OUR DEAD PRESIDENT

The Funeral Progress Westward.

SCENES ALONG THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL

THE ARRIVAL AT BUFFALO.

ALBANY, Wednesday Afternoon.—The following-named gentlemen accompany the remains of the late President through the State of New-York by invitation of Gov. Fenton: Judges Davies and Porter of the Court of Appeals; the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Secretary of State; Gens. Alexander W. Harney and George S. Batcheller; E. Merritt and S. E. Marvin, Staff officers; Col. L. L. Doty of the Military Bureau; George Dawson of *The Albany Journal*, and William Cassidy of *The Argus and Atlas*.

Gov. Fenton himself could not attend the party, owing to the fact that the Legislature is on the eve of adjournment.

A delegation from Utica was also on board the train.

For a long distance after we left the dense assemblage at the railroad station, thousands of people were passed, quiet observers of the fleeting train—the men lifting their hats in view of the hearse-car containing the remains of the truly lamented dead.

Far beyond the city limits we only see here and there a national flag with the appropriate mourning badge before some solitary house, the occupants being on the door step or piazza. Two small boys are on a hill top holding in their hands minature draped flags, and stand with heads uncovered. Small groups on a hillside occasionally appear. At the cross roads are men and women in country wagons. A party of about thirty young girls with a few male companions are in line on a level green at the opening of a wood. They all bow their heads in final adieu. The scenery is beautiful, animated at various points with human beings. Flags at half mast continue to be seen at houses draped with mourning.

SCHENECTADY, 4:45.—Here the people are gathered in large numbers in the streets, on car-trucks, in railroad-coaches, at the windows, on the porches, house-tops, in the trees—every elevated position having an occupant.

The station is heavily draped, and badges and flags on private residences are draped in mourning. There is here a company of soldiers on each side of the track.

Ladies were seen shedding tears. The signal men bear in their hands white square flags, bordered with black.

AMSTERDAM, 5:25.—Here another large crowd is gathered at the station, at door fronts, and along the road. The scene is picturesque. The emblems of mourning everywhere appear. Draped flags are thrown out and the bells are tolled.

FONDA, 5:55.—We stopped for a few minutes. Many persons were gathered; minute guns were fired.

PALATINE BRIDGE—6:25.—Here the roads and both sides of the hills, and the bridge, were lined with spectators of all ages and of both sexes. In fact every inhabitant of that locality seemed to be abroad. The depot was elaborately draped in front with National flags, nearly associated with black cloth. The roof of the building was festooned with long pieces of black and white, the drapery elevated on the posts and gracefully drooping. Minute guns were fired, while a dirge was performed by an instrumental band.

The interest of the living scene was enhanced by the natural beauty of the romantic locality.

There are individual demonstrations all along the road.

FORT PLAIN, 6:32.—A large National flag, edged with mourning, is displayed, held at the four corners by as many lads. The scholars of the Academy, with their teachers and a few others of the neighborhood, are ranged in line—the men with heads uncovered.

ST. JOHNSVILLE, 6:47.—We stopped here for thirteen minutes in order to lunch. A fine collation has been provided at the railway station. The waiters are 22 young ladies, dressed in black skirts with white waists, and black scarfs on the left arm. They are admired as much for their attentions as for their personal appearance. They are volunteers for this occasion.

The officers in charge of the remains, in acknowledgment of their kindness, extend to them the privilege of passing through the funeral car to see the coffin.

LITTLE FALLS, 7:35.—We here have an interesting and affecting scene. As at the previous places, many persons were assembled. The mournful music of an instrumental band, blended with that of the village bells and minute guns, added their heavy bass to the sacred concert.

The scenery here is represented to be of a romantic character, but its beauty was clouded in the partial darkness of night. A note, of which the following is a copy, was presented in behalf of the ladies:

LITTLE FALLS, April 25, 1865.

The ladies of Little Falls, through their Committee, present these flowers and the shield, as an emblem of the protection which our beloved President ever proved to the liberties of the American people.

The Cross of his ever faithful trust in God, and the Wreath as the token that we mingle our tears with those of an afflicted nation.

MRS. S. M. RICHMOND,	MISS MINNIE HILL,
MRS. E. W. HOPKINS,	MISS HELEN BROOKS,
MRS. POWERS GREEN,	MISS MARIA BROOKS,
MRS. JAS. H. BUCKLIN,	MISS MARY SHAW.

Committee.

These artistically arranged flowers were then brought forth. There was a surging of the multitude in that direction, and, in consequence, there was some difficulty with the bearers of the delicate and expressive tributes of affection in reaching the hearse-car; but the floral emblems were deposited on the coffin, the band, meanwhile, performing a dirge. Women and men were moved to tears at this solemn exhibition of heartfelt regard.

HERKIMER, 7:50.—The crowd here was very large. On both sides of the road the people in a body impulsively moved toward the hearse-car, when Mr. Laflin, mounting the platform of a car, addressed the assemblage, saying:

"The body of our departed friend is in the second car from the rear, and if the citizens will retain their present positions they will be able to see the car when the train again moves."

This appeal partially produced the desired effect. Standing by the station near the track, plainly visible in the glare of many lights, were thirty-six young ladies, representing the States, dressed in white, with heavy black sashes. On their heads were crowns of flowers, and in their hands small national flags draped with crape. The scene was truly beautiful.

UTICA, 8:45.—The depot buildings are heavily draped and the flags at half-mast. House fronts bear symbols of mourning.

It is slightly raining and not a few umbrellas are hoisted. There are minute guns, funereal music and the tolling of bells.

It is said that there are at least 25,000 persons here. This does not appear to be an under-estimate. The soldiery have much difficulty in keeping the masses off the track, as at various other places. The "moral" object of interest is the hearse-car, and thither persons of both sexes are pressing.

The guests having been entertained by the Utica escort, which accompanied the remains from Albany take their leave, and amid the excitement the solemn music of the band is again heard; minute guns are fired and the bells tolled. The instrumental band performing a plaintiff air, pass the hearse-car, and soon is heard the rumbling of the moving train.

An application had previously been made for the remains to be exposed to public view, but a telegram from Major-Gen. Dix informed the Hon. Roscoe Conkling that the arrangements made at Washington did not admit of such a deviation.

ORISKANY, 9:30.—The people are here assembled, and have kindled a bonfire.

Other places were passed during the night.

SYRACUSE, 11:15.—The depot was heavily draped with American flags on each side throughout the entire length. Each flag was trimmed with black and decorated the sides of the building. Evergreen trees were placed at intervals of about 10 feet along both sides of the depot. In addition to the ordinary gaslights, four large locomotive lamps illumined the interior, and four others illuminated the track east and west. The hotels in the vicinity of the depot and nearly all the private residences along the street through which the railroad extended, were appropriately draped and illuminated. The bells of the city tolled and minute guns were fired while the funeral train was within the limits of the city.

A large police force was in attendance to preserve order, and a company of Veteran Reserves were in attendance to pay honors to the illustrious dead.

A band of music played a dirge as the train entered the depot, and a choir of 100 voices sang appropriate hymns during the stoppage of the train.

The crowd of citizens was immense, and large deledelegations came in from Oswego and the surrounding towns. Thousands were standing for hours in the depot and adjoining streets, waiting for the arrival of the funeral train.

The train was received by the assembled multitude with uncovered heads, and with every manifestation of heartfelt sorrow.

A small bouquet was handed to the delegate from Idaho (the Hon. W. H. Wallace), upon which were the appropriate words, "The last tribute of respect from Mary Virginia Raynor, a little girl 3 years of age —Dated Syracuse, April 26, 1865."

It was placed on the President's coffin by Gen. Aken.

WARNERS, 11:54.—Torchlights are burning on each side of the train. Many hundreds of people are gathered in groups here, as at previous places, with uncovered heads. A. L. Dick, General Superintendent of Telegraph, is on the train.

MEMPHIS, 12 o'clock midnight.—The train passes onward. Many spectators here bearing torchlights. Bonfires are blazing.

JORDAN, 12:14.—Large fires and throngs of citizens are seen.

WEEDSPORT, 12:26.—L... large crowds of citizens are gathered here and bo... fires are blazing.

PORT BYON, 12:...46.—The Depot Agent, A. M. Green, has drape[d] the depot with mourning. Two large Americ[an] ... flags are flying at half-mast, and numerous ... lanterns light up the depot.

SAVANNAH, 1 a. m.—Many spectators are gathered here and bonfires blaze on each side of the depot.

CLYDE, 1:15 a. m.—The depot is trimmed with mourning. There is a large demonstration here. Guns are fired, bells tolled.

LYONS, 1:20.—A very large number of persons is gathered at the station to view the train as it passes along.

The train moves onward.

NEWARK, PALMYRA, MACEDON and FAIRPORT are successively passed. Bonfires are seen blazing, flags draped with mourning, and many spectators gathered together.

ROCHESTER, 3:20 a. m.—As we enter Rochester minute guns are fired and the bells tolled.

On the north side of the railroad station were drawn up in line the 54th Regiment N. G., 1st company of Veteran Reserves and hospital soldiers, and a battery attached to the Twenty-fifth Brigade, and the 1st company of Union Blues. The Independent and Newman's regimental band played a funeral dirge.

On the south side were the Mayor with 25 members of the Common Council of Rochester, together with Gen. John Williams and staff, Major Lee, commanding the post, with his corps of assistants, and Gen. Martindale and staff.

We stop 10 minutes at Rochester. The people are abroad in full force. The streets in the vicinity of the stopping place are crowded. Houses are seen draped with the usual emblems and draped flags. We soon pass the intermediate stations and are at

BATAVIA, 5 a. m.—Large masses of people appear on the road. Our party has been increased by the addition of ex-President Fillmore and Messrs. J. A. Verplanck, J. Gallastin, James Sheldon, S. S. Jewett, Henry Martin, Philip Dorsheimer, J. P. Stevens, E. S. Prosser, John Wilkinson, Henry Morrison. N. K. Hopkinson, on behalf of the Mayor of Buffalo, who was prevented from personally being present, to tender the hospitalities of the city to the party accompanying the remains of the late President.

Marked attention was extended by Mr. H. N. Chittenden, General Superintendent, and Mr. E. Foster, jr., and L. C. Priest, Assistant Superintent of the Eastern Division, and Messrs. W. G. Lapham and J. Tillinghast, Superintendents of the Western Division; also by J. P. Dukehart, connected with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, who is in charge of the train as through conductor from Washington to Springfield, with Homer P. Williams and Samuel Holdreth as assistants.

BUFFALO, 7 a. m.—We are now at Buffalo. Not the slightest accident has happened on the way from Washington, owing to the admirable arrangements, and the faithful and experienced officers in charge of the train. We were met at the depot by a large concourse of people, the men with uncovered heads.

The funeral party were entertained at breakfast at Bloomer's dining-saloon, by the city authorities.

The procession was formed between 7 and 8 o'clock, and proceeded toward St. James Hall, under a civil and military escort, in company with the party which had followed the remains from Washington.

The coffin was prominently in view of the very many persons who lined the streets through which the cortege passed.

The hearse was heavily covered with black cloth, surmounted with an arched roof and tastefully trimmed with white satin and silver lace.

An extensive display of the military and civilians was omitted in view of the fact that Buffalo had a funeral procession on the day the obsequies took place at Washington.

The procession reached the Young Men's Association building at 9:35 a. m.

The body was taken from the funeral car and carried by soldiers up into St. James Hall and deposited on the dais in the presence of the accompanying officers, the guards of honor, and the Union Continentals, commanded by N. K. Hall.

The remains were placed under a crape canopy, extending from the ceiling to the floor. The space was lit by a large chandelier. In the gallery outside the canopy was the Buffalo St. Cecilia Society, and Amateur American Music Association, who, as the remains were brought in sang with deep pathos the dirge, "Rest Spirit, rest," affecting every heart and moving many to tears.

The Society then placed an elegantly-formed harp, made of choice white flowers, at the head of the coffin as a tribute from them to the honored dead. Shortly after this the public were admitted. Ex-President Fillmore was among the civilians escorting the remains to St. James Hall; Also Company D, 74th Regiment, Capt. S. C. Bowles.

This Company acted as an escort to President Lincoln four years ago from and to the depot, on his way to Washington. They will escort his remains from Buffalo to Cleveland.

The Rev. Dr. Gurley, who officiated at the funeral in Washington, accompanies the funeral party to this city.

The following named members of Congress reached Buffalo with the train: Senators James W. Nye of Nevada, and George Williams of Oregon, accompanied by George T. Brown, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate; Representatives E. B. Washburne and S. M. Collum, Robert C. Schenck, Illinois; Charles E. Phelps, Maryland; James B. Sherman, California; Samuel Hooper, Massachusetts; William A. Newell, New-Jersey; White Ferrie, Michigan; Sidney Clark, Kansas; Killion V. Whaley, Western Virginia; Burt Van Horn, New-York; and ex-Representatives Isaac N. Arnold of Illinois; Joseph Bailey, Pennsylvania; W. H. Wallace of Idaho; Augustus Frank and John Ganson of New-York; with M. Gordway the Sergent-at-Arms of the House of Representatives.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BUFFALO, Thursday, April 27, 1865.

Gustavus A. Newell of New-Jersey, has been invited to accompany the remains to Springfield.

The following are the names of the army and navy officers in the funeral party: Brig.-Gen. E. D. Townsend of the Adjutant-General's Department, representing the Secretary of War; Maj.-Gen. David Hunter, U. S. Vols.; Rear-Admiral Davis, U. S. N.; Brevet Major-Gen. J. G. Barnard, U. S. Vols.; Brig.-Gen. Ramsey, Ordnance Department; Brig.-Gen. Eaton, Commissary-General of Subsistence; Capt. Taylor, U. S. N.; Brig.-Gen. Howe, Chief of Artillery; Brig.-Gen. Caldwell, Brig.-Gen. McCallum, Superintendent of U. S. Military Railroads; Brig.-Gen. Ekin, Quartermaster's Department; Major Field, U. S. Marine Corps.

As erroneous statements have been in the press, it is necessary to say on the authority of the embalmer and undertaker, that no perceptible change has taken place in the body of the late President since we left Washington. The Washington physicians removed a part of the brain only for the autopsy, but this was replaced, so that no part of the body whatever is now deficient.

The remains were visited through the day from 9½ this morning until 8 o'clock this evening by an immense number of persons. The arrangements generally are pronounced to be better than elsewhere on the route. Great credit is therefore due to the Committee who perfected them.

The hospitalities were everywhere liberally extended, both by the corporate authorities and individual citizens.

During the morning there was placed at the foot of the coffin an anchor of white camelias, from the ladies of the Unitarian Church of Buffalo. A cross of white flowers was also laid upon the coffin. At the request of Major-Gen. Dix and others, the officers of the St. Cecilia Society this afternoon repeated the dirge, which was sung, with, if possible, more solemn and touching effect than in the morning.

The procession, with the remains, left St. James Hall at about 8:45, escorted to the depot by the military, followed by a large crowd. The depot was surrounded by persons anxious to get a last view of the coffin. The train left at about 10 o'clock for Cleveland.

FROM CANADA.

Indictment of Jacob Thompson, C. C. Clay, and others.

TORONTO, C. W., Thursday, April 27, 1865.

The Grand Jury have found a true bill of indictment against Jacob Thompson, C. C. Clay, W. H. Cleary, William Lawrence McDonald and Bennett Young for a breach of the neutrality laws.

REIMBURSEMENT OF PERSONS FURNISHING SUBSTITUTES.—Under the provisions of the General Bounty Law, passed by the present Legislature, principals who furnished substitutes credited under the last call for troops, are reimbursed by the State in the amounts paid by them to such substitutes, not to exceed the bounties allowed by that law. Such reimbursement will soon be made by the Paymaster-General of the State, and without cost to the parties making claims. We are requested to state that no agent, attorney or other intermediate is required for the collection of such claims. The Paymaster-General will have an office at No. 544 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 4 and 5, on and after the 4th of May, where proper blanks will be furnished to claimants, and all necessary information given.

EASTWARD VIA NEW-HAVEN BOATS.—On the 1st of May the New-Haven boats, leaving this city every week-day at 3:15 and 11 p. m., will connect with the New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroad trains, thus opening a convenient and comfortable route to travelers going eastward. See advertisement.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—PART I.—Adjourned without day. PART II.—Nos. 1801, 1926, 1045, 1971. PART III.—Calendar unchanged.

SUPERIOR COURT—PART I.—Nos. 4905, 5053, 533, 5129, 5131, 5135, 5137, 5139, 5141, 5143, 5145, 5147, 5149, 5151. PART II.—Will take up no new case this term.

FROM PHILADELPHIA

A SECESSION ORATOR IN TROUBLE

He is Asked to Apologize for a Disloyal Speech.

He Refuses, Draws a Pistol, and is Committed to Prison.

HIS BROTHER ALSO ASSAULTED.

A Traitor Drummed Out of Harrisburg.

FIRST ACCOUNT.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 27, 1865.

About 9 o'clock this morning Mr. Edward Ingersoll, who delivered a strong Secession speech a few days since in New-York, was waited upon by a committee of citizens on alighting from the railroad train at Ninth and Greene-sts., and was required to apologize for the speech. This Mr. Ingersoll refused to do and drew a revolver from his pocket, but was unable to fire it before he was knocked down and very badly cut and beaten by the crowd. He was then arrested, and held to bail in the sum of $2,000 on the charge of assault and battery and carrying concealed deadly weapons.

A committee of citizens have since waited upon the Mayor to have the bail increased to $10,000. Mr. Ingersoll is regarded as one of the chiefs of the disloyal party in this city.

SECOND ACCOUNT.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 27, 1865.

The Bulletin furnishes the following particulars of the Ingersoll difficulty, which has produced a considerable sensation in this city:

When the train reached the corner of Ninth and Greene-sts., a party of men got around the front door of the car for the purpose of giving Mr. Ingersoll a parting salute of groans.

The obnoxious individual, however, passed out of the back door and got upon Wallace-st.

The crowd followed after him. At Eighth-st. Mr. Ingersoll turned about and faced the party.

Capt. J. H. Withington, jr., of the 198th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, then stepped forward and said: "Ingersoll, I'm a soldier. I have risked my life for my country. I think you owe an apology to the country for your speech, and particularly to the soldiers."

Mr. Ingersoll merely replied, "Go to hell."

The Captain then raised his cane to strike Mr. Ingersoll, but the blow was warded off by Mr. Ingersoll with his cane.

The two then crossed canes for a few seconds.

Mr. Ingersoll received a cut on the left side of his face, and broke his cane upon the arm of Capt. Withington.

Mr. Ingersoll then drew back about ten paces, took from his pocket a revolver and cocked it.

Some of the crowd scattered at this warlike movement of Mr. Ingersoll, when he was immediately seized by a police officer.

It was as much as an officer could do to keep the people from laying violent hands upon the prisoner.

The prisoner was finally landed at the Police Station, followed by an excited crowd, which augmented at every square.

Alderman Massey was sent for, and Mr. Ingersoll was given a hearing at the Station House.

Capt. Withington gave his testimony, which was to the same effect as the narrative given above.

Officer Jones testified that he arrested the man with a revolver in his hand, and it was cocked.

Here Mr. Ingersoll remarked defiantly and offensively, "Yes, and you all ran like a pack of spheep when I drew it."

"You are a liar!" said one, and the crowd made another rush for Mr. Ingersoll, and the Police with great difficulty succeeded in keeping them back.

Captain Withington remarked: "I've been on the battle-field where bullets flew thick and fast, and I've seen too many of them to be scared by one revolver."

Alderman Massey held Mr. Ingersoll in $2,000 to answer the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill, and carrying concealed deadly weapons, and in default he was locked up in a cell, and up to the present writing still remains in limbo.

Mr. Ingersoll appealed to several persons to go in search of bail for him, but all refused.

THIRD ACCOUNT.

PHILADELPHIA—3 p. m.

The arrest of Mr. Ingersoll has caused considerable excitement.

A large crowd has collected around Spring Garden, where he is confined, and threats are freely made to lynch him, etc.

Mr. Ingersoll's friends are endeavoring to take out a writ of habeas corpus, but so far have not succeeded in finding the Alderman by whom he was committed.

Assault on Charles Ingersoll.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 27, 1865.

This afternoon, Charles Ingersoll, brother of Edward Ingersoll, and a notorious sympathizer with the Rebellion, went to Spring Garden Hall for the purpose of going bail for his brother. On descending from his carriage, he was set upon by the populace, and very badly beaten. He took refuge in the hall, and was subsequently conveyed to his home. Several prominent Secessionists proposed to visit the hall this afternoon, to consult with Mr. Ingersoll; but they were warned not to do so, and desisted. The excitement on the subject runs high, and in the present state of the public mind, the lives of all sympathizers with the Rebels can hardly be said to be safe.

Drummed Out.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Thursday, April 27, 1865.

William Young, who was arrested week before last by the Provost Guard, for making obscene comments on the death of President Lincoln, was this afternoon escorted through the principal streets of the city, by a squad of the Veteran Reserve Drum Corps, who played the Rogue's March. The prisoner was elevated on a board, upon which was painted words descriptive of his offense. The novel affair created considerable sensation.

DR. DOWLING'S CHURCH.

A meeting of the congregation was held last evening in Dr. Dowling's church, corner of Downing and Bedford-sts., to give expression to their feelings on the assassination of the President. Dr. Dowling was appointed Chairman. The proceedings commenced with the reading of the 64th Psalm. Prayer was then offered by the Rev. Isaac Orchard. "My country, 'tis of thee," was then sung. A large number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were appointed. Dr. Dowling addressed the meeting as follows:

I will not attempt any lengthened speech myself, inasmuch as I have already had an opportunity on three separate occasions of giving an extended address relative to the terrible calamity which has come upon our Union in the death of our beloved President. I will, therefore, leave others this evening to give utterance to those sentiments and feelings appropriate to the present occasion. This meeting has been called by the members of the church and congregation worshiping in this place, for the purpose of giving expression to the views which we entertain in relation to the dreadful calamity by which we have been deprived of our beloved Chief Magistrate, and of the confidence and respect with which we regard the honored statesman who, in the providence of God, has been called to occupy the Presidential chair. Probably the fact is known to most who are present here this evening, which has come to light during the day. Dr. Dowling then detailed the capture of Booth. And now that retribution has fallen upon the assassin, swift, speedy and terrible, it seems to me that no one will dare to attempt to imbrue his hands in the future in blood either of our present honored Chief Magistrate or of those honored men associated with him in the administration of the Government. It is the duty of Christian men and women to come together and express their confidence in the present President of the United States and those associated with him, in order that they may be encouraged to pursue the work which has been so nobly carried forward by our departed President, in the utter subjugation of the Rebellion, and the extermination from the land of the cause of that Rebellion—Human Slavery. [Cheers.]

Resolutions were then adopted expressive of sympathy with the nation, tendering assurances of support to the present Executive, and approval of the proposal to erect a monument to the late President by dollar subscriptions.

Gen. Walbridge was then introduced and spoke as follows:

GEN. WALBRIDGE'S SPEECH.

Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE then said: The history of a nation is nothing more or less than the biography of its distinguished sons. Whenever, therefore, a citizen of any community has attained such a position as to concentrate within his own person the affections of his countrymen, whatever affects him, for the time being affects the State. And whenever such an individual is transferred to that list which makes up the record of the distinguished dead, just in proportion to the extent of his influence while living will be the respect paid his memory by those who shall come after him. The just appreciation by posterity of those who have rendered eminent services either in the Cabinet or in the field is one of the strongest incentives to virtue and moral worth—an obligation which it is the highest duty of society to protect and cherish. Thus impressed, the American people since the assassination of their lamented President, with hearts overflowing with sadness, have gathered in their primary assemblages in every section of the Union to pay appropriate tributes to the memory of the great and good man who, springing from the loins of the people, without adventitious aid, by the force of his eminent virtues, his patriotic services, his strict adherence to principle and the fidelity with which he pursued his convictions on all questions affecting the interests of the State and influencing the destiny of the people, rose to the highest dignity recognized in the land. (Cheers.) The peaceful death by the ordinary course of nature of a citizen occupying such an exalted position and invested with such honors would at any time awaken the sensibilities of the people. It is not strange, then, that the national emotion is stirred from its innermost depths at the brutal and cowardly act of the murderous assassin under circumstances so peculiar as those which surrounded the recent death of the President of the United States. But mysterious are the ways of Providence. Called without solicitation on his part to discharge the high duties incident to the Presidential office at a period of unexampled bitterness in our political history, just as he comprehended the period had arrived when he might tender forgiveness to the great body of the people who had been induced to engage in the Rebellion—reserving for subsequent consideration whatever action the Government would feel called upon to take in reference to the leaders of this foul conspiracy,—for purposes unknown to us the Great Infinite at such a moment suffered the hand of the assassin to take the life of the Chief Magistrate. But who is there that will say it has thereby taken the life of the nation? For all realize at this moment even amid this unbroken lamentation and before the mortal remains of our illustrious President are confined to their final resting place that this last dispensation of Providence has only the more thoroughly strengthened the fixed determination of the American people to preserve intact their liberties and perpetuate their government to those into whose keeping in the future is to be confided the control of constitutional government. (Cheers.) Upon two former occasions in our political history the second officer in the Government has been called upon to discharge the duties of Chief Magistrate. How widely different the circumstances that have attended the death of the late President, who by this wicked Rebellion had been prevented from exercising his legitimate functions as President over a large number of States that were in revolt? Yet at the moment when the murderous blow was struck he stood within sight of the promised land. He realized, doubtless, that if Providence was to continue his existence, the latter portion of his second Administration was to be marked by the recognition of his authority over all the States as they existed antecedent to the Rebellion. It is true, that when he departed from Washington to visit the headquarters of his most illustrious commander, just previous to that wonderful series of events which terminated not only in the surrender of the Rebel capital, but in the capitulation of the veteran army of the so-called Confederacy, many anxious prayers were offered to Heaven that, in his journey in the confines of a district so recently infected with treason, that his life might be spared, and that no murderous blow might be inflicted, which, robbing him of life, should deprive the people of their legitimate representative. When consequently he returned from his late mission, to be himself the bearer of the good tidings of the complete overthrow of the Rebellion, and to give to the Nation assurances that peace was not far distant, his return to the capital was hailed throughout the Nation with notes of acclamation and praise. Had we not reason to believe that our great and good President, protected by Providence, bore a charmed life, not simply for himself, but as the representative of 20,000,000 of people, engaged in the beneficent mission of commending to the world the benefits of free republican institutions. "Man proposes, but God disposes." That was the instant which Providence had selected to terminate his earthly existence. May we not reasonably conclude that the measure of his greatness was complete, and that no lengthened years—no subsequent exertion—no additional labors, could add to the dignity and the greatness of a life so pregnant with usefulness and renown. Such a legacy for the unborn millions that hereafter shall speak his name and bear his praises, as the representative of the American people, who finally guaranteed Republican institutions to the Western Hemisphere? Washington severed the Colonies from Great Britain—he aided to lay broad and deep the foundations of the Republic. But the civilization of that age was not adequate to found institutions of Government which should meet all the requirements of that higher civilization which should come when human Slavery was to be everywhere regarded an element hostile to the true interests of a great, free and Christian people. Where the labors of Washington terminated, the labors of Lincoln began. Washington formed a Republic which assumed to recognize political equality. But while it declared that all men were free and equal, it recognized within its limits an institution of human bondage. Washington was permitted to expire, surrounded by mourning relatives, in the tranquil shades of Mount Vernon, conscious by his own reflection that the hour of his mortal existence had been attained. How unlike the death of our illustrious President. In the enjoyment of perfect health, seeking that relaxation essential for the strength of his faculties, after the arduous labors in which he had been engaged, without a moment's note of preparation, in the twinkling of an eye the bullet of the assassin pierced that majestic brain, whose workings had wrought out the permanent prosperity of this great people; and whose judicious counsels had borne us triumphantly through the most gigantic rebellion recorded in history. It is true a single arm directed the accursed bullet, but the murderous purpose which could conceive such an atrocity could only result from the stifled enmity of that barbaric institution, which for centuries had enslaved millions of the human race, and had inaugurated within the boundaries of the Republic of the United States an oligarchy of crime which fattened on the sweat and toil and blood of the victims over which it exercised such material power. But no single death can expiate this great crime. Our beloved President was the representative of freedom and of free Government. He will live in history as the exponent of American Republican Constitutional Government. His murderous assassin was the Representative of that accursed Rebellion, and his name will live in immortal execration, as the exponent of the conspiracy which had for its object the overthrow of the Government of the United States, in order that another government might be formed in this Christian age resting on the basis of human Slavery. Lincoln shall live with Washington in immortal renown, while Booth and Davis shall forever stand in the same record of infamy to provoke the indignation of the virtuous and good. Each were the representatives of their respective civilizations. Washington and Lincoln illustrated the genius of free institutions—of a Government which recognized individual political equality—which had for its object the recognition of the rights of man—which made labor dignified—which secured for all men equal privileges, and which founded a Government which permitted the humblest individual, by the exercise of virtue, sobriety, industry, and integrity to attain the highest dignities of the Republic. Davis and Booth represent that false civilization which has for its object the institution of a Government which divided society into classes—which made the interests of the many subordinate to the interest of the few, and which, while claiming to be a Government of freedom, was the most grinding, odious military despotism on earth. A Government whose power was employed to enslave a dependent race—which degraded labor in order that a favored few, discarding the divine injunction that by the sweat of his brow man should earn his bread—placed itself in conflict with our divine religion, and in conflict with all the elements on which the prosperity, peace and welfare of the State can safely rest; a semi-barbarous civilization, incompatible with the fundamental principles on which the republic is based; a civilization which caused Davis to attempt the overthrow of his country, with the utopian idea that he could rear another government which, claiming to be free, was to retain within its limits that refractory element which had cursed the Republic of the United States from the day of its origin to the day when the illustrious deceased by his verdict declared that within the limits of the United States Slavery should no more exist forever; a civilization which stimulated this wicked and murderous assassin to fondly imagine that by the death of the great and good President of the United States he might thereby aid the falling fortunes of the so-called Confederacy—if, indeed, he was not stimulated by the ignoble purpose of living forever in history by connection with Mr. Lincoln's death, as Judas lives in infamy in conjunction with the Prince of Peace, whom he betrayed. It is impossible to conceive what test our institutions should be subjected to in order to prove their ability to meet any emergency that may arise. Twice involved in foreign war, the Government of the United States have indicated the strength and power of institutions based upon the intelligence, virtue, integrity, and power of the people. The question, however, still remained—was such a Government as adequate to suppress domestic treason as to resist foreign aggression? The Government of the United States, led by its noble, kind-hearted President, proved itself adequate to this emergency, and henceforward Republican institutions will be regarded as capable of suppressing domestic treason as any form of government recognized among men. And yet it seems to be the will of Heaven that when this was accomplished, and the grave responsibilities that cluster around the punishment of the bold, wicked, unscrupulous conspirators who have inaugurated this gigantic treason had arrived, another was to be selected to determine the measure of justice which should be meted out to them. One whose whole life has been familiar with the machinations by which the conspirators organized a public sentiment, having for its object the overthrow of the Government of the United States. Let us rejoice that that selection has fallen upon one who brings to the discharge of his high office a long and arduous career of unbroken fidelity to the interests of the masses, to the amelioration of whose condition he has devoted the best energies of his existence. Thoroughly familiar with the demoralizing effects of that institution whose continued existence was a wrong to the industrial classes of the whole nation, to him may be well awarded the high prerogative of inaugurating those great reforms essential to the continued prosperity of the people as they emerge from the desolating influence of the terrible internecine war through which we have so recently passed. But we must not forget that even his strong arm is powerful only as it is invigorated with the strength and confidence of the people. Thus sustained, who shall measure the greatness and renown which awaits the administration of the Government upon which we are about to enter. Called to exercise power under circumstances so grave and unexpected, enough has already transpired to assure the public confidence that the interests of the people and the honor of the republic will be safe in the hands of the present Executive. Indicating his future policy, as he points to his past illustrious and persistent record, foreign Governments may learn that hereafter the policy of this nation is to be that early inaugurated by Washington, which sought to advance its own great interests without any entangling alliances abroad; and equally assuring them there must be incorporated upon this continent no institutions unfriendly to the continued advancement of the Government of the United States; while the masses abroad can equally appreciate that the President of the United States will be glad to welcome here all those who desire to change their material condition and advance their material prosperity by availing themselves of the benefits of that beneficent legislation, which secures to each man a home—a measure which owes its success to the sagacity and foresight of President Johnson more than to that of any other living man. He early comprehended that through the agency of the "Homestead Bill," if it could once be established, he might make an inroad upon the oligarchy of the South, who recognized Slavery, and by its agency fomented the treason which ultimately struck for the overthrow of the Government. The people of the United States themselves are to be assured that justice, though tempered with mercy, will, nevertheless, be executed upon all who have sought to take the life of the nation, and that treason must be regarded the most odious crime recognized in our social and political system.

Gen. Walbridge was listened to with marked attention, and frequently applauded.

DR. DOWLING then addressed the meeting at some length. In his discourse he said that he heartily indorsed the motto which he saw over the door of a poor German on the Bowery, viz.: *Sic semper Praesidis interfectori et traditoribus*, beneath the picture of a man hanging on a gallows.

WILLIAM OLAND BOURNE then addressed the meeting. His remarks were listened to with much attention, interrupted by frequent applause.

MR. CAULKINS then addressed the meeting. He said, as we saw the initial letters A. L. on the walls of our city for the last week, representing the name Abraham Lincoln, we should remember that in future those letters meant AMERICAN LIBERTY. (Applause). The meeting shortly after adjourned.

MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Savannah Cotton—An Exciting Debate.

The regular meeting of the Chamber was postponed in consequence of the absence of the presiding officer. An adjourned meeting was held yesterday. A. A. Low, esq., presided. The following members were elected: H. B. Claflin, A. S. Barnes, John S. Boyd, jr., James R. Boyd, and B. C. Morris. The minutes were read and approved. Cyrus W. Field was appointed to represent the Chamber at the opening of the Suez Canal connecting Europe with the East. The Committee appointed to coöperate with the Committee of the Common Council in the celebration of our victories, reported that all further action was postponed on account of the President's death, and asked to be discharged from further service, which was granted. Col. Conkling, on behalf of the Savannah Cotton Committee, read a lengthy report. The report stated that at the outbreak of the Rebellion $150,000,000 was owed in this city by the South, which amount has not yet been liquidated. The report contained among other passages the following:

"The city of Savannah, having been evacuated by the Rebel forces, and occupied by the forces under Gen. Sherman, without battle and without siege, and with the concurrence of many of the inhabitants, it is hardly probable that the Government will confiscate any more of the cotton found there than shall appear to belong to the Rebel Government, or to convicted traitors. In addition to such an act being unprecedented in modern times, and unjust to many innocent owners, it is manifestly unfair, unless some provision be made for the payment of the just debts due by the owners to their Northern creditors. The produce of the country is the sole remaining fund out of which these debts can be paid, and, in equity and good conscience, it ought to be held for the payment of them. By the act of March, 1863, Congress substantially recognizes this equity, by protecting all claims which can be specifically inforced by law against property made subject to confiscation, under the act of July 17, 1862, as mortgages and other liens. In a broad, equitable view of the matter, it can make but little difference, so far as the claim of the Government is concerned, whether the debt was secured by a legal mortgage on this specific property, or whether it was secured by equity and good conscience upon the property of the debtor generally—his whole property being the basis on which the credit was originally given, and which the law would appropriate, in peaceful times, to the payment of his just debts. The merchants of New-York have an interest in common with the whole American people, that the Government shall observe the well recognized principles of public law and the usages of nations, in prosecuting the war against the Rebels, and the committee have an unqualified confidence it will do so, not only on account of its own sense of honor and justice, but on account of the ancient and well earned renown of the country. They trust that the public authorities will not sell the cotton taken at Savannah, or any other property taken by the army in its progress through the insurrectionary States, and appropriate the proceeds, without first proceeding to a decree of confiscation and sale in the Courts of Justice, where the rights of the claimants and of mortgage creditors can be protected under the law."

The report closed as follows:

"Aside from the legal and equitable aspects of the subject, the Committee submit that there are questions of expediency involved which cannot properly be disregarded, and which in their view render it a matter of the highest importance that the Government should publicly disclose the policy of recognizing the right of private property within insurrectionary States. This is in itself not only just and right, but at a time like the present it is eminently befitting a great and magnanimous people. Besides the omission to make such a declaration will almost inevitably in the present condition of affairs compel the inhabitants of those States to destroy their property, or at least to permit its destruction by the Rebel soldiery. On the other hand, if the Government shall enunciate a policy which should prove to the people of the South that their rights of private property shall be respected, a powerful motive will be presented to them to return to their allegiance as citizens, and, at the same time, an important step will be taken toward the reëstablishment of peaceful and profitable commerce between the two sections of the country."

The report was signed by all the members of the committee except two, Captain Marshall and S. B. Chittenden.

Captain MARSHALL said he did not sign the report. He conceived that this matter was in the hands of the Government, and that it would turn upon one simple point. You see by the report the idea is that all the cotton should go to pay Northern debts. Now that cotton is the property of the Government, he could see no reason why the Government should pay these debts out of the proceeds of that sale any more than that they should pay them out of the Treasury of the United States. Had the Government taken this cotton improperly, it would be a question to be settled by the Courts, and by those more familiar with that kind of jurisprudence than he; and for those reasons mainly he objected to sign the report. He believed the policy of the Government to be that any man who is a loyal man and has taken no interest in this Rebellion, and who possesses a claim on this cotton, shall be entitled and shall receive to the avails of that cotton as far as he is concerned.

Gen. STRONG was in favor of adopting the report.

Mr. GRINNELL moved that the report be first printed. Of the five or six hundred members of this Chamber but 23 or 24 were present. He wanted to vote understandingly on the subject. In his opinion this was nothing more nor less than an attack upon the Government. He felt convinced justice would be done by the government, and he hoped justice would be meted out to the traitors who now claim to be owners of that cotton—I mean the traitors at the South. That cotton was not marked and labeled "Mr. Low" "Mr. Grinnell" and "Mr. Chittenden," &c. It was in warehouses and stores, and two-thirds of it belonged to the Confederate Government, and was not labeled in many cases until our troops had possession of the city. This cotton belongs to the General Government. The indebtedness of Georgia was not a subject for this Chamber to decide on.

Mr. CONKLING said the policy of the Government has not been uniform, nor had it been authoritatively determined upon in reference to this matter. Cotton was precisely the same as rice or tobacco and other property at the South. It is a great question of governmental policy, and it appeared to him eminently proper that the members of this Chamber should present their views on the subject to the Government. I wish to say that I am interested in this matter.

Mr. GRINNELL—Then you should not be on the Committee.

Mr. CONKLING insisted that he had a right to be on the Committee; and that the Government should not deprive people of the United States of the power to collect their debts. Much of the labor and economy of a life was thus lost to him.

Mr. GRINNELL said that he had cotton in South Carolina, and he hoped the Government would confiscate all cotton found down there, and punish the traitors who drenched this land in blood.

Messrs. BAXTER, OPDYKE, NYE and LOW spoke on the same subject, when, after some farther discussion, the Committee was directed to print 500 copies of the report, and the second Thursday in May appointed to consider the report.

A committee to audit the accounts was appointed.

Communications from Secretary Seward, District-Attorney D. S. Dickinson, Commodore Winslow, Lieut.-Com. Thornton and Cyrus W. Field were read.

A committee of ten was appointed to attend a convention in Detroit in May next. The invitation was tendered by the Board of Trade of that place.

Communication from John A. Stevens, Secretary, transmitting portraits of J. Gone King and Robert Lennox, were read. The portraits were received, and the thanks of the Chamber tendered to the donors.

The Chamber then adjourned.

Music.

MASTER COKER'S CONCERT.

The first concert of Master Coker took place at Niblo's Saloon last evening. A large and fashionable audience was present, though the Saloon was not as crowded as it should have been. The artists assisting were Miss Blanche Carpenter, Mr. George Simpson, Mr. J. R. Thomas, Master Ellard, and Mr. George W. Colby. Master Coker was of course the chief star of attraction, as he well deserved to be, for his voice is very fine—a rich-toned, pure, and melodious soprano, which we have rarely heard excelled, if equaled. He sings with charming taste, and with a sense and a sentiment which could be hardly expected from one of his tender years. Master Coker is certainly better worth hearing than two-thirds of our lady concert singers. He has no affectation, no silly tremolando. His is straightforward singing, a clear, sustained tone, pure melody, and a simple pathos which affects every one, which won the sympathy of all, and gained for every piece, a hearty and unanimous encore. Master Ellard also has a charming voice and sings in excellent taste. The duet between the two little vocalists gave general delight, and was loudly encored. Mr. George Simpson sang two ballads, very sweetly and effectively and fully sustained his excellent reputation. Mr. J. R. Thomas was as he always is, a marked point of attraction. His rich, unctuous and finely-cultivated voice rolled through the Saloon with a full sonority such as is rarely heard. He sang among other pieces his new and very charming ballad, "Beautiful Isle of the Sea," with that grace and sentiment which always insure him an unanimous encore. Miss Blanche Carpenter, the pianist, being unable to appear, her place was very ably filled by Mr. Colby the conductor, who performed several pieces most acceptably. The Concert was in every respect successful, and Master Coker's Second Concert on Saturday evening next, the 29th, will probably be very fully attended.

GERMAN OPERA.

This evening, the German Opera Company will perform the popular Opera of "Faust" with a very strong cast. This Opera has always been well performed by this Company, drawing overflowing audiences for many nights. The choral portion is very fully and ably sustained, and altogether it is the most complete opera in the repertoire of the Company.

Evening Exchange—APRIL 27.

American Gold.	Erie.	Rock Island.
20,000 ....147⅞	100......... 84⅜	100.........104¼
40,000......147¾	100......... 84⅜	100.........104¼
40,000..s3.147¾	100......s3. 84¼	100.........104¼
20,000......147¾	100......... 84	100.........104¼
190,000 ....147⅞	100......... 84	100......s3.104¼
110,000 ....147¾	100......... 84	100.........104¼
Quicksilver.	400......... 84	100.........104¼
100......... 64½	100......... 84	Ohio certificates.
200......... 64½	100......... 84	10,000..... 32¼
100......... 64⅝	100......... 84	20,000..... 32¼
200......... 64⅝	200......... 83⅞	10,000..... 32¼
N. Y. Central.	100......... 83⅞	10,000..... 32¼
100..........103	200......... 83⅞	10,000..... 32¼
100..........103	200......s3. 83⅞	10,000..b3. 32¼
100......s3. 103	100......s5. 83¾	Cumberland.
100......s3. 103	100......b3. 84	100......s3. 49¼
400......s3. 103	300......s3. 84	100......... 49¼
500....s10. 103	1,000....s3. 84	100......... 49¼
100......s3. 102⅞	100......b3. 83⅞	100......... 49¼
100......s5. 102¾	100......... 83⅞	Canton Co.
400..........103	100......b3. 83⅞	200......... 42¼
100......s3. 102⅞	100......b3. 83⅞	100......... 42¼
200......s3. 102⅞	200......... 83⅞	100......... 42¼
100. s.12 m.100	300......... 83⅞	Fort Wayne.
100......s3. 102¾	100......... 83⅞	100.........101¼
North-Western.	100......... 83⅞	100......b3.101¼
200......s3. 32¼	100......... 83¾	Toledo.
100......s3. 32⅜	Mich. Southern.	200.........106¼
N. West. pref.	100......... 73	PETROLEUM.
100......... 63	100......... 73	Buchanan.
100......... 62⅝	400......... 73	500..b30.$1 23
100......... 62½	100......... 72½	Cherry Run.
100......... 62½	200......... 72½	500..b30.$0 64
100......... 62⅜	200......... 72½	100..b10. 65
200......... 62⅜	200......... 72½	100....... 62
200......... 62⅜	200......... 72½	200..b10. 64
100......... 62⅜	200......... 72½	Excelsior.
100......b3. 62⅜	200......... 72⅝	100.......$4 50
Hudson River.	100......... 72⅝	Knickerbocker.
100..........114¼	400......... 72¾	100...s30.$0 55
Pittsburgh.	Reading.	300....... 55
200......... 81	200..........110	Manhattan.
200......... 81	200..........110	500...b10.$0 50
500......... 81	200..........109¾	Oceanic.
200.....b10. 81	400......s3. 110	1,000.b30.$2 62
100.....b10. 81	200......s3. 110	Rynd Farm.
200......... 80¾	1,000........109⅞	300..b30.$3 15
200......... 80¾	500..........109⅞	Tack.
100......... 80⅞	600..........109⅞	10,000.s10.$1 75
200......... 80¾	Ten-Forty coup.	20,000.s10. 1 80
200......... 80¾	10,000...... 97	

Gold, at close of report, 147⅝.

TROTTING ON THE FASHION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.—Yesterday a trot for the Association purse of $100, mile heats, best three in five, came off on the Fashion Course, Long Island. There were fifteen horses entered, four of which started. These were: Hiram Woodruff's b. g. Shiptimber; R. Ogle's s. g. Gibo; W. Borse's b. m. Grace; T. Cregan's g. g. (unnamed,) and P. McCoy's bl. m. Black Olinda. Shiptimber was the favorite, and so certain were the betting men of his winning that they freely bet $100 to $10 on him. The gray gelding won the first heat by six lengths in 2:36; Hiram's horse being second, Grace barely saving her distance, and Gibo and Olinda shut out. Shiptimber still maintained his position of favorite, $20 to $10 being bet on his winning the race. The gray, however, won the second heat by a head after a fine race in 2:33; Grace being distanced. Shiptimber was then drawn.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LEONARD GROVER....................DIRECTOR.
CARL ANSCHUTZ....................CONDUCTOR.
GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 28, 1865,
Only time, positively, of Gounod's Opera
FAUST, FAUST,
FAUST, FAUST,
FAUST.
JOSEPH HERMANS.......as.......MEPHISTOPHELES
His wonderful and very celebrated special assumption.
Mlle. MARIE FREDERICI.......as.......MARGUERITE
Her original role.
Sig. GUISEPPE TAMARO............as............FAUST
His original role with the great Italian Company.
Mlle. DZIUBA..........................as..........SIEBEL
HEINRICH HEINCKE.........as..............VALENTINE
Mme. ZIMMERMAN..........as...................MARTHA
OTTO LEHMAN..............as........................WAGNER
Miss THERESA WOOD and AURIOL.
GRAND FANFARE MILITAIRE,
Upon which occasion will appear upon the stage
GRAFULLA'S
SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND,
of Brass and Reed Instruments, preceding the
ENTIRE GRAND CHORUS,
assisted by a
CAVALCADE OF THE MEMBERS OF
SEVERAL GERMAN SINGING SOCIETIES,
forming a GRAND ENSEMBLE rarely equaled in opera.
The sale of secured seats for either opera night continues at the Academy; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Pine-sts.
The opportunity to exchange seats or secure their redemption continues at the usual places until Friday next, at 4 o'clock p. m.
Admission—To Parquet, Dress Circle and Balcony, one dollar. Secured Seats, fifty cents extra. Secured Box seats, one dollar extra. Family Circle, fifty cents. Gallery, twenty-five cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LEONARD GROVER....................DIRECTOR.
CARL ANSCHUTZ....................CONDUCTOR.
GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 29,
GRAND GALA MATINEE.
Only time of Von Flotow's Opera.
MARTHA—Entire.
Fourth act restored,
with a cast of unparalleled strength.
KARL FORMES............as..................PLUNKETT
the role originally composed for him.
FRANZ HIMMER...............as..................LIONEL
Mme. JOHANNA ROTTER.......as..................MARTHA
Mlle. SOPHIE DZIUBA..........as..................NANCY
Doors open at 12 o'clock; to commence at 1 o'clock.
Admission to all parts of the house, $1. No reserved seats.
Tickets can be had at the Academy; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, Nassau-st., corner Pine-st.

A FARM of 320 Acres in Ulster Co., N. Y., offered for SALE, or in exchange for city property. For particulars inquire of C. P. RIDENOUR, Kingston, N. Y.

A DRUG CLERK WANTED.—One competent, and accustomed to COUNTRY TRADE. Address No. 69 Main-st., Lockport, Niagara Co., N. Y.