Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1865.

THE CITY.

THE PRESIDENT'S FUNERAL.

Reception of the Remains of Abraham Lincoln in Chicago.

Gathering of the People---Forming to Receive the Body--Decorations of Residences.

THE FUNERAL TRAIN FROM MICHIGAN CITY.

Arrival of the Cortege in Chicago---Strewing the Coffin with Flowers---The Arch and Funeral Car.

The Procession---The Remains Escorted Through the Streets by Nearly 40,000 People.

IN THE COURT HOUSE.

THE BODY LAID IN STATE.

The Coffin and Catafalque---Funeral Dirge---The Embalming Process.

VIEWING THE BODY AT NIGHT.

THE WHOLE CITY IN MOURNING.

Torch-Light Procession To-Night---Departure of the Funeral Cortege for Springfield.

All that is mortal of Abraham Lincoln, the honest and good man, the prudent and sagacious counsellor, the savior of the country from the nefarious schemes of treason—the blackest and most desperate the world has yet seen—now reposes in our city, the city that he loved and that loved him, while the mourners go about the streets, and every house wears the funereal symbols of sorrow, and every voice is hushed in the presence of the great dead. These streets, that five years ago this very month blossomed with flags and echoed the booming of cannon and the jubilations of assembled thousands, as the news was announced that Abraham Lincoln had been nominated as the candidate for the Presidency of the United States, are now clad in the parti-colored emblems of mourning, and echo only the solemn tolling of bells that then rang out glad peals, and the booming of minute guns that then gave forth the people's gladness. He went from among us the brave, earnest, hopeful, honest, Christian man, to save the country from the ruin which portended—the cloud, no bigger than a man's hand, that overspread the whole heavens, covered the whole land with darkness and deluged it with the pitiless storm. He went as an earnest simple man, determined only to interpose the shield of justice and right between the threatened Republic and its enemies, to maintain the authority of the laws and the Constitution handed down by the fathers, and re-establish order and obedience. He comes back to us, his work finished, the Republic vindicated, its enemies overthrown and suing for peace; but alas! he returns with the crown of martyrdom, the victim of the dastard assassin. He left us asking that the prayers of the people might be offered to Almighty God for wisdom and help to see the right path and pursue it. Those prayers were answered. He accomplished his work and now the prayers of the people ascend for help to bear the great affliction which has fallen upon them. Slain as no other man has been slain, died as no other man has died, cut down while interposing the hand of his great charity and mercy between the wrath of the people and guilty traitors, the people of Chicago to-day tenderly receive the sacred ashes with bowed heads and streaming eyes.

The solemn pageant of yesterday, and the final ceremonies of to-day, are mournfully appropriate. In Chicago he first laid deep and broad the foundation of his legal attainments. In the courts of Chicago he gained that distinction which made him peer among the ablest counsellors of the land. In that remarkable debate with the lamented Douglas, Chicago, more than any other city, aided to give his immortal utterances a wide spread circulation throughout the land, and thus brought prominently before the country this hard working toiler, this acute thinker and logical reasoner, this unflinching and unyielding patriot. Chicago first summoned from his comparative obscurity, in a political sense at least, this man of men, and demanded that the country should recognize in him one fit to stand in high places—a safe counsellor in danger, a wise and prudent ruler in crises. And when, as the clouds were gathering thickly, and the mutterings of the approaching tempest were heard on the southern horizon, the servants of the people gathered together in this city to select the pilot who should stand at the helm, Chicago firmly demanded that that pilot should be Abraham Lincoln. His abilities had been tested in the wrestle with the most able and cunning debater in the land, and his sagacity and honesty and purity no man could question. The convention nominated him, and the announcement that he was to be our standard bearer was received by the people of Chicago with glad shouts of jubilation, and, in the November succeeding that nomination, they rallied in their might at the polls as they never had rallied before. Chicago honored his call for troops at the very outset of the war, and before an army was organized, sent her sons to the field to do battle for the immortal principles of which he was the exponent and representative, and never, from that day to the day of this unnatural murder, has she dishonored his calls. The loyal men of Chicago loved him and he loved them. They of the East admired and respected him as they saw his inner nature illustrated in his deeds; they of the South hated him as vice always hates virtue; we of the West loved him as a friend and neighbor who had grown up amongst us, whose every trait and habit were as familiar to us as household words, and that love he returned. His calm, sad face was ever turned westward, and already he had determined that, when he had fulfilled his glorious mission, full of honors, his course as rounded and complete as the orbit of a planet, *pater reipublicæ*, then laying aside the reins of government and sheathing the sword of justice, he would come to Chicago to spend the remainder of his days in the enjoyment of that ease he had so deservedly won, and go down to the grave in the quiet of home, peacefully and serenely. By the mysterious and inscrutable providences of Almighty God, that dear desire of his heart was denied him. The grieving widow and afflicted sons follow the path he would have trod, and henceforth Chicago will delight to honor them and extend to them the warm grasp of sympathy and friendship, in memory of the great dead and in token of the love it bore him.

For all these reasons it was peculiarly appropriate that Chicago should do honor to his remains in a manner commensurate with his great abilities and his resplendent traits of personal character. That duty has been accomplished nobly and appropriately. As the train which conveyed the sacred remains neared this city the gloomy pall of clouds rolled away and the sun broke through the rifts, enveloping all the pageant in a mellow flood of light. The procession was a solemn tribute to his memory and evinced the devotion with which all classes looked up to him. Its composition was varied, and embraced all nationalities, all creeds and all sects. Bronzed, war worn and grey bearded heroes of the army and navy; veteran soldiers incapacitated from active service by honorable wounds; Governors of States and grave, thoughtful faced counsellors of the nation; metropolitan officials irrespective of partisan differences; the children of the schools by thousands, unconsciously participating in a ceremony which in after years will be their most precious recollection; venerable Judges of Courts and the reverend clergy, all creeds merged in the one great sorrow, Protestant and Catholic and Hebrew, all moving side by side; Knights Templar and Masons, the mysterious symbols of their orders draped in mourning; Hollandish and Belgian, English and Scotch, Irish and Welsh, French and Norwegian, Danish and Spanish, Hebrew and Bohemian societies almost countless in members; the Arbeiter, Gruetli Bildungs and Turnverein, of stalwart, phlegmatic Germans, pledged to liberty and humanity; associations, unions of every description: and last but not least the men whom he has lifted from bondage and stamped with the dignity of manhood, the race which by one stroke of his pen he delivered from the task master, and made forever free. For four long hours, they have marched by with steady, measured tramp, and still the dirges are wailing in our ears, and the roll of distant drums proclaims the end is not yet. Was ever man so loved? Was ever man so mourned?

The great metropolis of New York lavished its wealth upon the solemn pageantry and decorations and funereal pomp, and hundreds of thousands of men, women and children stood by in silent awe and reverence as the procession passed bearing away the remains of the martyred President. It was a great city, the great commercial mart of the Western world, bowed down in sorrow and anguish. Upon the prairies of Illinois, apparently far from any human habitation, as the funeral cortege swept along, an old man, silver haired, and bent under the infirmities of age, leaned upon his staff, his head bowed down in silent reverence and respect, thinking the thoughts that only old men think. He was the only living object visible upon that broad expanse. He stood alone in his grief, paying his tribute. A tribute more tender, more solemn, more reverential even than the sorrow of the great city. Thus from the congregated thousands of the busy city to the solitary old man alone in his sorrow, in the heart of man, woman and child, in every age, and nationality and sect, vibrates the same chord of grief. We turn to the sad details of the day of mourning:

THE LINE OF MARCH.

The body was received from the line of the Michigan Central Railroad at Park Row, on the lake shore, one mile south of the depot, conveyed thence to Michigan avenue, along the avenue to Lake street, down Lake to Clark, on Clark to the east gate of the Court House square, and inside the square round to the south door of the Court House, in which the coffin was deposited; the different parts of the procession filed through the Court House, past the corpse, and left by the north door, breaking up into sections as they reached the street, and marching off to the places where they had gathered in the morning.

The whole of the line of march was strongly roped in, and guarded along the edge of the sidewalks. Inside these were formed the different components of the procession in double solid column; the sidewalks and open spaces being reserved for spectators. It was at first intended to shut the outside public off completely from the streets along which the procession would move, but this was decided to be impracticable. Under the new arrangement the people had room to pass, and owing to the very efficient measures taken to preserve order, there was no inconvenience among the immense crowds of people who thronged every avenue through which a sight of the mournful cortege could possibly be gained, and stretched far away back into the streets and alleys abutting on the line of march.

At a very early hour the people began to fill in the streets, and by nine o'clock there was a grand blockade of every entrance to the ground to be traversed. Some time before ten o'clock the various bodies participating commenced to move into the places assigned them, and for the next hour the scene was one of apparently inextricable confusion, as they wheeled into scores of independent lines and passed each other in thick pressed columns. But by eleven o'clock, and even earlier, all had gained their appropriate places, and the stillness of death reigned over the scene. Even the school children felt the deep solemnity of the occasion, and stood in almost breathless suspense, patiently awaiting the passage of the mournful cortege.

Then the scene was most imposing. Standing on the raised platform on which the body was received from the cars, the eye took in the full length of the gathering. On the left was Park Row, its marble buildings all elaborately draped with the ensignia of mourning. Immediately in front was the gorgeous funeral arch, to be presently described. On every side was a perfect sea of heads, unbroken save by the thin line of blank space running along the middle of the streets, hedged in by close ranks of waiting mourners. Every window was filled with faces, and every door step, and piazza filled with human beings, while every tree along the route was eagerly seized upon by adventurous juveniles. The roofs of the houses too were covered. Every place that could by any probability be used as seeing room was appropriated. The whole of the large space to the east of Michigan avenue—Lake Park—was jammed full even to the waters edge. Round about the funeral arch stood military and navy officers, and prominent city officials; beyond them were the faultless military lines, made up of three regiments—two the Veteran Reserve Corps from Camp Douglas, their brightly polished arms glittering in the sunshine, which had just broken out from behind a cloud. In the rear of these were nearly ten thousand children, from our public and private schools, and behind them the immobile spectators. Farther along the line, deep down the avenue as the eye could reach, extended the throng, the draped regalia of the different societies showing conspicuously, and setting against a solid background of marble palaces all fringed in mourning, and many of them elaborately decorated. Behind, was the still clear surface of lake Michigan, its waters so long ruffled by the storm suddenly calmed down from their angry roar into solemn silence, as if they, too, felt that solemn silence was an imperative necessity of the mournful occasion. At this instant, and while all were waiting for the funeral train, a view of the scene was taken from the platform by Fassett, the artist.

Only one disadvantageous element was present—muddy streets. The Board of Public Works did all in their power to clean the route, but with the drenching rains of the past week—scarcely remitting sufficiently to allow the decorations to be put in place—it was impossible to do more than scrape the mud to each side of the road, in the early morning, leaving it there in large heaps into which more than one unfortunate went knee deep. But the weather overhead was all that could have been desired. The steady weeping of the heavens was only dried up, after a week's duration, about sunrise; then the clouds generally cleared away, and before the procession set out the sky was perfectly clear. Had that promise of fine weather been given a few hours earlier, the throng would have been much greater, the decorations more complete, and the mourning still deeper.

The decorations were sadly interfered with by the previous rain; it was only by almost superhuman effort that the funeral arch was finished in time to receive the remains, and on many of the residences the work contemplated was little more than half carried out. Yet the scene was one of no ordinary grandeur, while the funeral arch, car, and catafalque were probably superior in artistic finish to any which have received the Presidential cortege since it first commenced its journey to the tomb. The designs are unique, very tasteful and most appropriate, and every detail has been executed in the most thorough manner.

THE FUNERAL ARCH

stands in the middle of Park Place, facing east and west. It is composed of one center and two side arches in treple gothic form. The principal arch is twenty-four feet wide and thirty feet high to the soffit; the side arches each eight feet wide and twenty feet high—the whole height forty feet. Each face is adorned with flags and draped with crape, the apex occupied by an eagle, that on the east side couching down to his rest; the one on the west side has her wings extended as in the act of taking flight—a most expressive grouping. With this exception and the difference in inscriptions, the two faces are exactly alike.

Each arch is supported by a cluster of hexagonal columns, resting on a single base, forming four sets of columns on each front. The interstices between the columns are fitted up as Gothic windows, beautifully draped in black and white. From each columnar group spring five National flags, all draped in mourning and set in the American shield; other flags surmount the arches, and drapery falls in graceful festoons all around the arch, winding up to the central pinnacle. From the underside of the arches hangs heavy drapery of velvet. On each central pediment is placed a bust of our honored President, above which the drapery takes the form of the solar ray. Surmounting this is the large American Eagle previously mentioned.

Over each arch is an appropriate motto. Those on the east front are:

"An Honest Man's the Noblest Work of God."

"Our Union: Cemented in Patriot Blood Shall Stand Forever."

"The Poor Man's Champion--The People Mourn Him."

The mottoes on the west face are:

"We Honor Him Dead who Honored us while Living."

"Rest in Peace, Noble Soul, Patriot Heart."

"Faithful to Right: A Martyr to Justice."

Beneath the center arch was an inclined platform up which the body was carried to be deposited in the funeral car. The arch was designed and its construction supervised by W. W. Boyington.

ALONG THE ROUTE.

Every building in Park Row was handsomely draped. The residence of John V. Ayer, Esq., displayed two large flags, with white stars on a black ground, in the center of which were the initials A. L. The stars and stripes were folded over the door, craped. The residence of Solon McElroy was covered with flags, and drapery hanging in graceful festoons from every window, pendant from the American shield. The residence of Alderman G. C. Wicker was also very tastefully put in mourning. A large flag in mourning was suspended across the avenue, at the end of Park Row.

Nearly opposite this is the double residence occupied by Andrew Brown and C. D. Billings; this was heavily draped in black, on which were wreaths of evergreens with settings of white roses. The residence of C. A. Lamb was covered with black crape, having white roses set thereon in appropriate device. The house of C. L. Harmon had a black crape flag in each window—on the one the initial L., on the other a cross, both in white roses. The piazza of William Sturges' residence was hung round with large white stars on black ground, with numerous festoons above. A house on the corner of Peck Court and Michigan avenue had the flag of the "old thirteen," in large white stars on a dark ground, and festoons overhead. A very neatly draped portrait of Lincoln was fixed over the residence of H. O. Stone, on the corner of Harrison street, and a large white flag was folded above it, the staff twined in crape. From the residence next northward was hung a tablet, inscribed "The Union and the Constitution," fully draped, and large festoons beneath.

The residence of J. H. Dunham, Esq., No. 233 Michigan avenue, was massively draped in black and white cambric. The balcony, especially, was very beautifully decorated, and bore the motto "Mournfully, tenderly bear on the dead." Over the entrance was suspended a portrait of the deceased President, surrounded by crape, and having inscribed in white letters on a black ground the words, "Our Country's Martyr."

Number 202 Michigan avenue—the residence of Hon. Wm. Bross, Lieutenant Governor of the State, presented a most imposing appearance. It was beautifully draped with black and white crape, interspersed with the national colors also heavily craped.

Hon. John Y. Scammon's house, No. 209 Michigan avenue, was also tastefully decorated. On the balcony was a bust of the President surrounded by wreaths of *immortelles*, and surmounted in the back ground by a cherub. The main entrance to the house was massively draped, the parti-colored cambric being relieved by the Anchor of Hope prettily arranged amid the drapery.

On Harmon Court (No. 15) the residence of Mr. Geo. A. Meech was draped in crape, and presented the battle flags of the 126th Illinois Infantry, furnished by Col. J. L. Loomis. The effect was very pleasing.

The house of J. S. Briggs, Esq., on Michigan avenue, bore in addition to appropriate decorations, the sentence, "We mourn our beloved President." A. G. Swift's residence, No. 172 Michigan avenue, was also very beautifully draped. The balcony was completely hung in mourning and bore the motto—

"In sorrowing grief the nation's tears are spent,
Humanity has lost a friend and we a President."

Number 162 presented a very fine appearance, the front of the house was covered with mourning, and over the upper balcony the black cambric was relieved by a cluster of stars in white crape. The next residence south contained, in addition to heavy drapery, many flags surrounded and fastened by crape festoons.

Numbers 124, 125 and 126—the residences of the Bowen Brothers—were all hung in black and white, and bore the motto—

"Bear him gently to his rest."

One of the most elaborately decorated residences in the city was that of Mrs. P. L. Updike, No. 133, Michigan avenue. The whole front of the building was covered by white and black drapery, tastefully arranged. On a ledge near the roof rested a marble bust of the late President, placed upon black velvet studded with thirty-six golden stars, and bearing the sentence

"We loved him much, but now we love him more."

The upper windows were all decorated with massive festoons of crape, and on the balconies, resting upon black cambric, were national flags, surrounded by golden stars.

The residences Nos. 167, 162, 163, 165, 166, 194, the four houses south of Adams street, and many others were also heavily decorated, and presented an imposing and appropriate appearance.

Mr. Maynard's house, No. 85 Michigan avenue, was beautifully decorated; in addition to the drapery, a banner bore the following inscription:

"Ours the cross,
Thine the crown."

The residence of Mr. Phillips, No. 89 Michigan avenue, had a bust of Lincoln, wreathed in evergreens, with a craped banner, on which was displayed the touching motto:

"Freedom's noblest sacrifice."

The Soldier's Rest was properly and very artistically draped with festoons of black and white, supporting the following mottoes:

"*Emancipation Proclamation.*—'Upon this act I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God.'—*A. Lincoln.*"

"I hate slavery.—*A. Lincoln.*"

Along the whole line of Lake street the buildings were heavily and beautifully draped. Each side of the street was little else than a mass of festoons, through which the walls of the buildings showed at intervals as a background. A profusion of flags were displayed, all of them appropriately draped. The following mottoes were displayed.

Over the store of C. M. Henderson & Co., No. 4 Lake street:

"To Union may our heartfelt call
And brother love attune us all."

Over the store of Hunt, Barbour & Hale, No. 8 Lake street:

"Nations swell thy funeral cry."

On the Adams House:

"Young, old, high and low,
The same devotion share."

On a German house directly opposite:

"The dead endure forever."

Over J. H. Reed & Co's drug store, No. 32 Lake, was the motto, "And over the coffin man planteth hope." The whole front was neatly draped with black and white cloth.

Field, Benedict & Co., Nos. 34 and 36 Lake street, had their front neatly covered with black, over which at regular intervals ran broad folds of white. From this was suspended the motto, "The living soon from earth are passed." In one of the windows was a black tablet, upon which, in letters of white silk, was the inscription, "Abraham Lincoln died April 14th. The Nation mourns."

J. M. Steine, Kramer & Co., corner of Dearborn and Lake, was beautifully draped with black and white cambric, which was festooned in front and adorned with large rosettes at each corner. A portrait of Mr. Lincoln heavily draped, decorated the window. In front of Davis, Sawyer & Co., was suspended a beautiful American flag, heavily draped with black silk.

Kieth, Faxon & Co.'s building, Nos. 45 and 47 Lake street, was beautifully decorated with black and white entwined, interspersed with a large number of miniature American flags bordered with crape. In the center of the decorations was placed a beautiful likeness of the dead President.

Over Gillett, Whitney & Co., No. 46, were festoons of black and white crape, and at either end was an American shield, tastefully surrounded with crape, and surmounted by a huge rosette. Over the doorway was a huge black tablet, bearing the portrait of the deceased, and also a monumental figure with the inscription, "Lincoln; we mourn our loss."

Burley, Tyrrell & Co., No. 48 Lake, was festooned in front with crape and flags tastily interwoven, and forming a beautiful effect. Beneath the drapery was the motto, "Though dead, he yet speaketh."

Over the entrance to D. B. Fisk's millinery furnishing house, No. 56 Lake street, was a beautiful arch covered with black and white cloth appropriately interwoven and festooned up with rosettes and flags. In the arch was Volk's bust of Lincoln, over which was standing the figure of a weeping angel. The whole effect was very beautiful.

The doorway to the City Hotel was beautifully decorated with black crape and small flags, heavily embroidered with black. Flags and black and white crape were entwined around the pillars and four large draped flags were gathered in festoons over the door-way. Over the office door was the motto, "Thou art a monument without a tomb." In the windows were displayed flags and banners, and a black tablet bearing the inscription in white—

"He won the wreath of fame,
And wrote on memory's scroll
A deathless name."

Flags tastily draped also adorned the windows.

Hibbard & Spencer's, corner of Lake and Dearborn, was beautifully decorated with crape and flags, and bore the motto, "Look how honor glorifies the dead."

Kidder, Harvey & Co., No. 64 Lake street, was likewise tastefully decorated, and bore the motto, "And on thy name attend the tears and prayers of all time." In the door was a portrait of the late President, with the Union platform of 1864.

Forman Brothers, No. 63, bore several beautiful devices and the motto, "First in the race that led to glorious goal."

The Lake street front of the Tremont House was covered with appropriate and beautiful drapery, consisting of crape, black and white cloth, and draped flags all tastefully and elegantly arranged. From the balconies were displayed the following:

"Our strength how weak, our eyes how dim,
God and His hosts are over him."

"Know ye not that a great man has fallen to-day in Israel?"

"Snatched from the cold and formal world,
And pressed by the great mother to her glowing breast."

Over the entrance were festooned American flags intermingled with crape, and above all was an American eagle, bearing in his beak the emblems of national mourning.

The American Express Company's office was elaborately decorated, several large and rich American flags being festooned over and around the doorway, and a large amount of crape was used in the outside decoration. Above the door was a bust of the late President, over the head of which hovered a dove, bearing in its beak a sprig of evergreen.

The rooms of H. W. Wetherell, above the Express Office, were among the most richly draped along the whole route. From the second floor to the fourth story, the front was covered with broad folds of rich, heavy crape, tastefully arranged, and in the window, at the entrance, was suspended a rich crape flag, thickly studded with silver stars.

J. M. Harvey's store had in front busts of Douglas and Clay, draped, while in the center was an American eagle, holding a scroll bearing the words, "We Mourn."

The store of Ross & Foster, No. 105, presented a most beautiful appearance. From the roof to the first floor, the front was covered with rich drapery, beautifully festooned, and dotted with rosettes, interspersed with miniature flags bordered with black. The windows were turned into alcoves, and festooned with black satin and adorned with various devices and appropriate mottoes. In the east window was a miniature monument, surmounted by a vase, in which evergreens were placed, which were also scattered freely at the base. Miniature evergreens were also apparently growing at the four corners of the pedestal. Upon the monument was the inscription: "To the memory of A. Lincoln, born February, 1809; died April 15, 1865."

"Thy task is done—the bond are free:
We bear thee to an honored grave,
Whose noblest monument shall be
The broken fetters of the slave."

In the other window was a bust of the dead Statesman, with the motto, "On him we relied." In front was a long scroll, upon which were the words, "Long remembered by a weeping nation."

Field, Palmer & Lieter's store was beautifully decorated with crape and flags, and presented a fine display, as did the building of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, as well as the rooms of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine. Pengeot's establishment, No. 101, had a large and rich national flag tastily arranged on the front, and also several smaller banners, bearing appropriate inscriptions, such as, "Woe to the hand that shed this costly blood," "Hung be the heavens in black," "Here is himself, marred, as you see, by traitors," "With malice toward none and with charity for all," &c. In the windows were displayed busts of Mr. Lincoln, with wreaths of evergreens around his brow.

The Pittsburgh & and Fort Wayne Railroad office was appropriately bedecked, and wore the motto, "The great Emancipator."

Along Clark street from the corner of Lake to Washington, emblems of mourning were varied and most abundant. The front of every store and building was draped with the habiliments of grief, and many of them with great tastefulness. The telegraph office was decorated with flags and other mourning insignia, and the large flag suspended over Clark street was heavily bordered with crape. The flag also in front of the TRIBUNE was similarly decorated. The office itself was beautifully draped, and over the door in deep black was placed a memorial arch surmounted by a life size bust of the late President, crowned with laurel, and over all, an eagle with crape about his neck and suspended from his talons. It was most tastefully arranged, and the young gentlemen of the counting room by whom it was designed, and under whose directions it was erected, are deserving of great credit. It was a decided improvement upon previous demonstrations. All the buildings from Lake to Washington streets, were appropriately decorated. We cannot forbear alluding to the general good taste which distinguished the decorations of the Sherman House and the stores below. They were perfect in their appointments, all. The Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana, the New York and Erie and the Atlantic and Great Western Railway offices, were particularly noticeable. The pillars of the entrance of the Sherman House, on the east and south fronts, were wound in alternate strips of white and black, and with the drapery upon the cornice above presented a fine appearance.

The crowd was probably more dense on Lake, Clark, Washington, Randolph and Lasalle streets than on any other portion of the route traversed by the procession. As early as eight o'clock it was almost impossible for pedestrians to pass along these streets, so densely were they crowded. As the morning advanced the officers stationed at the corners of the streets were forced to stretch ropes, the entire distance from Washington to Lake, on both sides of Clark street, to keep back the throngs which insisted upon forcing their way into Clark street.

THE PUBLIC SQUARE.

The public square, by a wise precaution, had been interdicted to visitors. Sentinels in uniform were stationed at each gate and entrance, and other sentinels marched backward and forward, keeping the sidewalks clear of those who would otherwise have seriously interfered with the route of the procession. The Board of Public Works had caused the enclosure to be thoroughly cleaned and garnished and the fountains to play, and the green grass, under the influence of the rain and the warm spring sun, had started manfully, so that the square presented a peculiarly pleasant and inviting appearance.

THE COURT HOUSE.

Outside, the Court House was elaborately decorated. From each window hung flags of black and white, and the dome was covered with mourning emblems, strips of white and black, and rosettes of the same general hue. The north door of the Court House was heavily draped in black, and surmounting the whole was the inscription, in black upon a white ground, "The beauty of Israel is slain upon her high places." On the outside of the south door was this inscription, "Illinois clasps to her bosom her slain and glorified son."

Upon entering the north door of the Court House the visitor is struck with the air of intense gloom which pervades the rotunda. Overhead, the ceiling is craped with white and black cambric, gathered into festoons about the chandeliers, the last, except the globes, being covered with crape. The walls, throughout its entire length, are covered with black crape, extending from the ceiling overhead to the floor below, closing altogether the stairways to the court-rooms above and the offices on the first floor. On each side of the catafalco a semicircle is formed for convenience for viewing the remains, and above on either side are these inscriptions: 'We mourn. Liberty's Great Martyr has sunk to rest by his country's breast." Upon the inner side of the south entrance is this inscription, "He left us sustained by our prayers; He returns embalmed in our tears."

THE CATAFALCO.

The catafalco stands in the geographical centre of the rotunda, directly under the dome of the Court House, with the head fronting the north entrance. The canopy is draped with rich black velvet, lined with white satin, and fringed and ornamented with stars and a border of silver. The dais is trimmed with the same material, and liberally bespangled with silver fringes, stars and rosettes. The canopy is supported by four ionic columns painted white, ornamented with trailing vines painted black, the whole covered with crape. At the head of the catafalco is an eagle executed in white marble, holding in his hand a miniature flag, and wearing around his neck a strip of crape. Directly in front of the catafalco and filling the space between the two front supporting columns are six silk flags crossing each other diagonally and most artistically arranged, producing a singularly agreeable effect.

The roof of the catafalco, inside, is a plain flat top of heavy cloth, in which are cut thirty-six stars. Over these is placed a layer of white gauze, and over this several brilliant reflectors, which cause the light to shine through the stars, upon the body below, with a softened, yellow, mellow radiance. The effect is new and solemn.

At each corner stands an Etruscan vase filled with the rarest natural flowers, which almost overpower the visitor with their pungent perfume. Along the sides and ends of the dais are boquets of flowers arranged in cruciform and basket shape. One of the most noticeable of these is a Greek cross, made of camelias, and presented by Louisa Kellogg, prima donna of the Opera troupe. Extending around the catafalco, about midway between the dais and the canopy, and looped in elegant festoons, is a wreath of evergreens and camelias, no inconsiderable part of the decorations. The designer of this elegant testimonial to the dead President is J. M. Van Osdell, Esq., of this city.

Artists and others who have examined this catafalco, say that in design and general execution, it is immeasurably superior to any thing prepared since the death of the President. The artists of Harper's and Leslie's weeklies were busy sketching before the arrival of the remains. T. Buchanan Reid, the poet, was also outspoken in his praise of the appearance of the memorial. It was entirely creditable to all concerned.

THE COURT HOUSE ABOVE.

The second floor of the Court House was occupied by the singers and soloists of our city, to the number of several hundred, and the court rooms by the families of city officials and invited guests. The upper floor was unoccupied.

The authorities acted wisely in refusing to allow visitors to ascend to the cupola of the Court House. A few reporters climbed up, and were richly repaid for their trouble. The atmosphere was clear, and the entire city was spread out like a map before them. All over the city, with the exception of those along the route of the procession, the streets were deserted and innocent of evidences of life save in the flags floating mournfully at half-mast, from the cupolas of public buildings, hotels, vessels and manufactories. The bosom of Lake Michigan was as unruffled as the temper of a girl in her early maidenhood, and reflected back the shadow of the fleeting clouds just as a glass reflects back the image of the object placed before it. She looked a little turbid and discomposed near shore, but away towards the line of the horizon, there was a streak of blue, prophetic of the happier time in store for us, when these sad and mournful days shall have passed away.

OTHER PARTS OF THE CITY.

Outside of the route to be taken by the procession, the insignia of mourning were freely displayed. A few exceptions only were noted to the general rule of universal mourning.

That portion of Lake street, west of Clark and east of the bridge was for the most part very appropriately and beautifully decorated. Commencing at the Wigwam—of all buildings in the city, this of all others should have been enveloped in the habiliments of mourning, but unaccountably, with the exception of a piece of dirty black calico, about three feet in length, the occupants of the Lake street front of the building failed entirely to show their grief for the nations loss. The Market street front was somewhat better decorated.

The show windows of Messrs. Sampson, Hughes & Co.'s store were very handsomely adorned. Over the large entrance, in black ground, were the following words: "A nation mourning."

In front of the store of Lindheim, Frank & Myer was a bust of the late President, and under it these beautiful lines:

"O here may the wi ed age repose
When gazing on the great,
Where neither guilty glory glar s
Nor despicab e s ate
Yes; one—the first—the last—the best,
The Cincinnatus of the West
Whom envy dared not hate.

The trimmings of Messrs Ross & Gossage's store deserve more than a passing notice. The decorations here were gotten up in a style the most magnificent and elegant. From the upper windows long strips of black and white cloth flowed to the breeze; over the door, fringed with black crape, was the "dear old flag." The west window was decorated with folds of red, white and blue satin, and in the center was placed on a pedestal, clothed in the same colors and material, with a fringe of white crape, the bust of George Washington. The east window was festooned with black and white cloth in a very tasteful manner, in the center a bust of Abraham Lincoln, on a pedestal clothed with black and white crape, with fringe of the former color. In the background were two small American flags appropriately dressed. On the west side of the bust were the following lines:

"But yesterday this great man stood,
Of many States the perfect chief,
Dispensing Justice and the Laws
And mindful of the public good."

To the left:

"In sorrow by thy bier we stand
Amid the awe that hushes all
And speak the anguish of a land
That shook with horror at thy fall."

The windows of J. B. Shay's store were beautifully curtained with flags composed of black and white cloth, Union black, and silver stars. The front of the building was festooned with material of the same colors.

The stores of Messrs. Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co., Bigelow, Mublke & Co., Wm. R. Wood, Ignatz Herzog, and Bliss & Sharp, were profusely and appropriately festooned.

Within a canopy of black crape in the west window of Giles Bros. & Co., was a portrait of our late President, guarded on either side by a bronze statue of a knight in full armor, with spear at rest.

Over an oil portrait of President Lincoln, in the west window of the store of Striker & Co., in a black velvet ground, worked in white, were the words: "The Nation Mourns the Departed." In the east window was the following verse:

"O'er Lincoln's form in silent grief oppressed,
Columbia mourns her hero now at rest;
But those bright laurels ne'er shall fade with years—
Those leaves are watered with a nation's tears."

The entire front of A. G. Downs' store was covered with a network of black and white cloth. The windows were also appropriately dressed.

Folds of black and white cloth extended from the roof to the sidewalk of the store occupied by Stanton & Co., and Gillet Tims & Co.

The west window of Scott, Keen & Co.'s store was draped in black, with a portrait of Mr. Lincoln in the center. The east window was decked in white, with an oil painting of the "Father of his country" in the center.

Over the entrance of William Turner's store, draped in white, was a copy of the Emancipation Proclamation; underneath it the "Stars and Stripes" fringed with black, and falling in graceful folds to the sidewalk a profusion of black and white crape. The windows were festooned in a most beautiful and tasteful manner.

The office of the United States Express Company was elegantly and richly draped with black crape, long folds of this material, looped with white rosetts, extending over and across the entrance. In the west window, shrouded in black, was an engraving of Columbia weeping over the coffin of the fallen chief, and in the east window there was a black cross with white rosetts at either end, side and center.

Crosby's Opera House, though not profusely, yet was neatly arranged in black and white cloth. Suspended in the west window of Mr. Kinsly's restaurant was an anchor with the following inscription: "Let his faith, his hope, his charity, be ours." In the other window, on a cross, were the words: "Ours the cross—thine the crown." The windows of Julius Bauer's Music Store, in the west end of the Opera House building, were very handsomely decorated.

Two rows of small flags, bordered with black, extended across the front of McVicker's Theater, over the entrance were festoons of black and white cloth.

The city railway offices in Garrett Block were shrouded in the deepest mourning.

Suspended across the street from Col. Wood's Museum to Warner's Hall were two flags, and between them a mammoth banner, having in its center the picture of a spread-eagle, and over it the following: "Col. Wood's motto: 'Victory, one destiny, one constitution, one country.'" Three flags floated at half-masted from the roof. The bulletin boards in front of the Museum were shrouded in black, and everything denoted the deepest grief.

Flags floated at half-mast from all the shipping in the harbor, and many of the vessels were draped in the habiliments of woe.

The city railway cars were all decorated—some of them in a very tasteful and artistic manner. In this connection we may mention that the State street cars ran every half hour after twelve o'clock last night.

THE FUNERAL.

The preparations are completed; we have imperfectly sketched the *coup d'oeil* of the preliminary gathering in readiness for the procession. We must now turn back a little and speak of the movement of the body itself, beginning with its journey from Michigan City, where it was taken in charge by the Chicago delegation.

FROM MICHIGAN CITY.

Sunday was dark and lowering. A chilly rain storm prevailed save at spare intervals, and the augury for the imposing funeral ceremonies of yesterday was altogether unpromising. And to the prospective ill effect of a rain storm was added the present inconvenience and discomfort to the workers engaged throughout the day upon the elaborate out of door preparations in Park Place, which, postponed to the latest hour from necessity, were carried forward to completion in a driving rain. Towards evening, however, the clouds broke away, and yesterday morning was clear and beautiful. At five o'clock, in accordance with the programme, the special train of three cars left the Michigan Central Railroad depot for Michigan City, bearing the Citizens Committee of One Hundred, whose names we have already given. The train was in charge of H. E. Sargent, Esq., the General Agent of the M. C. R. R. Company. The run to Michigan City was rapidly made and without any incident to mark its progress.

At a little after 7 o'clock, the Committee left the train at Michigan City, arriving there three-quarters of an hour in advance of the funeral train from Indianapolis. The preparations of the citizens of Michigan City were of a most appropriate and impressive character. On every side the buildings were draped profusely with the emblems of mourning. These were especially lavish upon upon the depot structures. Portraits of the illustrious dead were suspended in each arc, wreathed with evergreens and draped with flags and insignia of mourning. Among the mottoes displayed were the following:

"Our guiding star has fallen; our nation mourns."

"With tears we resign thee to God and History."

"The purposes of the almighty are perfect, and must prevail.—*A. Lincoln.*"

"Noblest martyr to Freedom, sacred thy dust, hallowed thy resting place."

Thirty-six young ladies representing the States, and one representing the Goddess of Liberty, in appropriate mourning costumes, passed through the hearse car, among others who visited it during its stay in Michigan City.

In the main station house a substantial breakfast awaited the party of the funeral cortege. An opportunity during the brief period of the stay at Michigan City, allowed several hundred of the ladies to pass through the funeral car and look upon the coffin enclosing the honored dead. The whistle was then sounded, and the train left for Chicago at 9:15 a. m. The crowd surrounding the depot was immense. They lined the track for a long distance, until the train had left the suburbs of the city. All was decorum, the whole reflecting the highest credit upon the patriotism of Northern Indiana, both in the imposing character of the demonstration in point of numbers, and the order which received without retarding, and honored in the brief transit the Nation's dead, passing through their borders to a resting place in the prairies.

The funeral train that left Michigan City was made up at Indianapolis, and consisted of five cars of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, and two that had come through over the whole route, all of them most appropriately and lavishly draped. Of the two cars named, one was the superb railway carriage built at the Government railway shops in Alexandria, and intended as the President's Car. It is finished in a rich, dark color, and throughout with the most complete and sumptuous appointments. Alas! that its first use should be, not to to bear its share in a pleasure party, but to convey in mournful, imposing cortege, the remains of the martyr President to their long home in the heart of the Northwest. In the center of the elegantly decorated and now heavily draped saloon that forms the principal feature of this car, rested the coffined remains, to be taken thence by the military guard specially detailed as bearers, to be placed in the catafalque in readiness at the several points visited, and then returned to the funeral car, to be sped to the next stopping place. At Michigan City, and at other lesser points, no such removal took place, those who were admitted to view the coffin passing directly through the car. A smaller compartment was assigned as the resting place of the remains of little Willie Lincoln. In this car have accumulated the tokens of the tender regard of the people along the route. Among these we noticed a superb boquet in the shape of a cross, donated by the ladies of Philadelphia.

There was no event of interest to mark the passage of the train from Michigan City, save the minor episode of several of the notable personages of the party from Washington being left by the train, and overtaking it at Porter Station, by means of an express engine.

Promptly at the hour, the funeral train, whose coming many thousands awaited with breathless expectation, entered the suburbs of our city. First the pilot engine, richly draped, and following it, the train itself, drawn by its fellow engine, both these machines attracting much attention by the taste displayed in their decoration at the Michigan Central Railroad Company's shops in Michigan City. At every station, and there are none but those of the smallest character after leaving Michigan City, the residents of those vicinities were gathered to watch the passage of the train as it neared Chicago.

The numbers of lookers on increased. Woodlawn, Hyde Park, and Cleaverville all presented houses generally decorated and the residents gathered by the roadside or watched from their homes with uncovered heads the cortege. These tokens grew and multiplied. The brave boys of the Soldiers' Home at Fair View, some forty maimed heroes of the war, a large representation from the troops on duty at Camp Douglas gave the soldiers salute and stood reverently as with slackened speed the train moved cityward. The Soldiers' Home especially was very beautifully decorated. And with all these forewarnings of the unity of purpose which gathered our citizens to do honor to the illustrious dead there was scarcely a preparation for the imposing and beautiful *coup d'oeil*. When passing Park Row the whole fore-front of our city, Michigan avenue and the Lake Shore park all filled, as far as the eye could reach, with expectant thousands, not as once at the coming of Abraham Lincoln, filling the air with shouts of welcome, but standing in silence and with hearts whose very beatings were hushed as the hour drew near which should commence the share of Chicago in the obsequies to him whom she has delighted to honor, and the mourning at whose loss has found expression in the imposing ceremonials of yesterday.

RECEIVING THE REMAINS.

Prompt to the time appointed, the funeral train rolled slowly into the depot. The pilot engine preceded it by about five minutes. The pilot was profusely decorated; the front of the lantern was occupied by a large portrait of the martyr President elaborately craped, with a black velvet fringe pendent. The boiler was covered with a finely wrought pall, trimmed with silver stars *en rosette*. The flag of the Union was wrapped round the dome, and the tender was also draped.

The funeral train followed. The engine and tender were draped in the same manner as the pilot. The nine cars forming the train were all covered with mourning, in drapery and silver. On arriving at the temporary station the seven cars preceding that which bore the honored remains were uncoupled and taken forward, leaving the end of the hearse-car open, and free for the passage of the coffin. Instantly the military guard dismounted and ranged themselves in silent file around the car—a guard of honor.

The ensuing quarter of an hour was oppressively solemn. The *entree* of the corse was signalized to the thousands in waiting, by the firing of a gun, and quickly as the sound reached the Court House, the solemn toll of the bell in its cupola announced the arrival to the whole city. Thenceforward the continuous toll of the bell was heard till the honored corse reached the Court House, and the 24th Ohio battery corps fired minute guns, whose solemn boom woke up the echoes of the city. Every one was anxious—expectant—but there was no rush, not even the attempt at disorder. Every one in that vast crowd kept place—not a soul stirred, or spoke; the dropping of a pin might almost have been heard in the midst of the throng. The figures were immovable, almost as if placed on canvass.

At a quarter past eleven o'clock the coffin was lifted from the car and carried to the dais underneath the arch by the sergeants in attendance, the pall bearers forming in single file on each side; the gentlemen who had accompanied the remains were ranged on each side of the passage way, and all uncovered their heads in reverence as the corpse passed by. The coffin was laid on the dais and, the mourners gathered around, the Great Western Light Guard Band taking up position in front and commencing the funeral march—"The Lincoln Requiem"—composed by Vaas for the occasion. After a short pause, thirty-six young ladies, High School pupils, dressed in white and banded with crape, came forward and walked around the bier, each depositing an immortelle on the coffin as she passed. The funeral car was now drawn up to the bier and the procession prepared to move.

THE PROCESSION.

The cortege passed out of Park Row into Michigan avenue in the following order:

Police officers single rank, in uniform, wearing mourning rosettes on the left breast and crape bandage on the arm.

Band of music; Great Western Light Guard, Forty pieces, reed band, playing the "Lincoln Requiem."

Chief Marshal—Col. R. M. Hough—and Major General Joseph Hooker.

Assistant Marshals—Col. J. L. Hancock; Superintendent William Turtle.

Major General Alfred Sully and staff.

Brigadier General N. B. Buford and staff.

Brigadier General B. J. Sweet and staff.

Military band.

Eighth Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Colonel Skinner commanding; 400 men; arms reversed, and in mourning.

Military Band.

Fifteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps; Lt. Col. Marton Flood, commanding; 400 men; arms reversed, and in mourning.

Sixth Regiment United States Volunteers, Col. C. H. Potter commanding; 400 men; arms reversed; in mourning.

Pall Bearers.		*Pall Bearers.*
Hon. Lyman Trumbull,	FUNERAL CAR.	Hon. Thos. Drummond,
Hon. Jno. Wentworth,		Hon. Wm. Bross,
Hon. F. C. Sherman,		Hon. J. B. Rice,
Hon. E. C. Larned,		Hon. S. W. Fuller,
Hon. F. A. Hoffman,		Hon. T. B. Bryan,
Hon. J. R. Jones,		Hon. J. Y. Scammon.

The funeral car, the object of attraction to every eye which watched the solemn march of the imposing procession, was very gracefully and beautifully constructed. Unlike too many vehicles used for the mournful purpose, in public funerals, it was rich and elegant and yet presented a massive appearance suitable to the occasion.

The car was eighteen feet in length, with an extreme height of fifteen feet from the ground. It consisted of a raised platform, surmounted by a canopy supported by four pillars. The form of the canopy, or roof, represents the intersection of two arches at right angles to each other. Each pillar was surmounted by a massive covered urn, draped with white and black crape, and festooned with white natural camelias. From every pillar was suspended a silken American flag, drooped and massively fastened with crape festoons. Each of the arches in the canopy was covered with rich black silk velvet, studded with thirteen silver stars, emblematical of the thirteen States in the original Federal Union. From the arches was hung broadcloth drapery, covered with black crape and trimmed with silver fringe thrown back to the corner pilasters and looped with heavy crape rosettes.

The interior of the roof was of deep blue silk, studded all over with silver stars. At the head of the remains inside the car was a beautiful sunburst, constructed of white satin on a black velvet ground, also studded with silver stars and encircled by white crape *ruche*. Surmounting the car on the exterior of the canopy, stood a magnificent American eagle, draped with crape.

The coffin containing the remains of the lamented dead rested upon a dais raised about fourteen inches from the platform, and covered with black velvet ornamented with plaited white satin on the sides, overhung by black *chenille* fringe. On each side of the dais was inscribed in large letters the name "LINCOLN," composed of white satin, each letter beautifully studded with silver stars.

The lower part of the dais was heavily draped with black broadcloth, which fell in graceful folds over the sides of the car, perfectly concealing the wheels. From the position of the coffin it could be readily seen by every spectator.

The car was raised upon a light spring four-wheeled vehicle, to which additional springs have been placed to cause the remains to rest gently without any jarring. The car was drawn by ten splendid black horses, each attended by a colored groom dressed in black, with crape hat band and crape badge on the left arm. The horses were draped in mourning, fastened with large black crape rosettes.

The car was designed and constructed by Messrs. Coan & Ten Broecke, carriage manufacturers, of this city, and certainly reflects great credit upon their taste and skill.

Military Escort, as follows:

Guard of Honor from Washington, D. C., on foot; Capt. James M. McCamly, 9th V. R. C.; 1st Lieut. J. R. Durkee, 7th U. S.; 2d Lieut. E. Murphy, 10th U. S.; 2d Lieut. E. Hoppy, 10th U. S.; twenty-five First Sergeants of the Veteran Reserve Corps.

Guard of Honor, mounted, as follows:

Maj. Gen. Hunter,	Rear Admiral Davis,
Maj. Gen. Barnard,	Gen. McCullum,
Brig. Gen. Ramsey,	Brig. Gen. Howe,
Brig. Gen. Caldwell,	Brig. Gen. Townsend,
Brig. Gen. Eaton,	Brig. Gen. Ekin,
Capt. Taylor, U. S. N.,	Major Field, U. S. M. C.

Captain Charles Penrose, Commissary.

Two carriages containing relatives of the deceased. In the first were N. W. Edwards and C. M. Smith, brothers-in-law of the President, and Rev. Dr. Gurley; in the second, Judge David Davis, Capt. Taylor, U. S. Navy, Gen. W. W. Orme and N. W. Hanna, Esq., of Bloomington. These carriages were pure black, in plain mourning, drawn by white horses with black plumes. The rosettes and drapery are particularly fine; the same as those used at the funeral of Hon. S. A. Douglas; under the charge of C. H. Jordan.

Illinois Committee.

Governor Oglesby,	General Haynie,
Jesse K. Dubois,	Col. J. H. Bowen,
S. M. Cullom,	E. F. Leonard,
D. L. Philips,	Mr. Meldvin,
W. H. Hanna,	O. M. Hatch.

Congressional Committee.

Geo. T. Brown, Sergeant-at-Arms and Marshal.

Followed by

Senator Nye, Nevada; Senator Williams, Oregon; H. S. Lane, of Ind.; Howe, of Wis.; Doolittle, of Wis.; Lane, of Arkansas.

N. G Ordway, and Schuyler Colfax, Sergeant-at-Arms and Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Followed by

Hon. E. B. Washburne, Illinois; Hon. J. K. Morehead, of Pa.; Hon. B. C. Cook, of Illinois; Hon. J. O. Norton, of Illinois; Hon. J. C. Sloan, of Wis.; Hon. J. F. Wilson, of Iowa; Hon. J. H. Farquhar, of Ind.; Hon. S. Clark, of Kansas; Hon. Thomas B. Sherman, California; Hon. Charles E. Phelps, Maryland; Hon. Joseph Bailey, Pa.; Hon. Sam'l Hooper, Mass.; Hon. W. H. Wallace, Idaho Territory; Hon. T. W. Ferry, Michigan; Hon. W. A. Newell, New Jersey; Gov. Pickering, of W. T. Gov. O. R. Morton and Staff.

The Press.

Dr. Adonis of Chicago TRIBUNE; L. A. Gobright and C. R. Morgan, Associated Press; C. H. Page, New York *Tribune*; W. H. Painter, Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

Citizens' Committee of One Hundred, dressed in black, with crape hatbands and rosettes.

The incoming and retiring Mayors of Chicago, with members of both old and new Councils; mourning badges.

Wisconsin Delegation.

Governor Lewis; General Fairchild, Secretary of State; Mr. Hastings, State Treasurer; Adjutant General Gaylord; Hon. E. W. Keyes, Mayor of Madison, with full Board of Councilmen; also, about one hundred citizens of Madison, Wis.

Judges of the courts and members of the bar—200 gentlemen.

The Reverend Clergy, numbering about fifty, each with a white cross on crape band.

Col. Fred. Hurlbut, Marshal.

Officers of the Army and Navy, now in service or honorably discharged; in uniform—about fifty, including many of our Illinois regimental officers.

The cortege slowly marched along the line, the band playing the solemn dirge, and the throng uncovering their heads as it passed by. Having gone through the open column of the military, who were formed in line on the avenue from Park Row to Hubbard Court, the band retired and the regimental bands struck up the funeral strains. The Union Band fell into the front of the First Division, which fell in as the cortege passed on. The procession was formed as follows:

FIRST DIVISION.

Band.

Ellsworth Zouaves—forty-three in number, in citizens' dress, with draped flag.

Board of Education.

The Public Schools; numbering about five thousand; a majority of the children carrying small flags fringed with crape, and nearly all wearing mourning rosettes. The children would have turned out even more largely, but for the rain which threatened till nearly the time for forming in procession.

School of the Holy Family—about 500 in uniform, preceded by the juvenile band dressed in uniform. They presented a very neat appearance.

The Reform School boys, two hundred in number, in uniform and mourning.

SECOND DIVISION.

The Second Division formed on Michigan avenue, extending from Harrison street to Adams. The Marshal, Col. Ezra Taylor, to whom the various organizations reported on arriving on the ground, stationed himself on the corner of Adams street, surrounded by his aids, Capt. J. Parsons Rumsey, Maj. Thad. S. Clarkson, W. M. Eagan and George F. Haines. The various organizations fell in in the following order from the right on Harrison street.

Battery A, Chicago Light Artillery, commanded by Capt. Wood and numbering forty-six men each dressed in black, with mourning badges and military caps.

Battery B, Chicago Light Artillery, in charge of Lieut. McCoy. There were thirty members of the battery present, all attired in black, with mourning badges and wearing military caps.

The Dearborn Light Artillery, containing forty-two men, followed the battery. They were commanded by Lieut. Tobey, and also appeared in citizen's garb, with the exception of the military cap.

Next followed one hundred and sixty men belonging to the Chicago Sharpshooters, commanded by Capt. Charles H. J. Miller; J. P. Ludwig Waggoner, Sergeant-at-Arms. The Sharpshooters were distinguished from other citizens by a green silk badge worn on the left breast, containing the name of the organization, and surmounted by a miniature portrait of the deceased President.

The 19th regiment of Illinois volunteer infantry was represented by a detachment of seventy-five men, commanded by Capt. Hayden. The members were dressed entirely in plain clothes, wearing an appropriate mourning badge.

Next followed one hundred veteran members of the old 24th Illinois volunteer infantry, under the command of Capt Mauff. They were distinguished by a silk badge with the name, "24th Illinois infantry," inscribed upon it, surmounted by a likeness of the late President.

The representatives of the veteran 24th were followed by the "Lincoln Blues," a militia company organized at Lake Forrest, and numbering about forty-five members. The "Blues" were commanded by Capt. Thomas S. Bond, and all appeared in dark military blue uniform, with infantry caps, and a crape mourning badge upon the arm.

The "Tiger" Zouaves, a juvenile military company, organized in this city, occupied the next position in the division. They were under the command of Captain W. H. Tiffany, and comprised forty-five members, all wearing the picturesque Zouave uniform, and most having parti-colored crape badges upon the left breast.

The next organization in order was the Chicago Union Veteran Association, consisting of veteran members of any Federal regiments, or those who had been discharged for wounds, sickness, or other honorable causes. The Association was commanded by Colonel Rutisbauser, and numbered over two hundred representatives. The men were attired in citizens' garb, and were distinguished by a mourning badge upon the left breast, bearing the name of the organization.

Following the veterans were two hundred Government officials from the Post Office, Custom House, Internal Revenue Department, Assessor's Office, and Provost Marshal's Office. These gentlemen were marshaled by William H. Scripps, Esq., and were all dressed in black with suitable crape badges upon the breast or arm.

The Order of the ancient and honorable fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, who occupied the next position in the procession, constituted a most imposing pageant. The brethren were all dressed in black, with white gloves and aprons, black hats, and crape on the left arm. The officers all wore their glittering jewels in addition to the uniform attire, and the Masters simply carried the gavel draped in crape, secured by white ribbon. The Apollo Commandary of Knights Templar—the highest order in the organization—headed the Masonic procession, attired in all their glittering regalia, appearing in full uniform, with swords and scarfs. The following is the order of this part of the division:

Apollo Commandary Number 1, of Chicago, B. F. Patrick, Eminent Commander.

Peninsular Commandary No. 8, of Kalamazoo, Mich., G. A. Fitch, E. C.

Niles (Mich.) Commandary No. 12, R. W. Landon, E. C.

Fond du Lac Commandary (Wisconsin) No. 5, A. P. Mapus, C. G.

Robert McCoy Commandary (Madison, Wis.,) No. 3, C. C Danforth, C. G.

Wisconsin Commandary (Milwaukee) No. 1, A. V H. Carpenter, E. C.

Waukegan Commandery (Illinois) No. 12, J. C. Baker, E. C.

The Masonic Lodges which followed the Knight Templars were as follows:

Oriental Lodge No. 33, J. A. Bunse, Worshipful Master.

Garden City Lodge No. 141, W. B. Bateham, W. M.

Wabansia Lodge No. 160, G. S. Barstow, W. M.

Germania Lodge No. 182, J. Ulrich, W. M.

William B. Warren Lodge No. 209, George W. Pettee, W. M.

Cleveland Lodge No. 211, A. E. Cutler, W. M.

Blaney Lodge No. 271, D. C. Cregier, W. M.

Dearborn Lodge No. 310, J. Start, W. M.

Kilwinning Lodge No. 311, Eli Wood, W. M.

Thomas J. Turner Lodge No. 409, D. A. Cashman, W. M.

Hesperia Lodge No. 411, H. Sweet, W. M.

Chicago Lodge, Under Dispensation U. D., Charles Cohn, W. M.

Bigelow Lodge U. D., A. H. Hitchcock, W. M.

There were present from the country two lodges, viz:

Wilmington Lodge No. 208, C. Stone, W. M.

St. Mark's Lodge (Woodstock, Illinois) No. 63, W. N. Willis, W. M.

The various lodges contained over 850 members, which with 150 members of the Grand Commandary of Knight Templars constituted more than 1000 Masonic participants in the procession. The Masonic Chief Marshal was W. M. Eagan, Esq.

The next organization in the procession was the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Decked in the magnificent regalia of the Order, they presented an appearance of great splendor. In addition to the regulation garb, with jewels, scarfs and brilliant regalia, the members wore a badge of mourning either upon the breast or arm, and draped all the mystic symbols of the Order in crape fastened by white ribbon. The different lodges were represented by about five hundred members, marshalled by Dr. J. Ward Ellis. The following is the order of the lodges that were represented, with the names of the respective aides to the Chief Marshal of the organization:

Union Lodge No. 9, J. H. Young.

Luane Lodge No. 11, W. F. Kelch.

Excelsior Lodge No. 22, D. A. Foot.

Chicago Lodge No. 55, E. F. White.

Robert Blum Lodge No. 58, J. Gerlach.

Fort Dearborn Lodge No. 214, F. H. Sleeper.

Harmonia Lodge No. 221, W. H. Forch.

Chicago Encampment, W. B. H. Gray.

Germania Encampment, H. Miller.

The portion of the procession constituting the Second Division was closed by four companies of the Fenian Brotherhood, commanded by President Michael Scanlon. The companies numbered in the aggregate about 150 men, and were under command of Captains McKay, Higgins, O'Byrne and King. They rested on the extreme left at Adams street. The Fenians were distinguished by their military caps, and a green rosette with black and white ribbons.

The Great Union Band preceded the Fenian organization, and Bowers' City Band, from Janesville, Wis., who were staying in the city, marched between the orders of Free Masons and Odd Fellows.

THIRD DIVISION.

In accordance with the official programme, published in yesterday's TRIBUNE, the third division was assigned to that portion of Michigan avenue between Washington and Adams street. Owing to some misunderstanding no band headed this division, which was generally regretted, as it made a very fine appearance. The division was in charge of H. D. Booth, chief marshal, and Murray Nelson, Redmond Prindiville and J. Edgar Maple, assistants. The Board of Trade delegation, numbering over five hundred members, held the right of the line resting on Adams street. They were nearly all dressed in black, and wore on the left lappel a black and white rosette, with streamers. They looked admirably, and as they stood waiting for the approach of the cortege, were the observed of all observers. They were, without exception, one of the most imposing bodies in the procession—for one dressed in plain dress. At the head of the delegation, were the Board of Trade Battery colors, tastefully draped, borne by J. P. Page, assisted by D. C. Dickenson and M. S. Yarwood. W. H. Low was Chief Marshal, assisted by G. M. How, J. J. Richards, O. E. Brainard and J. V. Spader. Next in order came the Mercantile Association, numbering about one hundred gentlemen, and dressed similarly to the members of the Board of Trade. Next in order came the faculty and students of the Chicago University, to the number of about one hundred, followed by the members of the Young Men's Association, numbering about one hundred and fifty, all dressed in black with the usual mourning emblems. The "St. Benedict's Young Men's Society," was the next in order. The members of this Society were dressed in full regalia—a carmine sash—bearing in addition a beautiful mourning rosette. They were mostly dressed in black, and presented a very fine appearance. Their banners and colors were very deeply craped. Next in order came the St. Joseph's Society, dressed in black, and wearing a beautiful blue regalia, with mourning rosettes tacked to it. They numbered about one hundred and fifty. The St. Benedict's Benevolent society, numbering about 250, filled the next place. The members of this association were in full regalia—a black velvet sash trimmed with gold lace, and bearing in addition the usual badge of mourning. The prevailing style of dress was black, with white gloves. Two stands of American colors along with the banner of the society were draped in mourning. The Holland and Belgian society came next in order, and presented a neat appearance. The members were dressed in plain black, and wore the customary badge of mourning, and white gloves. The colors of the association were draped in black. The French Benevolent Society held the next position, and though only numbering about eighty members, made a very neat display. The members were mostly dressed in black, with white gloves, and wore a piece of crape on the left arm. Next in order came the German Roman Catholic Beneficial Society, numbering about two hundred members. They were dressed in black and wore a full regalia, made of tri-colored silk. Each sash had a mourning badge, and the contrast in color relieved to a great extent the mournful monotony of the surroundings. The Svea Society, numbering about one hundred and fifty members, were next in order. The members were dressed in black, and wore a plain mourning rosette, with a piece of crape tied round the left arm. The colors of the society were also in mourning. Next in routine came the Order of Hamgair. This was made up of three lodges, each wearing a different regalia, and numbering all told about one hundred and fifty. The mourning badge used by the order was a piece of crape tied round the left arm. Adjoining the order of Hamgair, was the Nora Society Lodge No. 1, R. H. K., numbering about 150. It is a Norwegian order, and the members appeared in full dress,—a scarlet cloak, something after the style worn at the court of Venice, some three centuries ago. The usual mourning badge was worn on the shoulder. White gloves completed the dress. The effect was pleasing, and did much to break the gloomy monotonous appearance of the surroundings. One object worthy of notice, belonging to this society, was the battle flag of the 15th Wisconsin (Scandinavian) infantry. One company of this regiment was raised in this city, on the first three years' call, and, on leaving to join the regiment, was presented with a stand of colors, by the Swedish ladies of this city. After the regiment had served out its time, the flag was brought back to this city, and deposited in the hall of the lodge. Next in order was the St. Alphonse society, numbering about 200. The members were dressed in a full regalia of crimson velvet, and wore a mourning rosette. The flags and banners of the society were heavily draped. St. Michael's German society came next in order, numbering 120 members, who were dressed in black, with a neat blue velvet regalia. The usual badge of mourning was worn on the sash. The banners and colors were draped in crape. The Chicago Laboring Men's Benevolent Society occupied the position next in order. The members numbered some three hundred, and wore a neat mourning badge made of white ribbon on which was printed a vignette of the deceased patriot.

Next in order and the last of the third division was the "Chicago Arbeiter Verein," numbering some two hundred and fifty members, who were dressed mostly in dark colors and wore as a mourning badge a portrait of the late President, printed on a piece of white satin.

After the various societies had taken their places in the order designated, they formed in open column, two ranks deep on either side of the street, where they stood for nearly two hours, waiting the arrival of the cortege. At twenty minutes past 12 o'clock, the head of the funeral procession reached the head of the third division. Immediately every one uncovered and stood so until the funeral car, the guard of honor and the first and second divisions had passed through—the whole taking about one hour—when the Board of Trade, followed by the other Societies and associations, in turn, countermarched, and in ranks four deep, followed immediately in rear of the Second Division. About twenty minutes to three o'clock the head of the Third Division reached the south entrance to the Court House, and after passing through and viewing the casket containing the sacred dust, passed out at the north entrance, and disbanded.

FOURTH DIVISION.

The fourth division was arranged along Michigan avenue and Lake street, with its right resting on Washington street and the left on Lake street corner of Wabash avenue. Marshal Wahl and his efficient aids, Munn, Wallbaum, Wendt and Mehring, marshaled the division into line. It was composed mostly of Germans, and presented a very creditable appearance. The Great Union Band, P. Shuster, leader, was at the head of the division. Besides their regular uniform the members wore a white sash, tastefully trimmed in black. The "Old Free Order of Cholduer" appeared in black coat and pants, and full regalia. It was composed of the grand lodge, with five inferior lodges, and numbered in all five hundred members. They carried two banners and a blue flag, which were neatly draped. The "Turnverein," or Society of Turners, numbered two hundred members, and were dressed in linen pants and coats, and carried flags which were folded and draped. The "Sons of Hermania" were led by the Northwestern Band, and were dressed in black throughout, with regalia. They numbered eight hundred members, and carried a blue banner which was heavily draped. The "Ancient United Order of Druids" were next in the division and turned out about 600 strong. They wore a black suit, with a green, blue and black regalia, heavily trimmed with silver lace. The social Verein of the West division consisted of 100 members, and carried a draped flag.

"Gruelti Verein" was a Swiss society, and wore a red regalia, with a silver border, and ornamented with silver stars and crosses. They numbered 60, and carried the Swiss flag with an eagle which were handsomely draped.

The "North Chicago Workman's Relief Society No. 2," appeared with 70 members who were dressed in black with a blue regalia which was decorated with silver stars. They carried a blue banner on which was stamped the name and arms of the society. "Relief Society No. 3" followed with 48 members, and bore a white banner beautifully draped and bearing the motto "Liberty and Economy." The Germania Zruderbund" with 105 members came next in order. They were dressed in black with a black velvet regalia trimmed silver lace and carried a folded flag appropriately draped. The "Hebrew Benevolent Association," and the Ramah Lodge No. 33, I. O. B. B were composed respectively of 115 and 105 members, all of whom were of the Jewish faith. The Ramah Lodge bore a banner, on which was stamped the arms of their order. The Bildange Verein numbered 100 members, who were not all present. They were dressed in black and carried a white banner, above which was a portrait of Mr. Lincoln, trimmed with crape. The Journeymen Stone Cutter's Association came next in the procession, with 275 members, who were dressed in black, with a white regalia trimmed with silver lace, on which was stamped an arm and mallet. Their banner was blue and was appropriately draped. On one side of it was the motto: "We unite to protect, not to injure." On the opposite side was a portrait of Washington, and the inscription: "*In Union There is Strength.*" The "German Masons and Bricklayers Society" turned out with 125 members who wore a white regalia trimmed with gold lace, and carried a blue flag draped and stamped with the tools of their trade. The "Cabinet Maker's Society" numbered seventy members who carried a blue and yellow flag which was nicely draped. The "Northwestern Workmen's Relief Society" carried a blue banner and a flag, both of which were draped and folded. They turned out 100 members. "The Freie Saengerbund" numbered about seventy-five members, and carried a blue flag trimmed in black and white. The "Butcher's Association" were dressed in black with large white aprons and sleeves. They carried a blue flag and two small ones which were folded and draped.

FIFTH DIVISION.

The fifth division formed as previously arranged, on Lake street, extending from the corner of Wabash Avenue along Lake street to Clark, and up Clark to the TRIBUNE Office. The Marshal of the Division, Philip Wadsworth, Esq., with his aids, was stationed on the corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, and as fast as the several societies reported they were sent to their appropriate places. All was harmonious, and everything passed off without the slightest clashing or confusion. The societies formed about nine o'clock, and were in the following order:

The Hibernian Benevolent Society, consisting of about 200 members. They were attired in the regalia of the Society, consisting of a scarf worn over the breast, studded with stars, and each member also wore a mourning rosette. They carried a banner beautifully draped, surmounted by a portrait of the deceased President, above which was an American eagle, holding in its beak several mourning scrolls.

Next came the Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Society, numbering about 400. They were dressed in their usual costume and carried their banner, tastefully draped in black and white satin; upon their right shoulder they wore a rosette composed of white silk covered over with crape.

Then followed the St. Francis society, one hundred strong. They were dressed in black, and wore a blue scarf, bordered with white, across the breast, bearing a white cross upon the center.

Next came the St. Peter's society, dressed in black and wearing a blue scarf bordered with silver fringe, and having upon the blue ground two golden stars and a gold cross. Upon the left breast was worn a rosette and a portrait of Mr. Lincoln. Their banner was tastefully draped in symbols of mourning.

Following them came the Bohemian Society—Sutvanska Liper—numbering about one hundred members. They were dressed in black and wore a crape scarf across the breast. Upon the right breast each wore a tasty rosette.

Next in order was the Union Society. They wore a scarf across the breast composed of red, white and blue silk, upon which was three golden stars. Each member wore a mourning badge and a picture of the late President, and their flag was also beautifully draped in black. They numbered about eighty men.

Following the last named, came the United Sons of Erin, numbering two hundred and fifty men. They wore their usual regalia, and each member wore in addition crape upon the left arm. Their national flag and the American colors were furled and draped in emblems of mourning.

Next came the St. George's Society, nearly three hundred strong. Upon the left breast they bore a neat rosette with a red cross in the centre and crape upon the left arm. They carried an English flag, appropriately decorated with black and white satin, as were the two American flags they carried in the procession.

Following them came the Chicago Typographical Union, consisting of over two hundred members. They carried several flags, which were beautifully and tastefully decorated with crape, and each member wore a rosette upon the left breast.

Next in order marched the Ship Carpenters' and Caulkers' Protective Union, wearing appropriate badges and carrying a model of the frigate United States, which was used in the decoration of the Wigwam at the time of Mr. Lincoln's first nomination. The miniature flags that floated from the full rigged ship were all bordered with crape and partially furled. Their banner was decorated with appropriate emblems, and surmounted by a portrait of Mr. Lincoln, around which was festooned heavy folds of crape. The society turned out about two hundred members.

After them came a delegation of Chicago Seamen's Union, about sixty strong. Most of the members are absent on the lakes, or the turn out would have been vastly larger. They carried a beautiful banner, heavily and richly draped, surmounted by an eagle, bearing in its beak the National colors, furled and draped. The banner bore the inscription, "Shades of the departed look down upon thy martyred Son." They wore appropriate mourning badges, bearing the portrait of Mr. Lincoln, on the left breast.

Next followed the Gentlemen's Sodality Society, numbering about 400 members. They wore a red sash across the breast, with mourning badges. To this Society was attached a splendid band of twenty performers.

Following these came the American Protestant Association, consisting of the Washington Lodge, No. 1, 150 members, the Luther Lodge, 125 members, and the Herman Lodge, 100 members. They were dressed in the regalia of the Order, and wore crape upon the left arm.

Following these were the colored citizens, about four hundred strong, bearing appropriate banners with timely mottoes, such as, "We mourn our loss," "Rest in peace, with a nation's tears."

The members of the Fire Department came next, in full force, and dressed in their usual costumes, with appropriate mourning badges, presented a fine appearance.

THE REMAINS AT THE COURT HOUSE.

The remains of the President reached the Court House at 12:45 p. m., in the order elsewhere described. The military portion of the procession, under command of Brig. General Sweet, were formed by regiments in the Public Square, and as the Funeral Car drew up before the north entrance, they received it with a "present arms," and other military tokens of respect. General Hooker and his accompanying officers took a preliminary survey of the interior decorations of the Hall, and then returned to the north entrance. In a short time they returned preceding the coffin, which was borne upon the shoulders of soldiers, and attended by the pall bearers and others who acted as chief mourners.

THE COFFIN.

The coffin is constructed upon a scale of magnificence entirely commensurate with the dignity of the occasion. It is altogether the most beautiful and costly affair ever manufactured in this country. It is made of mahogany, lined with lead. The inside is lined with box plaited satin, the pillow and lower surface of the best of white silk, and the whole surrounded with chenille as in fringe. The inside of the face lid is raised with white satin, and the center piece trimmed with black and white silk braid, fastened at the four corners with silver stars. When the remains are opened to view, the upper third of the lid is thrown back so as to reveal the head and bust.

Heavy and rich black cloth covers the outside of the coffin. It is heavily fringed with silver, and bears on either side four silver medallions, in which are set the handles. All along the sides it is festooned with massive silver nails, representing drapery, in each fold of which glitters a silver star. The edges are decorated with silver braid and tassels, and at the head and foot are stars of solid silver. A row of silver nails extends along the top on each side and across the head and foot of the coffin. A silver plate bearing the following inscription is placed in the center:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
Sixteenth President of the United States,
Born July 12, 1809.
Died April 17, 1865.

This plate is encircled by a shield of silver nails.

PASSING THROUGH THE ROTUNDA.

After the coffin was placed upon the dais, the pall bearers and the attendant officers retired, and then the entire procession passed through the rotunda in the same order in which they marched in the streets. The remains were not exposed, not having yet received the necessary attendance from the embalmer. The people could only hurry past the catafalque and glance at the coffin and its surroundings.

DIRGES.

Just as the funeral car reached the door of the Court House, and while the coffin was being placed in position, the choir overhead sang a solemn dirge, sad and mournful as the occasion which called them together. It was inexpressibly solemn, this chanting requiem for the dead President.

VIEWING THE REMAINS.

At five o'clock the remains were, after a short time spent in preparation by the embalmer and his assistants, exposed to public view. The announcement was made that the public would be admitted, and immediately the crowd, which was anxiously waiting outside the Public Square, began to file into the inclosure. The arrangements for exhibiting the body were excellent, and the visitors passed rapidly through the rotunda without confusion, taking time only to glance at the revered remains. The crowd passed through at the rate of 17,000 an hour.

APPEARANCE OF THE LATE PRESIDENT.

The President was neatly dressed in a suit of black. His face was somewhat discolored, as might have been expected from the character of his wound, but not more than we remember to have seen in cases of gunshot wounds. Otherwise his countenance exhibited an extremely natural and life-like appearance, more as if calmly slumbering, than in the cold embrace of death. It did not require a vivid imagination to discover a placid smile resting upon that marble face.

EMBALMED.

Our readers are aware that the process of dissolution is arrested in this instance by embalming. The art is not a new one. It was extensively practiced by the ancient Egyptians, as is abundantly proved by the discovery of mummies in their sepulchers where they have lain for more than 3,000 years. In those ancient days, the viscera and brains were drawn from the body through natural outlets and the vacant places filled with spices, drugs and balsams. The body was then washed and wrapped round from head to foot with bandages of fine linen, smeared over with gum. It was then placed in a wooden case and put in the catacombs. Bitumen was also sometimes used in those days, but this was used only because of its cheapness.

In later times, a method was employed by Dr. Chausier, which was followed with considerable success. The body, thoroughly emptied and washed in water, was kept constantly saturated with corrosive sublimate. The salt gradually combines with the flesh, gives it firmness, and preserves it, without change. The body becomes hard and brittle like marble.

A process has been introduced in France, by G. N. Gannal, of injecting a concentrated solution of sulphate of alumina into the veins of the body, which is said to be very successful. Dr. Ure says that a solution of chloride of mercury and pyroligneous acid is also efficacious for similar purposes. He believes that the creosote contained in the acid was the substance most relied upon by the ancient Egyptians. Chloride of zinc, sulphate of zinc and sulphate of soda are also used.

The embalmer of the late President is Dr. —— Brown, who holds the right for the United States from Prof. Succuet, of Paris. By this process, unlike that used by the Egyptians, nothing is removed from the body. The brain and viscera are left intact. The Doctor claims to be able absolutely to arrest the process of dissolution. He cannot restore a body to its life-like appearance before death, but he does claim to be able to preserve it in just the condition in which he receives it. What is the material used by the embalmer we are not informed; but whatever it is, the antiseptic fluid is injected into the carotid artery by means of a force pump. The effect of this substance is to make the body like marble. Dr. Brown informs our reporter that the body of the President will never know decay. After a time it will lose its marbleized appearance and become, to a certain extent, mummy-ized. It will not perceptibly change for several months.

MIDNIGHT DIRGES.

At intervals during the evening several dirges were sung, both solos and concerted pieces, suitable to the occasion. Among others the following were performed: "Lord, I yield my spirit," and the choral, "Happy and blest," from the oratorio of St. Paul, "He that endureth to the end shall be saved," and "Farewell, father, friend and guardian"—the last, words by L. M. Dawn and music by Geo. F. Root, composed expressly for this occasion. It will be sung at Springfield on Thursday, when the last sad obsequies of our late beloved President are solemnized.

At midnight the Germans, numbering several hundred, chanted a beautiful and impressive dirge with thrilling effect. It was one of the most interesting incidents of this long to be remembered day.

VIEWING THE DEAD.

It was long after midnight before there was any sensible diminution in the crowds which sought to get a last look of the dead President. They surged through the rotunda as enduring and constant as a river. It is estimated that up to midnight at least 40,000 persons had looked upon all that remains of Abraham Lincoln.

TO ALDERMEN.

The Aldermen, old and new, are requested to meet in the Council Chamber this evening at 7½ o'clock precisely. Every member is expected to be present.

GUARD OF HONOR.

The following officers were yesterday appointed by Brig. Gen. Sweet, to serve as guard of honor over the remains of the President, relieving those who have thus far acted in that capacity:

Lieut. Col. Martin Flood, 15th regiment, V. R. C., commanding guard.

Capt. E. C. Phetteplace, 8th regiment, V. R. C.

Capt. Samuel C. Gold, 15th regiment, V. R. C.

Capt. Jerry N. Hill, 15th regiment, V. R. C.

Capt. Edward Miller, 15th regiment, V. R. C.

Capt. J. L. Hill, 24th Ohio battery.

First Lieut. Nathan Cole, 15th regiment, V. R. C.

First Lieut. Frank D. Garrety, 15th regiment, V. R. C.

First Lieut. J. W. Crawford, 8th regiment, V. R. C.

Second Lieut. J. S. Taylor, Adjutant 15th regiment, V. R. C.

Second Lieut. Samuel McDonald, 15th regiment V. R. C.

Second Lieut. W. L. Wood, 8th regiment, V. R. C.

Second Lieut. W. L. McDaniel, 15th regiment, V. R. C.

Second Lieut. S. W. Groesbeck, 15th regiment V. R. C.

Fifty Illinois officers, formerly serving in the army and navy, through Gen. Julius White, last evening offered to serve as guard of honor to the remains, and this offer was accepted by Adjutant General Townsend. They were appointed as follows:

First Relief—Col. Daniels.
Second Relief—Col. H. Davis.
Third Relief—Lieut. Col. Ducat.
Fourth Relief—Capt. R. L. Law, U. S. N.

Each officer in command of the relief has under control nine officers who, for the time being, act as the guard of honor.

The following is the full guard:

Col. Hasbrook Davis,	Capt. R. L. Law, U. S. N.,
Col. Edward Daniels,	Maj. L. B. Kimball, Chief
Maj. Jno. McCarty,	Eng. U. S. N.,
Lieut. Col. S. McClevy,	Lieut. Col. T. W. Grosvenor,
Maj W. B. Scates,	
Maj. Chas. Ehoon,	Maj. M. Thieman,
Brevet Maj L. Bridges,	Capt. G. W. Hill,
Capt. W. S. Swane,	Capt. H. S. Goodspeed,
Capt. Jas. Dueuire,	Capt. R. N. Hayden,
Capt. F. Busse,	Capt. J. M. Leish,
Capt. Edward Went,	Capt. B. A. Busse,
Capt. Z. B Greenleaf,	Capt. Ph. Adolph,
Capt. Henry Kenkle,	Capt. J. G. Langgorth,
Capt. John McAssen,	Capt. C. G. Adoc,
1st Lieut. N. S. Bouton,	Capt. Wm. Cunningham,
Lieut. C. George,	Lieut. R. J. Bellamy,
Capt. Sam'l A. Love,	Lieut. R. Sheridan,
Lieut. W. P. Barclay,	Lieut. Harry Briggs,
Lieut. M. Shields,	Lieut. F. A. Munge,
Lieut. J. S. Mitchell,	Lieut. J. H. Hill,
Lieut. G. S. Bigelow,	Lieut. A. Russell,
Lieut. Col. A. C. Ducat,	Lieut. C. H. Gladding.

THE CHIEF MARSHAL.

It is due to the Chief Marshal of the procession yesterday, Colonel R. M. Hough, to state that the good order, regularity and precision with which every thing connected with the procession went off, won for him the praises and admiration of all who participated. To handle a body of from thirty to forty thousand people in an open field requires considerable skill and cool judgment; but to handle the same body in a crowded city, such as that was yesterday, without any mishap, is something remarkable and rarely seen. "Credit to whom credit is due."

NUMBERS.

It is estimated that 37,000 persons joined in the procession, and this is not one-third of the number who witnessed it. It is safe to say that including strangers and citizens who came upon the streets bordering the route of the procession, there were not far from 120,000 souls who participated in and witnessed the sad ceremonies.

MILITARY.

In pursuance of orders issued by Brig. Gen. Sweet, 400 members of the 15th Veteran Reserve Corps, 400 of the 8th Veteran Reserve Corps, and 400 of the 6th United States Infantry participated in the procession, and detachments of the first two regiments performed guard duty during the afternoon and night. The 24th Ohio Battery was also in the city from Camp Douglas. One detachment served the minute guns at Park Place, while the remainder acted as mounted guards on the various parts of the line of march.

POLICE.

Superintendent W. Turtle, Chief of Police, recognizing the importance of preserving good order in the city, detailed one hundred and twenty men to guard the approaches to the principal streets. The men performed very efficient service during the day, though some of the specials, doubtless impressed with the dignity of their position, seemed hardly to know their duty, and frequently acted accordingly.

TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

A torchlight procession will escort the remains from the Court House to the depot. In this connection we give the following notice:

"All those who desire to join in the torchlight procession to escort the remains of President Lincoln to the cars this evening, are requested to rendezvous on Lasalle street between Randolph and Lake, the right resting on Lake, at 7 o'clock.
S. B. RAYMOND, Chairman.
G. CHAS. SMITH, Sec'y."

It is understood that this procession will be the largest of the kind ever formed in Chicago. A large number of torches used during the two preceding Presidential campaigns will be brought out, and the Committee of the Common Council have ordered 300 additional. There will be at least 3,000 torches in the procession.

DEPARTURE.

The funeral cortege will leave Chicago from the depot of the St. Louis and Alton Railroad, corner of Madison and Canal streets, for Springfield, this evening at 9:30 p. m., and arrive at the State Capital on Wednesday morning. It will be seen that the original programme is somewhat changed.

The regular train for Springfield will leave at 7:30 this evening, and will be run in two sections, if too heavy, in which case the second will be a quarter of an hour later. We are informed that extra sleeping accommodations will be provided for the convenience of those going to Springfield to attend the funeral.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS.

The Major Generals, Governors of States, and other distinguished gentlemen accompanying the remains of our late President, have arranged to meet at Fassett's Northwestern Photographic gallery at No. 114 Clark street, Smith & Nixon's block, near the Court House, at nine o'clock this morning, for a general conference, and for the purpose of having their photographs taken for publication. Mr. Fassett, by invitation of the special Chicago Committee, will go to Springfield with the remains, and will be absent for two days. During his sojourn at Springfield he will take photographs of the State House, of the late residence of Mr. Lincoln, and the scenes of the final funeral. The pictures of yesterday's grand pageant in Chicago, taken by Mr. Fassett, by request of the Chicago Committee, are pronounced as admirable and entirely satisfactory.

THE FEELING.

As the procession slowly and solemnly marched through the streets, with steady tread, amid the rustling of crape and the affecting music of the mournful wail of death-like dirges, the scene was one not easily to be forgotten.

Turning from the solemn pageant—paying the last tribute of love and respect to the memory of the departed leader of the people—the eye rested as far as it could reach, upon compact masses of silent spectators. Lining every sidewalk, occupying every elevated position, filling every window, covering every roof, the people stood sadly, patiently and yet eagerly to catch a glimpse at the funeral car which contained the remains of one whose death had proved how greatly he was loved. Over all, silence hung as with a pall. There was no noise, no confusion. Every watcher felt the solemnity of the occasion and in sorrowful stillness watched as a mourner for his best loved friend.

As the heavy boom of the gun at Park Place reverberated through the hushed morning air, the silent anxiety manifested in every face became fearfully intensified, and when the first cavalcade preceding the funeral car swept slowly by, the silence became absolutely impressive. It lasted, hushed as the tomb, until the car passed into full view. Then as the eye of the watcher rested upon the glittering name upon the coffin dais, an almost audible sob passed through the earnest, anxious crowd. Women buried their faces in their handkerchiefs and wept bitterly—many fainted away and had to be carried from the scene senseless. Strong men, unused to tears, shook with subdued sobs, feeling that bitterness of sorrow which no words can express, no language describe.

Never in the history of our city has such intense interest been manifested, as that which swelled from every heart yesterday. Douglas died—and Chicago bent beneath her burden of sorrow, feeling that the coffin which contained his remains held all that death had left of her proudest son. Mulligan yielded to the call of the grim rider of the pale horse, and the city wept over the memory of her gallant soldier, but with the death of Abraham Lincoln—one whom Chicago can claim as her son, truthfully and earnestly, the popular heart bowed to the ground in its great grief.

The public heart which, before, in all its sorrows had sadly, yet proudly, held as its motto, the old sentiment *Frangi non Flecti*, now almost burst with the thrilling emotions which swelled from its very core. Baptised with the tears of Chicago's heartfelt sorrow, hushed with the requiem of a city's sobs, the remains of the noble dead entered our city, and slept beneath its shadows, hallowed, by the love which a child feels for its parent, which the suffering, oppressed and endangered experience towards their Savior, their Leader, their President. Welcome Abraham Lincoln, to our city. Hadst thou come in life Chicago would have received thee with the honors due to a conqueror. Now that death has stricken thee, she acknowledges God's hand in the stroke which has felled thee, and is sadly but inexpressibly proud to show to thy remains the love which she feels, for thy glorious labors.

Death of the President.

At a meeting of the colored citizens of Chicago, held at Quinn's Chapel April 30th, 1865, to take preliminary action and to adopt arrangements with reference to participating in the funeral procession of the remains of our beloved late President, Abraham Lincoln, after prayer by Rev. Abram T. Hall, and on motion of John Jones, the meeting was organized by appointing Elder Richard DeBaptist, Chairman, and Geo. L. Thomas, Secretary.

The chairman stated the object of the meeting in a very feeling and appropriate manner, after which Mr. John Jones addressed the meeting in his usually earnest, electrifying and soul-stirring manner, admonishing his fellow-citizens to deport themselves well on the mournful occasion. His remarks were well received; also, Elder David [illegible] Lett's remarks, which were well-timed and to the point. Mr. Stanly and others spoke well.

On motion of J. B. Dawson, a committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. H. O. Wagoner, Joseph Stanly and John Jones were appointed said committee. The committee made the following report:

WHEREAS, In the assassination of the greatly-good man, Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, we, the colored citizens of Chicago, regard his death as a martyrdom to the cause of human freedom, and especially with reference to the freedom of the colored people of the United States;

Resolved, That we, the colored citizens of Chicago—of the city he loved so well—are profoundly sorrowful at the fact of his suffering, and we deeply sympathize, and mingle our sorrows and tears, in common with the nation and his bereaved family.

Resolved, That we have no words with which adequately to express our profound gratitude for the great boon he has been the instrument of conferring on our people, in breaking the bonds of the bondsmen, and in freeing over three millions of our people by the force of his memorable proclamation—thus, not only in freeing their limbs, but in putting arms in their hands with which to help themselves in swelling beyond the measure of their chains and aiding in crushing the rebellion.

Resolved, That the readiness with which colored men came forward at the "calling out the national forces" by our beloved President, to assist in "defending the Government, its enemies and opposers whomsoever," is a stronger evidence of our patriotism and appreciation than any words which we can here express.

Resolved, That we believe the honored name of Abraham Lincoln will ever be cherished and dear to the hearts of our people, not alone to the colored people of this Republic, but also to those of other lands, and especially to those who shall fully understand the man and his character.

Resolved, That while we do not wish to be understood as mitigating the crime of assassination, we *do* believe, however, that the fact and circumstances of his death, like that of all martyrs for a cause, will tend ultimately to promote that cause and to defeat its enemies.

Resolved, That as a further testimonial of our interest, love and affection for the illustrious dead, we will turn out *en masse* to attend the funeral ceremonies which will take place in this city to-morrow.

The above resolutions were received and unanimously adopted by the meeting.

THE PEOPLE'S UNION BOOK.—The pamphlet edition of "The Great Northwestern Conspiracy, in all its Startling Details," by Dr. I. Winslow Ayer, of this city, is in many respects one of the most remarkable as well as readable books of the day. It is bold and fearless in tone, straight out for the Union and uncompromising with treason. The author evidently believes with our President that "treason should be made odious." Some persons who have not seen the book suppose it to be a rehash of the evidence before the Commission in Cincinnati, but this is a great *mistake*; the book is a narrative of the *whole undercurrent* of the formidable plot, drawn from the writer's *own personal observation and investigation* while serving the Government. The truthfulness of this startling work is shown *daily* by the developments before the Military Commission in Washington investigating the crime of the President's assassination. The book is not merely of *local* interest, but should be in the hands of every Union citizen in every section of the land. For sale by John R. Walsh, Bamford & Baldwin, and by every *Union* bookseller and periodical dealer.

DEADLY ASSAULT.—In the vicinity of Bridgeport, about five o'clock yesterday afternoon, as a butcher, whose name we were unable to learn, was doctoring his horse, Richard Cunningham, an Irishman, laboring under the effects of too much strychnine whisky, came along, and seizing the animal by the head, attempted to lead him away; against this the owner remonstrated, making use of strong language. An altercation ensued, during which Cunningham drew a large butcher knife and stabbed his opponent in the abdomen, making a wound an inch in width and about five inches in depth. Sergeant Clayton, hearing of the row, dispatched officer Wilson to its scene. That officer, after considerable difficulty, took Cunningham into custody and conveyed him to the Armory. The knife with which he committed the assault was found upon his person, covered with blood. The wounded man is not expected to survive his injuries.

WHOLESALE ARREST OF PICKPOCKETS.—Our detectives were on the rampage yesterday. If the arrest of nineteen of the "relieving fraternity" in one day is not evidence sufficient that Chicago possesses an efficient and wide-awake corps of thief-catchers, we would like to know it. The following are the names of the thieves and the officers making the arrests:

John Rogers, John White, John C Harris and Joseph Bill, by officer Charles Tunnicliff.

James Reed, by officers Will Tunnicliff and Edwards.

Charles Adams, Jerry Webb, Frank Campbell, and two others whose names we were unable to get, were caught by officers Webb and Kenny.

James Burns, William Howard and John Williams, by officers Sherman and Ellis.

William Jones, James Anderson, James Wood, James Dailey, William H. Long and one other, by officers Perry, Garrity, Bellinger and Ensworth.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.—Sergeant Thomas Clayton, of the First Precinct Police, over whose head, for months past, has hung a dark cloud—being under arrest charged with enlisting a bounty-jumper into the army, was on Saturday honorably discharged by U. S. Commissioner Hoyne, nothing being proven against him. The whole charge was a miserable conspiracy gotten up by disreputable parties for the purpose of ousting the sergeant from a position he has so long and faithfully filled. Now that their plot has so signally failed we presume they will not raise any objections if Mr. Clayton puts them "through a course of sprouts."

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.—We call attention to the notice of the removal of the Chicago office of this Company, from 93 Dearborn street, to the corner of Dearborn and Washington. Entrance 85 Washington. This Company organized in 1859, has in six years issued over 10,000 policies and accumulated a half million of assets, and has already become one of the largest moneyed institutions of the Northwest. We are no less gratified than surprised at these results, and would commend this thoroughly Western Company to the patronage of our readers. *Remember the number*, 85 Washington st.

PERSONAL.—Gov. O. P. Morton, together with his staff, composed of the following gentlemen: Adjutant Gen. W. H. H. Lenell, Col. W. H. Schloter, Military Secretary; Col. W. W. Flybarger: Col. W. R. Holloway, editor of the Indianapolis *Daily Journal*; Chas. P. Jacobs, Esq., Private Secretary; Gen. T. W. Bennett; Gen. J. L. Mansfield; Col. G. W. Chapman, and J. M. Morton, are in the city and are a part of the President's escort, and will accompany the remains to Springfield. They are stopping at the Sherman House.

NOT TRUE.—An unpleasant rumor has been current in this city that Mrs. O. E. Hosmer, one of the ladies connected with the Sanitary Commission, was on the steamer Sultana at the time of the late explosion. We are reliably informed that this is not so. No ladies took passage at Memphis.

THE NEW CITY GOVERNMENT.—Hon. J. B. Rice, the lately elected Mayor of this city, took the oath of office on Monday, and will enter upon the duties of the office on Wednesday morning.

On Wednesday evening, a special meeting of the Common Council will be held, when the Mayor and the Aldermen elect will be formally inaugurated.

NOTE.—Advertisements of Wants, To Rent, Agents, Amusements, Auction Sales, Boarding, etc., which usually find a place on our fourth page, will be found on the second page of this issue.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The "Phantom Traveler," opens at Smith & Nixon's to-morrow evening. From its great merits it will doubtless draw immensely. my2v348-1t.

Cheaper than the Cheapest.—Now is the time to buy boots and shoes. Men's French calf boots only $5; men's gaiters only $2.50; men's shoes only 75c; ladies gaiters only 50c; ladies' goat bals. only 50c; and children's shoes, in great variety, from 10 to 25c. at the great bankrupt sale, No. 134 South Clark street, near Madison. may2v3445t.

Rest, Health and Comfort to Mother and Child.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic. Perfectly safe in all cases. We would say to every mother who has a suffering child, Do not let your prejudice, nor the prejudices of others, stand between you and your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Thirty-five cents a bottle. mh27-o741-20tmw&f

"Dr. Weaver's COMPOUND EXTRACT OF FIREWEED, OR HUMOR AND LIVER SYRUP" cures Scrofula in all its worst forms. All diseases of the skin it cures effectually. Syphilitic Swellings, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Old Sores, Tumors, Canker, Female Complaints, &c. All diseases arising from any impurity of the blood yield readily to the alterative influence of this remedy. Sold by all druggists. H. SCOVIL, 76 Randolph street, General Agent for the West. ap29-v119-2t-satatu

Disabled Soldiers—Receive scholarships at the SCHOOL OF TRADE, 192 Lake street, at half price. In the PREPARATORY CLASS *twelve boys* can be admitted May 1st. apr21-n190-10t

☞ Paper Hangings, Painting, Calcimining and Glazing, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street. mh19-k339-1m

Use "Dr. Blank's Eruptive Ointment," AND SCRATCH NO MORE.—Everybody afflicted with diseases of the skin, such as Itch, Tetter, Ringworm, &c., should give this remedy a trial; it has never yet failed to cure those *itching* diseases so common of late. It contains *no mercury* or other dangerous matter, while all other medicines that pretend to cure skin diseases are composed almost entirely of the *health destroying* mercury. We guarantee a cure in all cases. Sent by mail on receipt of 65 cents.

Sold by druggists generally at 50 cents per box. H. Scovil, 76 Randolph street, Chicago, general agent. apl21u177-1m6tew

Markets by Telegraph.

OUR MIDNIGHT MARKET REPORT.

Special Dispatch to the Western Associated Press.] NEW YORK, May 1.

RAILWAY SHARES.

The market opened to-day with an active demand and upward tendency. Continued sales of New York Central and Erie were very large, and there was a sharp advance on Hudson River, and Michigan and Illinois Centrals. After board the whole market was lower, but afterwards there was a sharp rally and better demand for stocks.

GOVERNMENTS.

European advices caused a buoyant feeling on Government securities. The fall of Richmond, when announced on the other side, caused great activity, with a large rise in 5-20s. There is every reason to believe still higher prices will be obtained when the surrender of Lee and Johnston is known.

MISCELLANEOUS.

State bonds firm and better in some respects. Coal shares lower, especially on Cumberland. Miscellaneous list decidedly higher in Atlantic mail, but lower on other shares.

GOLD.

Gold speculation was unfavorably affected by the European news, and was decidedly weaker this morning. Gold since noon fell as low as 142¾, and afterwards rallied again to 143¼.

MONEY.

Money very easy at 5 per cent on call. No demand for foreign exchange.

PETROLEUM.

Petroleum stocks quiet and steady. Sales Buchanan Farm 1.20; Excelsior 5.60; Germania 65; Rynd Farm 3.1; Tolk 1.62; Ocean 2.56; Cherry Run 60; Commonwealth 3.50; Empire City 2.50; United States 1,350 Petroleum market steady with moderate business at 39c for crude; 55@56c refined in bond; 75@76c free.

LATER.

GALLAGHER'S EVENING EXCHANGE.—Gold 143⅛; N. Y. Cent., 100¾; Erie 81¾; Hudson 113; Reading 103¾; Mich. Southern 70¾; Ill. Cent., 118¾; Pittsburg 77¾; Rock Island 103¾; Northwestern 32; do pfd 62¾; Ohio and Miss. Certs., 31¾; Canton 44¾; Cumberland 44¾; Quicksilver 62. Gold and stocks active on call. Stocks rather weak.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

OPENING DAY.

[Reported by Telegraph Exclusively for the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, Monday Evening, May 1.

BEEF CATTLE.—The number of cattle actually on sale at the various yards to-day amount to 2,850 head. The character of the stock was quite even, consisting for the great part of good Illinois steers, with about 50 Canadian distillery fed cattle. The day has been very rainy, but not cold, so the market was not seriously interposed with. The market opened brisk in the morning but in the afternoon it was dull and drooping. The supply was fully adequate to the demand but not in excess. There were very few extra cattle on sale, or few poor ones offered.

Prices current to-day compared with last week and last year:

	To-day.	Last week.	Last year.
First quality	18@20	18@20	15½@16½
Second quality	16@18	16@18	14 @15
Third quality	12@15	14@16	11 @12¼
Extra	21@22	21@22	.. @17

The average price of good Illinois droves was 19c.

SHEEP.—The sheep market was lively and better. The supply was good. The best Illinois sheep unsheared, brought 12½c, but the general price was 11@12c. For sheared sheep from 9 to 11c was paid.

HOGS.—The market presents no new feature from last week. Prices are without change.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, May 1, 1865.

TOBACCO—Firm. Green and damaged lugs at $4.10@4.10; factory do at $5.00@6.10; planter's do at $6.40@$8.30; common shipping leaf at $9.20@13.25; Medium do at $15.75@17.25 per 100 lbs.

FLOUR—Supers firmer at $6 50; unbranded spring wheat flour at $6 80; spring extra at $6.65 ℔ brl.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet. Sales at $1.45@1.65 ℔ bushel. Corn—decline of 10c ℔ bus in the market to-day from Saturday's prices. Some small lots were sold at better than that figure, but no round lots. Oats—Sales at 60@65c per bushel. Rye—Sales at 71c ℔ bus. Barley—Spring at 90c; choice do at 95c ℔ bus.

WHISKY—Sales of 11 brls at $2.12 and 20 brls at $2.12½ per gallon.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, May 1.

FLOUR—Dull and declining. Extras $5 37@5 50.

WHEAT—Quiet and 2@3c lower. Sales 39,000 bus at $1.12½@1.13, seller all May.

Wheat market at Newhall House this evening—Wheat nominal at $1 13. Nothing doing.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, May 1, 1865.

COTTON—Dull, heavy and decidedly lower. Sales at 42@43c for middling.

FLOUR—Heavy and 10@15c lower. Sales at $7 00@7.25 for extra state, $7 90@8.05 for extra round hoop Ohio, and $8.10@9.60 for trade brands—closing heavy, with no buyers at the outside quotations. Included in the sales are 1,000 brls extra state, for June, at $6.50.

WHISKY—Steady. Western, $2.10@2 11.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and drooping. Sales at $1.73 for winter red western, and $1.85 for amber Michigan. Rye quiet. Corn very quiet and a shade firmer at $1 45 for new and old mixed western and $1 48 for new yellow southern. Oats dull, lower and nominal at 75@78c for western.

GROCERIES—Rice dull. Coffee firm. Sugar quiet. Cuba muscovado, 12@13c. Molasses dull. Porto Rico, 70c.

WOOL—Dull.

PETROLEUM—Firm. 55@56c for refined in bond, and 75@76c for refined free. Sales 1 800 brls crude at 39c.

PROVISIONS—Pork heavy and lower at $28.00@28.50 for new mess, closing at $28.50 cash; $26 00@26 50 for 63-4 do cash and regular way, closing at $26.00 cash; $25 00@26 00 for prime, and $25.75@26.25 for prime mess; also 3,500 brls new mess for May June and July, sellers and buyers' option at $28 50@30.00. Total stock of old and new, May 1, 1865, 91,974 brls. Same date last year, 93,190 brls. Beef steady at previous prices. Total stock old and new, May 1, 77,474 pkgs. Same date last year, 56,202 pkgs. Beef hams quiet at $12.50@25 00. Bacon quiet at 15¾@15¾c for Cumberland cut; 16¾c for long rib; 16¾@16¾c for short ribbed. Cut meats in moderate request at 14¾@15¾c for shoulders, and 17@19 for hams. Lard heavy at 16@18¾c. Butter steady at about previous prices. Cheese in moderate request at 15@23c.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 1.

FLOUR—In good demand. Sales 1 000 brls at $7.50 for No 1 spring; 800 bu red winter at $8.75; white at $9.50; double extra firm.

GRAIN—Prime white wheat in fair demand, chiefly for milling; sales 4 000 bu winter red Indiana at $1.60, and 2,400 bu white Canada on private terms. Corn scarce and quiet. Other grains nominal.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Engagements were made this morning at 14c on wheat and 12½c on corn to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—1,900 brls flour. 86,000 bu wheat, 4,500 bu peas, 1,200 bu rye, 649 000 ft lumber.

SHIPPED—By railroad, 700 brls flour.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, May 1.

MONEY—Fairly active, at 5@6c, chiefly at latter rates.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Dull at 109@109¼.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—Decidedly firmer, with a fair demand.

GOLD—More active and lower, opening at 145, declining to 142¼, and closing at 133.

STOCKS—Lower. R. I., 103¾; M. & P. du C., 42¼; Toledo, 188; N. W., 32¾; do pfd 62¾; Cleveland & Pittsburg, 77¾; I. C. scrip, 117; Cumberland, 48; Quicksilver, 61; Erie, 81¾; Hudson, 113; Reading 104¾; M. S., 70¾; Fort Wayne, 110¾; N. Y. C. 101¾; Mariposa, 14; 5 20 coupons, 108; do new issue, 103¾; 10-40 coupons, 97; 6s, 81 coupons, 116¾; Tenn 6s, 63¾; Miss., 69, 67; O. & M. certs. 31¾.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, April 30, 1865.

UP—Barques Cambria, Witch, Acorn, Advance, Invincible, Breeze, Monarch, Winslow, Lion. Schooners Alfred, Algerine, Senator, Perry, Queen of the Lakes, Gerrett Smith, Kenosha, Rapid, Titan, Contest.

DOWN—Barque Naiad. Schooner Sailor Boy.

Wind north east.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, May 1, 1865.

UP—Barques R. C. L., Golden West, Fairchild. Schooners Cook, Sweepstakes, Persian, Autocrat, Dispatch, Mary Preston, Hart, Dashing Wave, Milwaukee Belle.

DOWN—Barques La Truner, Corgan, Moris Hoyst, Great West, Mist, Pomeroy. Schooners Sacco, Gable, Johnson, M. M. Scott, Advance, Squab, Cochrane, Gem, Diasbler.

Wind northwest.

DIED.

In this city, May 1st, at 8½ A. M. of inflammation of the lungs, EMMA, youngest daughter of Norman E. and Jennie M. Hahn, aged 9 months and 9 days.

Funeral from 145 Madison street to day (Tuesday) at 1 o'clock P. M.

In this city, May 1st, at 8 o'clock, JOHN B. BUSCH, of disease of the liver and brain, in the fifty-fourth year of his age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his residence, 306 State street, on Wednesday, May 3d, at 10 o'clock A. M.