Chicago Tribune.

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THE NEWS.

On our third page will be found the resolutions of the bar in attendance upon the Supreme Court, at Ottawa, in commemoration of the death of President Lincoln, and the eloquent speeches of Judges Caton and Breese. It should be borne in mind that these distinguished gentlemen were both the political adversaries of Mr. Lincoln, and voted for his opponent at the last election, the former gentleman, in particular, taking an active part in the canvass. This fact, however, does not warp their judgment, and they generously contribute the influence of their eloquence in honor of the distinguished dead. We commend these addresses to our readers.

Gen. Wilson's great cavalry expedition has reached Savannah, after a very extensive, successful and destructive raid through Alabama and Georgia, during which they captured 504 rebel cannon, 5,000 prisoners, killed one and captured five rebel Generals, destroyed immense quantities of rebel property, captured a gunboat, and got possession of much cotton. This has been the most important and destructive raid of the war.

About forty conspirators, now under arrest, will be put upon their trial immediately at Washington. The Government has determined that justice shall reach the scoundrels with as little delay as possible.

The President has taken the initiary steps to prosecute treason, and has started with ex-Gov. Aiken, of South Carolina, and G. B. Lamar, of Georgia. The former has always been recognized as a Union man—of the extreme conservative persuasion, but it is stated that he has all the time been the confidential adviser of Jeff. Davis. Lamar has been from the start the avowed enemy of the Union, and now, when subjugated, makes no secret of his bitter hate. He is a slavery lord of the imperious class, and needs a little wholesome discipline.

Our dispatches from Washington indicate that President Johnson favors the removal of trade restrictions in Southern ports, and opening them to all. This seems sensible and just. The matter is to be the subject of a Cabinet discussion on Sunday next.

Yesterday all that was mortal of Abraham Lincoln passed to the silent tomb, to be seen by human eyes no more forever. The mournful proceedings from the Illinois Capitol to the grave, will be found elaborated in our telegraphic columns, including the eloquent address of Bishop Simpson. Never was man so honored, and never man so well deserved it.

Connecticut, through her Legislature yesterday ratified the constitutional amendment, forever prohibiting slavery in the United States. Six more States are wanted to make the amendment of binding force, and they will be had. Kentucky, New Jersey and Delaware are the only States that have rejected the amendment. Sackcloth and ashes will be the garments they will wear for their perfidy in coming years.

Col Clarke, of the rebel army, who has just been captured by our scouts, gives a different version of the big Specie story. He says he was in charge of all the specie which was removed from Richmond—that his train broke down, and he found it impossible to proceed, and seeing our forces approaching, he ordered it set on fire, and that the soldiers broke open the kegs, and amid the excitement and tumult, appropriated to themselves the whole lot. The entire amount did not exceed $200,000.

The Tennessee Legislature yesterday elected Hon. H. J. Patterson, and Hon. S. J. Fowler, United States Senators, the former for four years, and the latter for six. The canvass for these positions have been long and animated. The successful candidates, up to the time of their election, were not prominently urged by their friends for the positions, and they were probably finally accepted as compromise candidates. Tennessee has yet to elect members of the United States House of Representatives, and then her restoration and recognition as a member of the Union will be complete.

We see it stated that an effort is being made to capture her recreant ex-Governor, Isham G. Harris, for the purpose, we suppose, of making his treason even more odious by its public exhibition on the gallows.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Court Martial on Harris—The Reduction of the Army, &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, May 4.

Owing to the absence of important witnesses the court martial in the case of the Maryland traitor, Harris, adjourned until to-morrow. The evidence against him thus far, is very strong and conclusive.

Several prominent secessionists from the lower Maryland counties were brought here to-day under arrest.

Geo. Dennison and Benj. F. Webster, Esq. of St. Louis, were to-day appointed Commissioners of the United States Court of Claims.

The trial of the parties concerned in the assassination plot will commence on Monday or Tuesday next. Several of the principals have made confessions.

Rev. M. J. Cramer, Chaplain U. S. A., brother-in-law of General Grant, has returned from his tour of inspection at Richmond and other places in that vicinity.

The reduction now going on of the expenses of the Naval services will, it is estimated, amount to fifty per cent.

The North Atlantic Squadron has been reduced from 20 to 30 vessels, and the other squadrons are being similarly reduced. Chiefs of bureaus, commandants of navy yards, etc., have been ordered to commence immediately, the curtailment of their expenses to the lowest point possible.

All resignations of officers tendered are at once accepted, and a large proportion of the force employed is being discharged, and the vessels laid up. There will be no further accumulation of ordinance or other supplies, and contracts for the same are being revoked.

Ex-Governor Aiken is here on parole. He was riding about the streets to-day.

It is proposed to offer $1,000,000 for the capture of Jeff. Davis and several of the more prominent members of his late Cabinet, the money to be furnished by subscription in loyal States.

Large bodies of Generals Grant's and Sherman's armies are to be congregated in this quarter for discharge.

During the summer months a grand army of 200,000 men is contemplated—a force which, with proper spaces for artillery and cavalry, would extend from Washington to Baltimore in a line four deep of soldiers.

Eight persons charged with aiding Booth in his flight through Maryland and Virginia after the assassination of President Lincoln have been arrested. One of these parties was a man to whom Booth gave ten dollars in gold to induce him to take him a few miles into the country.

Mrs. Lincoln is still unable to leave her room.

Final Funeral Obsequies at Washington—Suspension of Colored Enlistments.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—By order of the President, all public buildings were closed after twelve o'clock to-day, out of respect to the late President, whose final funeral obsequies were in progress at Springfield. The courts also adjourned, and all the municipal offices were closed. Several of our citizens closed their stores, and half-hour guns were fired during all the latter part of the day, closing with a national salute at sunset.

Gen. Casey, in obedience to an order of the War Department, has suspended the recruiting of colored troops in Richmond.

Important Order from the War Department.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The following order has just been published by the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, April 26, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 75.—I. All prisoners of war delivered on parole to Federal officers east of the Mississippi River to and including the 22d day of April, 1865, except those who may have been delivered at Darien, Ga., are hereby declared duly exchanged.

II. Commanders of parole camps will forward exchanged officers and men to the armies to which they belong, with as little delay as possible.

By order of the Secretary of War.
(Signed) W. A. NICHOLS, A. A. G.

Bids for Flour.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The bids were opened here yesterday for furnishing the Subsistence Department with flour, and 24,800 barrels were offered at prices ranging from $8 50 to $9 50 per barrel. All the flour offered was of grade No. 2, except 3,000 barrels of No. 3 at $8.25 and $8.75 per barrel.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Funeral Services—Rebel Prisoners Taking the Oath—The Indiana Conspirators.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
INDIANAPOLIS, May 4.

This afternoon about the time the remains of Mr. Lincoln were being deposited in the tomb at Springfield, funeral services were held at the capitol. Rev. B. F. Foster read selections from the sacred writings, and Rev. F. C. Holliday delivered a funeral oration, which was a finished and scholarly production, some portions of which equaled in eloquence and pathos that of Beecher.

Nineteen hundred rebels remain in the prison camps at this place, who are taking the oath and being discharged at the rate of a hundred per day.

Orders have been received from Washington to securely iron Bowles, Milligan and Horsey, now awaiting the examination of the sentence of the Military Commission at this place.

FROM DES MOINES.

Mail Robbers Killed—Subscriptions to Orphan Home.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
DES MOINES, Iowa, May 4.

The robbers, of whose exploits I sent you an account, have come to grief. Colonel Hooker received the following tidings of them and the horses this morning: The horses stolen by the mail robbers have all been recovered, and the robbers themselves have been left dead in the woods. The horses come out ahead.

Ninety thousand dollars has been subscribed by the soldiers from this State to the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Military Orders—The City Draped—Guerrillas Routed.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, May 4.

Gen. Dodge has ordered the release of all the female prisoners of war under his control who will take the oath of allegiance, except those sent to the penitentiary for outrages against soldiers.

St. Louis is generally draped in mourning to-day, in respect to the day of the President's final funeral.

A gang of bushwhackers attacked some citizens in Cass county last week and were routed. The rebels lost eleven killed. Among them was their leader, who had a commission to recruit for the rebel service.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

THE LAST OF EARTH.

Closing Obsequies to the Honored Dead.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN IN HIS TOMB.

Little Willie Sleeps with His Father.

A BEFITTING AND MOURNFUL CEREMONY.

The Eulogy of Bishop Simpson.

The Election of two U. S. Senators from Tennessee.

Jeff Davis and Leading Rebels to be Indicted with the Assassins.

EIGHT MARYLAND ABETTORS OF THE ASSASSIN ARRESTED.

Jeff Thompson Surrendered.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

GOV. AIKEN NOT ARRESTED.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Full Particulars of the Funeral Ceremonies at Springfield.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
SPRINGFIELD, May 4, 1865.

With the rising of the sun in the heavens this morning pealed forth the cannon's thunder in honor of the dead. Twenty-one guns were fired at daylight, and at an interval of ten minutes from this time up to the time the procession moved one gun was fired. This evening a grand national salute of thirty-six guns were fired.

THE MORNING'S PROGRAMME.

Up to the hour of the procession moving (11½ o'clock), the time was occupied in enclosing the remains and making all preparations necessary for its interment. A number of singing societies from different parts of the country were in the State House while the remains were being prepared for deposit, who sang some beautiful and appropriate hymns.

THE SCENE AND SURROUNDINGS.

At the hour of 8 a vast concourse of people had been attracted about the State house to listen to some solemn and soul-stirring hymns which were being chanted. In a group on the front steps were 250 ladies and gentlemen who sang in a tone of great sweetness and power the hymn entitled "Peace, peace, troubled soul." They were under the direction of Mr. Messner, of Springfield, aided by Mr. Palmer of St. Louis. While the coffin was being carried on the shoulders of Sergeants of the Guard of Honor, the beautiful words of music known as "Pleyels Hymn" were sung by the group of singers, the Washington Band of St. Louis joining in giving its rendition in electric effect. While these ceremonies were being performed the throng of people gathered about acted in the most orderly and gentle manner. Scarcely a murmur was heard; a deep feeling of reverence pervaded every heart.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PROCESSION.

At the hour of half-past eleven a. m., the procession commenced to move. Immediately upon its departure a band played "Lincoln's Funeral March." The funeral cortege passed through the principal streets, Maj. Gen. Hooker and staff leading, after whom followed Maj. Gen. Dodge and staff, and Brig. Gen. Oakes and staff. The 146th Ohio, Col. Dean commanding, followed next, their beautiful flags drooping. A band playing the dead march from Saul, was next in line, then came a battalion of the 14th Iowa, Capt. Hoffbar, and five companies of the 24th Michigan. All the military marched with trailed arms. The city officials of St. Louis, the Halleck Guards, and the City Guards of St. Louis were next in order. Company E, 232 regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Capt. Cornelius, followed next. Maj. Gen. McClernand and staff came next; then the hearse, guarded by the Guard of Honor, followed by four Lieutenants in file. The President's horse, a noble-looking animal, led by two grooms, passed slowly. The family and friends of the deceased, the delegations from Kentucky, Iowa, Missouri and Indiana, and the members of the Illinois Legislature, were next in continuation. The societies of Knights Templar of this city, and representatives from St. Louis, Peoria and Decatur, were followed by the society of Masons of this city, with Bloomington, Clinton, Decatur and Chicago delegations. The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Free Masons and different societies of Odd Fellows came in regular order of procession. These different bodies appeared to much advantage, their rich and costly regalias and their solemn, religious air having a peculiar effect upon the sight as well as senses. The Springfield Catholic Institute Association were out in large numbers and handsomely attired with their green sashes and rosettes of mourning. Mr. Daniel Kelly, one of the members, bore on a flagstaff a beautiful full rigged ship three feet long and six inches wide, and intended to be emblematic of the Ship of State. A steel portrait of President Lincoln was at the bow and another at the stern, as if he were omnipresent in guiding its passage. This miniature vessel was very handsomely decorated, and the portraits shrouded in evergreens and roses. The neatness of the design, as well as the sentiment it represented, attracted great attention and gave universal satisfaction. The Bloomington Turners, Fenian Brotherhood and fire organizations followed next. Conspicuous among the latter was No. 2, of this city, with their bright, new uniform and manly bearing. The Altonian fire company from Alton, and a Bloomington fire company attended and took part in the ceremonies. The entire fire department of this city and their brother guests from neighboring towns, did themselves an honor in appearing in such strong numbers on this solemn occasion. The colored societies of Free Masons and Odd Fellows marched in line and demeaned themselves in a most creditable manner. The concourse of citizens who followed was very large.

ABOUT DEPOSITING THE REMAINS.

So much had been said and so little known as to the location in which the ashes of the deceased would find final rest, that the people grew somewhat uneasy. The general public opinion, and especially that of the citizens of Springfield was in favor of having the remains deposited in the Mather estate in this city, but Mrs. Lincoln willed it otherwise, and the dust has been placed elsewhere.

All last night long workmen were employed in finishing a vault in case different arrangements might have been agreed upon. As if this were finally the selected location up to a late hour this morning the public knew little or nothing about the spot selected for interment. The papers gave no definite information, although on yesterday one of them published an extra, stating the body would be deposited on the Mather place, which statement proved a canard. No hand bills were given the public for their guidance in the matter, and everybody was asking everybody, Where will the President be buried? The question is now settled.

ARRIVAL OF THE REMAINS AT OAK CEMETERY.

The procession has arrived at Oak Hill Cemetery. The family friends, guards of honor, chief mourners and others assembled close around the vault. The clergy were on an elevated ground adjacent, and Bishop Simpson, surrounded by other prominent clergymen, stood in advance looking down upon the coffin. After prayer by one of the gentlemen present, the Bishop delivered a funeral oration. It was one of the most masterly efforts ever delivered by this eloquent speaker. It was about one hour in duration, and a large part was a critical and wonderfully accurate analysis of the late President's character. His peroration, giving the lessons of the hour, was a matchless piece of eloquence. His glowing periods produced applause, and his appeals were greeted with solemn amens from the large audience.

BISHOP SIMPSON'S ADDRESS.

Fellow-Citizens of Illinois and of many parts of our entire Union near the capital of this large and growing State of Illinois:

In the midst of this beautiful grove, and at the open mouth of this vault which has just received the remains of our fallen chieftain, we gather to pay a tribute of respect and to drop the tears of sorrow around the ashes of the mighty dead. A little more than four years ago, from his plain and quiet home in yonder city, he started, receiving the parting words of the concourse of friends who gathered around him, and in the midst of the dropping of the gentle shower he told of the pangs of parting from the place where his children had been born, and his home had been made pleasant by early recollections; and as he left, he made an earnest request, in the hearing of some who are present at this meeting, that, as he was about to enter upon the responsibilities which he believed to be greater than any which had fallen upon any man since the days of Washington, the people would offer up prayers that God would aid and sustain him in the work which they had given him to do. His company left your quiet city, but as it went snares were in waiting for the Chief Magistrate. Scarcely did he escape the dangers of the way, or the hands of the assassin as he neared Washington, and I believe he escaped only through the vigilance of officers and the prayers of his people, so that the blow was suspended for more than four years which was at last permitted, through the providence of God, to fall. How different the occasion which witnessed his departure from that which witnessed his return! You expected to take him by the hand, to feel the warm grasp which you had felt in other days, and to see the tall form walking among you which you had delighted to honor in years past.—But he was never permitted to return until he came with lips mute and silent, the frame encoffined and a weeping nation followed as his mourners.

Such a scene as his return to you was never witnessed among the events of history. There have been great processions of mourners. There was one for the Patriarch Jacob, which came up from Egypt, and the Egyptians wondered at the evidences of reverence and filial affection which came from the hearts of the Israelites. There was mourning when Moses fell upon the heights of Pisgah, and vanished from human view. There have been mournings in the kingdoms of the earth, when Kings and Princes have fallen, but never was there in the history of man such mourning as that which has accompanied this funeral procession, and has gathered around the mortal remains of him who was our loved one and who now sleeps among us.

If we glance at the procession which followed him, we see how the nation stood aghast! Tears filled the eyes of manly, sun-burnt faces; strong men, as they clasped the hands of their friends, were unable to find vent for their grief in words. Women and children caught up the tidings as they ran through the land, and were melted into tears. The nation stood still, and men left their plows in the fields and asked what the end should be. The hum of manufactories ceased, and the sound of the hammer was not heard. Busy merchants closed their doors, and in the Exchange gold passed no more from hand to hand. Though three weeks have passed, the nation has scarcely breathed easily yet. A mournful silence is abroad upon the land. Nor is this mourning confined to any class, or to any district of country. Men of all political parties, and of all religious creeds, have united in paying this mournful tribute. The Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church, in New York, and a Protestant Minister, walked side by side in the sad procession, and a Jewish Rabbi performed a part of the solemn services.

There are gathered around this tomb the representatives of the army and navy, Senators, Judges, Governors, and officers of all the branches of the Government. Here, too, are all members of civic professions, with men and women from the humblest as well as the highest occupations. Here and there, too, are tears as sincere and warm as any that drop, which come from the eyes of those whose kindred and whose race have been freed from their chains by him whom they mourn as their deliverer. Far more have gazed on the face of the departed than ever looked upon the face of any other departed man. More races have looked on the procession for 1,600 miles or more, by night and by day, by sunlight, dawn, twilight, and by torchlight, than ever before watched the progress of a procession.

We ask, why this wonderful mourning, this great procession? I answer, first, a part of the interest has arisen from the times in which we live, and in which he, that has fallen, was a principal actor. It is a principle of our nature that feeling once excited has readily found the object by which they are excited to some other object, which may, for the time being, take possession of the mind. Another principle is, that the deepest affections of our hearts gather around some human form, in which are incarnated the living thoughts and ideas of the passing age. If we look, then, at the times we see an age of excitement. For four years the popular heart has been stirred to its utmost depths. War had came upon us devouring families, separating nearest and dearest friends, a war, the extent and magnitude of which no one could estimate; a war in which the blood of brethren was shed by a brother's hand. A call for soldiers was made by this voice now hushed, and all over this land, from hill and mountain, from plain and valley, there sprung up hundreds of thousands of bold hearts ready to go forth and save our national Union.

This feeling of excitement was transferred next into a feeling of deep grief, because of the danger in which our country was placed. Many said, "Is it possible to save our nation." Some in our country, and nearly all the leading men in other countries, declared it to be impossible to maintain the Union, and many an honest and patriotic heart was deeply pained with apprehensions of common ruin; and many in grief and almost in despair, anxiously inquired, "What shall the end of these things be?" In addition to this, wives had given their *husbands*, mothers their *sons*, the *pride* and *joy* of their hearts. They saw them put on the uniform—they saw them take the martial step, and they tried to hide their deep feeling of sadness. Many dear ones stepped upon the battle-field, never to return again, and there was mourning in every mansion and in every cabin in our broad land.

Then came a feeling of deeper sadness, as the story came of prisoners tortured to death or starved, through the mandates of those who are called the representatives of chivalry, or who claim to be the honorable ones of the earth; and as we read the stories of frames attenuated and reduced to mere skeletons, our grief turned partly into horror and partly into a cry for vengeance. Then this feeling was changed to one of joy. There came signs of the end of this rebellion. We followed the career of our glorious Generals. We saw our army under the command of the brave officers who are guiding this procession, climb up the heights of Lookout Mountain and drive the rebels from their strongholds. Another brave General swept through Georgia, South and North Carolina, and drove the combined armies of the rebels before him, while the honored Lieutenant General held Lee and his hosts in a death grasp.

Then the tidings came that Richmond was evacuated and that Lee had surrendered. The bells rang merrily all over the land. The booming of cannon was heard, illuminations and torchlight processions manifested the general joy, and families were looking for the speedy return of their loved ones from the field of battle. Just in the midst of this wildest joy, in one hour,—nay, in one moment, the tidings thrilled throughout the land that Abraham Lincoln, the best of Presidents, had perished by the hands of an assassin, and then all that feeling which had been gathering for four years in the forms of excitement, grief, horror and joy turned into one wail of woe: a sadness inexpressible, an anguish unutterable; but it was not the times merely which caused this mourning. The mode of his death must be taken into the account. Had he died on a bed of sickness, with kind friends around him; had the sweat of death been wiped from his brow by gentle hands while he was yet conscious; could he have had power to speak words of affection to his stricken widow; words of comfort to us, like those which we heard in his parting, and at Washington, in his inaugural, which shall now be immortal; how it would have softened or assuaged something of the grief—there might at least have been preparation for the event. But no moment of warning was given to him or to us. He was stricken down, too, when his hopes for the end of the rebellion were bright and the prospect of a joyous life were before him.

There was a cabinet meeting that day, said to have been the most cheerful and happy of any held since the beginning of the rebellion. After this meeting he talked with his friends, and spoke of the four years of tempest; of the storm being over; and of the four years of pleasure and joy now awaiting him, as the weight of care or anguish would be taken from his mind, and he could have happy days with his family again. In the midst of these anticipations he left his house, never to return alive. The evening was Good Friday—the saddest day in the whole calendar for the Christian church, henceforth in this country to be made sadder, if possible, by the memory of our nation's loss; and so filled with grief was every Christian heart that even all the joyous thought of Easter Sunday failed to remove the crushing sorrow under which the true worshipper bowed in the house of God.

But the great cause of this mourning is to be found in the man himself. Mr. Lincoln was no ordinary man, and I believe the conviction has been growing on the nation's mind, as it certainly has been on my own, especially in the last years of his administration, that by the hand of God he was especially singled out to guide our government in these troublous times, and it seems to me that the hand of God may be traced in many of the events connected with his history.

First, then, I recognize this in his physical education which he received, and which prepared him for enduring herculean labor in the toils of his boyhood and the labors of his manhood, God was giving him an iron frame. Next to this, was his identification with the heart of the great people, understanding their feelings because he was one of them, and connected with them in their movement and life. His education was simple; a few months spent in a schoolhouse, which gave him the elements of education. He read a few books, but mastered all he read. Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, fables and the life of Washington were his favorites. In these we recognize the works which gave the bias to his character, and which partly moulded his style. His early life, with its varied struggles, joined him indissolubly to the weeping masses, and no elevation in society diminished his respect for the sons of toil. He knew what it was to fell the tall trees of the forest, and to stem the current of the hard Mississippi. His home was in the growing West, the heart of the Republic, and invigorated by the wind which swept over its prairies He learned lessons of self-reliance, which sustained him in seasons of adversity. His genius was soon recognized, as true genius always will be, and he was placed in the Legislature of his State. Already acquainted with the principles of law, he devoted his thoughts to matters of public interest, and soon began to be looked upon as the coming statesman.

As early as 1849 he presented resolutions in the Legislature asking for emancipation in the District of Columbia, while, with but rare exceptions, the whole popular mind of his State was opposed to the measure. From that hour he was a steady and uniform friend of humanity, and was preparing for the conflict of later years.

You ask me on what mental characteristics his greatness rested. I answer, on a quick and ready perception of facts; on a memory unusually tenacious and retentive; and on a logical turn of mind, which followed sternly and unwaveringly every link in the chain of thought, on any subject which he was called on to investigate. I think there have been minds more broad in their character, more comprehensive in their scope; but I doubt if ever there has been a man who could follow step by step, with logical power the points which he desired to illustrate. He gained this power by a close study of geometry, and by a determination to persevere in the truth in its relations and simplicity.

It is said of him that in childhood, when he had any difficulty in listening to a conversation to ascertain what people meant, if he retired to rest, he could not sleep until he tried to understand the precise points intended, and when understood, to convey them in a clearer manner to those who did not. Who that has read his messages fails to perceive the directness and the simplicity of his style; and this very trait, which was scoffed at and derided by opponents, is now recognized as one of the strong points of that mighty mind which has so powerfully influenced the destiny of this nation, and which shall for ages to come influence the destiny of humanity.

It was not, however, chiefly by his mental faculties that he gained such control over mankind His moral power gave him pre-eminence. The convictions of men that Abraham Lincoln was an honest man led them to yield to his guidance. As has been said of Mr. Cobden, whom he greatly respected, he made every man feel a better sense of himself—a recognizement of individuality—a self relying power. They saw in him a man whom they believed would do what was right, regardless of all consequences. It was the moral feeling which gave him the greatest hold on the people, and made his utterances almost oracular.

When the nation was angered by the perfidy of foreign nations in allowing privateers to be fitted out, he uttered the significant expression, "One war at a time," and it stilled the national heart. When his own friends were divided as to what steps should be taken as to slavery, that simple utterance, "I will save the Union if I can with slavery; but if not slavery must perish; for the Union must be preserved"—became the rallying word. Men felt the struggle was for the Union, and all other questions must be subsidiary. But, after all, by the acts of a man shall his fame be perpetuated. Much praise is due to the men who aided him. He called able counsellors around him, and able Generals into the field—men who have borne the sword as bravely as ever any human arm has borne it. He had the aid of prayerful and thoughtful men everywhere, but under his own guiding hands the movements of our land have been conducted. Turn towards the different departments. We had an unorganized militia, a mere skeleton army, yet under his care that army has been enlarged into a force which, for skill, intelligence, efficiency and bravery, surpasses any which the world has ever seen. Before its veterans, the face of even the renowned veterans of Napoleon shall pale. [Applause.] And the mothers and sisters on these hillsides, and all over the land, shall take to their arms again braver men than ever fought in European wars. The reason is obvious. Money, or a desire for fame, collected those armies, or they were rallied to sustain favorite thrones or dynasties; but the armies he called into being fought for liberty, for the Union and for the right of self-government, and many of them felt that the battles they won were for humanity, everywhere, and for all time; for I believe that God has not suffered this terrible rebellion to come upon our land merely for a chastisement to us, or a lesson to our age. There are moments which involve in themselves eternities. There are instants which seem to contain germs which shall develope and bloom forever. Such a moment came in the tide of time, to our land, when a question must be settled—the power of affecting all the earth. The contest was for human freedom, not for this Republic merely; not for the Union simply, but to decide whether the people, as a people, in their entire majesty, were destined to be the government, or whether they were to be subject to tyrants or autocrats, or to class rule of any kind.

This is the great question for which we have been fighting, and its decision is at hand; and the result of the contest will affect the ages to come. If successful, republics will spread, in spite of monarchs, all over this earth. [Exclamations of "Amen;" Thank God."]

I turn from the army to the navy. What was it when the war commenced? Now we have our ships of war at home and abroad to guard privateers in foreign sympathizing ports, as well as to care for every part of our own coast. They have taken forts that military men said could not be taken; and a brave Admiral, for the first time in the World's history lashes himself to the mast, there to remain as long as he had a particle of skill or strength to watch over his ship while it engaged in the perilous contest of taking the strong forts of the enemy.

Then, again, I turn to the Treasury Department. Where should the money come from? Wise men predicted ruin; but our national credit has been maintained, and our currency is safer to-day than it ever was before. Not only so, but through our national bonds, if properly used, we shall have a permanent basis for currency, and an investment so desirable for capitalists of other nations, that under the laws of trade, I believe the center of exchange will be transferred from England to the United States.

But the great act of the mighty chieftain, on which his fame shall rest long after his frame shall moulder away, is that of giving freedom to a race. We have all been taught to revere the sacred characters. We have thought of Moses, of his power, and the prominence he gave to the moral law, and how his name towers high among the names in heaven, and how he delivered three millions of his kindred out of bondage; and yet we may assert that Abraham Lincoln, by his proclamation, liberated more enslaved people than ever Moses set free, and those not of his kindred or of his race. Such a power or such an opportunity has seldom been given to man. When other events shall have been forgotten; when this world shall have become a network of republics; when every throne shall be swept from the face of the earth; when literature shall enlighten all minds; when the claims of humanity shall be recognized everywhere, this act shall still be conspicuous on the pages of history; and we are thankful that God gave to Abraham Lincoln the decision and wisdom and grace to issue that proclamation, which stands high above all other papers which have been penned by uninspired men. [Applause.]

Abraham Lincoln was a good man; he was known as an honest, temperate, forgiving man; a just man; a man of noble heart in every way. As to his religious experience I cannot speak definitely, because I was not privileged to know much of his private sentiments. My acquaintance with him did not give me the opportunity to hear him speak on those topics. This I know, however; he read the Bible frequently, loved it for its great truths, and for its profound teachings; and he tried to be guided by its precepts. He believed in Christ, the Savior of sinners, and I think he was sincerely trying to bring his life into the principles of revealed religion. Certainly if there ever was a man who illustrated some of the principles of pure religion, that man was our departed President. Look over all his speeches; listen to his utterances. He never spoke unkindly of any man; even the rebels received no words of anger from him; and the last day illustrated, in a remarkable manner, his forgiving disposition. A dispatch was received that afternoon that Thompson and Tucker were trying to make their escape through Maine, and it was proposed to arrest them. Mr. Lincoln, however, preferred rather to let them quietly escape. He was seeking to save the very men who had been plotting his destruction, and this morning we read a proclamation offering $25,000 for the arrest of these men, as aiders and abettors of assassination. So that in his expiring acts he was saying, "Father forgive them; they know not what they do."

To the address of a large religious body he replied, "Thanks be unto God who, in our national trials, giveth us the Churches." To a minister who said "he hoped the Lord was on our side," he replied that it gave him no concern whether the Lord was on our side or not, "for," he added, "I know the Lord is always on the side of right;" and with deep feeling added, "But God is my witness that it is my constant anxiety and prayer that both myself and this nation should be on the Lord's side."

As a rule, I doubt if any President has ever shown such trust in God, or in public documents so frequently referred to Divine aid. Often did he remark to friends and to delegations that his hope for our success rested in his conviction that God would bless our efforts, because we were trying to do right.

In his domestic life he was exceedingly kind, and affectionate. He was a devoted husband and father. During his presidential term he lost his second son, Willie. To an officer of the army he said not long since: "Do you ever find yourself talking with the dead?" and added—"Since Willie's death, I catch myself every day involuntarily talking with him as if he were with me."

On his widow, who is unable to be here, I need only invoke the blessing of Almighty God, that she may be comforted and sustained. For his son, who has witnessed the exercises of this hour, all that I can desire is that the mantle of his father may fall upon him. [Exclamations of "Amen."] Let us pause a moment on the lesson of the hour before we part. This man, though he fell by an assassin, still fell under the permissive hand of God. He had some wise purpose in allowing him so to fall. What more could he have desired of life for himself? Were not his honors full? There was no office to which he could aspire. The popular heart clung around him as around no other man. The nations of the world had learned to honor our Chief Magistrate. If rumors of a desired alliance with England be true, Napoleon trembled when he heard of the fall of Richmond, and asked what nation would join him to protect him against our Government.

Besides the guidance of such a man, his fame was full; his work was done, and he sealed his glory by becoming the nation's great martyr for liberty.

He appears to have had a strange presentiment early in his political life that some day he would be President. You see it indicated in 1839. Of the slave power he said: "Broken by it I too may be; bow to it I never will. The probability that we may fail in the struggle ought not to deter us from the support of a cause which we deem to be just. It shall not defer me. If ever I feel the soul within me elevate and expand to those dimensions not wholly unworthy of its Almighty architect, it is when I contemplate the cause of my country. Deserted by all the world besides, and standing up boldly and alone, and hurling defiance at her victorious oppressors; here, without contemplating consequences, before high heaven, and in the face of the world, I swear eternal fidelity to the just cause, as I deem it, of the land of my life, my liberty, and my love;" and yet secretly he said to more than one, "I never shall live out the four years of my term. When the rebellion is crushed my work is done." So it was. He lived to see the last battle fought, and to dictate a dispatch from the home of Jefferson Davis; lived till the power of the rebellion was broken, and then, having done the work for which God had sent him, angels, I trust, were sent to shield him from one moment of pain or suffering, and to bear him from this world to that high and glorious realm where the patriot and the good shall live forever.

His example teaches young men that every position of eminence is open before the diligent and the worthy, to the active men of the country. His example urges the country to trust in God and do right.

Standing, as we do to-day, by his coffin and his sepulcher, let us resolve to carry forward the policy which he so nobly began. Let us do right to all men. Let us vow, in the sight of Heaven, to eradicate every vestige of human slavery; to give every human being his true position before God and man; to crush every form of rebellion, and to stand by the flag which God has given us. How joyful that it floated over a part of every State before Mr. Lincoln's career was ended!

How singular that, to the fact of the assassin's heel being caught in the folds of the flag, we are probably indebted for his capture. The flag and the traitor must ever be enemies.

Traitors will probably suffer by the change of rulers, for one of sterner mold, and who himself has deeply suffered from the rebellion, now wields the sword of justice.

Our country, too, is stronger for the trial. A republic was declared by monarchists too weak to endure a civil war. Yet we have crushed the most gigantic rebellion in history, and have grown in strength and population every year of the struggle. We have passed through the ordeal of a popular election, while swords and bayonets were in the field, and have come out unharmed.

And now, in an hour of excitement, with a large minority having preferred another man for President, the bullet of the assassin has laid our President prostrate. Has there been a mutiny? Has any rival proposed his claims? Out of an army of near a million, no officer or soldier uttered one note of dissent; and in an hour or two after Mr. Lincoln's death, another leader, with constitutional powers, occupied his chair, and the government moved forward without one single jar. The world will learn that republics are the strongest governments on earth.

And now, my friends, in the words of the departed, "With malice toward none," free from all feeling of personal vengeance, yet believing the sword must not be borne in vain, let us go forward, even in painful duty. Let every man who was a Senator or Representative—

[Here the telegraph shuts down without finishing the peroration.—TRIB.]

THE VAULT.

The vault is built of Joliet stone, and is twelve feet long by fifteen feet wide, with an arch of four feet sweep. It was tastefully decorated in black and was hung with evergreens. Large wreaths were suspended around the walls, and the floor was strewn with evergreens. In the center of the vault was a block of Joliet stone of the finest polish, eight feet long by six wide, and four feet thick, which was covered with black drapery and tasselated with fringe of black velvet. The block was raised twenty-two inches from the surface of the vault. In this structure lies all that remains mortal of Abraham Lincoln.

LITTLE WILLIE'S COFFIN.

Between the end of the vault and that portion containing the President's remains, and near the end, lie the remains of little Willie, in a black walnut box. Thus, in death, as in life, are they near each other.

PLACING THE COFFINS IN THE VAULT.

While the coffins were being placed in the vault the greatest interest was manifested to get a last look at the coffin of the sacred. People stood on tip-toe, anxiously peering over each others shoulders, each one determined, if possible, to satisfy himself. There was no crushing or jarring however—the most rigid order having been observed. As the guard of honor placed the ashes in the vault, Capt. Robert Lincoln and the intimate family friends were standing close by the door and watching every movement. The Captain looked solemn and thoughtful, and bore himself with manly courage throughout.

The ceremonies having terminated, the doors of the vault were closed by the sexton, Mr. George Willis, when the mourners retired, each to his or her home. Thus we buried him; thus we leave him—the great, the good, the martyr President.

SECOND DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
SPRINGFIELD, May 4.

The immense throngs of people who arrived in this city during the past few days, are again departing. The cars to-night were crowded on every road, but large numbers are unable to depart. This evening the delegation from Kentucky, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin and elsewhere, left for their respective homes. The excitement of the past forty-eight hours has subsided and we are again resuming our accustomed ways.

Mr. S. M. Fassett, of your city, has taken some excellent views of the scenery, about which cluster memories of Mr. Lincoln, and among these are views of the vault and scenery surrounding.

There never has been such a general attendance of members of the press on any occasion in this city as was present during the obsequies of our late President. Editors, correspondents and reporters from most of the leading and influential papers in the country were here. The country press was largely represented. Most ample accommodations were made for them in the way of being furnished rooms in which to write, providing stationery and other materials The press of this city received their editorial brethren in a genial, hospital manner. Mr. Merritt, of the *Register*, and Mr. Baker, of the *Journal*, were members of the committee whose duty it was to make the editorial fraternity feel at home while in their midst. To Mr. Pratt, local of the *Register*, and Mr. Snell, local of the *Journal*, the Bohemians are specially grateful for their kind and considerate attention.

[Associated Press Dispatch.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 4.—Large numbers have continues to visit the former residence of the late President. It is hung with mourning without, and tastefully decorated within. Large delegations from adjoining States and neighboring settlements have been arriving through the night, who are unable to find accommodations. The weather is warm with an unclouded sun.

The State House continued to be visited. At 11 o'clock last night the ladies of the Soldiers' Aid Society laid upon the coffin a beautiful cross of evergreens studded with rare flowers. Other similar tokens have been contributed.

To-day at noon twenty-one guns were fired, and afterward a single gun at intervals of ten minutes. About noon the remains were brought from the State House and placed in the hearse, which was sent from St. Louis, and was used in the funeral of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, General Lyon and Governor Gamble. The hearse was surmounted by a magnificent crown of flowers. Meanwhile a choir of hundreds of voices, accompanied by a brass band, sung the hymn of "Children of the Heavenly King, let us journey as we sing," from the portico of the Capitol.

The funeral procession was under the immediate direction of Major General Hooker, Marshal-in-Chief. Brig. Gen. Cook and Staff, and Gen. Oakes and Staff. The military and firemen made a fine appearance.

The guard of honor consisted of Gens. Barnard, Rear Admiral Davis, Gens. McCollum, Ramsey, Caldwell, Thomas, Thorne, Townsend and Eakin, Capt. Field, U. S. N., Major Field, U. S. Marine corps. The relatives and family friends of the deceased were in carriages, including Judge Davis of the Supreme Court, officiating clergymen, and Bishop Simpson, Dr. Gurley and others. The Governors of six or seven States were in the procession; also members of Congress, with their officers, and the State and municipal authorities of Illinois, and delegations from adjoining States.

The long line of these, and other civilians, was closed by Free Masons, Odd Fellows, and citizens at large, including colored persons. The hearse was followed by the horse formerly belonging to Abraham Lincoln. Its body was covered with black cloth, trimmed with silver fringe. There were immense crowds of people in the vicinity of the Capitol to see the procession as it passed, and persons for several miles occupied the sidewalks.

The procession arrived at Oak Ridge Cemetery at 1 o'clock. On the left of the vault in which the remains of the President and his son were deposited, was a platform on which singers and an instrumental band unitedly joined in the chanting and singing of appropriate music, including a Burial Hymn by the deceased President's pastor, the Rev. Dr. Gurley. On the right was the speaker's stand, appropriately draped with mourning.

A short time ago this property, containing eight acres, and located in the heart of the city, was purchased by the citizens, and it was designed to render the site additionally beautiful and attractive, and to erect thereon a monument to the illustrious dead. A vault has just been completed for the reception of the remains, but owing to the wishes of Captain Robert Lincoln the remains were deposited in Oak Ridge Cemetery, nearly two miles from the city. The vault at this place is erected at the foot of a knoll in a beautiful and newly added part of the ground, which contains forrest trees of all varieties. It has a doric gable resting on pilasters, the main wall being rustic. The vault is fifteen feet high and about the same width, with semi-circular wings of brick projecting from the hill side. The material is limestone, procured at Joliet, Ill. Directly inside of the ponderous doors is an iron railing. The interior walls are covered with black velvet dotted with evergreens. In the center of the vault is a foundation capped with a marble slab, on which the coffin rests. The foot of the vault is trimmed with evergreens.

The dead march in Saul was sung, accompanied by the band, as the remains were deposited. Thousands of persons were assembled at the cemetery before the arrival of the procession. The scene was of solemnly intense interest, and the landscape truly beautiful in the light of an unclouded sun.

Religious exercises, with singing of a dirge, followed by the reading of appropriate portions of Scripture and a prayer, and after a hymn by the choir, the Rev. Mr. Hubbard read the last inaugural of President Lincoln. Next a dirge was sung by the choir, when Bishop Simpson delivered the funeral oration. It was in the highest degree eloquent, and the patriotic portions of it were applauded. Then followed another hymn, when the benediction was pronounced by the Rev Dr. Gurley.

The procession was then reformed and returned to the city.

We have followed the remains of President Lincoln from Washington, the place of his assassination, to Springfield, his former home, and now to be his final resting-place.

He had been absent from this city ever since he left it in February, 1861, for the National Capital to be inaugurated President of the United States. We have seen him lying in state in the Executive Mansion, where the obsequies were attended by numerous mourners, some of them clothed with the highest human honors and responsibilities which our republican institutions bestow; and the diplomatic representatives of foreign governments. We have followed the remains from Washington through Baltimore, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, and Chicago to Springfield, a circuitous distance of seventeen eighteen hundred miles.

All along the route, millions of people have appeared to manifest, by every means of which they were capable, their deep sense of the public loss and their appreciation of the many virtues which adorned the life of Abraham Lincoln. All classes, without distinction of politics or creeds, spontaneously united in the posthumous honors. All hearts seemed to beat as one at the bereavement. And now it becomes our most mournful duty of escorting the mortal remains of Abraham Lincoln to their last resting place. Weeping friends, with subdued and stricken hearts, have taken their adieu; they turn their faces homeward, ever to remember the affecting and impressive scene which they have witnessed. The injunction so often repeated on the way, "Bear him gently to his rest," has been obeyed, and the great heart of the nation throbs heavily at the portals of the tomb.

TENNESSEE.

Election of two United States Senators.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CINCINNATI, May 4.

The Tennessee Legislature to-day elected the United States Senators, H. J. Patterson and J. S. Fowler, the former for four and the latter for six years.

FROM DETROIT.

Marine Disasters on the Lakes.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
DETROIT, May 4, 1865.

The schooners James Platt and A. G. Morey collided in Lake Erie a few days ago. The damages to the Platt were $500; to the Morey they were considerably higher. The propeller, Winslow, broke a crank on Lake Huron, and has arrived here for repairs.

GEN. WILSON'S EXPEDITION.

Its Arrival at Savannah—Destruction of Stores and War Material in Georgia and Alabama.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The *Herald's* Savannah correspondent, April 29th says: "Gen. Wilson's famous raiding expedition arrived here yesterday from Macon. The following is a condensed history of the trip:

"Gen. Wilson left Chickasaw, Alabama, on the 22d of March. It is not proper to give any statement of the number of his force. Ebenezer Church, near Plantersville, Alabama, was taken, after a short engagement with Forrest's cavalry. Three hundred prisoners were captured and three guns. Forrest's forces were driven to the West of the Cahawba river, and separated. A column was sent to Tuscaloosa, which captured and destroyed much government property. Selma, two hundred and forty-one miles from the base, was captured on the 2d of April, with two thousand seven hundred prisoners, thirty-two guns in position and seventy-five in arsenal. We destroyed three rolling mills, with fixtures; a very large naval foundry, an arsenal, the second in importance in the Confederacy; powder works, magazines and large numbers of cars. We remained at Selma eight days. The Alabama river was bridged eight hundred and fifty feet, the operation occupying five days, from the 5th to the 10th.

"The next place attacked was Montgomery, fifty miles distant, destroying all the bridges on the Alabama and Tennessee rivers. The railroad to Columbus was destroyed. The enemy destroyed 25,000 bales of cotton. Montgomery surrendered without assault. Five guns fell into our hands. We destroyed two rolling mills and foundries, two magazines, one locomotive, sixty three cars, five steamboats captured on the river near Wetumpka, and niter works. The rebels burned 85,000 bales of cotton before evacuating.

"Columbus, Ga., eighty-five miles distant, was taken by assault, by Gen. Upton, after dark on the 16th. Twelve hundred prisoners were captured, fifty-three guns, seven large cotton factories, 100,000 bales of cotton and immense quantities of ordnance, quartermaster's and commissary stores. A large arsenal, a pistol factory, a naval foundry, a rolling mill and foundry, an arsenal foundry, thirteen locomotives, over 100 cars, depots, machine shops, etc., were captured and destroyed. A gunboat, mounting six seven-inch rifled guns, now called the Jackson, but the name of which was recently changed, was captured.

"A detour to West Point was made by Lagrange's brigade, who attacked the works and carried them by storm, capturing the garrison, 350 in number, and four guns, and killing the rebel General Tyler, in command. Fifteen locomotives were destroyed, also 200 cars, two bridges, and two large factories in the vicinity. We destroyed large quantities of quartermaster's and commissary stores at Griffin, and the railroad bridges on the Selma and Montgomery Railroad.

"Macon was taken without opposition. It has not been necessary as yet to destroy any property. We captured General Howell Cobb, Gustavus W. Smith, formerly Street Inspector of New York city, Robertson, Mercer and McCall. The captures are 132 guns in position in field and by assault, 200 guns in arsenals and in store, with immense amounts of ordnance, quartermaster and commissary stores, and cotton, machinery, railroad stock, etc.

"In the assault on Selma, Brig. Gen. Eli Long, of the 2d division, had command of the right, and brevet Major General Emory Upton of the left. A preliminary assault by the escort was unsuccessful. The 2d division charged over the works in splendid style, carrying everything before them. The enemy's force was from 6,000 to 7,000. Our assaulting force was only 1,250. Gen. Long was wounded, and has arrived here *en route* for the North. Our losses were 250, and the enemy officially state their loss to have been between 400 and 500. Our whole loss in all the expedition was only 350. A total of 481 miles was marched in twenty days, averaging over twenty miles per day during the time."

Union Victory in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—The municipal election in Los Angelos, to-day, resulted in the election of the entire Union ticket. This place has always, heretofore, been a strong secession-sympathizing district.

Connecticut Ratifies.

HARTFORD, May 4.—The constitutional amendment abolishing slavery in the United States was unanimously passed both branches of the Connecticut Legislature this morning.

POSTSCRIPT.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Associated Press.]

From Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 3, via CAIRO, May 4.

Jeff. Thompson surrendered his entire army yesterday to Capt. Mitchell, U. S. N. Business will be generally suspended to-morrow in accordance with the proclamation of Gov. Brownlow.

The President's Proclamation.

The following are the comments of the New York papers on the rewards offered for Davis and other accomplices of the murder of President Lincoln:

The *Tribune* thinks those in Canada will be secured by demand under the Ashburton treaty.

The *Times* says: "The public will hardly be surprised that the murder is to be brought home directly to the leading rebels. ——, Beall, Kennedy, and others, were all hired and desperate instruments of the Richmond conspirators."

The *Sun* thinks the offer for Davis not large enough.

The *World* thinks the offer for Davis is more consistent than for the others, as they are now in Canada, and will never come voluntarily within the United States. If a demand is made for their surrender under the treaty, no reward is needed.

The *Tribune* says: "There is great danger that the season of vegetation will pass unimproved, and leave large sections of the South exposed next winter to actual famine." It suggests an order from the President, urging the people to plant, and promising the fruit of their labor in any event.

At a meeting last evening of the foremen of the fire companies, all but one voted to oppose the enforcement of the new law organizing the paid department. The companies refuse to allow the new commissioners to act.

Rebel Sympathizers.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: "The evidence thus far adduced against Congressman Harris, is very damaging. Col. Baker last evening arrested Mrs. Perrine, of Baltimore, in this city. She is to be tried by the Commission of which Col. Chipman is Judge Advocate. Mrs. P. assisted in distributing spoils among Harry Gilmore's guerillas, who captured a train at Gunpowder bridge last summer. She has been a conspicuous rebel during the war, and stood the head female secessionist of Baltimore.

Reduction of the Army and Navy.

The Navy Department has the government printer running upon discharge blanks. All applications for leaves of absence are most cheerfully accorded, and all resignations gladly accepted. The North Atlantic Squadron, which has comprised about one hundred vessels, is already reduced to thirty.

The *Times'* Washington special says: "Gen. Hoffman, Commissary General of Prisoners, has gone to Memphis on important official business. In his absence the control of his department devolves upon Maj. Braydon.

Gen. Schurz to-day tendered to the President his resignation as Major General. His resignation was accepted.

Pursuit of the Assassins.

The *World's* account of the pursuit of —— and Harreld, from the night of the murder until they crossed the Potomac, says the military and civil forces together amounted to quite a small army, and constituted by far the largest police organization ever known on this side of the Atlantic. Three grand pursuits were organized—one reaching up the north bank of the Potomac toward Chain Bridge, to prevent their escape by that direction into Virginia, where Mosby, it was suspected, waited to hail the murderers. The second starting from Richmond, Virginia, northward, forming a broad advancing picket or skirmish line between the Blue Ridge and Broad Sea running streams. The third to scour the peninsula towards Point Lookout. Washington, as a precautionary measure, was doubly picketed at once, and the authorities in all Northern towns advised of the description of the murderers, and requests made of the detective chiefs in Baltimore and Philadelphia to forward to Washington without delay their best decoys. At one time no less than five hundred detectives were engaged. The military forces were commanded by Col. Wells, of the 26th Michigan, and Col. Clendening, of the 8th Illinois cavalry. Particular credit is given to officers from New York and Philadelphia. The rewards for the capture of The Assassin will be distributed between very many men. It amounts to about $80,000, but the War Department may increase it at discretion. The entire rewards amount to one hundred and sixty odd thousand dollars. There is much dispute about its distribution.

Southwest Virginia.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The Richmond *Whig* of the 3d has authentic information from Southwest Virginia. No portion of Gen. Thomas' force came east of Bristol. The only force that penetrated into Virginia was a portion of Gen. Stoneman's command, Gen. Echols commanding. All the rebel forces in Southwest Virginia, 3,000 or 4,000 in number, have disbanded. Those troops living contiguous have returned to their homes. Col. Giltner's Kentucky cavalry have surrendered to the United States authorities, on the same terms accorded to Lee. Basil Duke's regiment, formerly Morgan's, started for the Trans-Mississippi, and Vaughn's Wildcat East Tennessee cavalry are still at large. Gen. Early is confined to his bed at Lynchburg with rheumatism.

Reports from Richmond say all the silver plate taken from Richmond, in the last hours of the Confederacy has been captured near Farmville. Rumor also says: Maj. Thos. P. Turner, the scoundrel who commanded Libby Prison under the rebel regime, has been captured.

The rebel General Rosser was captured on the 28th, in Hanover Co., Va., where his wife resides.

Money Orders Discontinued.

In consequence of the movement of troops, the money order post office at City Point is discontinued. No more postal orders payable thereat can be issued.

Gov. Aiken, of South Carolina.

The report that ex-Governor Aiken, of S. C., has been committed to Old Capitol Prison is not true. He is on his parole, and is stopping at a hotel. He was in the streets to-day with several old friends.

The *Herald's* Richmond special says Beverly Tucker and Geo. N. Sanders were in Richmond a few weeks before the Peace meeting at Niagara Falls. Sanders was in frequent consultation with Jeff. Davis and Benjamin, and was generally accompanied by Tucker. Just before the Niagara peace meeting Sanders disappeared from Richmond, and was soon followed by Tucker. Sanders was reported to be negotiating for the construction of iron-clads in England. It is not known what other projects were discussed at the time of his visit to Montreal.

Card from Beverly Tucker.

Beverly Tucker publishes a letter saying that whoever asserts that he had anything to do with the assassination, or any knowledge of the plot to capture President Lincoln or Secretary Seward, has blackened his soul with diabolical perjury. He never heard of Booth or any of the others arrested before the assassination. He was not here when Booth was. He has sent for a copy of the evidence so as to disprove it. Saunders is still residing here.

Health of the Sewards.

WASHINGTON, May 9, a. m.

E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

I have the honor to report the Secretary of State passed a restless night, but his strength has not been affected by it. Mr. F. Seward continues to gain slowly, and I can pronounce him much better.

(Signed.) J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General.

ARREST OF TWO LEADING SECESSIONISTS.

Charges Against Ex-Gov. Aiken—Character of G. B. Lamar.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The *Herald's* Hilton Head, S. C., correspondent says of the arrest of ex-Gov. Aiken: "Gov. Aiken claims to be an original Union man, and an opposer of nullification in Calhoun's time, and a friend to the Union and Constitution ever since; but there are reports contradictory to this, and among others, that he is accused of furnishing a portion of the brain which has enabled the rebels to hold out four years, and of having held several advisory interviews with Jeff. Davis. These are only reports, but, of course, the War Department must have had some foundation for its action against him.

"G. B. Lamar, a prominent citizen of Savannah, has also been arrested. He is an avowed enemy of the Union. He was a nullification man, and has been one of the most industrious and successful aiders and abettors of the rebel cause in Georgia. He makes no secret even now of his bitter hostility to the Union. Courteous, affable, and sociable in all other respects, he hates the Yankees most thoroughly, and boasts of it.

"It is understood that the prisoners are charged with treason, and will be regularly tried."

The Rebel Specie taken from Richmond.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The New York *Tribune's* Washington special says: "Col. Clark, of the rebel army, who was captured by one of our scouting parties while endeavoring to escape from Richmond on one of the last trains from the doomed city, asserts that he was in charge of all the specie which was removed from Richmond; that when his train broke down, and he found it impossible to get it on the track and off again, and seeing our forces approaching, he ordered it set on fire, and that all his efforts to save the specie were unavailing; that the soldiers broke open the kegs, and, amid the excitement and the tumult, soldiers and citizens appropriated all there was. He asserts that he knows that no other amounts of specie not in the pockets of its owners were taken from Richmond, and that this lot was all stolen. He states further, that the amount has been mostly over estimated, and confirms the statement heretofore made by Gen. Grant that it amounted only to about $200,000."

New Advertisements.

MRS. M. H. SCHOFIELD, Nurse to the sick, has moved to 71 Walnut-st., north of Lake, between Wood and Paulina. West Division. my5v641 2t

PICTURES—A picture is a poem without words, exclaimed a lady after sitting for her photograph, at EVERITT'S, 157 Lake street. Cards de Visite $3.00 per doz. my5v619-1t

MASONIC.—There will be a special Convocation of Washington Chapter No. 43, R. A. M., this (Friday) evening, at 8 o'clock. my5v687-1t WM PADELFORD, JR., Sec.

VIEWS OF THE FUNERAL OF LINCOLN, Showing the funeral cortege and troops in Court House Square. Sold at HINE'S Photographic Gallery, 83 Clark-st., opposite Court House. my5v661 1t

THE ADVERTISER WISHES to Lease, for a term of years, A LOT 40 to 50 FEET FRONT, On Wabash avenue, north of Van Buren street. Address P. O. Box 2139, or call at 33 La Salle street, corner of Wabash avenue. my5v660-3t net

$12 TO $25 PER DAY. Agents wanted, to sell our NEW $20 EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE. With late improvements, being the best cheap machine in the world and warranted for three years. We will give the above commission, or will pay $75 a month and expenses. For particulars, address, with stamp, GALES & CO., Detroit, Mich. my4v692-6t

NOTICE—16TH WARD DRAFT PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION. Members can now receive back the amount of money on hand, by presenting their certificates at 117 Lake street. JAS. H. ROES, Treasurer. my5v688-3t net

11th Ward Draft Association. Persons who paid more than $35 into this Association will receive the amounts due them from the funds on hand, as the same appear from the funds of this association, by calling on the Treasurer, Mr. C. S. Crane, 18 North Jefferson street. By order. my5v639 2t net B. F. BUTLER, Secretary.

New Advertisements.

MEDIUM AND LOW PRICED PIANOS.—Our stock of these classes having been entirely exhausted, during this week and next we shall be receiving an entirely new assortment of most desirable instruments.

STEINWAY PIANOS of the most desirable styles are arriving almost daily. SMITH & NIXON, Clark and Washington streets, and in Cincinnati. my5v637 1t

Lincoln Photographs. A PERFECT PICTURE. Every loyal person should have one. Sent by mail to any part of the country for 25 cents. $2 per dozen. Address C. L. BRIGGS, 92 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill. my4v622-3t net

An Experienced Book-Keeper WANTED. Apply by letter, to Box 5890, P. O. my5v655-1t

NOTICE. HENRY ROSS, for the past five years in our employ, is this day admitted as a member of our firm. G. C. PEARSON & CO. Chicago, May 1st, 1865. my5v664 3t net

DISSOLUTION—The Copartnership heretofore existing between Frank Zumbusch and Hubert Hagemann was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Frank Zumbusch will continue the business at the same place, 86 Ewing st., and is authorized to receive all debts due to said firm, and will settle all claims against same, if presented within three days from this date. FRANK ZUMBUSCH. HUBERT HAGEMANN. Chicago, May 5th, 1865. my5v632 3t

Petroleum is King. We are now ready to deliver the NEW KEROSENE STOVE At our Salesroom, No. 8 Dearborn Street. As a Flatiron Heater is unrivalled. For Cooking it saves both time and money. Call and see it. The Trade supplied. All orders should be addressed to WHEELER & BAYLESS, Sole Agents, Chicago. my5v667-3t F,M&W net

THE LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.—Mr. Alfred James having resigned the Agency of this Company, its business here is in charge of the undersigned, at the office of the Bank of Montreal, 48 Lasalle street. ROBERT REID, Agent. Chicago, May 4th, 1865. my5v691 7t net

$10 PER DAY AT HOME. Any person (male or female) wishing to act as Agent, can learn the particulars of a pleasant business at home, by inclosing two red stamps for circular and the return postage. Only $2 to $5 capital required, and profits $3 to $10 per day. Address R. WAYWELL, Box 4781, Chicago. my4v649-1t

Choice Beloit Residence. Two acres, beautifully located on the banks of Rock River, and covered with handsome shrubbery and fruit trees, with a very fine dwelling, stable and other conveniences. Price $4,000—or will exchange for Chicago property. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 71 Dearborn street. my5v662 2t net

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. We have this day formed a Copartnership for the transaction of a General Commission business under the name of HANSON, EVANS & MOORE, (Successors to R. HANSON & CO. 197 S. Water st.) Liberal advances made on consignments to us or on shipments to our Correspondents, Eastern cities. R. HANSON, WM. EVANS, J. M. MOORE. Chicago, May 1st, 1865. my5v620-1t

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of MONTGOMERY & BRO is this day dissolved by mutual consent, to date from January 1st, 1865. S. W. Montgomery having purchased the entire interest of Sam'l Montgomery, will continue the business as heretofore, and is authorized to adjust all unsettled business of the late firm. S. W. MONTGOMERY. SAM'L MONTGOMERY. Chicago, May 1, 1865.

S. W. MONTGOMERY, Successor to Montgomery & Bro., WHOLESALE DEALER IN WINES, LIQUORS, WHISKY, CIGARS, &C., &C., No. 12 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Will keep on hand a large stock Pure Kentucky Bourbon and Rye, also Pennsylvania Rye Whisky, for Medical and Family use. my5v597-5t net

CEDAR CAMPHOR FOR MOTHS. March and April are the best months to insure your winter clothing against ruin by ravages of these destructive vermin. One package NOW is worth six in June. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston, factorie. All Druggists have it. Wholesaled in Chicago by LORD & SMITH. my5v598 1t

Western Engraving Company. BANK NOTE ENGRAVING. Steel Plate, Bonds, Certificates, Drafts, Portraits, Views, &c. S. W. Cor. Lasalle and Randolph Sts. C. C. CHENEY, Treasurer. C. KNICKERBOCKER, Sec'y. my5v703-10t-F M&W net

Lincoln Photographs. A PERFECT PICTURE. Every loyal person should have one. Sent by mail to any part of the country for 25 cents. $2 per dozen. Address C. L. BRIGGS, 92 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill. my4v622-3t net

BRILLIANT OIL. An invoice of the above reliable brand just received. Guaranteed. For sale by GEO. G. POPE, Dealer in Carbon Oils, Lamps, &c. my5v636-3t F,M&W net

Philharmonic Society of Chicago. The Regular Annual Meeting of the Society will be held at Lower Bryan Hall on Monday Next at 4 1-2 o'clock P. M. All members of the Society are requested to attend. The polls for the election of officers for the next ensuing season will be open from 5 to 6 o'clock P. M. my5v621 4t OTTO H. MATZ.

TO BREWERS. We have just received Long's Sachrometer with Thermometer. Kaiser's Sachrometer with Thermometer. JAMES FOSTER, JR., & CO., Opticians, 46 Clark-st. my5v624-2t

150,000 PHOTOGRAPHS! —OF— ABRAHAM LINCOLN, ANDREW JOHNSON, MRS. LINCOLN, WM. H. SEWARD, John Wilkes Booth, the Assassin, Lincoln's Home, Springfield, Ill. The last is the only picture of the late President's home in Springfield, in which the family may be seen. The above photographs are all from life pictures, and from the celebrated Gallery of Mr. Shaw, and are pronounced to be superior to any others made. Either of the above photographs sent, post-paid, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, or the six different kinds for $1. Dealers supplied on liberal terms. Address BAMFORD & BALDWIN, 121 to 127 Monroe street, Chicago, Illinois. my5v658-1t

Splendid Country Residence. A very finished dwelling, built of brick, in best style and with all necessary conveniences, bath, furnace, &c., and having connected with it out buildings with most convenient style. There are eighty acres of choice land connected with the dwelling, surrounded and divided by about three miles of Osage Orange Hedge. Forty acres set out with very choice bearing apple, pear, cherry, and other fruit trees. Every variety of choice shrubbery and small fruits. A fine Walnut and Locust Grove on the property near the house. The improvements originally cost upwards of $30,000 and the whole place can now be had for $12,500. It is situated five hours ride from Chicago by railroad, and near first-class schools and churches, and close to the depot. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 71 Dearborn street. my5v663-1t

NOTICE FOR PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLY OF MARINE HOSPITAL. DISTRICT OF CHICAGO, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, May 1st, 1865. Notice is hereby given that Sealed Proposals, accompanied by proper guarantees, according to forms to be furnished on application at this Office, will be received thereat, until 12 o'clock meridian on the first Tuesday in June next, for the supply of the Marine Hospital at this city, with the articles of provision, medicine, &c., enumerated in said forms. The quantities stated are estimated with reference to the usual number of patients in the hospital; but the United States reserves the right to take more or less of said articles, accordingly as they may be actually required. If the articles delivered at the Hospital are not, in the judgement of the Physician, of the best quality, and adapted to the Hospital, he will be at liberty to reject the same, to purchase other articles in their stead, and to charge the contractor with any excess in cost over the contract prices. The United States reserves the right to accept the proposals for the whole or any portion of the articles specified. L. HAVEN, Collector. my1v509 5t 1tew-FRI

REMOVAL. Removed from 49 South Water street to 34 South Water Street, Next to the Richmond House. G. C. KNOPFEL & CO., Brokers and Commission Merchants for the sale of Staple and Fancy Groceries And for the purchase of Packers' Product, High-wines, Furs, Seeds, etc. Also, wholesale dealers in Pearl Barley, Farina, Oatmeal, Hominy, Split Peas, Hempseed, Cigars, Tobacco, etc., etc. my4v496 2t net

HAVE YOU SEEN THE Porcelain Pictures or Argentotype At Rider's, 155 Clark-st. They excel all others. Instruction given at moderate rates. my4v547 5t net

REDUCTION IN PRICES AT RIDER'S PHOTOGRAPH ROOMS, No. 155 Clark street. Satisfaction guaranteed. TENNY, Operator. my5v648-3t net

New Advertisements.

Real Estate Auction IN BRYAN HALL, Monday, May 8th, at 3 P. M.

The following property will be offered at Auction in Thos. B. Bryan's Real Estate Office, on Monday afternoon. Owners desiring to add to the list can do so upon immediate application. A minimum bid will be openly announced, below which the property will not be sold, the minimum to be, of course, below the market value. No by-bidding or deception of any kind will be allowed, the utmost fairness to be scrupulously observed, the honor of the office being pledged thereto. Good titles or no sale. Credit given even for first payment, if secured. For further particulars inquire at the office.

SOUTH DIVISION.—No. 77 Michigan avenue, (brick house,) south of Lake street; lot 24 feet and full depth to the alley. Lot next north of Adams House, on Michigan avenue—both excellent locations for wholesale business. Calumet avenue—100x150 feet on corner of 22d street—beautiful lot, one block from horse cars. Elegant residence, frame lined with brick, complete in all appointments, on a Michigan avenue corner. Furniture can be bought also with house. Rio Grande or 26th street—Lot 25 feet near Prairie avenue.

NORTH DIVISION.—Indiana street—39 feet, near Wolcott. Ontario street—Single lots, or 100 feet; long credit. One acre on Fullerton avenue, near Presbyterian Seminary.

WEST DIVISION—Peoria street—50x125 feet, near Lake. Fulton street—50x100 feet, corner of Green. Ann street—50 feet, corner of Ann. Carroll street—100x123½ feet, corner of Lincoln, &c., &c.

LONG CREDIT.

The list may be added to. JULIUS CRONE, Real Estate Auctioneer. my5v622-1t

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO'S AUTOMATIC ORGANS, SCHOOL ORGANS AND MELODEONS. THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND NOW IN USE. Every Instrument Warranted for Five Years. For seventeen years the superior excellence of our Instruments has not been questioned, and for two years past the enormous demand has made it impossible for us to meet our orders promptly. With our increased facilities, we feel warranted in assuring our patrons that their orders will be promptly met, and solicit a continuance of their patronage. A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO CLERGYMEN, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS. Address Geo. A. Prince & Co., 89 Washington street, Chicago. AN ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, with full description of styles, will be sent free to any address. my5v602-2m F M&W net

THE GREAT UNION BOOK. THIRD EDITION. ONLY 50 CENTS. THE GREAT North-Western Conspiracy IN ALL ITS STARTLING DETAILS. PAMPHLET EDITION FOR THE PEOPLE! Illustrated with Portraits of Leading Characters, &c. NAMES OF PROMINENT Sons of Liberty and American Knights. BY I. WINSLOW AYER, M. D. Send in your orders immediately, as the work is having an immense circulation. For sale by JOHN R. WALSH, BAMFORD & BALDWIN, Chicago, and all Booksellers and Periodical dealers in every city and town in the Union. my5v659 1t

HOURS AT HOME. The First Number of this New Magazine is now ready, and contains articles by F. D. Huntington, Rev. J. P. Thompson, Rev. Dr. E. H. Gillett, Rev. Leonard Bacon, and many others. Single Copies, 30 Cents: $3 per year. J. R. WALSH & CO., Cor. Dearborn and Madison-sts., Are the General Agents for the Northwest. [my5v699-1t]

WAR CLAIM AGENCY OF United States Sanitary Commission. Back pay, bounty, pensions and prize money secured without charge. With Central Agency at Washington, D. C., increased facilities are offered for the successful prosecution of claims. Office 62 Reynolds' Block, near P. O., Dearborn-st. P. O. Box 2483, Chicago. M. D. BARTLETT, Agent. ap29v115-14tnet

NEW ROUTE TO LAKE SUPERIOR VIA THE Chicago & Northwestern Railway. The completion of the PENINSULA RAILROAD in October last, and the opening of navigation on Green Bay, presents a route in connection with the CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY from Chicago to Green Bay, and Escanaba to Marquette on Lake Superior, with facilities for the transportation of Freight and Passengers between Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and all points East, with the heretofore distant but immensely rich mineral lands of Northwestern Michigan. The splendid new Steamers of the Green Bay Transit Company, running in connection with the Chicago and Northwestern Railway from Green Bay (on the southern end of the Bay of the same name) to Escanaba, (near its foot,) forms, with the Peninsula Division of the C. & N. W. R. W., the shortest and most direct route to Marquette and the Lake Superior country, saving from two to three days in time, and at very low rates of passage. Daily Steamers in connection with this route will be run between Marquette and Hancock, Houghton, Portage Lake, Copper Harbor, Eagle River, Ontonagon, and all points on Lake Superior. By taking the 4:30 P. M. train on the C. & N. W. R. W., passengers arrive at Green Bay in season next morning to take the Steamer for Escanaba, arriving same evening, and proceed on to Marquette. The Tilden House, Escanaba, is now open, new and with first class accommodations throughout. The Tourist, Pleasure Seeker or Trout Fisherman can here find the place long desired for a resort. For further information inquire at the Depot of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, Chicago. GEO. L. DUNLAP, Gen'l Sup't. B. F. PATRICK, Gen'l Pass'r Agt. my5v638 1w net

REMOVAL.—Underwood & Co., Commission Merchants, have removed their Office to 98 Lasalle Street, Corner of Washington. my4v508 10t net

ARTISTS MATERIALS OF every description at JEVNE & ALMINI'S, 101 Washington street. Materials for wax flowers. ap28v00-10t net

MISSISSIPPI RIVER.—The Atlantic & Mississippi Steamship Co's daily line of elegant packets make close connection at Cairo with Illinois Central Railroad trains from Chicago. For freight and passage apply as below. Berths secured by telegraph. Baggage checked through. DAN. ABLE & CO., Cairo. J. WARRACK, Agent, 57 Dearborn street. ap30v388-10t net

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE SECOND SERIES OF U. S. 7-30 LOAN At the FIFTH NATIONAL BANK, U. S. Depository and Agent for Jay Cooke, No. 50 LaSalle Street. Liberal Commissions allowed Banks and Bankers. ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier. ap12r311-30t net

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

DEPOSIT RECEIPTS ISSUED for special deposits, bearing interest at Six Per Cent Per Annum, By the Fourth National Bank. S. A. BRIGGS, Cashier. ap12v310 1m-w-F&sat-net

FOR GRACELAND CEMETERY.—Cars leave Water street, through without change, for Graceland Cemetery,

7:24 A. M.	8:16 A. M.	9:08 A. M.
10:00 "	10:52 "	11:44 "
1:28 P. M.	2:20 P. M.	3:12 P. M.
4:04 "	4:56 "	5:48 "

First train on Sunday at 9:08 A. M. ap14-r486-12t-F,M&W net

New Advertisements.

BEACH'S PATENT GRAIN DRYER.

The attention of dealers in, and shippers of Grain, is invited to this, the last and most complete invention for drying all kinds of grain.

The necessity for some machine of this kind, to save the corn crop from heating, and to prevent loss on wheat during the process of sweating, has long been felt by the entire Trade. This invention covers the ground, and is destined to work a revolution in handling and securing the corn crop of this country, putting it in order for shipment to any part of the world, and beyond any danger of heating, without in the least affecting its soundness, or leaving any smell or suspicion, whatever, that the grain has been dried or subjected to any mechanical process.

These machines are built TO DRY FROM 100 TO 5,000 BUSHELS PER HOUR, Are simple in construction, not possible to get out of order, and built at less expense than any other Dryer, and guaranteed to perform all they promise.

We have appointed sole Agents for the West and Northwest, and are prepared to sell the right, or negotiate for the construction of this Dryer, in any part of the country.

BEACH'S Patent Grain Dryer! Is in successful operation at Buffalo, N. Y. One is being constructed in New York, and we shall have one in operation in this city, as soon as the proper location can be secured.

In the meantime, we invite correspondence from all interested, and an examination of the models on exhibition AT OUR OFFICE, 214 South Water street, Chicago. MURRY NELSON & CO. ap28v73 4t F M W&F net

MRS. WINSLOW, An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammations, will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is Sure to Regulate the Bowels, Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and Relief and Health to your Infants.

We have put up and sold this article for over 30 years, and CAN SAY IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED IN A SINGLE INSTANCE TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after 30 years experience; AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Price, Only 35 cents a Bottle.

The following is an extract of a letter written by the Rev. J. S. Holme, pastor of the Pierpont street Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., to the *Journal and Messenger*, Cincinnati, O., and speaks volumes in favor of that world-renowned medicine, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING: "We see an advertisement in your columns of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Now, we never said a word in favor of the patent medicine before in our life, but we feel compelled to say to your readers, that this is no humbug—*we have tried it, and know it to be all it claims*. It is probably one of the most successful medicines of the day, because it is one of the best. And those of our readers who have babies can't do better than lay in a supply. ap26u715 6m-WF&M-net

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY. NEW THROUGH LINE To Escanaba, Marquette, Portage, Eagle Harbor, Ontonagon, and all intermediate points on LAKE SUPERIOR. This Company has perfected arrangements whereby Merchandise or other Freight may be transported through to above points with dispatch and at low rates. Time from Chicago to Marquette forty-six hours. Goods should be delivered at the Wisconsin Division Freight depot. For through rates or other information apply to CHAS. S. TAPPEN, General Freight Agent. ap29v180-2wnet

U. S. 7-30 LOAN. THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, U. S. Depository and Agent for Jay Cooke for the sale of 7-30 Treasury Notes. The first series of this popular loan being exhausted, the new series, similar in every respect except the time of maturity, is now offered for public subscription. The notes are dated June 15th, 1865, payable three years from date, and convertible at maturity into the popular 5-20 Bonds. Subscriptions promptly filled and interest to June 15th returned to subscribers. Liberal commissions allowed to Banks and Bankers. C. J. CONNELL, Cashier. ap4p558-30tnet

REMOVAL. THE Great American Safe Warehouse has been removed from 13 Lasalle-st. to 86 Washington St., Where we will open with a full stock of elegant Fire and Burglar Proof Safes. While thanking the public for their liberal patronage for the past EIGHT YEARS, and soliciting the same for the future, it will be our pleasure to continue to furnish the best security in Safes and Locks against Fire and Burglars to be obtained in the world. F. W. PRATT, 86 Washington street, two doors west of Kendall's Bakery. my3v490-5tnet

WAR CLAIM AGENT. All classes of just claims Prosecuted and Collected. Officers' Accounts promptly settled and certificates obtained from the different Departments. Vouchers and Claims negotiated. Prize Money collected. Pensions obtained for disabled Soldiers, and widows of deceased Soldiers. No charge for advice. Fees moderate. JAMES A. DICKERSON, 98 Washington street. my3v405-1tnet

CLOSING OUT. Having determined to "wind up" the retail department of my business with a view of devoting my whole time to the manufacture and jobbing of Plain, Japanned and Planished Tinware, Parties about commencing to keep house will undoubtedly find it to their advantage to purchase their Cooking Stoves and housekeeping articles of me. I still have on hand the "Magee" "Stewart," And other Cooking Stoves. Also a few second-hand. A. G. GARFIELD, 41, 43 and 45 State street. ap27-u925 10tnet

NOTICE. The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between Misses GUNNISON & FRANCIS, is this day dissolved. The business will be carried on as usual, at 116 South Clark Street, (Smith & Nixon's Block,) BY MISS MARY A. FRANCIS, Who is alone authorized to use the name of the late firm in settlement. Chicago, May 1, 1865. my3v491-3tnet

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

PRICES REDUCED.—We are now prepared to offer to our patrons, at greatly reduced prices, our entire stock of of Jewelry. It is of a superior quality, and has been selected with the utmost care for city and country trade. We offer also a splendid assortment of OPERA GLASSES, Solid Silver and Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Marbles, Clocks. Also a large stock of American and Swiss Watches, Gold Chains, Diamonds, &c., &c. NOWLIN & McELWAIN, 57½ South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. ap15r716-4w net