the colony then ordered a force of *two men* to search the vessel; but they were resisted in the execution of their duty by the subordinate officer left in charge of the craft. This defiant proceeding seems to have momentarily roused some spirit in the authorities. And a force of fifty men were next called out to enforce the search. WADDELL, however, by a prompt application of cajolery and menaces, soon succeeded in compelling the Governor to countermand this order—the rebel pirate pledging his word that the search for British subjects on board should be instituted by his own officers, their honor (save the mark!) being further pledged to the delivery of any that might be found on board. The search resulted in a report that none were found. But the same evening on which this report was made, the police discovered and pursued a boat conveying four men from the *Shenandoah*—all of whom had been enlisted. Still, the authorities found it inexpedient to do anything more, even after this outrageous breach of faith, than ask WADDELL to take his ship out of the dock and proceed to sea—the time allowed him for refitting having meanwhile extended from ten to twenty-five days.

The terms in which the final request to leave was answered by WADDELL showed just the proper amount of contempt for the authority which the rebel had so succesfully overawed. He promised to report the indignity he had suffered to his government, and a note from the British Commissioner, in answer to this threat, he returned unanswered.

It is a fitting corollary to these outrageous proceedings that a public meeting should have been held at Melbourne, denouncing the government for not treating Capt. WADDELL more courteously. And we can readily believe the report—extraordinary as it appears—that the pirate, when last seen, was lying off the coast a short distance from Melbourne, in wait for a number of merchantmen expected from Boston and New-York.

Surely this is a case so far out of the ordinary range even of the neutrality we have been accustomed to, as to demand special inquiry on the part of our government.

### Our Triumph and Our European Opponents.

The rebel sympathizers in England die harder than the rebels themselves. The high-tory troglodytes, who live in caves, like the *Herald* and the *Standard*, fortify themselves with the delusion that the war will now back into the impregnable mountains. The open-air cockneys, like the *Post* and the *Times*, have a dizzy apprehension that the war is about over, but are refreshed with the notion that "it will require all the Federal soldiers now in the South to hold the country when they have overrun it," and that the close of the war may be only "the close of the first stage of a political revolution, and the beginning of the real troubles of the North." There is a class of high life, frequenters of the aristocratic clubs, who "consider that the war will drift westward, and that even though Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia should ultimately join the Atlantic federation, there is a great game yet to be played on the shores of the Gulf and the banks of the Mississippi." This is so stated by the Southern correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, who is TOM TAYLOR, the creator of the character of Lord Dundreary and who doubtless understands the view at Brooks's and the Carlton.

The rebel sympathisers in France are even more recalcitrant against fate. The *Pays* is very certain that there will be a "terrible inexorable guerrilla warfare, of which no man can foresee the end;" and the official *Monitsur* itself waxes very indignant over imaginary Federal horrors in Richmond. The temper of the *Corps Legislatfe* was manifested in the tumult which drowned all debate on the proposition expressing sympathy with our national cause, and in the paltry vote of only twenty-four in its favor.

Now all this only excites a smile this side of the water. A little time will expel all the absurd fantasies about the prolongation of the war, and about the course of things afterward. We cheerfully wait. We are in no hurry for the felicitations of any of the privileged classes, or any of the upholders of irresponsible power. After what has passed during the last four years, all such language from their spokesmen would seem rather insincere. We can well be spared it. What we would commend is a little silent, sober, manly reflection, just so soon as the coming facts make an end of all their childish fables. It would be well for them to think very seriously of setting their house in order.

We do not mean by this that war will be made upon them by the United States. There is a visible quivering, both in England and France, at American daggers in the air, pictured by guilty consciences. This is all needless. Neither our government nor our people have any desire to go into a foreign war, though never so well prepared to wage one with success. They feel war to be inhuman and unchristian work, justified only by the sternest necessity. They recognize no such necessity, as respects either England or France. The claims upon England for the destruction of property by the *Alabama* will be reasserted and pressed, and peaceably settled, either by the voluntary recognition of their justice, or by arbitration. The grievances we have sustained from the misconduct of Canadian officials in not maintaining the neutrality laws will yet be remedied. The disagreement with France concerning Mexico will, in all probability, find a peaceful solution, not long hence, in the voluntary withdrawal of MAXIMILIAN from a position which, with his good sense, he must see it will be impossible for him to maintain permanently. With the Church party against him, with the Liberal party against him, and what is of more consequence yet, with the great number of American soldiers, Southern and Northern, who will find their way to Mexico, against him, his power, at most, will be short-lived; and it would be absurd to fight France for the mere sake of cutting it a little shorter. The idea which extensively prevails in Europe, that we will seek a foreign war in order to re-establish and assimilate our national spirit, is groundless. We are in no such extremity. A judicious regimen here at home is all that is needed to harmonize and compact us. The time has passed for any apprehension on that score.

It is not war from the restored American Republic that the ruling classes abroad have to fear, but the moral effect of our triumph. They chose to fraternize with the slaveholding oligarchy of the South, which attempted our national ruin. They did so because they considered that the success of the rebellion would help their interests. They ought then easily to understand that the failure of the rebellion will damage their interests. The rising of the morrow's sun is not surer than the early revival of liberal principles throughout Europe. It will come from two distinct causes: first, a movement of the heart, the natural reaction against all the villainous system of misrepresentation and wrong which has been employed against us, now fully exposed—and, second, a conclusion of the head, from the demonstration of the efficiency of popular government, afforded by our success in crushing a rebellion which would have overturned any monarchy in Europe; by our orderly election of a President at the very height of the war, and by the absolute tranquillity with which, when assassination had wrought its work, the government passed into the hands of the constitutional successor. Historians have had much to say about the influence of our revolutionary war in shaping subsequent events in Europe. That war developed no such lessons, and carried with it no such impulses as the present. We do not venture to predict the manner in which these agencies will operate. It may be through violence, it may be by moral pressure. But at all events, it will tell potently enough against the present misrule of Europe to give us the amplest and the best revenge.

CABINET CHANGES.—A letter from the intelligent Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*, which we copy in another column, will reward perusal. It confirms what we had previously understood to be the fact, that the ill-timed demonstration made upon President JOHNSON for a reconstruction of his Cabinet, immediately after the murder of Mr. LINCOLN, did not succeed. The whole country was tranquilized and reassured by the semi-official announcement, made in our columns some days since, that no change whatever would be made in the Cabinet at once. It was generally felt that the nation had been sufficiently shocked by the assassination of the President, and that it would be unwise to add to the public excitement and apprehension by hasty revolutions in the political administration. President JOHNSON naturally and wisely preferred to postpone action upon so important a matter, and we have no doubt that, whenever the time shall come for such action, it will commend itself to prudent and sagacious men throughout the country.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD BILL.—GOV. FENTON has vetoed the bill permitting the New-York Central Railroad Company to increase the rates of fare on their road to two cents and a half a mile. We cannot help thinking that in this he has not consulted the substantial interests of the State. The bill was very carefully guarded,—the time during which this increase of fare was permitted being limited to two years, and the dividends restricted to seven per cent. It is perfectly well known to all familiar with railroad matters, that this road, in common with nearly every other in the State, needs very extensive repairs; and it is equally well known that, at the present price of iron and everything else which enters into either the construction or the working of a railroad, it is quite impossible for this company to make the repairs and improvements required. The slight increase in fares which the bill proposed would have aided them materially in this matter, without imposing any sensible burden on the traveling public.

THE FAMILY OF MR. LINCOLN.—The movement to raise one hundred thousand dollars for the widow of Mr. LINCOLN is highly proper and deserves universal aid and coöperation. MARSHAL O. ROBERTS, of this city, has given $10,000 toward it, and there are many others who ought to follow his example. The family of President LINCOLN, who has fallen a martyr to his principles, and who died for his country as truly as did ever a soldier on the battle-field, is now under the guardianship of the nation. The country owes it to itself to provide for them amply and generously. We doubt not that the movement to receive donations for this purpose, if well organized, will be highly successful, though it would be eminently proper and becoming in Congress to vote each surviving member of Mr. LINCOLN'S family a liberal, though not extravagant, pension for life. No soldier ever earned a pension better.

THE ASSASSIN'S TOMB.—We hope the report is true that the government has disposed of the body of the assassin BOOTH in such a way that its resting-place will never be known. The best thing that his relatives can wish for him is that his name and memory may perish forever; and every consideration of good taste and the public interest demands that no encouragement should be given to that morbid public appetite which glorifies great criminals and craves constant memorials of their crimes. The grave of the assassin of the President, if known, would be visited by thousands from curiosity, and would become a celebrated resort of sightseers, whose detestation of the deed would be overborne or modified by that strange wonder which always surrounds acts of desperate hardihood. We trust the secret of Booth's sepulchre will never be revealed.

THE FALL OF RICHMOND AND THE REBEL LOAN.—The Lombard-street capitalists still affect to believe that the rebel loan is worth something. It was quoted at 17 after the news of the flight from Richmond had been well digested. How long it will appear on the London market, even at this figure, it would be difficult to conjecture, after all the imposture of which the British money-lender has so readily made himself the victim in bolstering up the "Confederacy."

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

### THE PRESIDENT'S OBSEQUIES.

**Arrival of the Cortege at Chicago—The Journey from Indianapolis—Demonstrations along the Way—Coming to Chicago—Increased Expression of Sorrow—The Largest Gathering West of New-York.**

CHICAGO, Monday, May 1—12 o'clock noon.

The funeral cortège arrived here at noon to-day. All along the road from Indianapolis there were demonstrations of mourning, and especially was this the case at Michigan City, where the party were joined by Speaker COLFAX, Senator TRUMBULL, Judge DAVIS, of the United States Supreme Court, and a committee of a hundred citizens of Chicago.

Thousands of persons assembled at the depot here to receive the remains of the lamented dead. Funeral arches of the most gorgeous description had been erected, under which the remains and the funeral party passed. The houses in the city wear the usual badges of mourning. The procession of military and civilians is very large.

Chicago is evidently determined to make the occasion one worthy of the respect due to the honored dead. The entire population is in the streets, together with thousands from the adjoining cities and other localities.

The day is calm and sunshine.

THE JOURNEY THROUGH INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sunday—Midnight.

The remains have been placed on the train, and we resume our journey to Chicago. On the way we pass in succession Augusta and Zionsville. These are small places, but it seems the inhabitants are on the roadside. Some of them hold torches in their hands, and the surroundings are solemnly lighted up. Men stand with uncovered heads as the train hurries on its way.

The usual preparations have been taken to secure the comfort of the passengers and the safety of the train. Mr. R. N. RICE, the Superintendent of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, has furnished four elegant sleeping cars, one directors' car, two regular day cars, and a baggage car. These, with the engine, are tastefully clothed with mourning. He personally superintends the movement.

MONDAY, May 1—1:17 A. M.

We are now slowly passing the village of Whitestown. At least two hundred persons, including a number of young ladies, are drawn up in line. The latter are dressed in white, with black sashes. Large bonfires are burning in the drizzling rain. This place is twenty-one miles from Indianapolis, and is the residence principally of farmers and drovers.

LEBANON—1:40 A. M.

The people here have hung over the track, suspended from two uprights, a hundred variegated Chinese lanterns. Bonfires are also blazing.

Hazelrigg, Thorntown, Colfax, Clarksville and other places are soon passed, the citizens exhibiting similar signs of respect.

LAFAYETTE—3:35 A. M.

The houses on each side of the railroad track are illuminated, and, as elsewhere, badges of mourning and draped flags are prominent. Bonfires blaze, the bells toll, and the funeral strains of music are heard. Thousands of persons are assembled, and all around are lines of mournful spectators.

Battle Ground, Brookston and Chalmers are passed, the people assembling in large numbers at all the stations to view the train.

REYNOLDS, 4:45 A. M.

It is now early dawn, and the citizens can be seen before their dwellings, which wear the usual emblems of mourning.

Bradford, Francisville and other settlements present an appearance similar to those already described.

MICHIGAN CITY, Monday, May 1—8:25.

The train stops under a beautiful temporary structure. It is twelve feet wide, and the main columns fourteen feet high. From these spring a succession of arches in the Gothic style, thirty-five feet from the base to the summit. From the crowning central point is a staff with a draped national flag at half-mast. The arches are trimmed with white and black, and ornamented with evergreens and choice flowers. Numerous miniature flags fringe the curved edges, and portraits of the lamented dead are encircled with crape. At the abutments and at the ends of the main arch are the mottoes: "The purposes of the Almighty are perfect and must prevail." "ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the noblest martyr to freedom; sacred thy dust; hallowed thy resting-place." On each side of the arch are the words "ABRAHAM LINCOLN," formed with sprigs of the arbor vitae, with the mottoes—"Our guilding-star has fallen," "The nation mourns," and "Though dead he yet speaketh." Near by this combination of arches are sixteen young ladies dressed in white waists and black skirts, with black sashes. They sing "Old Hundred," concluding with the Doxology. Many persons are affected to tears. The military and civil escorts are attentive and mournful listeners. Thirty-six young ladies are on a tastefully decorated platform, in white dresses with black scarfs. They hold in their hands little flags. In their midst, and almost hidden in the folds of the national flag, is a lady representing the Genius of America. It is a lovely group, upon which all eyes gaze admiringly. Meantime, guns are fired, and the subduing strains of music are heard. The scene is gilded by an unclouded sun.

Our party, when starting from Indianapolis, was increased by the addition of Senator Lane, and Representatives Orth, Farquhar and Stillwell, and by the following gentlemen of Gov. Morton's Staff, namely: Gen. T. W. Bennett, Col. C. W. Chapman, Adjt.-Gen. Terrell, Brig.-Gen. Mansfield, Col. W. R. Halloway, Col. W. W. Fryberger, C. P. Jacobs, John M. Morton, and Col. W. H. Schlater, Military Secretary; and now at Michigan City, by Judge Davis, of the United States Supreme Court, Senator Trumbull and ex-Representative Arnold, of Illinois, and by Speaker Colfax, of Indiana, and the committee of one hundred from Chicago. Michigan City is attached to Speaker COLFAX'S Congressional District. The people of this neighborhood prepared abundant refreshments for the entire party. Miss COLFAX, a niece of the Speaker, and fifteen other ladies entered the funeral car and laid flowers upon the coffin of the dead.

Leaving Michigan City, we pass in view of the beautiful Lake Porter, Lake Gibson and Lake Calumet. We have now entered the State of Illinois. Soon the spot was pointed out where repose the remains of Judge DOUGLAS. Soldiers are seen in that locality, lining the fences and the hills, and the people begin to appear in large numbers.

At 11 o'clock we arrive at Chicago, having traveled 1,500 miles since we left Washington.

IN CHICAGO.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, last night delivered an address in Bryan Hall, to an immense audience. It was appropriate as preliminary to the solemn funeral services of to-day. In the course of his eloquent address, he said we might search history, ancient or modern, and when the task was ended, all would coincide that ABRAHAM LINCOLN was the most merciful ruler who ever put down a powerful rebellion. Now, he so held the hearts of the people, and was so entwined with their regards and affections that he was the only man living who could have stood in the breach between the leaders of this iniquity and the wrath of the country they had plunged into bloody war. Feeling, as so many did, that his kindly heart almost forgot justice in its throb for mercy; yet, knowing as they did his unfaltering devotion to his country, his inflexible adherence to principle, his unyielding determination for the restoration of our national unity, there was a trust in him almost filial in its loving confidence, that whatever he might finally resolve on would prove in the end to be for the best. Of the many thousands of persons whom he had met in public or private life, Mr. COLFAX said, he could not call to mind a single one who exceeded him in calmness of temper, in kindness of disposition and in overflowing generosity of impulse. He seemed wholly free from ill-will or injustice. Attacked ever so sharply he never answered railing by railing. Criticised ever so unjustly, he would reply with no word of reproof, but would patiently and uncomplainingly strive to prove, if he answered at all, that he stood on the rock of right. Murdered, confined, buried, he will live with those few immortal names who were not born to die; live as the father of the faithful in the times that tried men's souls; live in the grateful hearts of the dark-browed race he lifted from under the heel of the oppressor to the dignity of freedom and manhood; live in every beloved circle which has given a father, husband, son or friend to die as he did, for his country; live with the glorious company of martyrs to liberty, justice and humanity—that trio of heaven-born principles; live in the love of all beneath the circuit of the sun who loath tyranny, slavery and wrong, and leave behind him a record that shows how honestly and principle lifted him, made as he was, from the humblest ranks of the people to the noblest station on the globe, and a name that shall brighten under the eye of history as the ages roll by. From the top of fame's ladder he stepped to the sky.

CHICAGO, Monday, May 1.

Thousands upon thousands of people are congregated in and around Park-place. They are gathered on the housetops and piazzas, and crowd the windows, steps and doorways, watching with intense interest the preliminaries of the procession and the surrounding scenes. Minute guns, and tolling and chiming bells announced the arrival of the President's remains.

The great multitude stood in profound silence, and reverently uncovered their heads as the coffin was slowly borne to the tasteful funeral car, between the open ranks of general officers and the civil escort from Washington. It was carried under the grand arch which extends across Park Place. This arch is of triple Gothic form, 51 feet in span, 16 feet deep, and 18 feet from the ground to the centre of the main arch, which is 30 feet in span and 24 feet wide. The side arches are 8 feet wide and 20 feet high. The total height of the central arch and pinacles from the ground is about 40 feet. These arches present their front elevations towards Michigan Avenue and the lake. On the side they are supported by clusters of sexagonal columns, resting on single vases. There are four sets of columns on each front. In the spaces between these columns are let in Gothic windows beautifully draped, which adds greatly to the solemnity of their general appearance. Over the centre of each of the arches on both fronts are large and imposing American shields, from which hang draped national flags in graceful festoons From these flags mourning drapery entwines about the different portions of the arches up to the pinnacle in the centre. The lower portion of the arches is also heavily draped in black and white beautifully arranged. Fifty flags in all form the drapery and surmount the arches. On each pediment of the central arch is placed a bust of the lamented dead, and upon each main front resting upon the pinnacles above the festoons is seen a magnificent eagel. Underneath the eagles and above the busts the drapery takes the form of the sun's rays as if they still lingered upon the corps. Upon the faces of the arch, in black and white, are the following inscriptions: "We mourn the man with heaven-born principles." "The same man when dead shall be honored." "The brave man may fall, but not yield." "Let justice be done though the heavens fall." "Loyalty binds; liberty restrains," and "Cemented with blood the Union shall endure forever." The whole is surmounted by clusters of national flags, appropriately arranged, and suitably draped. The residents along Michigan-avenue displayed the most impressive insignia of grief upon the fronts of their respective dwellings with the following, among other mottos: "Mournfully, tenderly bear on the dead." "In sorrowing grief the nation's tears are spent; humanity has lost a friend and we a President;" "Ours the cross, thine the crown." Many of the trimmings were of an elaborate character. In the front of one house was the bust of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, supported by black velvet studded with thirty-six golden stars, with the motto: "We loved him much, but now we love him more." The upper windows were adorned with massive bows of crape, and in the balconies, upon a black ground, were crossed American flags, surrounded by golden stars. The palace of Bishop DUGGAN displayed the national banners of Ireland and America. An attractive living feature of the display was a number of young ladies in the front balcony, uniformly dressed in white, with pendent sashes of black.

The procession was preceded by a band of music, followed by Maj. Gens. HOOKER and ALFRED SULLY, and Brig.-Gens. BUFORD and SWEET, with their respective staffs. Then came the Eighth and Fifteenth Regiments of the Veteran Reserve Corps, and the Sixth Regiment of the United States Volunteers. After them advanced the funeral-car, with the following-named gentlemen as pall-bearers:

Hons. Lyman Trumbull, John Wentworth, F. C. Sherman, E. C. Larned, F. A. Hoffman, J. R. Jones, Thomas Drummond, William Bross, J. B. Rice, D. W. Fuller, T. B. Bryan, J. G. Scammon—these gentlemen equally divided on each side of the funeral car.

The guard of honor (mounted) was as follows Major-Gen. Hunter, Brevet Major-Gen. Barnard Brig.-Gen. Ranney, Brig.-Gen. Caldwell, Brig.-Gen. Eaton, Capt. Taylor, U. S. N., Rear-Admiral Davis, Gen. McCalium, Brig.-Gen. Howe, Brig.-Gen. Townsend, Brig.-Gen. Ekin, Major Fields, U. S. Marine Corps, Capt. Charles Penrose, Commissary.

To these succeeded the relatives and family friends of the deceased in carriages, as follows: N. W. Edwards, C. N. Smith, Rev. Dr. Gurley, Judge David Davis and son, and two clergymen.

Following these, marched the Illinois delegation, and after them, the Illinois escort from Washington, consisting of Gov. Oglesby, Jesse K. Dubois, S. M. Callom, D. L. Phillips, Gen. Wayne, O. M. Hatch, F. E. Leonard and S. H. Melvin, with Col. Bowen, of Chicago, as Marshal.

Then followed the Congressional delegation, including Senator BROWNING and N. G. ORDWAY, Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States House of Representatives, together with the members of the press who accompanied the remains from Washington.

Then came the Citizens Committee of One Hundred, the Mayor and Common Council, Judges of the courts and members of the bar, the reverend clergy, officers of the army and navy.

Bands of music were interspersed through the procession. The Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Divisions comprised, among others, TYLER'S Ellsworth Zouaves, the children of the public schools, mounted artillery men, two batteries of the Illinois Light Artillery, and several regiments of the State Infantry; the Masons and Odd Fellows, and all other associations and societies—professional, benevolent and trade. Not a few colored citizens took part in the procession. There was also in the line a full regiment composed of men formerly in the rebel service, who, taking the oath of allegiance, were recruited at the several prison camps.

The remains of the President were conveyed to the rotunda of the Court House, where they now lie in state. Around the upper pillars of the rotunda are alternate diagonal wreaths of black and white cambric. From the windows upon all sides are displayed mourning flags. The dome is ribbed with the emblems of grief. Over the north entrance is an arch, bearing the inscription. "The beauty of Israel is slain upon thy high places." The south door displays the sentiments "Illinois clasps to her bosom her slain but glorified son."

As we pass inside the scene becomes mournfully magnificent. From the entire ceiling droop festooned rows of black and white muslin, converging into foci directly over each of the four chandeliers. On the west side of the hall are the words: "We mourn liberty's great martyr;" and on each side—"The altar of freedom has borne no nobler sacrifice." The walls are draped in black and ornamented with wreaths of white flowers. The chandeliers are festooned with crape. Directly beneath the dome is the catafalque. The dais is about three feet in height, and contains an inclined plane as a centre platform. Four upright pillars support a canopy, through which the light of thirty-six stars radiates to the coffin and its surroundings. The roof of the canopy is of ogive form, covered with black velvet festooned with white silk and silver fringe, and studded with silver stars

At the head of the coffin stands a velvet pedestal, festooned with silver fringe. Surmounting the pedestal is a marble eagle, around which are clustered six flags. On each side of the pedestal will rest an Etruscan vase, filled with natural flowers. The sides of the dais incline upward, and are covered with black velvet and festooned with silver stars. The dais is covered with flowers. The cornice of the canopy is surmounted by eight black plumes. Pestoons of white silk are displayed between the plumes, and below the cornice are ornaments of black festoons, silver fringe and tassels. The lamberkin forms the arch between the columns on all sides. The outside is of black velvet, and the inside of white silk. The entire lamberkin is decorated with silver fringe and stars. The cornice is festooned with white silk, which rests against the lamberkin, making making a deep contrast. The columns are draped in white silk. A raised pedestal is pieced at the head of the dais, upon which stands the guard of honor.

The court-house was opened to the public at 6 o'clock this afternoon, and will remain open till 7 o'clock to-morrow evening. Thousands of citizens are crowding thither to see for the last time the face of the lamented dead.

During the time the remains are lying in state the chorus "Happy and blessed are they," from the oratorio of St. Paul, will be sung; also the selection "He that shall endure to the end," from Elijah, and the grand chorale from St. Paul, "Into thy hands I commend my spirit.

The trains bring in thousands of people from the neighboring cities and towns, swelling the masses which everywhere throng the streets. Among them are large delegations from Waukegan, Kenosha, Milwaukee and other towns in Wisconsin, embracing representatives from several civic societies.

The number of people in the city at the time the procession moved, could not have been less than 250,000.

### The Last Rites.

The most extensive preparations have been made at Springfield, the dead President's late home, to render honor to the man they had loved so long and so well. The order of the last funeral procession will be as follows:

MILITARY.
1st. FUNERAL ESCORT.
To consist of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry.
2d. Officers and Enlisted Men of the Army and Navy, not otherwise assigned, in the order stated. Officers in uniforms and side-arms.
CIVIC.
1st. CHIEF MARSHAL.
2d. OFFICIATING CLERGYMEN.
3d. SURGEONS AND PHYSICIANS OF THE DECEASED.
4th. GUARD OF HONOR.

PALL BEARERS. { HEARSE. } PALL BEARERS.

6th. MOURNERS.
7th. FAMILY OF THE DECEASED.
8th. Civil Authorities of the United States, according to their relative dignities.
9th. FOREIGN MINISTERS.
10th. Civil Authorities of the States and Territories and of the District of Columbia, in the order stated, and according to their dignity in said order.
11th. Municipal Authorities of the City of Springfield and other cities.
12th. Members of the Christian, Sanitary and other kindred Commissions.
13th. Delegations from Bodies Politic, Universities and Colleges.
14th. CLERGY.
15th. MEMBERS OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION.
16th. MEMBERS OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.
17th. REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PRESS.
18th. MASONS, ODD FELLOWS AND OTHER FRATERNITIES.
19th. FIREMEN.
20th. COLORED PERSONS.

## DAWN OF PEACE.

**Breaking Up of Sherman's Veteran Army—The Army of Tennessee and the Army of Georgia to Go to Richmond—The Army of the Ohio to Garrison North Carolina—Johnston's Army Deliver Their Effects at Greensboro—Gen. Howard's Order for the Homeward March of Our Troops—No More Foraging or Living Off the Country.**

RALEIGH, N. C., Friday, April 28.

The "Army of the Tennessee," and "Army of Georgia," take their departure from here in a day or two, for Richmond, Va.

The "Army of the Ohio," Gen. SCHOFIELD commanding, consisting of the Twenty-third and the Tenth Corps, remain, and will be distributed as a garrison force throughout the State.

Gen. JOHNSTON'S rebel army are to deliver up their effects to the United States authorities to-morrow, at Greensboro, seventy-five miles west of here.

The following order has been issued by Gen. HOWARD:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
RALEIGH, N. C., April 27, 1865.

*To the Citizens Along the Routes of March:*

It is requested that you remain in your homes as much as possible while the columns are passing by.

Hostilities having ceased promiscuous foraging is prohibited. The necessary supplies, in addition to what the army transports, will be procured from the country by purchase. Quartermasters and Commissaries will be instructed to pay the cash, or furnish proper vouchers. Citizens will do well to aid the officers commanding guards, patrols, &c., in every possible way, to apprehend and bring to punishment any thief or marauder who may separate himself from the column.

Every sort of precaution will be taken by our officers to render the march orderly; and, it is hoped, that the great terror that prevailed during active operations will now cease.

It being difficult to transport sufficient rations for an extended march, our officers have been requested to discourage refugees from following the army.

The ability to travel freely in any direction now exists, and precludes the former necessity of refugees accompanying or following us. Respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD, Major-General.

Mr. HOLDER, the editor of the Raleigh *Standard*, who is suggested as the Governor of the State, takes decided ground against the restoration to power of Gov. VANCE and the existing Legislature. He favors a "new deal," the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery, and recognizing the Constitution of the United States as paramount to any State Constitution.

## FROM RALEIGH.

**Military Movements—Sufferings of the Citizens—Hotels.**

RALEIGH, N. C., Monday, April 24, 1865.

Major HITCHCOCK, Gen. SHERMAN'S messenger to Washington with the propositions arising from his conference with the rebel Gen. JOHNSTON, returned this morning, and the armies are ordered to move again to-morrow. From this it is readily inferred that the proposed plan did not meet with favor in the eyes of the Washington authorities. No doubt is entertained of the surrender of JOHNSTON, however, as soon as we move on him. Three days will settle the matter.

Gen. GRANT and Gen. MEIGS are here. Gen. GRANT arrived from Morehead City this morning at 6 o'clock. He rode all the way on an open platform car. He was present at the review of the Seventeenth Corps. Rumor attaches considerable significance to his presence here just at this juncture, but nothing reliable has yet transpired relative to the matter.

Gen. SHERMAN received a telegram from Gen. WILSON, dated Macon, Ga., yesterday morning. Gen. JOHNSTON passed it over the rebel lines. Our operators here are working with Weldon, and soon will be with Richmond.

The Tenth, Twenty-third, Twentieth and Seventeenth Corps have been formally reviewed by Gen SHERMAN. They presented a fine appearance, and seemed to have fully recuperated since their recent marches. The artillery, especially, was in excellent condition.

The citizens in this vicinity have suffered much, not only at the hands of our own soldiers, but from the rear guard of the rebels, and many of them are almost reduced to beggary. A large majority of them are drawing rations from our Commissaries.

The Exchange Hotel has just been reopened here, and furnishes poor lodgings and poorer meals at four dollars per day. A significant placard is to be seen posted in the office, indicative of the manners and customs of rebellious times. The reader is informed that board per diem may be paid, with either "ten pounds of bacon or lard, or six pounds of butter, or twenty pounds of flour, or sixty dollars in currency."

Brevet Brig.-Gen. BARNUM, commanding a brigade in the Twentieth Corps, has his headquarters in the house of Brig.-Gen. W. R. Cox, a paroled Brigade Commander from LEE'S army. The rebel General takes this Yankee intrusion with a good grace, and on the whole submits to his "subjugation" in a manner which indicates plainly his opinion of the "waning rebellion." ED. P. BROOKS.

## THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

**A Successful Expedition Under Gen. Osborne—Several Rebel Officers Taken—A Steamboat Burner Hung.**

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 1.

Acting-Master FITZPATRICK, commanding the United States steamer *Siren*, reports to the Navy Department, under date of April 22, off Randolph, Tennessee, that on the 19th an expedition, under the command of Brig.-Gen. OSBORNE, started for Brownsville in three columns; one from Randolph, one by way of Hatchie River, and one from Fulton Tenn. They returned on the 22d, having been successful in the capture of several officers and men.

Gen. SHILLEY'S Adjutant was killed.

One of the men captured was the fellow who has been passing for LEUXTON. He confessed having burned the *Saint Paul* and killing one man on board of her.

Gen. OSBORNE hung him to a cottonwood tree at Randolph, and left his body hanging. His proper name was WILCOX.

The steamers *Anna Easton* and *Sylph* were not burned by the guerrillas. They came out of Hatchie River safe.

## THE ASSASSINATION.

**Large Number of Arrests of Persons Supposed to be Implicated—Their Trial to Commence Immediately—Great Magnitude of the Plot.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 1.

In the further progress of the perliminary examinations as to the assassination conspiracy arrests are continually being made, and thus far the whole number taken into custody will reach nearly three hundred. The trial of these conspirators will be commenced, however, before a military commission, and if upon this hearing the same facts are brought out that have been disclosed in the preliminary examinations, the magnitude of the plot will astonish the whole country. It is not true, as reported, that HARROLD has been tried—his trial is set for to-morrow.

There is a small bit of a quarrel in embryo here among the detectives and others, about the division of the reward for the capture of BOOTH. Several of them who were actively engaged in the capture, say there is an attempt on the part of others to crowd them out and claim the lion's share. Lieut. DOHERTY, who commanded the detachment of the Sixteenth New-York Cavalry that assisted in the capture of BOOTH, has been promoted to a Captaincy, by commission of Governor of New-York.

**Arrest of a Suspected Character.**

SHEFFIELD, Mass. Monday, May 1.

The town is under considerable excitement from the arrest of a person connected with a traveling exhibition, supposed to be an accomplice of BOOTH'S who appears to answer the advertisement exactly. He has a prominent chin, a full moustache, and a large scar under the left ear. Detectives from towns on the line of the Housatonic Railroad have been secreted in the village part of the day, awaiting his appearance in the evening. His identity is not yet fully determsned.

## OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

**The News of Mr. Lincoln's Assassination—Gen. Banks' Arrival—Gen. Smith's Commission.**

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, April 21, 1865.

The news of the terrible calamity which has cast a gloom over the whole country, reached here on the 18th. Consternation and terror were depicted on every countenance. Many refused to believe the dreadful story. For a while the city stood still, waiting to know whether a wail of lamentation or a pean of joy should ascend from its trembling lips. The next steamer's arrival crushed every hope, and our city, which was so recently decked and illuminated in honor of the glorious news from Richmond, is now draped in mourning for the loss of our beloved President. Every loyal citizen has anxiously watched the effect of the intelligence on the Secess in our midst. Some *women* were heard rejoicing over the death of the noble man whom they hated. In fact the bitterest feeling here is among the female portion of the inhabitants. Three men were shot for expressing joy at the sad news, and mounted cavalry paroled the streets for several days, watching to check any disloyal sentiment, by whoever uttered. The public schools and all places of business were closed yesterday, and the day before, by common consent, and many of the latter, as well as many private dwellings, are draped in mourning. All the daily papers, with the exception of the *Picayune*, have bordered their columns with black, and all unite in lamenting this national bereavement. The arrival of Gen. BANKS, which had been so long and eagerly anticipated, failed to rouse the people from their gloom and depression. Every preparation had been made to receive him with suitable honors and ceremonies; and even after the receipt of the mournful news a crowd of friends awaited the arrival of the *Pauline Carroll* on the levee; but the General, wishing to avoid any public demonstration, left the boat at the Stock Landing, and proceeded quietly to his residence. As Gen. HURLBURT and staff are at Mobile, BANKS has not formally taken command; nothing can be done at present, therefore; but merchants are anxiously expecting that the General will modify the trade restrictions, and give business a start.

We have had intensely warm weather for the past two weeks, and the musquitoes are already too numerous for comfort.

Gen. Baldy SMITH and his companions are continuing their investigations, and seem determined to be thorough in their work. It is to be hoped that the late order curtailing army expenses, will cause to be removed some of the many officers in this department, who are useful only to ride fast horses and drink whisky. "For many such there be." M.

**The Feeling in Raleigh, N. C., on the Assassination.**

The following is the record of the official action taken by the citizens of Raleigh, N. C., regarding the assassination:

TOWN MEETING.

By request of a large number of the citizens of Raleigh, there will be a meeting held at the Court-house at 4 o'clock this day, to express our sorrow at the melancholy occurrence in Washington, which resulted in the death of the President.

W. H. HARRISON, Mayor.

MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF RALEIGH.

RALEIGH, Tuesday, April 18.

The meeting was called to order by Mayor HARRISON, at 4 o'clock, who, in a few pertinent remarks, stated its object to be for the purpose of expressing the feelings and sentiments of our citizens of every party in relation to the melancholy intelligence of the death of President LINCOLN, in the manner announced in this morning's papers.

Quent Busbee, Esq., was requested to act as Secretary, and on motion of Richard Badger, Esq., the Mayor appointed a committee of five to draft resolutions expressive of the feeling of the meeting.

Messrs. Richard Badger, B. F. Moore, W. W. Holden, Kenneth Rayner and J. L. Pennington were appointed a committee, who retired and soon reported the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

*Whereas*, It has been officially announced that Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, has been assassinated, and that at the same time an attempt was made to assassinate W. H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States.

*Resolved*, That we, the citizens of Raleigh, avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity to express our utmost abhorrence of the attrocious deed.

*Resolved*, That while such a deed at any time would deserve the indignation of civilized men, we regard it as peculiarly unfortunate and calamitous that it should be destined to mark the close of a long contested struggle in arms, just at the moment when the prospects of a speedy peace were cheering a land which had been so long drenched with fraternal blood; and that for ourselves as a community, we repudiate and protest against any affiliation or sympathy with such outrages and atrocities, as in violation of our moral sentiments as a Christian and civilized people, and destructive of the order and well-being of society.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Gen. SHERMAN, Chief in command, and to Gen. SCHOFILD, Commander of this Department, and be published in the city papers.

On motion of Mr. MCKEE the meeting adjourned.

W. H. HARRISON, Mayor, Chairman.

Q. BUSBEE, Secretary.

## AN IMPORTANT MISSION.

**Chief Justice Chase Reorganizing the Southern Courts—The Freedom of Commerce.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 1.

Chief Justice CHASE was one of a small party who left here at 8 o'clock this evening, in a special vessel, to visit the seaboard cities as far as Galveston, if it be found accessible, and thence back to New-Orleans and up the Mississippi.

Chief Justice CHASE'S mission is an important one, and includes, among other things, the reorganization of the United States Courts in the South.

W. P. MELLEN, General Supervising Agent of the Treasury Department, left upon the same vessel, with instructions to see that the President's proclamation, removing restrictions upon commercial intercourse, etc., be fully and promptly carried out.

## FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

**The Ram Albemarle Raised—Order About Business.**

The rebel ram *Albemarle*, which was sunk at Plymouth, N. C., by Lieut. CUSHING, has been raised by some Northern contractors and has reached the Gosport Navy-yard. The cost of raising is about $20,000. Her machinery is in excellent order, and she has sustained but very little damage by the explosion of the torpedo. It is intended to put her in seagoing order and she will probably be sent to New-York to be fitted out as a first-class iron-clad.

An order of Gen. GORDON, commanding the District of Eastern Virginia, prohibits all officers, soldiers and employes from receiving or hearing any application for business from any person, unless he produces proof of having taken the oath of all