[LINCOLN.

GUARD AROUND THE CAPITOL.

After depositing the remains in the Assembly Chamber, the military companies detailed as escort, were placed on guard around the building and park, and there remained on duty until the remains were removed, for the purpose of being conveyed to the hearse car prepared to convey them to Buffalo.

GUARD OF HONOR.

The following officers guarded the remains while deposited in the Capitol:—

First Watch—12 *M. till* 3 *A. M.*
Brigadier General John F. Rathbone,
Colonel B. F. Baker,
Colonel W. H. Young,
Colonel J. J. De Forest,
Colonel R. C. Bentley,
Major W. C. Beardsley.

Second Watch—3 *A. M. till* 6 *A. M.*
Brigadier General Darius Allen,
Colonel Ira Ainsworth,
Colonel A. S. Baker,
Colonel C. S. Peak,
Colonel John Hastings,
Lieutenant Colonel Chas. H. Thompson.

Third Watch—6 *A. M till* 9 *A. M.*
Brevet Colonel Frederick Townsend,
Major H. C. Pratt,
Major George Pomeroy,
Brevet Major H. A. Swartout,
Captain F. P. Muhlenberg,
Captain George H. Weeks.

Fourth Watch—9 *A. M. till* 12 *M.*
Major General John T. Cooper,
Colonel James Hendricks,
Colonel Charles Strong,
Colonel George Beach,
Captain M. L. Norton,
Assistant Surgeon James H. Armsby.

Fourth Watch—12 *M. till* 2 *P. M.*
Major General T. R. Pratt,
Colonel J. B. Storehouse,
Colonel B. C. Gilbert,
Colonel S. E. Marvin,
Colonel M. J. Farrell,
Major John Manley.

JNO. C. ROBINSON, Brev. Maj. Gen.

INSPECTION OF THE REMAINS.

At about a quarter past one o'clock this morning, the doors were opened for the purpose of permitting the people to enter and view the remains. A line was formed in double file, which, passing up the avenue and the steps, entered the outer hall, and thence through the main entrance into the Assembly Chamber.

As the procession approached and viewed the face of the deceased, it divided, one file passing out at the north door of the Assembly Chamber, and thence through the north gate of the Park, and the other out of the south door and gate.

PICKPOCKETS.

These offscouring of the filth of the country are busily engaged plying their vocation. A green countryman, while making his way into the Capitol, doubtless thinking that even such villainy would sink into the shades in the presence of so saintly dead, was relieved of two fifty dollar United States bonds, numbered respectively 85,542 and 85,543. Banks, brokers, &c., have all been warned, so that it seems hardly possible the scamp will make anything by his desecrating act.

THE CITY.

The emblems of mourning which have been displayed since the death of our lamented President, have become greatly soiled by the rains which have prevailed the past week, but yesterday our citizens were busily engaged repairing the damage. By these outward demonstrations of respect and grief, by the appropriate resolutions which have been adopted by nearly every organization in the city, and by other methods, they have shown in every possible manner their regard for the President, and their horror at the damned deed which has removed him from the head of the Nation.

Among the noticeable additions to the decorations of the residences of our citizens, the Governor's house stands pre-eminent for taste. We have also noticed the following, but there are doubtless others which have escaped our attention:—

Over the entrance to Crapo's store on State street, were the words:

"And the victory that day was turned into mourning unto all the people."

Suspended in front of the offices of the Assessor and Collector of Internal Revenue was the following:

"With malice toward none; with Charity for all; with firmness in the Right, as God gives to see the Right, let us strive to finish the work we are in."—A. LINCOLN.

The State Geological Rooms were draped and festooned, with this sentiment displayed in large letters:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
His faithful heart the bulwark of the Nation. The Nation erects his tomb in her heart of hearts. His greatness she admires. His goodness commands her eternal love and admiration.

Ald. Anable had his house, on Clinton Square, decorated with a flag in mourning and the motto:

"With malice toward none; with Charity to all."

The memorable words of the dead President—the closing sentence of his Inaugural.

At BUCKLEY's store, corner of Broadway and Columbia streets, one of the show windows was draped in the deepest mourning, and in the centre was placed a coffin covered with black cloth.

Over SPELLMAN's, in Broadway, surrounded with appropriate designs, was this quotation:

"His life was gentle, and the elements were so mixed in him that Nature might stand up and say to all the world—THIS WAS A MAN."

Major General ROBINSON's Headquarters were ornamented with a variety of flags and drapery, with the following in large letters, reaching the entire length of the building:

The great heart of the Nation throbs heavily at the Portals of his Grave.

Over FORD's rubber store, in black letters, the following:

"His deeds are known."

Conspicuously in front of Stanwix Hall was the following motto:

The eye of the sage and the heart of the brave
Are hidden and lost in the depth of the grave.

In front of the office of THOMAS KEARNEY, Esq., County Treasurer, in large white letters on black ground, was the following:—

Our nation mourns.

In the front window in Ransom's Iron building were these quotations:—

"All joy is darkened; the mirth of the land is gone."

"And the mourners go about the streets."

In each of TELLER & PAGE's show windows was a black cross. On one was a portrait of WASHINGTON, surrounded by a wreath with the motto:—"Washington, the Father of his Country." On the other a portrait of LINCOLN, with the motto:—"Lincoln, the Saviour of his Country," and the words, "The Martyr to Liberty."

Mr. TRIMBLE, proprietor of the Academy of Music, displayed an appropriate design from his rooms at the American Hotel, executed by Mr. WOOD, scenic artist, representing a monument with this inscription:—

A. L.
"After life's fitful fever, he sleeps well."

Over GLADDING's Painting rooms on State street was the following:—

"Four years ago, Oh, Illinois! we took from thy midst an untried man, and from among thy people; we return him to you a mighty Conqueror. Not thine any more, but the Nation's; not ours, but the World's. Give him place, Oh ye prairies!"

TO-DAY.

Heaven could not have granted a better day than this has been, in which to display the regard felt by the public for the Nation's Savior and Martyr, and their grief at his sudden and horrible death. Not a cloud obscured the sky, and the day was as warm and pleasant as could have been desired.

Early in the morning they began to pour in from the adjacent towns and villages, and all last night and this morning they continued to pour in. Hotels were overflowed. We have heard of persons who had to take up lodgings in a school house. As people poured into the city this morning, they fell into line in State street, and moved toward the Capitol. By nine o'clock the sidewalks on each side of the street were filled with persons anxious to press their way upward. The line soon reached around into and up Broadway. Amid all this vast throng, strange as it may seem, the utmost order was observed, and our streets were free from noise and confusion. With every arrival of trains new delegations reached the city. The authorities of Troy, Schenectady, Hudson, West Troy, Cohoes, Lansingburgh and Waterford, having accepted the invitations extended them, arrived during the forenoon.

The Twenty-fourth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., Colonel ISAAC MCCONIHE commanding, from Troy, turned out seven hundred strong, with four pieces of artillery, and presented an exceedingly fine appearance. The Trojans come down the Vanderbilt.

At ten o'clock, the members of the Legislature and State officers assembled in the State Library, and proceeded in a body to view the remains.

At 12½ o'clock the doors of the Capitol were closed, and preparations for conveying the remains to the cars were commenced. Notwithstanding a continued stream of people poured through the Chamber where reposed the remains of the illustrious dead, from a few minutes past one this morning, until the doors were closed, thousands were unable to obtain admission, so vast was the throng.

THE POCESSION.

The State Officers, Legislature, Common Council, Military, Fire Department and other organizations and associations assembled at their appointed places of rendezvous about 12 M., and at 2 P. M. the cortege moved in the following order:—

Advance of Police Force.
General Rathbone's Brigade of the National Guard,
Constituting the Local Military Escort.
The Washington Military Escort.
Officers accompanying the Remains.
Officers of the Army, Navy and Maj. Gen. John Tayler Cooper and Staff, and National Guard.
Ex-Officers of United States Volunteers.
The Congressional and other Delegates accompanying the Remains.

Pall Bearers.	HEARSE.	Pall Bearers.

The Governor and Staff, Lieutenant Governor, State Officers and Judges of Court of Appeals.
Members of the Senate and Assembly.
The Albany Burgesses Corps.
The Mayor and Common Council and Officials of City and County of Albany.
Officials and Citizens of neighboring Cities and Counties.
Citizens of Albany.
The Civic Associations.
The Fire Department of the City of Albany, And Fire Companies of neighboring Cities and Towns.

The procession is now, 3 P. M., moving along the route, up Washington avenue through Dove to State, down State to Broadway and up North Broadway to the railroad crossing. No carriages nor vehicles were permitted on these streets nor in the procession, nor any banner nor other device.

THE TRAIN.

The cars prepared to convey the escort to Buffalo, reflect great credit on the artistic skill of Mr. JONES, under whose supervision they have been prepared. They are exceedingly neat and tasty, without being gaudy or showy. The locomotive—the "Edward H. Jones"—and the baggage car, were decorated with appropriate emblems of mourning. No pains have been spared to fit up the seven passenger cars furnished by the Central. The seats and panels, and whole interior equipment, are in the first style. On the exterior the panels between each window are covered with the finest of black cloth, with three stars to each panel, arranged at appropriate distances, while the other mourning insignia on the cars give them the appearance and effect we believe never excelled, or even equalled, on any road.

HEARSE CAR.

The Hearse Car, and the car for the Guard of Honor, came from Washington, and will carry the remains and the guard to Springfield. While the car for the transportation of the guard presents a very fine appearance, the Hearse Car, of course, is the centre of attraction. It is divided into three apartments. In the centre is a State room, with two luxurious velvet lined berths, and furniture in unison. An apartment at one end is assigned as the resting place for the remains of the President, and that of the other for those of Little Willie Lincoln. On the coffin of the latter we observed several wreaths of flowers, one of which was a most magnificent affair, and had been placed there, we presume, temporarily, during the absence of the remains of the President. It had for its base a shield covered with flowers, over which, and larger than the shield, was laid a splendid cross of flowers, the whole surrounded by a magnificent circlet of flowers. We copy the following inscription attached to it:—

To the memory of
ABRAHAM LINCOLN
From a few of the Ladies of the U. S. Sanitary Commission,
Philadelphia.

The respective apartments were heavily draped in mourning, and the windows were covered with black cloth.

The exterior of the Hearse car is of a rich chocolate color, and has on the centre paneling a painting of an American eagle. It is draped with curtains of black cloth, fringed with silver. The curtains are festooned with heavy silver cord and tassels, supported by silver eagles. The windows of the interior are also covered with black cloth.

This car was prepared expressly for the use of the President, under the supervision of Gen. MCCOLLUM, and is now used for the first time to convey the mortal remains of the President to their last resting-place. How sad, how suggestive of the fleetness of all things earthly, is the fact.

STATE ESCORTE.

The following gentlemen having been invited by Governor FENTON, will accompany the remains of the late President through the State:

Judges DAVIES and PORTER of the Court of Appeals.
Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, Secretary of State.
Generals ALEX. W. HARVEY and GEO. S. BATCHELLER, Staff Officers.
Colonel L. L. DOTY, Military Bureau.
GEORGE DAWSON, Esq., and WILLIAM CASSIDY, Esq., of the Press.

A Joint Committee of the two Houses of the Legislature will also accompany the remains.

Miscellaneous.

—The Rebel Faulkner has arrived in Richmond. He is not interfered with.

—Mrs. Lincoln will probably remain in Washington until the last of next month. She is unable to leave her room.

—The people of Newburgh are moving to raise $20,000 for a local monument to President Lincoln.

—More than 28,000 negroes have enlisted in Kentucky. Most of them have been assigned to garrison duty.

—Brig. Gen. Alonzo Alden, of Troy, has returned to the field. He was so dreadfully injured at Fort Fisher that his recovery was for a long time deemed impossible.

—Dr. Graff, of Elmira, on Friday operated upon a child which had been born with closed eye-lids, and exposed two perfectly formed eyes beneath their covering.

—Change three letters of Andrew Johnson's name, and you have that of Andrew Jackson. Between the spirit of the two men, and their detestation of treason, there is even less difference.

—Thursday last, the slope chain of a car in which a number of workmen were descending into a mine, near Pottsville, Pa., broke, and they were precipitated with frightful rapidity to the bottom; six of their number being instantly killed.

—Paroled prisoners of the Rebel army at Richmond who wish to come North are furnished with transportation after taking the oath of allegiance. Those desiring to go to Europe, are provided with passports.

—The Richmond Whig says that the last heard of Gen. Early, he was retreating toward the Kanawha, in command of the Rebel cavalry engaged in getting out of Stoneman's way. It is doubtful whether he had heard of Lee's surrender.

—It is said that there is a well-known hotel-keeper in Schodack who proclaims the most lively satisfaction on account of Mr. Lincoln's murder. He has been castigated once or twice by indignant citizens, but continues to display his treasonable proclivities. His wife is at the point of death, and on Sunday sent for a minister. The brutal husband entered the room, and seizing the clergyman, who is a weak man, by the collar, while he was upon his knees engaged in prayer, threw him out of doors, exclaiming with an oath, that "he would have no black Republican Lincoln worshipper whining around his house."

The Truce Between Johnston and Sherman Terminated.

WAR DEP'T, WASHINGTON, April 25.

To Major General Dix:

A despatch has just been received by this Department from Gen. Grant, dated Raleigh, 9 A. M., April 24. He says:—

I reached here this morning and delivered to Gen. Sherman the reply to negotiations with Johnston. Word was immediately sent to Johnston of the termination of the truce and information that civil matters could not be entertained in any convention between military commanders.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

Johnston First Offered to Surrender on Lee's Terms.

HAMPTON PROTESTED, DAVIS WAS CONSULTED AND THE TERMS WERE CHANGED.

SHERMAN'S PROCLAMATION ON THE ASSASSINATION.

NEW YORK, April 26.

The *Times'* Washington Special says:—

We have information from Sherman's army of an important character.

It appears Johnston's first letter to Gen. Sherman proposed a surrender of his army on the same terms Lee surrendered.

A meeting was arranged at which Wade Hampton was present who protested against the terms of surrender, and declared he would not surrender his cavalry force, supposed to be only 3,000 strong. Thereupon Sherman consented to delay for the purpose of giving Johnston and Hampton an opportunity to consult Davis. Another meeting was arranged for the next day. On that day the parties again met, and the remarkable memorandum or basis of agreement was presented and signed.

The *World's* correspondent of the 19th says:

The conference between Gens. Sherman and Johnston have come to a conclusion. It is believed in the army to be eminently satisfactory. What passed at the interview they had, is probably known only to themselves. When they met they locked arms, walked together into the house where the conference took place, and there shut themselves up for several hours, leaving their respective followers and staff officers to fraternize and get along as they best could. No one who accompanied Gen. Sherman has any idea of what subjects were discussed, or what terms were proposed, accepted, or declined. Gen Sherman is never a communicative man with respect to matters of importance, and on this occasion is even more reticent than usual.

The *Herald's* Washington special says:—

There is news in Richmond to the effect that Johnston, while negotiating terms with Gen. Sherman, moved off part of his army to South Carolina.

NEW YORK, April 26.

The following is Gen. Sherman's order announcing the assassination:—

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION, OF THE MISSISSIPP