THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 27, 1865.

The Joy of Victory.

Never was a nation's cup so full of the most ecstatic joy as when the tidings went forth on the lightning's wing that the imperious Richmond, which had strength of Federal power, had fallen before the combined forces of Generals Grant, Meade, Sherman, Thomas, and Sheridan. Terrific was the slaughter, but the prize was great, the victory glorious. The proud daring throne of rebeldom was dashed in pieces, as the potter's vessel, and the way cast up for the complete triumph of the national arms. No wonder that joy unspeakable welled up in every loyal heart. The religious press gives utterance to the nation's ecstacy and gratitude in a style highly significant and appropriate. The Christian Times, which is now within our reach. of Chicago, expresses itself thus :-

"Never was there a nation more honored of God than ours, and never in its history has there been more occasion to praise God than at the present time. Dr. Wayland, in one of his Sermons to the churches, gives a most graphic description of the delirium of joy excited in New York city at the close of our last war with Great Britain, at the sudden announcement of peace. He says, 'It happened that on a Saturday afternoon in February, a ship was discovered in the offing, which was supposed to be a cartel bringing home our Commissioners at Ghent from their unsuccessful mission. The sun had set gloomily before any intelligence had reached the city. At length a boat reached the wharf, announcing the fact that a treaty of Peace had been signed, and was waiting for nothing but the action of our government to become a law. The men on whose ears these words first fell, rushed in breathless haste into the city to repeat them to their friends, shouting as they ran, Peace! Peace! Peace! Every one who heard the cry repeated it. From house to house, from street to street, the welcome news spread and seized upon all with electric rapidity. The whole city was in commotion. Men bearing lighted torches were running to and fro, shouting like madmen, 'Peace! Peace! Peace!' We can readily understand the scene, for the news of the fall of Richmond awakened like joy not only in one city, but by means of the wonder-working telegraph, simultaneously in every city of our loyal States. And the sun in his course from East to West on the 3rd of April looked down upon cities, towns, and villages everywhere throughout the North, given up to the loveliest demonstrations of gladness. A photograph of one city is a picture of every other. Busi ness was for the time suspended, mammon and party spirit gave place to patriotism, men embraced and kissed each other in the streets, every face was radiant, as if all had come from such communings as Moses had on Sinai, patriarchs became like school boys in the effervescence of their joy. Even Wall Street turned for a time from the jingle of gold, and startled, heard the unwonted strain from the vast concourse which thronged it: 'Praise God from whom all blessings flow.' One mighty wave of joy rolled over the land. It is a sublime sight to see a whole people so profoundly moved. And we do well to rejoice. We have great occasion for joy. The popular instinct, which rarely errs, saw in these tidings the promise of the speedy end of rebellion, which subsequent victories render still surer.' More ecstatic still, if possible, is the Christian Era,

of Boston, a truly christian paper. The editor says "While we were going to press last week, the news came flashing over the telegraphic wires that a great battle-the last great battle of the war had railroad conveniences, and you cannot but feel that been fought, and that the city of Richmond was in the hands of the Federal army. The people were ecstatic. Flags were hung out until the streets bells were rung in many a lotty steeple; cannon be some radical defect somewhere. The lands are sounded out the general joy. The papers secular and religious, headed their columns with the eagle, and mammoth captions stared us in the face from every sheet we took up. The people everywhere were wild with joy. The rejoicings which have been bottled up ever since the cry of "On to Richmond," in the summer of 1861, broke forth. At the Merchant's Exchange, on the bulletin boards, on the corners of the streets, it stood-the same joyful despatch-' We took Richmond at 8.15 this morning, and captured many guns. The enemy left in great haste. The city is on fire in one place, and we are making every effort to put it out. The people receive us with enthusiastic joy. Gen. Grant started early this morning with the army toward the Danville road, to cut off Lee's retreating army, if possible. President Lincoln has gone to the front.' joy had at all subsided, other telegrams flashed over the wires. The news grew better and better, until we heard that the rebel army was annihilated, its not pay; probably building alone would not pay; broken ranks gobbled up, and its commanders in the hands of the Federal forces, and Lee surrendered.

GLORY TO GOD! From this day we can see the end of the rebellion which has wasted the land with fire and blood. Now has come the time spoken by the Journal des Debats: "When the Federal tlag floats in the large cities ; when the Congress at Washington shall have opened to commerce the ports of the Atlantic and the Gulf : when it shall have called together conventions in all the secession States to vote a pure and simple return to the Union, or, in default of conventions, shall have put in power a marshal charged to administer the ship. The purpose was accomplished, the ship placed laws of the United States; when the Confederate republic is contained entirely in the camps of Johnson and Beauregard, the cause of the rebels will be dead. The Northern troops will not need to go in search of Johnson and Beauregard, and to run the risk of a defeat in a great battle. To finish with the last army of the South they need only to stand still and allow time, misery, and, more than all the rest, those two inevitable agents of dissolution which generally accomplish the ruin of defeated parties—the spirit of Now what was done by that village could be done discord and treason to do the work." On Sunday last almost every pulpit in the loyal

North gave thanks for

Almost every minister, and church, and congregation offered prayers for

PEACE!! Thousands of hearts went forth in aspirations for

LIBERTY TO ALL!!! People of God rejoice! The time of blessing is not far off. The rebellion is overwhelmed. The hour of peace is at hand. The time of union is near. Wake every harp and organ. Wake every voice. "The Lord God omnipotent reigneth."

The Methodist, a New York paper, thus describes

the rejoicings in Baltimore :-Why should we not shout? And shout our loyal citizens did on Monday last, and with a will which showed how terribly they were misrepresented by the and gratified feeling of the muititude as they poured into our streets, and surrounded the various news esticeable and cheeringly significant. At the time when the excitement ran highest, a gentleman present

· Praise God from whom all blessings flow.' loyal thousands assembled in Baltimore street in the

The Examiner and Chronicle of New York, on this Visitor office. sect breathes the spirit of peace and good will. It

ency of the Government. Their officers go with them, carrying, indeed the harmless compliment of their side arms and baggage-one that does us no injury, but greatly saves their soldierly pride. We remark too, that all are on parole until exchanged-a condition which we may well suppose General G ant foresaw would forever incapacitate them from bearing arms against the Government. But the great point is, that Lee gives up the war, and the fact guarantees his army. He clearly sought no other terms than ming's wing that the imperious Richmond, which had such as might technically justify him, as a soldier, in withstood for four long dreary years the whole submitting to the bitter forfeit of his military career; and the fact that he could submit to it for the sake of peace, and that he long ago counselled it, entitles

him to a consideration that none of the reckless robbers and tyrants who directed him could ever receive. We believe that substantially all Lee's officers and soldiers will be missionaries of peace, and that the President and Lieut. General will be justified by the event, Mr. Lincoln has given us much ground of confidence in his discretion; and it is the part of wisdom and patriotism for all to lay aside partisanship, and unite heartily in his support. This is the only way to secure the great object for which we have fought so long and sacrificed so much, and

What more can we say, but that the God of our Fathers has brought us to this day of glad expectation, by His own Almighty Hand. It is in answer to the prayers of His people, and it is for the good of humanity and the glory of His kingdom. Upon us as a redeemed nation, to whom the blessing comes, is the responsibility to be also laid. Can we sustain it otherwise than in the most humble and devout reliance upon Him? He is the source of victory-He must be the giver of wisdom. O, that there may be such an heart in us, that we may fear Him and keep His commandments always, that it may be well with

us and with our children forever!" The National Baptist, of Philadelphia, thus describes its longings for peace: -

"But as those who belong to his kingdom of grace, we love not war. There must oftentimes of necessity be great battles, out of which arise terrible defeats and great victories. We have had the opportunity of seeing, near at hand, what a great battle means: we have learned what suffering even a great victory brings. Amid the exultant strains of martial music, we can hear the groams of the wounded and dying; amid the triumphant shouts of an exultant nation, we hear from desolated homes the smothered sob or the frantic shriek of bruised, broken hearts. As followers of the Prince of Peace, we long for the time when such scenes of suffering shall pass away. We long for peace. We surely have just grounds such grounds as at no preceding stage of the war, for hoping that the end of this long conflict is at hand. And in the near prospect of a peace which comes in the train of vindicated governmental authority, and which rests on a recognition of the proper value and the just rights of man, we do most heartily rejoice, and offer our most sincere thanksgivings to Gou.

Most heartily do we sympathise with these expressions of joyful gratitude and thanksgivings on the part of our esteemed contemporary.

----Editorial Correspondence.

MONCTON. We have long regarded this place as one of the very best sections of the whole Province, so far as natural capabilities are concerned. Its marshes are of the first quality; the uplands, when well cultivated, is highly productive; the Petitcodiac river supplies shad, salmon, and other varieties of fish in abundance, and, for purposes of navigation, is all that can be desired. The conveniences for ship-building are probably unsurpassed, and the facilities for erecting manufactories are legion. Add to all these the Moncton ought to be the most flourishing town in New Brunswick. Why is it not so? Why is it geseemed draped with crimson stripes and golden stars; nerally in a depressed state financially? There must not well cultivated, commerce is at a low ebb, and every one complains of hard times. Where is the remedy? Some say the bridge now in progress of erection that will connect Coverdale with Moncton. This is in a progressive state. The piers are all laid, are built up to high water mark, and the bridge will doubtless be a success. It is built on the truss principle, and is expected to be completed this autumn. When done, it will be a great convenience to the Coverdale people, inasmuch as it will enable them to reach the railway much more readily than at present: but what they really want is a market at Moneton. How can they obtain this? Simply by persuading Moncton people to build vessels. But those who are able to build hesitate to do so for fear it will but let those who build vessels run them, and noth. ing is more certain than, with good management, they will pay handsomely. We have just had conversation with a Yankee, who has given us an idea regarding this matter. He is a Maine man, and he says near his place there was a small village on the coast, and one man, a sea captain, wanted to build a ship, but he had no money to do it, and every man in the village was as poor as he was; but they resolved to unite all as one man, and build a in charge of the captain who first suggested her erection, and sent to sea. She made money so rapidly that her owners were enabled soon to send off other vessels, the proceeds of which in a few years made the village exceedingly wealthy and prosperous. One of the men concerned in this business died suddenly not long since, worth four hundred thousand dollars. by the people of Moncton. Let those who have means unite their funds, build, as a joint stock company, two or three vessels every year, sail them on their own account, and in a few years Moncton will become one of the most prosperous towns of New Brunswick. On the Coverdale side there is plenty new bridge is completed, and then the railroad can bring lumber in any quantity from east or west.

Very near the River are valuable stone quarries, of different kinds, which have only to be worked thoroughly to produce immense profits. And not far large space allotted to them was packed. The good distant, in all probability

OIL WORKS will be erected, upon a large and productive scale. Recent investigations are making the impression upon surface exhibitions of four years ago. It seemed that scientific minds that this whole region, extending language was inadequate to express the enthusiastic to Hillsboro, Dover, and Memramcook, is destined to become, at no distant day, a vast oil-bearing country. tablishments, until street cars and carriages were An American company have already erected six derstopped in their journeyings by the human mass. One fact in connection with this demonstration is nofour steam engines on hand, but only two are yet in use. Two of the wells were bored by hand. A reliable not himself a professor of religion, proposed that all should join in singing the doxology, commencing with that they intend operating extensively during the summer. The oil has been forwarded to Pittsburg, In an instant the proposition was acceded to, and Pennsylvania, where it has been thoroughly tested, never, perhaps, was that grand old doxology better and pronounced very fine. Oils both light and heavy sung or more in place, than as it welled up from the have been obtained. What is designated the Goodie neighborhood of the American and Clipper printing well, at Memramcook, produces a beautiful light oil. On the Petitcodiac range the oil is of a heavier quali-Mingled with these joyful utterances, we are pleased ty, and is well adapted to lubricating purposes. The to see the most distinct recognition of dependence rock in which the Company are now boring at the upon the great Supreme for all victories past and present, and for all future good. And we greatly rejoice Pittsburg to be decidedly and distinctly an oil-bearto observe a corresponding expression of charity to- ing rock. A friend has handed us a phial of oil from wards those who have so long stood in the front the Goodie well, and it seems almost fit for use in its crude state. When we return, it can be seen in the

dered productive, it will have to be done largely by foreign capital. Men from the oil regions of the States have already expended here some \$12,000 in gold, and are expecting to expend a much larger amount in testing the various points of interest as to their oil-bearing capabilities. We sincerely hope they will go on and prosper.

With all these natural elements of wealth and progress, surely this ought to be one of the most progressive places in the Maritime Provinces, and it will be so as soon as the necessary skill and capital are employed. Education, economy, and industry are essential to the onward march of any country. Let these be applied in sufficient measure to the mines, minerals, and other resources of Westme and and Albert, and they will soon become the most prosperous sections of British America.

The labors of our esteemed Bro. Corey are highly appreciated at Moncton, and he is performing an important work for the Master. Several candidates have been added to the church during the winter and spring by baptism, and good is being done. May the Spirit descend in mighty power!

Funeral Obsequies of President Lincoln.

In our last issue we furnished full details of the melancholy death of this good and great man; we now proceed to give the particulars of his funeral

Simultaneously the people assembled in all the churches of the land to give expression to their overwhelming sorrow and pungent grief. The prayers offered to the God of nations, and the utterances addressed to the assembled millions, alike testified to the intense love of a bereaved people, for the man whom, in their estimation, Jehovah had raised up to guide them safely through the dark wilderness of a terrible conflict to the bright Canaan of freedom, peace and happiness. President Lincoln was indeed permitted to stand upon the mount of victory and see the promised inheritance, and having seen it, like the chosen Moses, he was summoned to the invisible

We rejoice to see that the people of British Ameica, in ways appropriate and in words most significant, express their deep and heart-felt sympathy with their American neighbors in this great national calamity. In any case, or indeed any circumstances, the death of President Lincoln would have occasioned universal sorrow; but the startling fact that one who had shown himself so worthy of the respect of all nations should be borne to the grave mutilated by the murderous hand of the infamous assassin greatly intensifies the grief of all christian hearts. We have only space for the imposing scenes which

took place at Washington on the day of lamentation, as we find them portrayed in the Boston Journal of Washington, April 19, 7.45 P. M. The mortal remains of Abraham Lincoln have today received funeral rites, and have been borne from

the Executive Mansion to the Capital-the first stage on the journey toward the grave in which they are to be deposited. Nature alone smiled, and the bright spring sunshine added to the effect of the imposing pageant, which was alike worthy of the nation and of the illustrious martyr.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE PUNERAL. Never have such manifestations of sorrow been vitnessed here, for every one appeared sensible of the loss which the nation has sustained. No places of business were opened to-day. Nearly every house dezvoused at the City Hall, while the National dignitaries met at the Treasury Department.

THE SCENE OF THE CEREMONIES. The noble proportions of the East room appeared magnified in the dun light admitted, which showed its decorations of solemn black, The catafalque was moved about half way between its original position in the centre of the room and the centre west

On the north, east and south sides of the room platiorm steps extended out some tifteen feet from the wall, arranged like stairs, rising one above the other from the floor, clear around these three sides, until the last tier next the walls was some three feet above the floor. This was to afford standing room to all who were entitled to admittance, so that those furthest from the catafalque could see it. These steps were covered with black cloth and intersected at intervals by white strips running at right angles, marking the location of the different bodies. Each section bore a label, and thus all who arrived singly, or in bodies, were shown at once to their locations. THE PERSONS PRESENT.

When the representatives of the press entered the East room, at 10 o'clock, there was no one there except Generals Hunter and Thomas, with their aids Captains Nesbitt and Dewes), who were standing in attendance near the catafalque. The countenance of he illustrious deceased appeared even more natural han it did yesterday, and Dr. Brown the embalmer, has certainly accomplished wonders in removing nearly all traces of the learful termination of life.

A profusion of flowers-some of them arranged n emblematical devices-lay on the coffin. One beautiful wreath of white roses was sent from Boston, by a young lady, to grace the coffin of the Chief Magistrate, who had pardoned her brother when he was sentenced to be shot for some petty military offence. An anchor, made of tlowers, had been sent by Charles Stretson of the Astor House.

The officiating clergymen, wearing black silk scarfs were the first to enter the room and to take their assigned position near the head of the coffin. Then came a delegation of the merchants of New York, headed by James Brown, and well representing the wealth of the republic. With them was a delegation of timber, which can be brought over so soon as the of the New York Union League-John Jay acting as their chairman. Next as if from a past generation, came Col. Seaton, who has witnessed so many pageants here at Washington, but never one equal to that of to-day.

The clergy of the District were numerous, and the looking Mayor of Washington next appeared, escorting Mayor Lincoln of Boston and Mayor Chapman of Batimore, while the municipal bodies followed, having with them Aldermen and Councilmen from

quite a number of cities.

Delegations of earnest, energetic looking men entered and occupied the location of the Christian and Sanitary Commissions, and they were followed by the Assistant Secretaries of the Court of Claims, and delegations from Kentucky and Illinois, who claimed the right to act as mourners. Kentucky was the President's birth place, while Illinois was his

home, and will be his grave.

There was a still pause, and then entered the Governors of States and their suites, namely: Andrew of Massachusetts, Oglesby of Illinois, Fenton of New York, Brough of Onio, Buckingham of Connecticut, Parke of New Jersey, Stone of Iowa, and Lieut. Gov. Cox of Maryland. The only aids in uni-form were those of Gov. Andrew.

The Diplomatic Corps, with the exception of M. Romero of Mexico, wore their court suits, more or less embroidered with gold and adorned with stars, crosses and other decorations of bonor. The Russian Minister, M. De Stoekl, wore a broad crimson ribbon for a scarf, and the coat of M. Bertino of Sardinia was almost covered with heavy embroidery.
Of course there was much bowing and shifting from front to back steps, and vice versa, as the important question of precedence was settled, and meanwhile the naval officers of high rank, headed by bluff Admiral Goldsvoro', came in and took their

As long ago as 1839, oil was discovered here by Dr. Jackson; subsequently Dr. Hay, Prof. Taylor, and Hooper among them. Then came the Sergeant-at-arms of the Sergeant-at-arms

U. S. Marshal Lamon next ushered in Chief Justice Chase, who was accompanied by Justices Nelson,

Swaine and Davis. A few ladies followed them-Madames Stanton, Welles, Dennison, Sprague and Miss Chase. The encircling platform was full. I really don't believe a score more could have found standing room on the

steps, so close had the calculation been made. The pall-bearers, who had a place on the floor were twenty in number-all wearing full and long white scarfs, with white silk gloves. Acting Vice President Foster, and ex-Speaker Colfax, Grant and Farragut, Shubrick and Halleck, Gov. Corwin and ex-Senator Browning, excited marked attention as they entered, and the chief officers of our land and naval forces were the observed of all observers. Mr. Dawes was a pall-bearer.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT, CABINET, &C. Just before 12 o'clock President Johnson entered, attended by Preston King, and followed by all of his Cabinet for the time being. He took his stand on the lower step in the centre of the eastern side, facing the centre of the coffin, which was laid north and south, the head toward the north. On his right hand were successively the Diplomatic Corps, the Assistant Secretaries, the Governors of States, the Heads of Bureaus, the Christian and Sanitary Commissions, the Judiciary, the New Yorkers and the Officers of the Army and Navy. On his left were the Supreme Court, the Senators and Representatives in Congress, the Illinois and Kentucky Delegations, the Clergy and the Municipal Authorities of Washington, with their guests. Before him was the corpse of his murdered predecessor, with the clergy seated at its head, and three empty chairs at its foot, while all that is illustrious and powerful and notable in the land was represented by leading men in their respective classes, to mourn a Chief Magistrate. A sorrow-stricken family had also to mourn the loss of

its indulgent and devoted head,

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S FAMILY. But only one of the sad trio appeared. Mrs. Lincoln has not left her room since she returned from the death-bed of her husband, neither has she been able to move herself to gaze upon his countenance

now that it is cold in death. Poor little Thaddeus cannot cheek his outbursts of feeling, and so Capt. Robert Lincoln came in alone. He bore up with great fortitude, but it was impossible

for him to restrain irrepressible bursts of tears. Behind him stood the late President's Secretaries, and at the doorways were grouped the sorrowing domestics of the establishment

THE RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES.

Noon.-The hour appointed for the commencement of the services was announced by the boom of a minute gun fired near by, which made the windows rattle as if they also shuddered, and there was an interval of silence-almost of suspense. My own thoughts reverted to the tunerals held before in this same East room-those of Harrison, Taylor, and more recently of little Willie Lincoln, when the inanimate form now before me was so convulsed with evident sorrow. The impressive silence was broken by Rev. Dr. Gurley, pastor of the deceased, who briefly announced the order of religious exercises. These were commenced by Rev. J. L. Hall, Bector of the Episcopal Church of the Epiphany, who ascended the platform of the catafalque, and, standing at the head of the coffin, read, in an impressive manner, the selections of Scripture which preface the Episcopal Burial Service. Following these he read the lesson for the day, taken from the lifteenth chapter of the First Epistle of Saint Paul to the Corinthians, commencing with the twentieth verse.

Rev. Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, then offered up a fervent, earnest prayer.

BISHOP SIMPSON'S PRAYER.

In course of his supplication Bishop Simpson said that, in the hands of God were the issues of life and death-our sius had called for His wrath to descend upon us as individuals and as a community for the sake was clad in mourning. Flags drooped at half staff; all our transgressions, and that all our iniquities might be washed away, and that submission to God's bereavement, Aides-de-camp and mounted marshals the circle and over our whole land, might be vouchgalloped to and fro; bodies of military moved to safed us. Thanks were returned for the gift of such their respective places in line; societies marched to a man as our Heavenly Father had just taken from with their guests from Boston and other cities, renus, and for the many virtues which distinguished all rency of character bestowed upon him, and for having given him councillors to guide our nation through periods of unprecedented sorrow. He was permitted to live to behold the breaking of the clouds which overhung our national sky, and the disintegration of the rebellion. Going up the Mount he beheld the land of promise with its beauty and happiness, and the glorious destiny reserved for us as a nation. Thanks were also returned that his arm was strengthened, and wisdom and firmness given his heart to pen a declaration of emancipation, by which were broken chains of millions of the human race. God be thanked that the assassin who struck down the Chief Magistrate had not a hand to again bind the suffering and oppressed. The name of the beloved deed would forever be identified with all that is great and glorious with humanity on earth. God grant that all who stand here entrusted with the administration of public affairs may have power, strength and wisdom to complete the work His servant had so gloriously begun, and may the successor of the deceased President not bear the sword in vain. God grant that strength may be given him and our military to perfect the victory and to complete the contest now nearly closed. May the spirit of rebellion soon pass away. May the last vestige of slavery, which caused the rebellion, be driven from the land. God grant that the sun may shine on a free people from the Atlantic to the Pacific. and from the Lakes to the Gulf. May He not only safely lead us through our present struggle, but give us peace with all nations of the earth - give us hearts to deal justly with them, and give them hearts to deal justly with us, so that universal peace may reign on earth. We raise our hearts to Thee to plead that Thy blessing may descend on the family of the deceased. God bless the weeping widow as in her broken-heartedness she bows under the sad stroke, more than she can bear. Encircle her in Thine own arms. God be gracious with the children left behind him. Endow his sons with wisdom from on high. Endow them with great usefulness. May they appropriate the patriot's example and the virtues of their father and walk in his footsteps. Thee to make the assassination of personal profit to our hearts, while by the remains of the deceased, whom we had called a friend, do Thou grant us grace and repentance of our sins, so that at the end of life we may be gathered where assassins are not found, where sorrow and sickness never come, but all gather in peace and love around the Father's Throne and glory. We pray Thee that our republic may be made stronger for this blow, while here we pledge ourselves to set our faces as flint against every form of oppression which may rise up for its destruction, so that we and our children may enjoy the blessed advantages of a government delivered to us from our fathers. He concluded by repeating the Lord's prayer. Rev. Dr. Gurley then ascended the platform and

delivered the following discourse :

DR. GURLEY'S DISCOURSE.

As we stand here to-day, mourners around this coffin, and around the lifeless remains of our beloved Chief Magistrate, we recognize and we adore the sovereignty of God. His throne is in the heavens and His kingdom ruleth over all. He hath done, and He hath permitted to be done, whatsoever He pleased. "Clouds and darkness are round about Him, righteousness and judgment are the habitation of His throne." "His way is in the sea and his path in the great waters and his footsteps are not known."
"Canst thou by searching find out God? Canst thou find out the Almighty unto perfection? It is high as beaven. What canst thou do? Deeper than hell. What canst thou know? The measure thereof is longer than the earth and broader than the sea. If he cut off and shut up or gather together, then who can hinder him? For he knoweth vain men. He seeth wickedness also. Will He not then cons it?" We bow before His infinite majesty. We bow,

"There reason fails with all her powers; There faith prevails and love adores."

It was a cruel, cruel hand, that dark hand of the assassin, which smote our honored, wise and noble President, and filled the land with sorrow. But above and beyond that hand there is another which

judgments are right, and that in faithfulness lie has the memory of his virtues, of his wise and patriotic afflicted us. In the midst of our rejoicings we need this stroke-this discipline-and therefore he has all second causes let us look and see the sovereign. permissive agency of the great first cause. It is His prerogative to bring light out of darkness, and good out of evil. Sure the wrath of man shall praise, and he remainder of wrath He will restrain. In the searchable and His ways past finding out, for the highest welfare of all those interests which are so dear to the Christian patriot and philanthropist, and for which a loval people have made an unexampled faithless but believing.

"Blind unbelief is prone to err, And scan His work in vain, God is His own interpreter, And He will make it plain."

was ever so deeply and firmly imbedded and enshrined in the very hearts of the people as Abraham Lincoln. Nor was it a mistaken confidence and love. He deserved it-deserved it well-deserved it all. He merited it by his character, by his acts, and by the whole tenor and tone and spirit of his life. He was simple and sincere, plain and honest, truthful rate, and his purposes were good and pure beyond a question. Always and everywhere he aimed and endeavored to be right and to do right. His integrity corruptible. It was the same in every place and relation, in the consideration and the control of matciple of power and beauty that shed a clear and peril, when the very life of the nation was at stake, country was safe. It was happiness to die. same mercy to continue to abound to us in the time that that guidance and mercy were the prop on which and raised our admiration, still subsit, and will ever he humbly and habitually leaned—that they were subsist, preserved in the minds of men, the registers the best hope he had for himself and for his country of ages and the records of fame. Others, who figur-Chair of a disturbed and troubled nation, he said to into the common lot of oblivion, inglorious and unthe old and tried friends who gathered tearfully remembered, but you, our hamented friend and head, around him and bade him farewell: "I leave you delineated with truth, and fairly consigned to poswith this request, to pray for me." They did pray terity, will survive yourself and triumph over the for him, and millions of others prayed for him, nor did they pray in vain. Their prayer was heard, and the answer appears in all his subsequent history. It shines forth with a heavenly radiance in this whole course and tenor of his administration, from its commencement to its close. God raised him up for a great and glorious mission-furnished him for his screwed it down. The cottin was then borne from work, and aided him in its accomplishment. Nor was it merely by strength of mind, and honesty of

heart, and purity and pertinacity of purpose, that He furnished him. In addition to these things, He time at precisely two o'clock. gave him a calm and abiding confidence in the overruling providence of God, and in the ultimate triand the blessing of God. This confidence strengthened him in all his hours of anxiety and toil, and inspired him with calm and cheering hope when others were inclined to despondency and gloom. Never shall I forget the emphasis and the deep emotion with wings. The coffin was bedded in flowers, but was respects in the darkest days of the civil conflict :-Gentlemen - my hope of success in this great and luted by the escort which was drawn up in line, terrible struggle rests on that immutable foundation, the justice and goodness of God; and when events are very threatening, and prospects very dark, I still hope that, in some way which man cannot see, all God is on our side." Such was his sublime and holy faith, and it was an anchor to his soul, both sure and steadfast. It made him firm and strong. It emboldened him in the pathway of duty, however rugged and perilous it might be. It made him valiant for the right-for the cause of good and humanity, and it held him in steady, patient and unswerving adherence to a policy of administration which he thought was just, and which we all now think both God and humanity required him to adopt. We admired and loved him on many accounts-for strong and various reasons. We admired his child-like simplicity; his freedom from guile and deceit; his staunch and sterling integrity; his kind and forgiving temper; his industry and patience; his persistent, self-sacriticing devotion to all the duties of his readiness to hear and consider the cause of the poor, the procession, for there were entire divisions that had and humble, and suffering, and the oppressed; his charity towards those who questioned the correctness of his opinions and the wisdom of his policy; his wonderful skill in reconciling differences among the friends of the Union, leading them away from abfor or race, but regarded all men as brethren, and endowed alike by their creator with certain inalienable rights, amongst which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; his follexible purpose that what freedom had gained in our terrible goal strife should never be lost, and that the end of war should be the end of slavery, and, as a consequence, of rebellion; his readiness to spend and be spent for the attainment of such a triumph, the blessed fruits of which should be as wide-spreading as the earth, and as enduring-as the sun-all these tnings commanded and fixed our admiration, and the admiration of the world, and stamped upon his character and life the unmistakable impress of greatness. But more sublime than any beautiful, and strong, and sustaining, was his abiding confidence in God and in the final triumph of truth and righteousness through Him and for His sake, This was his noblest virtue—his grandest principle—the secret ahke of his strength, his patience, and its success, and this, it seems to me, after being near him steadily, and with him often, for more than four

By this he speaks to his successor in office, and charges him to have faith in God. By this he speaks the Son of man cometh. Let us pray: to the members of his Cabinet-the men with whom he counselled so often, and was associated with so ong, and he charges them to have faith in God. By this he speaks to ail who occupy positions of influence and authority in these sad and troublous times, and he chaages them all to have faith in God. By this he chaages them all to have faith in God. By this he speaks to this great people as they all sit in sack-cloth to-day, and weep for him with a bitter wailing, and refuse to be comforted, and he charges them to have faith in God; and by this he will speak through the ages and to all rulers and peoples, in every land, and his message to them will be—"Cling to liberty, lead us through all the duties, changes and trials of

counsels and labors, of his calm and steady faith in God; lives as precious, and will be a power for good sent it. Let us remember "our affliction has not in the country, quite down to the end of time. He come forth out of the dust and our trouble has not is dead, but the cause he so ardently leved, so ably, sprung out of the ground." Through and beyond patiently, faithfully represented and defended, not for himself only, not for us only, but for all people in all their coming generations, till time shall be no more-that cause survives his fall and will survive it. The light of its brightening prospects flashes cheeringly to-day athwart the gloom occasioned by his light of clearer day we may yet see that the wrath death, and the language of God's united providences which planned and perpetrated the death of the Pre- is telling us that though the friends of liberty die. sident is overruled by Him whose judgments are un- liberty itself is immortal. There is no assassin strong enough-no weapon deadly enough, to quench its extinguishable tire or arrest its onward march to the conquest and empire of the world. This is our confidence and this is our consolation as we weep sacrifice of treasure and of blood. Let us not be and mourn to-day. Though our beloved President is slain, our beloved country is saved, and so we sing of mercy as well as of judgment. Tears of gratitude mingle with those of sorrow, while there is also the dawning of a brighter, happier day upon our stricken and weary land. God be praised that our fallen Chief lived long enough to see the day Probably no man since the days of Washington dawn and the day-star of joy and peace arise upon the nation! He saw it and he was glad, Alas! alas! he only saw the dawn. When the sun has risen full-orbed and glorious, and a happy, reunited people are rejoicing in its light, it will shine upon his grave, but that grave will be a precious and a consecrated spot. The friends of liberty and of the Union will repair to it in years and ages to come, to and just, benevolent and kind. His perceptions were pronounce the memory of its occupant blessed; and quick and clear, his judgments were calm and accu- gathering from his very ashes, and from the rehearsal of his deeds and virtues, fresh incentives to patriotism, they will renew their vows of fidelity to their country and their God. And now I know not that was thorough -all pervading, all controlling and in- I can more appropriately conclude this discourse, which is but a sincere and simple utterance of the heart, than by addressing to our departed President, ters, great or small. The same firm and steady prin- with some slight modification, the language with which Tacitus, in his life of Agricola, addresses to crowning lustre upon all his other excellencies of his venerable and departed father-in-law: "You aremind and heart, and recommended him to his fellow- blessed, not only because your life was a career of citizens as the man who, in a time of unexampled glory, but because you were released when your should be chosen to occupy in the country, and for have lost a parent, and in our distress it is now an the country, its highest post of power and responsi- addition to our heart-felt sorrow that we had it not in bility. How wisely and well-how purely and faith- our power to commune with you on the bed of lanfully -how firmly and steadily -how justly and suc- guishing, and receive your last embrace. Your cessfully he did occupy that post and meet its grave dving words would have been ever dear to us. Your demands in circumstances of surpassing trial and commands we would have treasured up and graved difficulty, is known to you al!-known to the country them on our hearts. This sad comfort we have lost, and the world. He comprehended from the first the and the wound, for that reason, pierces deeper. From perils to which treason had exposed the freest and the world of spirits behold your disconsolate family best government on the earth, the vast interests of and people exalt our minds from fond regret and unaliberty and humanity that were to be saved or lost vailing grief to the contemplation of your virtues. forever in the urgent impending conflict. He rose to These we must not lament, it were impiety to sully the dignity and momentousness of the occasion-saw them with a tear. To cherish their memory, to emhis duty as the Chief Magistrate of a great and im- balm them with our praises and, so far as we can, periled people, and he determined to do his duty, and to emulate your bright example will be the best mark his whole duty, seeking the guidance and leaning up- of your respect, the best tribute one can offer. Your on the arm of Him of whom it is written, "He giv- wife will thus preserve the memory of the best of eth power to the faint, and to them that have no husbands, and thus your children will prove their might He increaseth strength." Yes, he leaned upon filial piety. By dwelling constantly on your words His arm; he recognized and received the truth that and actions they will have an illustrious character the kingdom is the Lord's, and He is the governor before their eyes, and not content with the bare among the nations. He remembered that God is in image of your mortal frame, they will have, what is nistory, and he felt that nowhere had his hand and more valuable, the form and features of your mind. his mercy been so marvellously conspicuous as in the Busts and statues, like their originals, are frail and history of this nation. He hoped and he prayed that perishable. The soul is formed of finer elements, that same hand would continue to guide us, and that and its inward form is not to be expressed by the hand of an artist with unconscious matter. Our of our greatest need. I speak what I know, and tes- manners and our morals may, in some degree, trace tify what I have often heard him say when I affirm the resemblance. All of you who gained our love, -hence when he was leaving his home in Illinois and ed on the stage of life, and were the worthles of a coming to this city to take his seat in the Executive former day, will sink for want of a faithful historian

injuries of time."

After the religious ceremonies had been concluded by a prayer from Rev. Dr. Gray, the undertaker replaced the upper portion of the coffin lid and the catalalque by twelve sergeants of the Veteran Corps, and the remains of ABRAHAM LINCOLN passed the threshold of the Executive Mansion for the last

The hearse which the coffin was placed in was not worthy of the occasion, and did not in any way comumph of truth and righteousness through the power pare with the funeral car used at the obsequies of

President Taylor of Boston.

The coffin was wholly exposed to view, some ten feet above the ground, and it was surmounted by a canopy, on which was a golden eagle with outstretched

which he said in this very room, to a company of not covered with pall or flag. As the hearse left the gate of the executive mansion, and then turned towards the Capitol, it was sa-

under command of Major General Augur. * * *
Following the hearse was the President's horse, led by two grooms. His private carriage was draped with crape, in which rode Robert and Thaddeus Linwill be well in the end, because our cause is just and coln. The President, cabinet officers, diplomatic corps, and others present at the ceremonies, rode in carriages-the drivers all wearing white hat-bands.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FUNERAL PAGEANT.

After having seen the hearse start I took a carriage and drove, by the back streets, to the Capitol, arriving there in time to look from the western front and see the imposing pageant advancing along Pennsyl-

The broad carriageway was filled with the moving mass of soldiers and horses, and banners and civilians, while it was enshrined in motionless masses of humanity on the sidewalks, balconies and housetops. When the right of the escort had reached the foot of Capitol Hill, the entire length, as far as the turn at the Treasury Department-nearly one mile and a eminent position, from the least to the greatest; his half—was thus filled; and this was only a portion of

not then started. Changing my position to the eastern portico I saw the escort march up, halt and wheel into line before the capitol. Then came the carriages containing the Pall-bearers, who alighted and took their positions on stractions, and inducing them to work together and the steps. The hearse stopped before the capitol, and harmoniously for the common weal; his true and enlarged philanthropy, that knew no distinction of coup through the portico from whence, but a few weeks since, our re-elected President delivered his appropriate

SCENE IN THE ROTUNDA OF THE CAPITOL.

The rotunda were an air of solemn gloom and stately mourning. The pictures and statues were covered with tack, and mourning decorations, reaching far in the vaulted dome, gave it a sepalchral air. In the central was a low bier, designed with great taste by Major B. B. French, under whose superintendence the rotunds was decorated. At each corner was a group of fasces, bound with silver bands, and on either side was a group of musicule carbines. stamped upon his character and life the unmistakable impress of greatness. But more sublime than any or all of these—more hely and influenential—more beautiful, and strong, and sustaining, was his abidian before it, with President Johnson and Cabinet at the right, and the Illinois delegation at the left, the Rev. Dr. Gurley, approaching the head of the colfin, recit-

ed a burial service for the dead, as follows:-

years, is the principle by which, more than by any other, he being dead, yet speaketh. Yes, by his steady, enduring confidence in God and in the complete ultimate success of the cause of God—which is It is appointed unto men once to die. The dust the cause of humanity—more than in any other way, we must die and go the house appointed for all living. does he now speak to us, and to the nation he loved What is our life? It is even a vapor that appeareth for a little time and then vanished away. Therefore

Lord, so teach us to oumber our days that we apply our hearts unto wisdom. Turn us from this trunsitory world. Turn away our eyes from beholding vanity. Help us to seek those things which are above, where Christ sitteth on the right hand of God. Wash us in the blood of Christ. Clothe us in the righto secure an indissoluble Union, and a sentiment of brotherhood. Mere revenge is far from the dustrict, and all agree as to the exist-ing form the dustrict, and all agree as to the exist-ing form the dustrict, and all agree as to the exist-ing form the dustrict, and all agree as to the exist-ing form the dustrict, and all agree as to the exist-ing form the dustrict, and all agree as to the exist-ing form the dustrict, and there is probably no one who desired, and there is probably no one who desires to see the deluded and much-suffering common people of the South treated with severity. Some twenty-five thousand of this class, Lieut-form of Lee's autranced, by the terms of Lee's autranced the substance of the Minhier autranced to autrance of the Minhier autranced to autrance of the Minhier autranced the substance o