Chicago Tribune.

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Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, MAY 1, 1865.

IN MEMORIAM.

Five years ago this month there was assembled in Chicago a political convention to which the eyes of the nation, and of a large portion of christendom, were directed with uncommon interest. The crowd, congregated from all the Northern and many of the Southern States, was immense. In this convention was embodied the sentiment of the country hostile to slavery, the purpose of its assembling being to reverse the policy of the country in regard to that institution. The large building erected to accommodate the delegates and spectators was filled to its utmost capacity, and the adjoining streets, thronged with thousands unable to gain admittance, presented a scene of eager and excited interest, such as Chicago had never before witnessed. After a brief and friendly contest the convention selected, as the standard-bearer of the Republican party in the momentous conflict soon to take place, a man known to the public only for his inflexible honesty and sterling common sense. The friends of the successful candidate, when interrogated as to the measure of his brain, could only reply that he had been found equal to all the emergencies of his station, some of which had been extremely difficult and embarrassing. The nomination was received by the assembled thousands with an enthusiasm bordering upon rapture, and Abraham Lincoln, the man who had raised himself by honorable toil from the most humble walks of life to a position of eminence, by the exercise of honesty and common sense, was in due time elected Chief Magistrate of the American people.

Five years have passed, during all of which Abraham Lincoln has been the most conspicuous figure in the civilized world. To-day the city in which he was nominated President of the United States is gathered together to bury him. The solemnity of such an occasion oppresses the mind and bows the heart of every lover of his country to the dust. The contrast between the scene of to-day and that of the great Convention is solemn beyond anything in our history, or perhaps in any history. That Abraham Lincoln should die is nothing that we should marvel at, for it is appointed unto all men once to die. The significance of the contrast so imposing in other respects, lies in the fact that by an inscrutable Providence Abraham Lincoln was nominated to be President and nominated to be murdered at the same instant of time. Selected to be the champion of the anti-slavery sentiment of the country, he was likewise selected to be the special object of the malignity of slavery and its devotees. That he assumed all the responsibilities of his station, including the liability to be assassinated for the faith that was in him, we know. If those lips, now closed forever, could open but once more, they would tell us that Abraham Lincoln is content to die for the principles that his countrymen confided to his keeping. He has joined the noble army of martyrs, and we who follow his dust, and drop our tears over his last earthly resting-place, may be assured that his honorable fame will be cherished to the last syllable of time, and that his spirit has already entered into the joy of his Lord.

The qualities of honesty and common sense which secured for Mr. Lincoln his nomination to the Presidency have distinguished him during all the trials of his official term. No other qualities would have answered the fiery emergency so well. Indeed, without these qualities wrought into the utmost perfection, he must have failed again and again. It was the first necessity of his position that he should command the confidence of the people, whose lives and property were called to the sacrifice. Believing their President to be honest, believing him to be as wise as it is permitted to man to be in the midst of such difficulties as his, the people shrank from no task to which he summoned them. Loving their country above all things, they trusted its destiny to Abraham Lincoln with almost implicit faith. There were dark hours in his first term of office—hours when many doubted whether the Union could be saved under his administration. Mr. Lincoln had not the supernatural gifts which would have enabled him to perform such tremendous duties as fell upon him without occasional mistakes, yet there never was a time when he was not performing his duty conscientiously as he understood it. The trait of character for which he was chided most was kindness of heart. This man, who under the blessing of God and with the support and confidence of the people, brought the nation through the trials of the past four years in safety, had a heart as tender as a child's. Let those who would censure this element of his character remember the admonition of the Apostle: "And now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three; *but the greatest of these is charity.*" We revere the charity which formed the groundwork of Abraham Lincoln's nature.

Still, it was not charity which prompted Mr. Lincoln to adopt lenient measures toward the conquered rebels. His view was that a time must come when we shall live at peace with our enemies, that the sooner we reach that era of peace the better, and that we can reach it sooner by adopting peaceable measures than by adopting vindictive ones. The great problem with him was, How shall we assuage this tempest? His answer was, By throwing away the implements of war. That a majority of his countrymen demanded exemplary punishment for treason is quite certain. Whether he was right or they, the next generation can determine better than ourselves.

It remains for the city of Chicago, which Abraham Lincoln loved, which counts multitudes of his most cherished friends, the chief city of his own State, which contributed so much to his election, and where he received the nomination for his great office, to take up the mournful procession which conveys his dust to its last resting place. Of many men, we might speak of these funeral ceremonies as the last public tribute of respect which the people would have the opportunity to pay. Not so of Abraham Lincoln. With his interment the honors to his memory will have only begun. He has so linked himself with the future constitution of our government, social condition of our people, and history of our nation, that henceforth to think of our Land is to remember Lincoln. A few weeks hence he had hoped and promised to come among us at the opening of the Sanitary Fair. We had hoped to grasp his hand, to welcome the Commander-in-Chief of all our victories, the Emancipator of America, the foremost man of our age and the most powerful ruler of this century, to hear his plain but prophetic, soul-inspiring words, to share his genial kindness and his irresistable good nature. But all this is sadly changed. Where we had hoped to rejoice we weep with a sudden, stunning and bitter anguish, such as no nation ever before felt. The features we had hoped to welcome wreathed in their expressive smiles, so full of candor, kindness, firmness and honesty—now come to us silent in death. This fearful rebellion, which had already entered almost every household with an individual grief, now fills the cup of a nation's bitterness with one great woe that spares no loyal heart. Many before had lost a father, brother or son. Now we have all lost our noblest son, our bravest brother, our kindest father. Our cup is drained. The sacrifice is ended. The battle is over and the field won. The crime of slavery has been expiated. Liberty is redeemed. The memory of the last great martyr is embalmed forever in the hearts of the American people. Looking upon his remains to-day, let us consecrate ourselves anew to the great cause of freedom and union, for which he yielded up his life.

OBITUARY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CINCINNATI, April 30.

A. B. Latta, the inventor of steam fire engines in this city, died Friday evening, aged forty-four years.

FROM TEXAS.

Negotiations for the Surrender of the Rebels.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The Houston (Texas) *Telegraph* publishes the details of a conference between General Slaughter (rebel) and General Lew Wallace, in which the former claims that General Wallace guaranteed, in case of the surrender of the rebel forces in Texas, protection to slave property, a vindication of the Monroe doctrine, and the establishment of a protectorate over Mexico. A letter from Major General Walker, however, shows that the terms offered were that they must lay down their arms, take the oath of allegiance, and accept such terms of amnesty, pardon, or foreign exile as the United States Government would grant. These terms the rebel Major General rejected, claiming that, with 300,000 men yet in the field, the rebels can achieve their independence.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

Eastern Kentucky Freed From Rebel Troops.

LOUISVILLE, April 30.—One hundred and five officers and one thousand men, of Morgan's old command, surrendered to General Hobson, at Mount Sterling, to-day. Twelve hundred rebels also surrendered at other points, to Hobson's troops. Several hundred deserters from the rebel army have taken the amnesty oath. Eastern Kentucky is now clear of rebel troops.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

PARTICULARS OF JOHNSTON'S SURRENDER.

Gens. Grant and Sherman in Washington.

Retrenchment Commenced.

Thirty Batteries Dismounted.

Details of the Pursuit of Booth.

HOW PROVIDENCE DEFEATED HIS ESCAPE.

New and Astounding Developments.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Gens. Grant, Sherman and Meigs in Washington—Conditions of Johnstons Surrender—Developments of the Great Conspiracy—Interesting Particulars of the pursuit and Capture of Booth.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, April 29.

Generals Grant, Sherman and Meigs arrived here to-day from North Carolina. From a gentleman who was present during the negotiation between Sherman and Johnston, which ended in the surrender of the latter, the following report is obtained:

As soon as Grant reached the front he caused a dispatch to be sent to Johnston, informing him that the armistice entered into between General Sherman and himself would be terminated in forty-eight hours from the time when the notification passed the pickets. Later in the day General Sherman telegraphed to Johnston that he could surrender his army upon the same terms that was granted Gen. Lee. On the next day Johnston telegraphed a request to General Sherman that a copy of the terms proposed on the 18th should be forwarded to him; also asking for a further armistice. Sherman telegraphed on the 25th that he would meet him (Johnston) the next day at twelve o'clock noon.

Gen. Sherman repaired to the rendezvous at the hour, but Johnston, whose train had broken down, was somewhat delayed. The surrender then took place substantially on the same terms as those accorded by Gen. Grant to Lee. Each officer and man is to take an independent obligation.

The force surrendered number 25,000 or 30,000.

The Navy Department to-day received intelligence of the arrival of the iron-clad pirate Stonewall at Teneriffe on the 22d, *en route* for the West Indies, where she is supposed to be at present.

The Secretary of State, in company with Dr. Virdie, again rode out this morning. Frederick W. Seward still continues to improve.

The *Republican* of this evening says: "The investigation in this city has developed facts of the most astounding character, which the official record will eventually show. These developments, resulting from a partial search only, show what would be brought to light by unroofing and unearthing, if necessary, every house in the District of Columbia, that it is in evidence that President Lincoln, Vice President Hamlin, members of the Cabinet, Gen. Grant, Chief Justice Chase and Speaker Colfax were marked as the victims of certain rebel conspirators and assassins. There is little doubt that the plot originated with the chief political rebels in Richmond, was planned in detail in Canada, and was to be executed in this city.

There is also no doubt that secret meetings were held at the residences of secessionists to further the execution of the fiendish plot. Arrests have already been made of persons known to be parties to the murder of President Lincoln, and the facts thus far ascertained of the hellish purpose of the rebel assassins to strike from existence all leading men of the national government, thus leaving it without a legal head, and the reins of government to be seized by any erratic, ambitious General, who might at the time be in the field at the head of the army, will, when made known, startle our people and astonish the world.

Military posts, with detachments of infantry and cavalry, are being established in Prince George, Charles and St. Mary's counties, Md., for the purpose of breaking up the treasonable practices of the inhabitants and protecting loyal men. The officers in command of the posts are instructed to forage on the country. Receipts will be given for supplies taken, and after the war, if the holders prove themselves to have been loyal throughout, they will receive their pay. A little military rule will prove particularly wholesome to that section.

Gen. Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, and Gen. Gibbons, of the 2d corps, arrived here this morning in a special boat from City Point. Gen. Gibbons brought up seventy-six rebel battle flags, which are to be presented to the War Department.

The *Star* of this evening contains the following interesting particulars of the pursuit and capture of Booth:

"There no longer remains any doubt that Booth fractured his leg when he sprang from the President's box upon the stage. It being one of the small bones, it is not probable that he discovered the extent of the injury until the next day. On the night of the assassination the confederates of Booth were actively engaged in measures to divert pursuit from the right direction, and a number of horses were turned loose, with no other object than to convey the idea that the assassins were still in the city. The report of Booth's being seen in Pennsylvania was also started by his friends.

"The first reliable information concerning Booth was obtained Saturday morning, at Turrell's tavern, about 10 miles from the city, on the road to Bryantown. The military first called at this place, but failed to obtain any definite statement, till the detectives came up. The tavern is owned by Mrs. Surratt, and leased to an old man who keeps it. Upon close examination he stated that Mrs. Surratt had been there on Friday afternoon, and left word that two men would arrive during the night, who were to be generously provided for. She also directed that two carbines, suspended by a string between the plastering of a partition should be given them. Both Booth and Harrold arrived as expected and remained until some time Saturday forenoon, but on leaving Booth declined to take a carbine, stating that he was too lame to carry it. Harrold, however, took one, and the two set out for the lower counties. Upon reaching the neighborhood of Bryantown, near Port Tobacco, Booth's leg became too painful to proceed further. The services of Dr. Mudd, of that vicinity, were brought into requisition. After the fracture had been dressed and Booth had left, the detectives arrested Mudd, who denied all charges of knowing the character of the patient, Booth. The boot was cut off from Booth's foot, the inflammation rendering it impossible to draw it. It was found, and on it was written with ink, "J. Wilkes," the word "Booth" evidently having been scratched off with a knife. Why any portion of the name was left is a mystery, unless a sudden alarm hurried off the party before the completion of the erasure.

The next place Booth and Harrold were heard from was at the house of Dr. Cox. The latter upon being questioned, denied having seen any such parties, but said that three paroled rebel soldiers applied there for accommodations and had been sent away. Cox's servants, however, all asserted that the two men had stayed there over night; that their master had entertained them in a most hospitable manner, and upon their departure the next morning, gave each a quantity of whisky.

The detectives next came upon the fugitives near Sacnir Swamp in Charles county. There they found a dilapidated shanty, occupied by an old colored woman, who stated that on that morning two men, one of them with a crutch, had come out of the woods and asked for something to eat, offering to pay any sum for it. She being afraid, told them she had nothing; that there was no white people around there, and that they could get nothing to eat in that vicinity. The lame man had then inquired the direction to the Great Swamp, which she gave, and the two went off. The shanty stands in a small clearing, surrounded on all sides by dense pine woods, with the exception of one side bounded by swamp. The 8th Illinois cavalry and a regiment of colored troops were immediately sent through the swamp in every direction, searching every thicket, but without finding any trace of the assassins, they having evidently secreted themselves in the pine woods and made their escape.

While the swamp was being searched on Sunday afternoon, Booth and Harrold crossed the Potomac at Swan Point, a short distance below Mathews' Point, and passed through Port Royal *en route* to Louisa C. H., where they were captured as previously described. In their stay at Garrett's place facts have come to light which show conclusively that Booth and his accomplices had, before carrying their plans into execution, decided upon the roads to be taken in making their escape. Maps are understood to be in possession of Government, and which are known to have belonged to these parties, with distinct marks of the routes laid out by them. Booth and Harrold were to escape to rebeldom and seek Jeff. Davis' protection, who was finally to assist them in leaving the country.

"Harrold, in conversation with an acquaintance of his, who resides in Maryland, some time previous to the murder of President Lincoln, made a remark to the effect that there was no extradition treaty between the United States and Spain. A remark that exerted no special attention at the time, but in the light of subsequent events, it would appear that Booth and himself contemplated taking shelter somewhere in the Spanish dominions.

"Surprise has been expressed that Booth selected such a shallow blabmouth as Harrold as the nearest accomplice in so terrible a plot. This mystery may, we think, be explained in this way: Harrold, a young man of idle, vagabond habits, was a good shot, a capital footman, spending most of his time in gunning and fishing excursions in the lower counties of Maryland, acquiring in this way a thorough knowledge of the country, and especially its by-paths, forests, swamps and creeks, sought only by the hunter and fisherman. On the outbreak of the rebellion this knowledge made his services valuable in the capacity of a guide for blockade runners, and there is no doubt that he has been actively engaged in that business throughout. Doubtless he was recommended to Booth as a suitable guide in his wandering, and that the acquaintance between them was founded in that way. But for the injury received by Booth in jumping to the stage, by which he was crippled, it is possible that the well arranged plan of escape might have succeeded. But the outraged flag of our country, trampled upon by Booth in his exit from the box, would seem to have been endowed with powers of volition, seizing him by the spur and causing him to fall, crippled on the stage, whereby his flight was interrupted, and his few days of Cain-like existence made days of agony intense. It is believed that had he not been immediately captured, death would have ensued from the mortification of his broken leg, uncared for, as it necessarily was, and in constant use. Traces at points of his route indicate that he attempted to obliterate the tell-tale marks of his crutch in the earth, whereby his route might be traced, and that he hopped on one leg at other points, not using the crutch, to the same end."

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, April 28, 1865.

One account of the shooting of Booth gives the following particulars concerning the aid given him by Dr. Mudd:

"One of the doctors stood in the barn where he was found, an hour and a half parlying with Booth, to induce him to surrender. All this time the assassin sat with a knife pointed at his heart in one hand and a revolver with the muzzle directed against his head in the other hand, and swearing that he would never be taken alive: that he would blow his own brains out if they approached him. It is stated that Booth's horse fell with him on the morning of the 15th inst., and about the very time the President died. He broke his leg below the knee. Harrold assisted Booth in reaching the house of Dr Mudd, at Bryan, on the road to the Patuxent river. He was known to be all right on the secesh question. He dressed the wound, after cutting the boot from Booth's leg, and then directed Booth to the swamp where he secreted himself until Sunday night last, when he and Harrold reached Port Tobacco, and crossed the Potomac in a canoe in the hope of reaching a guerilla party near Port Royal. Dr. Mudd was arrested some days ago and the boot taken from Booth's leg was found in his house. Both are now in this city.

Upon the person of Booth were found bills of exchange on a bank in Canada, dated in October last, at the time Booth was there, showing that the assassination was planned by the rebels in Canada. Booth said to Lieutenant Dougherty, "You have spoilt my Mexican business," evidently referring to his plans of escape to Mexico.

"The general regret is that Booth was not taken alive, and the general disposition to complain that he might have been, if a combined rush by twenty-eight men surrounding them had been made, are tempered among the more judicious by the reflection that if he had been saved and made a judicial victim, many others scarcely less guilty, would have escaped with comparatively light punishment. To the very full particulars of the pursuit and capture already forwarded, it need only to be added that the government was in constant receipt of letters from a dozen different points, attempting to draw off attention and mislead the detectives. Quite a number of these came from Philadelphia, others from New York, some in ladies' handwriting, and nearly all were believed here to indicate a desire to confuse the government and aid the escape of the criminal."

The Iron-Clad Stonewall—Battle-Flags—Quartering on the Enemy—Retrenchment, &c.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Information has been received by the navy department, that the rebel ironclad Stonewall, left Teneriffe on the 2d inst., for the West Indies, and she is supposed by this time to be in that locality.

Gen. Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster of the army of the Potomac, and Gen. Gibbons, of the 2d corps, arrived here from City Point on a special boat today. The latter brought up seventy-six rebel battle flags which will be presented to the War Department.

The Government is establishing military posts in St. Mary's, Prince George and Charles counties, Va. This is done to protect the loyal people in that vicinity and to prevent any treasonable demonstrations by the disloyal. The protection which was given the murderer Booth, plainly exhibited the extent of the latter. The troops are to forage on the country, and to give receipts for everything they take, which will be paid to all persons proving their loyalty.

Edwin Booth, who is now in this city, came here, it is said, at the instance of his mother, to obtain the dead body of his brother.

The Government has already begun the work of retrenching its expenses with earnestness, and on the 1st of May a large number of clerks of the various departments will be dismissed.

Since the restriction on travel between this city and Richmond has been removed, hundreds of persons from the North have passed through here for the latter place on visits of curiosity or pleasure.

Considerable disorder has existed here for the past few days among troops who have passed through the city. Several have been killed by fighting among themselves.

Naval Change—The War Virtually Closed—Gen. Grant to Apply Himself to a Reduction of the Military Forces—The Future as to Non-Military Rebels.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The *Herald's* dispatch says: "Rear Admiral Porter has been detached from the command of the North Atlantic squadron. Commodore Radford succeeds him."

The *Commercial's* Washington special says: "The surrender of General Johnston to General Sherman is regarded as marking the termination of the war. It is not apprehended that any great difficulty will be encountered in disarming the rest of the insurgents.

"General Grant having virtually concluded the war, will return to this city and apply himself to a reduction of the military forces. The initiative measures have been already taken for a large curtailment of expenses.

"The policy to be adopted towards the rebels in civil life, who have not availed themselves of President Lincoln's amnesty, begins to excite attention. It is probable that they may soon find it too late to avail themselves of its provisions."

Civil Law Restored in Kentucky.

THE FORCE THAT JOHNSTON SURRENDERED.

Jeff Davis as a Party to the Assassination.

The Terrible Disaster on the Mississippi.

THE REBEL RAM WEBB.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Associated Press]
NEW YORK, April 28.

Important Order.

LOUISVILLE, April 29.—The following circular has just been issued:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT KENTUCKY, April 29.—The functions of the civil courts in this department being to an extent suspended by martial law, makes it the duty of every officer to be scrupulously observant of public and individual safety, and to afford as far as possible complete protection to the people. The power of arrest will hereafter be sparingly exercised and directed against real offenders.

There is no dignity in punishing foolish people for foolish words. There is no longer in this department, hostile to government, an organization which deserves to be called military. The bands now prowling through the country are simply guerillas and robbers, and are to be treated as such. They will be allowed to surrender for trial. All the loyal people of this department are to be protected without regard to color or birth place.

Complaints reach these headquarters of the beating of men and women for claiming the benefit of the amnesty oath and of the act of Congress freeing the slaves of all persons who have been in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who have aided or given comfort to those in rebellion, and of the joint resolution freeing the wives and children of enlisted men, and others who have acquired right under the laws, the Executive proclamations and military orders. All such persons are under the protection of the Government. Colored persons within the laws, resolutions, proclamation and orders referred to are free, and whether free or not are to be protected from cruelty and oppression.

In all cases where the state of the country and the organizations and rules of civil tribunals will permit them to enforce justice, offenders against local laws will be handed over to them for trial. In no case, however, will any persons or court be allowed to deprive any one of his or her liberty while within the lines of the acts, resolutions, proclamations or orders above referred to, or to harass by prosecution or otherwise, those who may assist them in earning a support or maintaining their rights.

By order of Major General Palmer,
[Signed.] J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and A. A. G.

Gen. Washburn's Order.

MEMPHIS, April 28, via CAIRO, 29.—Gen. Washburn's order declaring that after the 25th of April the Confederate soldiers within his District be regarded felons, not prisoners of war, is having a salutary effect. Great numbers have surrendered.

The Force that Johnston Surrendered.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The *Herald* says: "The following organizations are included in the force surrendered by Gen Johnston: The military division of the West, Gen. Johnston's command, Army of the Tennessee, Army of North Carolina, Gen. Bragg's army of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, Lieut. Gen. Hardee's Georgia Militia, Major General Howell Cobb. The only remaining rebel army east of the Mississippi not surrendered is that of Dick Taylor, which also formed part of Gen. Johnston's command; but as Jeff Davis is probably making his way through that district and army, Johnston doubtless declined to surrender it until Davis could get beyond the Mississippi.

The *Herald* estimates that sixty-six general officers were surrendered by Johnston, ranking as follows: full General, 3; Lieutenant General, 5; Major Generals, 20; Brigadier Generals, 38.

Old Steamship Line Removed.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The steamship line formerly in operation between New York and Richmond, is to be re-opened. The company advertises its steamers to make regular trips as soon as they can be allowed to clear for Richmond.

Report Untrue.

The *Post* says, the report that Edwin Booth has gone to Washington to claim the remains of his brother, is untrue. Mr. Booth has remained in this city since his return from Boston.

The Assassination Approved by Davis.

The *Post* argues editorially that the plot for the murder of Lincoln, Johnson, Seward, Stanton and Grant, was known and approved by Jeff. Davis and other rebel leaders. It says at the very time when the assassins in Washington were preparing to do their work, Davis opened negotiations with Sherman, in which he dealt with that General as if Sherman were in fact chief officer of the United States Government, the others being supposed to be killed. The *Post* cites other arguments to prove it.

Thirty Batteries Dismounted.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says it is stated that thirty volunteer batteries have been dismounted, and their horses turned over preparatory to being mustered out of service.

Reduction of Expenses.

The reduction of the War Department expenses in a single item of chartered steamers, has already been enormous. These charters ranged from fifty to one thousand dollars a vessel per day. Other chartered transports will be dismissed as rapidly as possible.

Postmaster for Richmond.

Dr. Sharp, of St. Louis, has been appointed Postmaster at Richmond.

A New Paper.

The *Times'* Washington special says a new paper, based upon thoroughly loyal and Union principles, is about to be published in Richmond under the title of the *Republic*, and with the motto, "No North; no South; no East; no West." It is to be started under the full approbation of the authorities.

Mr. Seward.

The Boston *Advertiser* has a Washington letter which says it is probable Mr. Seward will remain in the cabinet, though he may possibly tender his resignation as a matter of form. In event of his retirement, the place would probably be offered to Mr. Sumner. In case he declines, it would be offered to Charles Francis Adams.

The Victims of the Sultana.

CAIRO, April 29.—Seven hundred and eighty-six of those aboard the ill-fated Sultana have been found. The lives lost are now estimated at 1,500. Mercy Hospital is full of the wounded from the Sultana, being badly scalded and burned. An investigation, by order of Gen. Washburn, is proceeding.

The Ram Webb.

The steamer Dolphin reports meeting the ram Webb, fifty miles above New Orleans, 6:30 a. m., on the 24th. She was then going along without doing any damage to boats of any kind.

The telegraph wire leading to New Orleans was cut.

Doubtful Rumor.

It is rumored that the last steamer took out an invitation for Mr. Adams to return home as soon as convenient. It is not known for what purpose.

The Funeral Cortege.

THE ROUTE FROM COLUMBUS TO INDIANAPOLIS.

The Whole State of Indiana In Mourning.

The Raid of the Rebel Ram Webb.

She Passes New Orleans in Daylight and is Blown up Below the City.

No Damage Done by Her on the Trip.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Complete Details of Johnston's Surrender—Beauregard and Hardee Among the Prisoners.

Wade Hampton Escapes with Jeff Davis.

ALL THE REBEL FORCES IN KENTUCKY SURRENDERED.

From Europe—Effect of the American News Abroad.

THE FUNERAL CORTEGE.

Scenes and Incidents from Columbus to Indianapolis.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
COLUMBUS, O., April 29.

We departed from Columbus as dated. The vast concourse of citizens who escorted the remains to the depot speaks well for the people of Columbus and the adjacent country. The procession which accompanied the remains to the State House this morning conducted it to the starting point this evening. B. Smith, President, and J. M. Taunt, Superintendent of the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway, are on board giving personal attention to the wants and wishes of passengers. S. W. Hughes, conductor, and Mr. James Gormly, engineer, are in charge of the train.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune]
PLEASANT VALLEY, April 29—9 p. m.

Here a great bonfire lit up the country for miles. A large concourse of citizens assembled around the depot. Two fine American flags, draped in mourning, held in hand by two ladies. Depot was decorated with evergreens.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
UNIONVILLE, O., April 29—9 p. m.

There are only a dozen people here and yet there were about 200 persons present, most of them sitting in wagons, the people having come in from the country.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MILFORD, O., April 29—9:19 p. m.

Bonfire here, around which are assembled some 400 or 500 people, who wave flags and handkerchiefs slowly. About twenty miles from this place a farmer and his family were standing in a field by a bonfire and waving a flag.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WOODSTOCK, O., April 29—9:40 p. m.

About 500 people present. The ladies presented bouquets. One by Miss Willard, Miss Lucy Kimball and Miss Mary Ormanston, on the part of the ladies of Woodstock; another by Miss Ann M. Curnier, and another by Mrs. G. Martin and Miss Dilleah. These ladies were permitted to enter the President's car and strew flowers on the coffin. The Woodstock cornet band played a dirge. The village bells slowly rang, and the men stood silent with uncovered heads. The scene was as affecting as it was beautiful.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAVALO, April 29—10 p. m.

The gentlemen on the train asked the Superintendent where all the people came from who had assembled at this place. It was amazing. There were large bonfires. A soldier stood in the center of the assemblage holding a flag. All the men stood uncovered.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
URBANA, O. April 29—10:30 P. M.

Some three thousand people present. A large cross on the platform, entwined with wreaths of evergreens which was worked under direction of Mrs. M. G. Williams, President of the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society. From the top of the cross and the short arms were hung illuminated colored transparencies. On the opposite side of the track was an elevated platform, on which were forty gentlemen and ladies who sung with pathetic sweetness the hymn entitled "Go to Thy Rest." The singers represented the Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal and Presbyterian churches. Large bonfires made the night light as day. Minute guns were fired. Ten young ladies entered the cars and strewd flowers on the bier. One of the ladies was so affected that she wept in great anguish.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
GETTYSBURG, O., April 30—11:20.

A large number of people congregated around. Huge bonfires, drooping flags and other evidences of mourning are seen. There were like scenes at Richmond Junction and Corrington, just passed.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. PARIS, O., April 29—11:24 p. m.

An illumination by which may be seen a large assemblage present, who stand in silence as they look on the moving train. A beautiful boquet was presented and placed on the coffin. The boquet was most artistic. At Westville Station crowds were gathered to pay their respects to the dead.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CONOVER, O., April 29—1:39 p. m.

A long line of people and two lines of soldiers standing in file. On the right little boys and girls, then young men and women, people in the center supporting a large American flag. Three young ladies sang a patriotic song to a solemn and mournful air and was chaunted by the flag bearers.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
GREENVILLE, O., April 29—12p. m.

Thirty-six young ladies, dressed in white, and slowly waving the star Spangled Banner, greeted the train. A requiem was sung with thrilling effect by a number of ladies and gentlemen. About 500 people were congregated on the platform. The depot was tastefully decorated. On either side of the depot were two bonfires, which shed a most brilliant light all around the train and depot.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
PIQUA, O., April 30—12:30 a. m.

Not less than ten thousand people are around the train. A great desire is manifested to see the President. The Troy band and the Piqua band played appropriate music after which a delegation from the Methodist Churches and Rev. Granville Moody sang a hymn. As you may imagine, it was a scene which is seldom witnessed.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
NEW PARIS, April 29—2:41.

Great bonfires light up the skies. A crowd is gathered about who stand with uncovered heads. A beautiful arch of evergreens was formed above the track under which the train passed. The arch was twenty feet high and thirty feet in circumference. At Wiley's, New Madison and Weaver's Stations mourners were congregated to pay their respects to the passing dead.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
RICHMOND, Ind., April 30—3:10 a. m.

The scene here was not only imposing, but magnificently solemn. From twelve to fifteen thousand people were assembled. As we approached the city the bells of the engines on a line of railroad were tolling, and all the engines were out, lit up with revolving lamps, &c., tastefully decorated in mourning. A gorgeous arch was constructed, under which the train passed. On both sides of the structure were American flags, wrought into triangles, down the sides of which were suspended, at equal distances, transparencies of red, white and blue alternately. Chaplets of evergreens clambered up the sides of the triangles, centered at the summit in velvet rosettes. Across the structure, at about eighteen feet from the base was a platform carpeted with black velvet. On the ends of this tasselated platform were two flags, which reared themselves up in drooping folds. In the center of this upper work was a young lady in sitting posture, representing the genius of Liberty weeping. On one side was a boy soldier, and on the other a boy sailor, both acting as mourners. Above this groupe was reared another triangle, which was covered with roses and rosettes, and linked wreaths of green, again clasped above the flag-staff and folding themselves gracefully around the already wreathed triangle. In the center of this net-work of natures embroidery, was Miss Mary McCland, as the Genious of Liberty, Henry Cole, as the soldier, and Charles Bimmerman, as the sailor.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CENTREVILLE, 3:41 a. m.

Depot splendidly robed in mourning. At each end of the platform were two chandeliers brilliantly lighted. The people seemed anxious that the cortege should stay, but of course their wishes could not be complied with.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
GERMANTOWN, Ind, —3:45 a. m.

A number of splendid bonfires were blazing, flags draped, and the usual evidences of grief exhibited.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
DUBLIN, Ind., —:00 a. m.

Platform and side tracks line with people whose look and actions bespoke that deep grief was theirs. Their floral offerings to the dead were an evidence of the finer sensibilities. A neat and handsome arch of entwined evergreens was erected for the funeral to pass under. On the right was a large draped flag. The depot was artistically draped. On the outer walls was a fine steel portrait of our murdered President shrouded in evergreens.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
LEWISVILLE, Ind, 4:38 a. m.

Fine engravings of the President are suspended on the walls of the depot surrounded by decorations. Links of evergreens are joined and form a continuous line, circling all round the front of the depot. The following are the inscriptions at this place; "We mingle our tears with yours." "Lincoln, the savior of his country, the emancipator of a race and the friend of all mankind, triumphs over death, and mounts victoriously upward."

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CHARLOTTSVILLE, Ind, April 30—5-37 a. m.

The sight here was really beautiful. Mourning couches around whose entrance evergreens were erected and in front of which were young ladies each clasping the others hand. Our country's flag was drooped in its bereavement. At Kingston, Raysville, Ogden and Coffin's the people turned out to pay their respects to the great and good dead.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
PHILADELPHIA, Ind. April 30, 5-57 a. m.

Again do we chronicle reverence and devotion of the people to the fallen leader. At Greenfield and Cleveland, as here, the multitudes are sorrowing. The grief of some can only find relief in tears.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CUMBERLAND, Ind., April 30—6:30 a. m.

The depot draped in mourning. People stand uncovered as the cortege flits by rapidly.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 30—7 a. m.

Again we are safely landed at another haven. The remains were met by the Mayor, Common Council and other delegations, and escorted to the State House, followed by an imposing procession. The remains of the President have been lying in the State House from nine o'clock this morning to six this evening. They have been visited by vast numbers, although it is the most disagreeable of days. It has rained constantly since eight a. m., and the roads are in a frightful condition. Still, the people thronged to see the illustrious dead up to the hour of closing the doors. The interior of the State House are of the most simple and imposing character. Over the door, as you enter, in large letters is the following: "I shall not return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of this proclamation." As you pass out is the motto, "*Sic gloria transit mundi.*" Along the walls hang pictures of Washington, Lincoln, Seward, Sheridan, Hovey, Morton, Douglas, Sherman, Grant, Col. Dick O'Neil and Edward Everett. Busts of Washington, Lincoln, Jackson, Webster, Clay and Douglas, are placed at intervals, their brows crowned with the ever living laurels. The solemn sombre looking hall is curtained with black and brilliantly lighted with numerous chandeliers. The catafalque on which the coffin rests is covered with fine black velvet trimmed with silver fringe. But the crowning glory of the interior decoration is the canopy overhanging and surrounding the catafalque. It is constructed of black material, in pagoda shape, with white cords and tassels. The roof, if such a term may be properly used, is studded with golden stars. This gorgeous room is by far the most faultless in elegance that has yet contained the remains. Owing to the heavy rain and inclemency of the weather, the procession which was to have taken place at 11 o'clock a. m., was abandoned. The funeral cortege leaves to-night at 12 o'clock, and will arrive at Chicago at 11 a. m. to-morrow, bringing with them all that is mortal of Abraham Lincoln.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Chief Justice Chase Going South—New Trade Regulations—Important from North Carolina and Richmond.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, April 30.

Chief Justice Chase goes South to-morrow afternoon on a voyage which will lead him to visit a number of the leading Southern cities. His visit is partly for rest, but it is known that it is made after protracted consultations with President Johnson, and it is understood that he will discharge some highly important duties for the government.

New trade regulations, much more liberal in their character than any previous ones in force during the rebellion, were yesterday approved by the President, after the heads of the Treasury, War and Navy Departments have agreed upon them. They were sent to the printer yesterday afternoon, and will be officially promulgated.

Rebels who have been intending to avail themselves of the extremely liberal provisions of the amnesty proclamation, had better do so speedily, or some of them may suddenly find the door shut in their face.

The country between Alexandria and Richmond is filled with paroled prisoners from Lee's army, who, for want of something else to do, are organizing themselves into predatory bands and roaming about the country, robbing friend and foe alike. The inhabitants residing in the counties bordering on the Potomac, have made application to the war department for a force to protect them against the depredations of these robbers. With few exceptions, the people of Virginia are disposed to accept the new order of things with a good grace, and have already commenced the work of regenerating their State from the desolation into which it has relapsed during the last four years, but are prevented from their purpose by these outlaws. Gov. Pierpont, it is said, will issue a proclamation of outlawry against them.

Assistant Surgeon C. C. Byrne, U. S. A., has been relieved from duty and is ordered to report to Assistant Surgeon General Wood, at St. Louis.

A delayed dispatch received to-day, from your chief correspondent with Sherman's army, sent on the day Johnston surrendered, but before the surrender was known, says Stoneman holds Salisbury and has burned most of it. Sheridan is expected in Johnston's rear. The feeling here is that Sherman overreached himself in the terms which he hoped by his popularity to force upon the North. A dispatch from the same source, dated afternoon of the 25th, says the army of Georgia moved at daylight, the weather delightful, roads good, supplies abundant, and the army can move very rapidly.

The friends of Col. Bross, of Illinois, who was killed at the time of the mine explosion in front of Petersburg, while gallantly leading his regiment, have returned without being able to recover his body.

It appears that the forty or fifty negro soldiers enlisted by the rebels, and who evacuated Richmond with Lee's army, dropped off at the rate of about one for every mile traveled, and when the rendezvous was reached the white captain and the colored corporal alone remained.

The Libby prison sign was brought from Richmond to-day by Adams Express Company. The sign is a plain unornamented board, and was nailed up against the end of the prison building, and bears the inscription—"Libby & Son, ship chandlers."

A general order will soon be issued by the commanding officer at Richmond, requiring every one engaged in business to take the oath of allegiance, and no one will be permitted to commence any business or professional pursuit until he has taken the oath. No one will be allowed to perform the marriage ceremony until the parties desiring to be united produce a certificate that they have subscribed to the oath of allegiance. The Richmond *Whig*, whose motto is *sic semper tyrannis*, has dropped it, at the request of Provost Marshal General Patrick.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

The Ill-Fated Sultana—The Rebel Ram Blown up Below New Orleans.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, April 30.

The steamers Liberty No. 2 and Belle St. Louis have arrived from Memphis. Both steamers have cargoes of cotton for their respective destinations. The Belle St. Louis has about 300 of the survivors of the ill fated Sultana.

On the morning of the 29th a report was brought to Memphis by some one unknown to us, that Capt. Mason of the ill-fated Sultana was alive and at a house on the Arkansas shore below the city. Capt. Curtiss of the Quartermaster's Department and Pastal, of the Packet Company, procured the steamer Jennie Lind and made diligent search, consuming an entire day, going below the foot of President's Island, but unfortunately were unable to discover or hear anything of him.

We learn the rebel ram Webb passed New Orleans in broad day light with the stars and stripes floating, but hoisted the rebel flag after passing the city. When four miles above Fort St. Phillips her condensers getting out of order she was ran into the bank and blown up. Could hear of her doing no damage further than destroying the telegraph line at various points. A portion of her crew had arrived at New Orleans, while the balance had left for parts unknown.

FROM EUROPE.

Effect of the News of the Fall of Richmond—Comments of the English Press—The American Question in the French Chambers—The Markets.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The steamship City of London, from Liverpool 19th and Queenstown 20th, arrived to-day. The fall of Richmond monopolizes the attention.

The cotton market at the re-opening was heavy and irregular, but only ½@1d lower; it afterwards became firmer, and the loss was partially recovered. The same remarks apply to Manchester. Later news by the America was published on the morning of the 19th. The effect was hardly apparent at the closing of this summary, but cotton exhibits continued firmness.

The following comments were made before the arrival of the America:

The *Times* thinks the loss of Richmond might itself be, perhaps, sustained, but could not with the defeat of Lee. It represents that the veritable catastrophe is due to Grant; that his military abilities should be recognized. He did fight it out on that line and the reward of fortitude is his at last. The *Times* also pays tribute to Sheridan and to Lee, and as regards the future, it says, time only can solve the problem. If the South now proves powerless, the work of the North will be easy; but if we have now arrived at the end, not of a war but of the first stage of political revolution, the real troubles of the North are but just beginning.

The *Daily News* says it is not yet in a position to judge how decisive the result is.

The *Star* considers the Richmond catastrophe as the end of the slaveholders' rebellion, and thinks that Davis and Lee may, however, attempt to carry on their career a few months longer in the Mississippi provinces.

The *Daily Telegraph* says: "It seems now beyond human probability that the Confederacy should conquer independence. The fall of Richmond is the catastrophe of the South."

The *Post* says: "Admitting the victories claimed by the Federals, they must now be about to enter on the real difficulties of their task."

In the French Chamber of Deputies, on the amendment to the address proposing a paragraph on American affairs favorable to the North, M. Eugene Pelletan made a speech highly eulogistic of the Northern cause, and rejoicing that proslavery and rebellion was crushed by the fall of Richmond. He thought the American question ought not to have been passed over in silence in a speech from the throne and in the address. M. Pelletan was continually interrupted by Southern sympathizers in the Chambers, and was finally compelled to desist, owing to the noise. The amendment received twenty-four votes, but was of course, like all amendments, rejected. Many prominent men abstained from voting. The address was finally voted entire and presented to the Emperor, who returned thanks in a brief speech.

French official dispatches represent the pacification of Mexico as complete.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, April 19.—The cotton market on yesterday opened heavy and depressed under the news of the fall of Richmond, but the general decline in prices was not more than ½@1d per pound. On Thursday a firmer tone and better demand prevailed, and the decline was at most recovered.

BREADSTUFFS—Richardson, Spencer & Co. and Wakefield, Nash & Co. report flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady at full rates; red western 7s 11d@8s 6d per cental. Corn 6d dearer, with little offering; mixed 29s@29s 3d per 480 lbs. Bigland & Co. report beef and pork inactive and nominally unchanged. Bacon very quiet, but weak. Butter unchanged. Lard unaltered at 67@68s. Sugar in good demand at full rates. Coffee and rice inactive. Petroleum quiet but steady, with small sales of refined at 2s 1d per gallon.

LONDON MARKETS.—Breadstuffs quiet and nominal.

LIVERPOOL.—The cotton market imparted a better tone to the stock market. The demand for discount was light, both at the bank and in the open market.

LATER.

LIVERPOOL, April 20.—The cotton sales for the last two days amount to 32,000 bales, including 10,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is more buoyant with a trifling advance. The breadstuffs market is steady with a better feeling. Provision market steady.

LONDON, April 20.—Consols closed at 90¼@90⅜ for money. American stocks—I C 69½@70; Erie 44½@45½; U S 5-20s 65¼.

LATEST PER THE CITY OF LONDON, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, April 20.—The advices received here by the steamer America at Southampton and the Damascus at Queenstown, further strengthen the conviction that Southern resistance to the United States Government is virtually ended. The rebel loan has declined 17@18 per cent. Federal securities are very active and advancing.

The *Times* trusts that if the South can no longer contend with regular armies, it will accept arbitration of war, and that the North will meet them as conquerors should meet an honorable foe.

LATEST.

FARTHER POINT, April 30.—The steamship Peruvian, from Liverpool the 20th via Londonderry the 21st, passed this point at 11:35 a. m. to-day, *en route* for Quebec. The advices are one day later than by City of London, at New York.

LIVERPOOL, April 21.—The London morning *Advertiser* makes a questionable statement that on the fall of Richmond, Napoleon proposed a treaty between England and France against the United States, in the event of an attack on Canada.

The London *Index* even yet expresses hopes for the South, in the second act of war, which, it says, is about to commence.

FRANCE—It was reported the Emperor would embark from Marseilles about the 26th of April, for Algiers, escorted by an iron-clad squadron. The Empress will assume direction of affairs during his absence, assisted by the Privy Council. It was stated the Emperor's visit is for the purpose of concerting with the government of Algeria measures necessitated by the state of French possessions. Bourse was firmer. Rentes 67f. 65c.

ITALY—The Italian parliament is discussing the bill for the suppression of convents, and the financial bill. There was no action on either.

RUSSIA—The Czarawitch continued dangerously ill at Nice, and fears were entertained for his life.

POSTSCRIPT.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

The Assassination—Two Hundred Persons Under Arrest.

DESTRUCTION OF FIVE VESSELS AT MOBILE BY TORPEDOES.

IMPORTANT DETAILS OF JOHNSTON'S SURRENDER.

Plot Discovered to Burn Philadelphia.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Associate Press.]
NEW YORK, April 30.

Jeff. Davis' Orders.

The *Times* publishes several orders of Jeff. Davis to the rebel Secretary of the Treasury, to place large sums of money to the credit of the rebel Secretary of State on foreign countries. These orders were found in Richmond, after its capture.

Cortinas' Operations.

The *Herald's* New Orleans special says: Cortinas has captured Bagdad, Mexico. The garrison of Bagdad was very small.

The Assassination.

The *Times* Washington special says: "The authorities are engaged in a most thorough investigation of the assassination plot, sending out in all directions in this vicinity competent officers to take testimony, so that we shall have a full and complete history of all that has transpired since the flight of Booth and his accomplice. As investigations progress additional arrests are made, the whole number of those now reaching nearly two hundred, principally taken from adjacent counties in Maryland.

Good News for Sherman's Army.

The *Times* says that all the funds required to pay Gen. Sherman's army in full will be ready by the middle of next week. It will require eleven millions of dollars.

Johnston's Surrender.

The *Herald's* Newbern correspondent says: "It is not generally believed that Johnston or any other of the leading rebels expected the Federal government to accede to their proposition unless greatly modified. It is in evidence that prominent civilians who accompanied the army, or were in its immediate vicinity at the first conference, suddenly disappeared soon after. Another report is that on learning our government had refused to entertain such overtures, Johnston needed no further time for reflection or conference with the military authorities.

At 6 o'clock May 24th Gen. Sherman notified Johnston that his terms were not accepted, and that the truce would end in forty-eight hours. Later in the day he sent another demanding the surrender of his army on the same terms accorded to Lee. Johnston replied on the 25th, asking an interview for modifying the previous agreement surrendering his army. Sherman declined to discuss the subject on the basis of the old agreement, but named time and place where he would meet him. Johnston accepted. They accordingly met near Durham's Station, about twenty-seven miles from Raleigh, on the 26th. Sherman arrived in time, but owing to an accident to the train by which Johnston was coming from Greensboro, his arrival was delayed. He finally made his appearance looking the worse for the past two weeks anxiety and trouble, but was outspoken and frank in arranging the agreement for his capitulation. A few minutes conversation settled preliminaries, and terms. Those were soon reduced to writing and signed, and are the same as those extended to Lee, although probably not expressed in precisely the same language. Negotiations were conducted in Gen. Sherman's name, and Johnston had no intimation of the Lieutenant General's presence at Raleigh until the final terms of capitulation were signed, when Lieut Gen. Grant quietly put his approval on the back of them. During the interview between Generals Sherman and Johnston, the latter uniformly declared that the war was over. To continue it a moment longer would not only be wrong, but criminal, and when the Southern people learned that his army and Lee's had surrendered, there would be none to counsel longer continuance of the contest. He stated openly that his troops should fight no longer. If he could not obtain reasonable and satisfactory terms, he would disband and send them home. The armies were nearly sixty miles apart at the time the capitulations were signed. General Sherman had moved part of his army far beyond Raleigh, before the truce was agreed upon, after the signing of the famous memoranda. This was drawn back to the latter city, except Kilpatrick's cavalry, which picketed the line of country about twenty-five miles beyond Raleigh. Johnston's troops were well back. The Greensboro Railroad between the armies was in running order all the time, and the opposing Generals proceeded by rail to a point nearly equi-distant, where their interviews were held. The telegraph was also in working order through Johnston's army to Selma, Macon, Montgomery, and other Southern cities. Sherman's first news of Wilson's successes at these places was received over the wires running through the heart of the rebel army. Johnston even went so far as to facilitate the transmission of news to and from Gen. Wilson, and begged Sherman to put an immediate stop to his further devastation of the Southern country. The terms of Sherman's original memorandum reported, have had the approval of his army commanders and many able and influential officers. Generals Blair and Logan were among the number who dessented, and are reported to have done all in their power to prevent the consideration of these proposals. At the time the armistice was agreed to Sherman had just received information of the general satisfaction which the terms of Lee's surrender afforded the North. He believed a greater spirit of magnanimity prevailed than at any former period. He had a copy of the Richmond *Whig* in which was the proclamation of Gen. Weitzel, convening the rebel Legislature of Virginia. Everything conspired to make him extremely lenient.

Department Order.

The following order has been issued by the President:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, April 29.

Being desirous to relieve all loyal citizens and well disposed persons residing in the insurrectionary States from unnecessary commercial restrictions, and to encourage them to return to peaceful pursuits, it is hereby ordered, First, That all restrictions upon internal domestics and coastwise commercial intercourse be discontinued in such parts of States of Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and so much of Lousiana as lies east of the Mississippi river, as shall be embraced within the lines of national military occupation, excepting only such restrictions as are imposed by acts of Congress, and regulations in pursuance thereof prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury and approved by the President; and excepting, also, from the effect of the order the following articles, contraband of war, to wit: arms, ammunition, and all articles from which ammunition is manufactured, grey uniforms and cloth, locomotives, cars, railroad iron, and machinery for operating railroads, telegraph wires, insulators and instruments for operating telegraph wires.

2d. All existing military and naval orders in any manner restricting internal, domestic and coastwise commercial intercourse and trade with or in the localities above named be and the same are hereby revoked, and that no military or naval officers in any manner will interrupt or interfere with the same, or with any boats or other vessels engaged therein under proper authority.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Plot to Burn Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—Some excitement was caused here to-day by the discovery of a plot to burn the city, as was attempted in New York last year. Gen. Cadwallader made a proper distribution of the troops, and it is believed now no further attempt will be made. No particulars of the plot can be obtained.

Rebel Desperation.

The *Tribune's* Richmond letter of the 26th contains documents showing that the plot to destroy steamboats in Western rivers was approved by the rebel authorities. They offered to pay ten to twenty-five per cent on the value of property destroyed.

FROM MOBILE.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The *Herald's* Mobile correspondent says: "Our forces captured there 215 heavy guns, 10,000 stand of arms and 30,000 bales of cotton, besides immense quantities of corn and other grain. It is also estimated that 100,000 bales of cotton and 75,000 barrels of rosin are hidden in the swamps along the Alabama river, most of which is within reach of our forces. Over 10,000 stragglers from the rebel army have given themselves up.

"Guerilla bands infest the neighborhood of our lines, and a party of them went to the Boute House, on the night of the 14th, intending to assassinate General Gregor, who fortunately was not there.

"The dispatch boat Rose was blown up by a torpedo, on the 14th, killing two men and wounding three."

A dispatch dated April 19th says an officer from Dick Taylor's staff had arrived at General Canby's headquarters to make terms for the surrender of Taylor's command.

New Advertisements.

MASONIC—The members of Wm. B. Warren Lodge No. 209 are requested to meet at Masonic Temple, on Monday at 8 o'clock A. M., to participate in the ceremonies of receiving the remains of our late Chief Magistrate. GEO. W. PETTEE, W. M. my1v375-1t

LINCOLN'S FAREWELL ADdress at Springfield. We have just published this Address on fine lithograph paper, in very neat style, for framing. On the upper portion is a beautiful cut representing the coffin of the President, with

Columbia Weeping Over It.

A large edition has been sold during the last week, and it will meet with a large sale. For sale by all News Dealers. Orders promptly supplied. Address J. G. CAMPBELL, Box 3179, Chicago. Price 25 cents at retail. may1v337-1t

PALMER'S ACADEMY,
329 Wabash Avenue.
The Spring term will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 3d, 1865. For circulars apply at the building. my1v327-1t

$25 REWARD—Lost—On Saturday night, one Diamond Shirt Button. The finder will receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner by leaving it at WM. Y. DANIELS' Segar Store, under the Sherman House. my1v330-1t 1stp

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.—All members are requested to meet at the rooms, in Portland Block, on MONDAY morning, May 1st, at 8½ o'clock, sharp, to form and march to the place assigned them in the funeral procession of our late President. The place assigned us will not be kept open after 10 o'clock. ap30v275 2t net GEO M. KIMBARK, President

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—We have formed a co-partnership under the name and firm of
HASKIN & WHEELER,
For the purpose of transacting a business in
SALT, WATER LIME and STUCCO.
Office, No. 178 South Water street, cor. of Lasalle.
Chicago, May 1, 1865. E. HASKIN, E. I. WHEELER. my1v297-3t net

ESTABLISHED IN 1846.
REDUCED PRICES.
We call attention of families and others to the large stock of fine
Groceries, Teas, Coffees and Provisions,
Which we keep constantly on hand. The qualities of our goods are unsurpassed in this market. We sell at as low prices as the same goods are sold by any house in this city. GOSS & HOAG, City Grocers, my1v251 2tnet 32 North Clark st.

JORDAN BARROWS
For sale by the dozen or hundred
BY JESUP, KENNEDY & CO.,
Nos. 11 and 13 South Wells street. ap6p681-8t TH&Mnet

J. WADE & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and Produce.
Advances on Consignments to Messrs. WADE & ESTY, New York, and Messrs. FELTON & WATERS, Boston.
Office, No. 17 Wells street,
ap26u754 9t wam2dp OVER STURGES' BANK.

ELLSWORTH ZOUAVES.
All old members who have been invited to appear with this corps on Monday, May 1st, will report at the Hall, on northwest corner of Clark and Monroe streets, at 7:30 A. M., sharp, in black clothes, military cap, and white gloves. Promptness is necessary, as the company will be required to report on the grounds at an early hour. By order of my1-v323 1t COMMITTEE.

NOTICE.
REHEARSAL OF
Chicago Musical Union
FOR
Tuesday Evening, May 2,
Will be postponed to
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 8.
A full attendance is requested.
my1-v321-1t-1p D. A. KIMBARK, Secretary.

REMOVAL.
Taylor's New Inspection House.
The largered warehouse and dock No. 210, 212 and 214 North Water street, near Rush street bridge and railroad track, recently occupied by Messrs. Lathrop & Brown, (and leased by us), will move in a few days, with ample storage and dockage. Shall charge no storage for 20 days on all provisions inspected and overhauled by us here. Storage on hand in our old place can remain as agreed until owners are ready to ship &c. Send orders and W. H. receipt to us. Our old friends will please accept our warmest thanks. Call over.
J. B. TAYLOR.
may1v331-3tnet Provision & Fish Inspector.

To House Furnishers.
SPRING STYLES.
The Subscriber is now receiving rich and elegant
PARLOR, HALL, DININGROOM,
LIBRARY AND CHAMBER
PAPER HANGINGS,
In all the new and desirable tints, entirely different from anything ever offered in this market. Prices to correspond with the lowest gold basis.
ALSO A FINE COLLECTION OF
CHEAP PAPERS
FOR THE TRADE.
Choice styles of desirable goods at better bargains than are offered at the East.
E. G. L. FAXON,
70 LAKE STREET.

WINDOW SHADES.
New Styles, a Fine Collection.
GREAT BARGAINS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
FIXTURES, TRIMMINGS, &c
FAXON, 70 Lake Street.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS.
BEDDINGS
AND
Bed Furnishings,
Of every description.
Curtain Goods, &c.
E. G. L. FAXON,
70 Lake Street.
ap26n695-4tnet

HUNT, BARBOUR & HALE,
3, 5, and 7, Lake St.,
WILL OPEN ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 3D,
100 CASES
NEW DRESS GOODS,
DELAINES AND PRINTS.
ALSO A LINE OF
Bleached and Brown Cottons.
may 1v3253fnef

New Advertisements.

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.

Lock Stitch. Double Lock Stitch. THE FLORENCE Makes Four different Stitches and has the Reversible Feed. Is Simple, Durable, Easily Managed, not liable to get out of order. Is adapted for all kinds of Family Sewing, and for the use of Seamstresses, Dress Makers, Cloak & Mantilla Manufacturers, &c. Double Knot Stitch. Knot Stitch.

100 Washington Street,
ap29v139-2met SA&MO CHICAGO, ILL.

THE LUMBERMANS
Insurance Company,
OF CHICAGO.
Paid up Capital, - $300,000
H. G. POWERS, President.
T. M. AVERY, Vice President.
THOMAS GOODMAN, Sec'y.
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Risks taken against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Warehouses, and other Property, at rates as low as consistent with safety.
OFFICE:
No. 70 LASALLE STREET.
ASSETS.
Cash on Hand and in Bank $54,329.96
Office Furniture and Lease 1,939.82
Loans on Securities as per schedule below 243,995.00
$300,274.88
Debts, Nothing.
SCHEDULE.

United States 7-30 Coupons	$27,950
" " 7-20 "	10,050
" " 10-40 "	1,400
" " Compound Int. Treasury Notes	550
Illinois 6 per cents	4,000
Cook County Bounty Orders	20,150
Chicago City Bonds	2,000
378 Shares First National Bank of Chicago	37,800
130 " Third " " "	13,000
30 " Fourth " " "	3,000
205 " Fifth " " "	205,000
10 " Comercial " "	1,000
95 " Manufacturers Natl Bank of Chicago	9,500
51 " City " "	5,100
Mortgages on Property, worth double the amount loaned	66,805
Miscellaneous Stocks	39,100
Other Securities	11,050
	$272,955

No securities received above their par value, nor above their market value. may1v284-2tM&Wnet

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IT IS WANTON AND USELESS to have nice Furs if you do not defend them by packing them away early in the spring with
CEDAR CAMPHOR
For Moths. Factured by HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston. Sold by the druggists. Wholesale and retail in Chicago by SMITH & DWYER. my1v231-1t

MASONIC.—A special communication of
Cleveland Lodge, No. 211, A. F. & A. Masons,
Will be held at their Hall, No. 80 West Randolph-st., this (MONDAY) morning, May 1st, at 8 o'clock, to participate in the funeral obsequies of our late President. Members of the Fraternity, sojourning and from abroad, and also fellow crafts and entered apprentices of this Lodge, are fraternally invited to join with us. By order of W. M.
my1v225-1t A. J. HUBBARD, Secretary

DRS. R. & J. HUNTER, Physicians for Diseases of the Chest, embracing Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption and Heart Disease, to which branch of this profession their practice is exclusively confined, may be consulted personally or by letter, daily at their office, 88 Washington st., Chicago. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. my1v232 2tM&F

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NOTICE — The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of VanInwagen & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
A. VAN INWAGEN,
GEORGE KEYES.
Chicago, May 1st, 1865. may1v252-3t

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR—Goodrich's Steamboat Line. The splendid steamer Planet, Capt. B. Wilkins, will leave her docks below Rush street bridge on Wednesday evening, May 3d, at 7 o'clock, for Ontonagon and all intermediate ports on Lake Superior and Lake Michigan. For freight or passage apply on board, or to JAMES E. DALLIBA, Agent. may1v254-3tnet

New Advertisements.

RAILROAD PURCHASE AGENTS, CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—We are prepared to contract and deliver on the M. C. R. R., between Michigan City and New Buffalo, large amounts of
Timber, Piles, Ties and Wood,
OR WILL SELL
2,000 ACRES SPLENDID TIMBER LANDS,
In a body, or in lots to suit purchaser. This land is situated on both sides of M. C. R. R., and runs to Lake Michigan, at a convenient point for a Pier. This is a good chance for parties wishing to
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For particulars address
H. H. ROBERTS & CO.,
ap29v117-8t-sat&mon-net Michigan City, Ind.

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SHIP CHANDLERS
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AWNINGS,
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BUY
HADLEY COMPANY
SIX CORD, SOFT FINISHED
SPOOL COTTON
OF
JOHN V. FARWELL & CO.,
Dry Goods Jobbers,
42, 44 and 46
Wabash Avenue,
And thus support AMERICAN industry, while you get a thread equal to Coats' at a less price.
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Purington & Scranton,
209 South Water street,
MANILLA & TARRED CORDAGE,
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Chains, Tackle Blocks, Tar and Pitch,
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WE MOURN THE NATION'S DEAD.
FAREWELL,
Father, Friend and Guardian.
A new Song and Chorus, rather in the reciting than in the popular style, but effective and impressive, for medium voices.
Music composed by GEO. F. ROOT.
Price 30 cents.
Published by ROOT & CADY.
ap26u759 7tnet

PLATED WARE.
I am closing out the retail department of my business, now consisting of Stove and Housekeeping articles. Among this stock may be found a good line of Plated Forks and Spoons, also Hollow Ware and Castors,
Which will be sold at reduced prices. I shall continue the manufacture and jobbing of plain,
Jappanned and Planished Tinware
At my old stand, A. G. GARFIELD,
ap26 u936 10tnet 41, 43 and 45 State street.

S. M. FASSETT, 114 AND 116 South Clark street, is now prepared to furnish at wholesale or retail his inimitable
PHOTOGRAPHS
—OF—
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
The negative of which was taken before his first nomination for President and which has not since been exceeded. Orders filled promptly. ap27u920 6tnet

1865—STEAMBOATS—1865
GOODRICH'S
LAKE MICHIGAN AND LAKE SUPERIOR LINES.
For Milwaukee, Kenosha, Racine, Port Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc and Two Rivers.
The Steamers Sea Bird, Capt. Morgan, and Comet, Capt. McHenry, will, during the season of 1865, form a daily line between Chicago and the above ports, leaving their docks below Rush street bridge EVERY MORNING (Sundays excepted) at 9 o'clock. The Friday morning boat will run to Kewaunee, Wolf River and Escanaba, connecting at the latter point with the Peninsular Railway for Marquette and other points on Lake Superior. For freight or passage apply on board or to JAMES E. DALLIBA, Agent.
ap21u161-3m FM&W-net

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.—The fast sailing steamer Lady Franklin, Capt. A. W. Sprague, will leave her docks, below Rush-st. bridge, on MONDAY EVENING, May 1st, at 7 o'clock, for ONTONAGON and all intermediate ports on Lake Superior and Lake Michigan. For freight or passage apply on board or to JAMES E. DALLIBA, Agent.
ap29u967-3tF,SA&Mnet

CHICAGO GOLD PEN MANUFACTORY.
Removed to 45 Clark-st., up-stairs,
Between Lake and Randolph streets. Persons having left Gold Pens for repairs at 150 Lake street. will please call at the above address for them.
ap30v222 2tnet WALTER TRELEAVEN.

MASONIC.—The members of Chicago Lodge U. D. of A. F. & A. M., are hereby ordered to assemble at the Masonic Hall on Dearborn street, at 8 o'clock, MONDAY MORNING, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late President. A. Lincoln. Members of the fraternity are respectfully invited and will appear in black dress. By order of the W. M. [ap30v242-2tnet] J. KOHN, Sec'y.

CHOICE RESIDENCES AND Building Lots for sale in
Thos. B. Bryan's Real Estate Office.
MICHIGAN AVENUE DWELLINGS at $8,000, $10,000, $12,000 $15,000, $25,000. $27,000. $28,000 and $50 000.
WABASH AVENUE at $6,500 $10,000, $13,000, $14,000, $17,000, $18 000 and $20,000.
And on the adjacent streets and other Divisions of the city at prices to suit.
Very eligible Building Sites on all the avenues and in the North and West Divisions. ap30v204-2tnet

PRESIDENT LINCOLN.
VOLK'S ORIGINAL LIFE AND HALF LIFE-SIZE BUSTS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
Modeled from Life, and regarded as a perfect likeness. Can only be had from the Artist, who holds the patent, or his authorized Agents, at the following rates, at retail:
Life Size, finish to bear washing $10.00
" " ordinary white 8 00
Half " " to bear washing 4 00
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Carefully packed and shipped. Address L. W. VOLK, Art Building, State and Washington streets, Chicago. ap28u597-5t net

WE WANT 50 LITTLE BOYS and girls to sell a
MOURNING BADGE.
One third of sales to be paid to Sanitary Fair, one third to the sellers for their time; and they retail for 25 cents each. We shall be open from 9 to 11 o'clock on Monday morning.
WALMSLEY BROTHERS,
Room 6, Fullerton Block, Dearborn street.
ap30v298-2t-nev

DR J. OTTO CAN BE SEEN professionally at all times from 7 to 9 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 p. m.
Office over F. Fuehring's Drug Store, corner of Union and West Randolph streets.
ap18r911-2wTU,TH&SU net

HESPERIA LODGE No. 411, A. F. & A. M.—All the members of this Lodge are hereby notified to appear at its Hall, corner Lake and Clark streets, on MONDAY MORNING, May 1st, at 8 o'clock, prompt, to join the funeral procession. For particulars as to dress, &c., see programme in another column. Visiting Brethren are invited to join with us.
ap30v227 2tnet A. M. BENNETT, W. M.

Furniture Wanted.
A purchaser for second-hand furniture can be found by addressing "D," Post Office Box 1267, Chicago.
ap29u37-2wnet

SCREENED FLAXSEED FOR SALE.—I will sell to farmers in such quantities as they may want, 5,000 bushels screened flaxseed, for sowing this spring. E. W. BLATCHFORD, Corner Clinton and Fulton sts.
mh27-655-1m-net

MOURNING BADGES — The nicest Rosets in the city, Military Goods, Regalia and Trimmings, for all Lodges and Societies, may be had Monday morning, at E. R. BOWEN'S, 26 Clark street, up stairs, over the United States Express. ap30v304-3t-net

DR. E. L. HOLMES, HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE TO
169 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST.
CORNER OF MONROE.
Residence, 323 Superior-st. ap30v276-3t net

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD of Trade, intending to join in the procession on Monday, are requested to meet at the rooms on MONDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, as the procession will leave at 9 o'clock precisely. A full representation of the Board is earnestly requested. Badges can be obtained at the Secretary's Office.
ap29v174-3tnet W. H. LAW, Marshal.

HOW ARE YOU, LANDLORD.
A careful and prompt paying tenant wants a house of from seven to ten rooms, in a good neighborhood. One with barn attached preferred. Address "S," P. O. Drawer 6513, or call at 155 south Clark street, Room 7, up-stairs. ap30v209-2tnet

MISSISSIPPI RIVER. — The Atlantic & Mississippi Steamship Co's daily line of elegant packets makes close connection at Cairo with Illinois Central Railroad trains from Chicago. For freight and passage apply as below. Berths secured by telegraph. Baggage checked through.
DAN. ABLE & CO., Cairo.
J. WARRACK, Agent, 57 Dearborn street.
ap30v3 8 10tnet

WAR CLAIMS—Accounts of officers adjusted by a resident partner at Washington. Pensions and bounties, and Government vouchers collected with dispatch. ISAAC R. HITT & CO., 65 Clark st. ap30v262-4t

Doty's Billaird Room.
This room will be closed from this time until Friday Morning, May 5th, when it will be re-opened repaired and re-finished. The ENTIRE receipts of the re opening day and evening to be given for the benefit of the SANITARY FAIR. ap30v239 6tnet