DAILY SENTINEL.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 4

CITY ITEMS.

☞ The editorial convention holds its session in Richmond to day.

☞ The decorations still attract large crowds of visitors to the State House.

☞ Hon. Daniel Mace, of Lafayette, was in the city yesterday, stopping at the Palmer.

☞ John S Tarkington has been appointed clerk, and Gano Hay receiver of the sinking fund.

☞ It is hoped that all business houses will close on to-day during the exercises at the State House.

☞ Colonel R D. DeHart has been discharged from the service for disability and other causes.

☞ Lieutenant Colonel Willis Black, of the 27th regiment, has had his resignation accepted by Major General Thomas.

☞ Surgeon John R Bear, of the 66th regiment, and Captain W H Ward, of the 5th cavalry, have each been honorably discharged the service on account of physical disability.

☞ Joseph Haggerty, Matthew Clarke, Jos. Dupree and Peter Englionser were before the mayor yesterday, charged with being drunk, and were each fined the usual $3 and costs.

☞ There has been a change made in the programme of to day's exercises at the State House. If it is pleasant the oration will be delivered outside of the hall. We publish the programme in another place.

☞ The filth is being removed from the gutters in front of the Palmer House, on Washington street, and it would be a good work did the cleaning process extend to the one in front of the Bates. The effluvia that salutes the olfactory organs of persons in that vicinity is anything but agreeable.

☞ The following are the jurymen empanelled to try causes in the United States district court, now in session in this city:

James H Cravens, foreman; James Barnes, Peter W. Rush, James Matlock, A. Delany, Samuel Jay, Asa M Black, Thomas W Sunman, Reuben M Case, S D Maxwell, Gideon Lloyd, Daniel Steward, John F. Ramsey, R C Joseph Dorwan Hewins, E. H. Barry and W. W. Wood

PROMOTIONS.—Since our last report the following promotions in Indiana regiments have been made at the adjutant general's office:

100th infantry—Albertus A Waters, 2d lieut. company A; W. R. Parker, 2d lieut. company B; S. R. Miller, 2d lieut company C; A. N. Norton, 2d lieut. company D; C. R. Pierce, 2d lieut. company E; F B Harris, 2d lieut. company F; A. J. Fisher, 2d lieut. company G; Eli Vane, 2d lieut. company H; Leonard B Burch, 2d lieut. company K; J. D. Hockman, 2d lieut. company I.

PROGRAMME OF THE FUNERAL CEREMONIES IN HONOR OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN, TO BE HELD IN THE ROTUNDA OF THE CAPITOL, THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1865, AT 3 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON.—

1 Funeral dirge, by band.
2. Reading of the Scriptures, by Rev. B F. Foster.
3. Hymn by Choir—"Come ye disconsolate."
4 Prayer by Rev. O. A. Burgess.
5 Chant, by choir.
6 Funeral oration, by Rev. F. C. Holliday, D. D
7 Hymn—"Before Jehovah's awful throne," by band and choir.
8. Doxology, by choir and congregation.
9. Benediction.

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.—The following transfers of real estate have been made at the office of the County Auditor since our last report:

Holmes & Dunn to I. M Ross, a piece of land in section 22, township 16, range 2 east. Price $8,000.

L Neiman to Wm W. Wallace, lot No, 13, in square No. 8, in the city of Indianapolis Price $3,000.

John E dridge to John S. Reynold, lots No. 12 and 65 of B. F. Morris' addition to Indianapolis Price $650.

Samuel C. Fisher to Francis A. Mitchel, lot No 20, in out lot No. 29, in Indianapolis. Price $500.

John Kearney to Johanna Flynn, part of lot No. 92, lot No. 93, and part of lot No 94 of out lot No. 110, in the city of Indianapolis. Price $2,200.

REMOVED.—We notice that the Latin motto of which we spoke yesterday, has been removed, but that the piece of canvass upon which the limner's cunning hand has faithfully transferred the features of O P M., still remains. It was not our intention, in referring to the bull—for such it appeared to us—to cause its removal. We rather preferred to see a combination so full of expression. We were struck with the peculiar fitness of things, and it may be possible that so long as the portrait of the "soldier's friend" adorns the hall that the 'glory" still hangs round reluctant to "down at the bidding" of some individual who has probably discovered the rather questionable compliment to his excellency, and therefore removed it. We are yet at a loss to define the interpretation to be conveyed in the combination, and whether the motto referred to the departed president, persons who were passing out at the exit door—as they were the only noticeable things in a state of transition—or the governor, who is supposed to be the glory of this commonwealth, but who has "not yet departed," we will not undertake to say. "Though this be madness, yet there's method in it," and we still think there was an innate appropriateness in the decoration above the exit door at the State House.

THE FIFTH WARD ELECTION.—We would not impute any intention on the part of the election board in the Fifth ward to defeat the will of the people by any unfair means, but the returns do look a little queer. There were two candidates running for councilman—a Mr. Grosvenor and our well known citizen Mr. Joseph Harris. It appears there were 278 votes cast for mayor. For councilman the board returns 135 for Grosvenor and only 40 for Harris. This makes in all only 175 votes, when Caven got 278. Take 135 from 278, and it leaves 143. If these votes had been returned for Harris it would have elected him by 8 majority. We do not know whether Mr. Harris intends to contest the election, as the office would interfere with his business, and his name was used as a candidate against his wishes, but "fair play is a jewel," as the old proverb says. We well know that Mr. Grosvenor would not hold the position unless it was the wish of a clear majority of his constituents; hence, to remove all doubts in regard to the matter, it has been suggested that both Mr. Harris and Mr. Grosvenor yield everything in reference to the election of last Tuesday, and try the race over again. A course of this kind would remove any unpleasant feeling that might arise out of the recent election, and would give the friends of both these gentlemen an opportunity to express their choice.

☞ We call attention to the card of Messrs. Dunn & Carney. Both gentlemen are well known to the public as honorable men in their line of business. Mr. Carney has been connected with the gas business in this city for many years, and is thoroughly conversant with the business, and has the confidence of the public as an honorable man. Citizens desiring anything done in their line of business will do well to call on Messrs. Dunn & Carney. Mr. Carney has been foreman and inspector of the City Gas works for several years, consequently our citizens can rely on the firm for good and substantial work at the lowest rates.

☞ Auction sale of well kept household furniture at new No. 82. North East street, on Friday, May 5th, at 9½ a. m., the property of Dwight Roberts, viz: Hair-seat sociable, hair-seat sofa chairs, Elizabeth rocker, cane seat chairs, what not, mahogany and rosewood centre tables, card and other tables, bedsteads, hair and spring mattrasses, bureaus, washstands, feather beds, clocks, lounges, curtains, stoves, 3-ply, ingrain and stair carpets, glassware, queensware, etc. WM E. FEATHERSTON,
3-2 Auctioneer.

Proceedings of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Indiana.

At twenty minutes past 10 o'clock the United States Marshal opened the session of this court, in the chamber in the postoffice building, whereupon the Hon. J. W Gordon delivered an eulogy upon the late President Abraham Lincoln. By the kindness of the gentleman we have been furnished a copy of his address, which we here give:

SPEECH OF MR. GORDON

May it please the Court:

This hall is draped in the habiliments of woe. The Justice of our dear native land is a mourner. Abraham Lincoln, her first minister, stricken dead by the cruel hand of injustice and crime, lies still unburied in her presence. With streaming eyes she follows his funeral train, and goes with the weeping nation to lay his mortal remains in their honored grave, where they shall

"Sleep in blessings,"
And "have a tomb of orphans' tears wept on 'em."

All the uses of life unite their sighs and tears with hers. Labor, brown with sun, and wind, and toil, leaves her fields and shops, and with grief stained visage weeps beside his bier. Her plow stands still in the unfinished furrow, and her hammer lies idly by the silent anvil. The hum of her busy mills is hushed; and even the stalwart strokes of her axmen no longer resound through the silent forests. Commerce is dumb with grief, and drapes her splendid chambers with the ensigns of her mighty sorrow.

Art catches the mournful inspiration, and goes forth with the people in its sad pilgrimage of love and tears. Sculpture, and painting, and music, and song have found a new theme; and, as if enamored of death and woe, have brought the charms of the universe, to crown them with immortal beauty. In the gleam of "their bright, tearful eyes" our poor human souls catch glimpses of "the land of the hereafter," to which the night of death and sorrow is but the gate.

Religion, with all her temples bearing the badges of a grief that words cannot utter, mingles her tears with those of her sisters, and greets the mourners with the high consolations of an immortal life beyond the grave.

O what a sad pilgrimage were this, on which the stricken soul of the people is gone forth, if the grave, to which it leads, were all of him whose sacred dust it soon shall hide forever. It is not all. No; the use, the justice, the beauty and the Divine in our nature, all tending upward until heaven itself bends down and takes us up in the strong arms of religion, combine to assure us of immortality. Let us, then, look up through our tears, and we shall behold him whom we mourn as dead, made perfect through labor, and patience, and suffering, crowned and immortal.

But the soul of Abraham Lincoln will live long in the regenerated institutions of his country, and in the country itself which his labors and blood have done so much to redeem from the curse of *caste*, and "the bondage of corruption." It will live in the language of his native land—in the words he has spoken, and in the deeds he has done—as long as plain truth, and manly action are admired among men.

What a lesson his life has left the world! Every step he has taken from the rude cabin door where he was born, to the honored grave where his remains shall await the resurrection of the just, is full of instruction and encouragement to every child in the land; and full of comfort and consolation to every parent, no matter how sharp may be the present conflict with poverty and sorrow. Parent and child, bound together by common blood, and love, and labor, and suffering, do not sink down and perish in a common despair. Look up to the light of his example, and "take heart again;" for it is the star of hope, newly risen to cheer the hitherto hopeless. Let it be your guide, and you can not fail in the great race of life. Remember that

The star that guides the wand'rer right,
Is virtue fair, and honor bright!

Let the little boy with bare, sore feet, "meanly clad and poorly fed"—and God knows our poor country has many such now—while bending under his load of premature toil and care, read the history of Abraham Lincoln's boyhood; and then, if it be given him, raise his eyes and soul to the great rewards that crowned his later years, and he will "learn to labor and to wait." None—not even the poorest—is poorer than he was; for, for him it really seemed as if nature had taken the poet's advice, and

'Cast the bantling on the rocks,'
Suckled him with the she wolf-teat,
And wintered him with the hawk and fox,"

in order to achieve that greatest of all human results—a strong, self-reliant, perfect soul. Like a seed cast far down into a deep and gloomy mountain chasm, his childhood fell in the depths of poverty and obscurity; and, like the life within that seed, the soul within him struggled ever upward in search of the vital breath of heaven, and the warm bright sunshine, that he knew even in his lonely darkness must at last crown his toil.

In this hope he endured the labors of the forest and the field—*there* with ax, and maul, and iron wedge, and wooden glut hewn out by his own hand; and *here* with plow, and hoe, and sickle, and scythe, "toiling for the altogether indispensable—even for daily bread;" and, it may be, at times, dreaming in the depths of his sorrowful heart, that he was already conscripted for that stern warfare as long as his life should last. But it was not so ordained. God had far other and higher work for him to do; and this hard struggle in which he won the soul's food—the bread of life—from the crumbs that fell from the rich man's table, was but the trial of his powers, designed to strengthen and toughen the thews and sinews of his nature for the gigantic conflicts that even then were advancing to meet him. As such he accepted it all with gentle patience, endured hardship as a good soldier, not permitting the rough buffetings of the world to mingle a drop of gall or bitterness with the sweet current of his soul, which flowed onward even to the moment of his death, as pure, simple and loving as erst in the days of his sinless childhood. Had he turned to avenge himself upon the world that buffeted him, he would have been lost to himself, his country and the world. He was superior to hatred or revenge, and learned without a teacher the precepts given by Wolsey to Cromwell:

"Love thyself last; cherish those hearts that hate thee;
Corruption wins not more than honesty;
Still in thy right hand carry gentle peace
To silence envious tongues. Be just and fear not;
Let all the ends thou aim'st at, be thy country's,
Thy God's, and truth's."

All these, from his youth up, has he kept; and now that he has fallen, the whole people cherish him "in the innermost shrine of their hearts," as "a blessed martyr." His example is perfect, embracing the entire possible of the life of an American citizen, in all the relations it may sustain to private and public welfare. Perhaps no citizen so highly distinguished, has ever before attained such distinction, through circumstances so adverse, and pursuits so diversified.

How shall we account for the wonderful success of his career? He did not, perhaps, possess the highest order of mind. Talents he undoubtedly had, and of a very high character, too; but few will claim that he had genius. He never sought to adjust his public measures to an ideal standard. It may be well questioned whether he ever conceived any such adjustment possible. Certain it is, he did not attempt to effect it. On the contrary, he endeavored to base his policy upon the common sense of the people—upon public opinion. Few men of genius were his counselors; and fewer still were entrusted by him with high command in the army. He leaned on men of strong practical common sense, like himself; and with them went forward in the slow development of his grand designs. Nor am I here to censure the wisdom of his choice; for a government resting upon the popular will, as ours pre-eminently does, must conform to it, or fail. It by no means follows that measures most nearly approaching the absolutely just, are, therefore, always, or even often practically the best. If the philosophic and enthusiastic would bear this in mind, they would have more charity for those who are intrusted with the administration of public affairs. A want of reflection upon the necessities of Mr. Lincoln's position as the practical exponent of popular opinion, was no doubt the principal source of the only censures which his administration ever received from any considerable portion of his original friends and supporters. It should be enough hereafter to satisfy these men of ideas, if the government shall keep pace with public opinion.

While Mr. Lincoln, however, did not follow the ideal; and, it may be, had little faith in its utility as a practical guide in the conduct of affairs, he was ever devoted to duty. He had faith in duty, and cheerfully took every step in its stern career. It might lead him upon ground which his eye could not see, still he went fearlessly forward, trusting in Him who imposed the duty, for safe and firm footing in the darkness. He knew that every step so taken was a step forward and upward. And this should never be forgotten. No truly great and safe manhood was ever attained, that was not thus approached—by regular stages, each the patient earnest performance of the duty of the present hour. Each duty of life thus faithfully done in its own good time, must make the failure of the doer an impossible event. This faith in duty, and devotion to it was the bond that bound together each separate act of President Lincoln's life; and gave consistency and strength to his great and good character.

He was a thorough man. He read thoroughly and remembered what he read. He mastered the facts of every subject submitted to his consideration, and knew their value well. His arguments show the utmost carefulness on his part to reject every doubtful or foreign element; and his conclusions, though not always based on the broadest possible inductions, are generally legitimate inferences from sound premises. He was, therefore, a sound man. No practical matter of business transcended his capacity to comprehend it; no labor that devolved upon him, was too great for his patient endurance and effort to accomplish it.

While he lived, the measures of his administration were often criticised by his political opponents; and some of them severely censured even by his friends. No man, however, who knew him well, ever doubted the general rectitude of his purposes, or the goodness of his heart. The great events through which he conducted the country, the responsibilities he was forced to assume by the new and unforeseen contingencies which were constantly arising in his way, and the fact that, taken altogether, his administration is now admitted to have been successful, must go far to secure for him, as a chief magistrate, the favorable judgment of the whole people. When, in addition, it is considered that in the brief space of his single term he wielded a larger official patronage and power, decided more new questions involving momentous public and private interests—in a word, transacted more weighty business directly involving the existence of the government, than all his predecessors in the presidential office, and yet committed no fatal error, it is not charity, but simple justice that demands that all should cease to find fault with his administration. The sad circumstances of his death have, indeed, hushed the clamor of opposition; and, in the sympathy of a mighty and universal grief, united all men of all parties in one, which is bowed reverently down under the chastisement of a common bereavement.

He is gone; and friend and foe alike deplore his fall. I do not believe that there is any general sentiment of approval of his assassination, even in the states lately arrayed against the government. On the contrary, it must be plain to every man, even of common intelligence, both there and elsewhere, not only from the oft repeated declarations of Mr. Lincoln himself, but from the uniform tenor of his public acts, that he was, perhaps, the most conservative, and certainly altogether the most merciful and forgiving man to whom the great work of reconstruction could have been committed. I am sure that through out the country there is now but one sentiment in relation to his assassination, and that is a sentiment of profound sorrow for the loss sustained by the nation in the death of so good and so great a leader, and of horror and execration for the infernal crime and criminal by whom he fell. Then, let us all endeavor to make his death the occasion for a reunion of the whole people of the country. Let there be no effort to deepen and widen the gulf by which party strife has hitherto separated us; rather let it be closed and healed forever by his sacred blood. Let all true men repel the miserable policy that would sieze his murder as a means of involving the people in deeds of partisan brutality and vengeance. Standing by his still open grave, let us all pray that the broad mantle of his charity may fall upon us, and that we, like him, may be ever willing to tolerate a difference of political opinion so long as it does not culminate in treason to the government which protects us all.

A little more than four years ago, he passed through this state to the Federal Capital, in health and hope, to assume the responsibilities to which the nation had called him. One section of the union was even then arrayed against the government which he was to administer. He felt, and said at the time, that a labor greater than had been performed by Washington, was before him; that he put his trust in the support and prayers of the people, and the mercy of God for ability to accomplish it. From that time until the moment of his fall, he labored faithfully at the great task then before him. The people have prayed and labored, and bled, that he might not fail of its accomplishment. God has mercifully upheld him and crowned his efforts with success; and then in the moment of accomplishment, when the dawn was breaking upon the dark night of his country's affliction, and the voices of gladness were heard throughout the land, He raised him from the scene of his earthly labors, and trials, and triumphs to the reward of eternity. Surely, it is even blessed at such a time to die.

He is gone. "The cross remains to us—the crown to him." His life long battle with injustice and wrong is fought—his victory won. The sword that he wielded has fallen from his hand; it is unstained by innocent blood; he left it pure and bright to his successor, who has taken it up to carry forward the triumphant cause of the government—now the cause of liberty, of humanity, and of civilization. He knew, even in death, that

Another hand his sword should wield,
Another hand his standard wave,
Till from the trumpet's mouth is pealed
The blast of triumph o'er his grave,

I have not spoken of the time, place or manner of his death. The whole stricken land knows these too well already. Besides, it is an event of such universal grief and horror that time, and place, and circumstance are lost in the ghastly fact. He is dead—slain by the hand of a traitorous assassin. The whole people stand uncovered and in tears as his funeral passes through the land; and every heart feels that the "whole land is his tomb."

It is meet that we, the ministers and officers of justice and law, should unite in this general grief; and take some steps to express our appreciation of the leader we have loved and lost.

At the conclusion of the address Mr. GORDON moved that a committee of five of the senior members of the bar be appointed by the court to present suitable resolutions in relation to the death of the president.

Judge McDONALD responded briefly, and appointed Hon. JAMES MORRISON, Hon. JEREMIAH SULLIVAN, Hon. JOHN B NILES, Hon. JOHN A. MATSON, and Hon. JACOB B. JULIAN said committee. The committee were requested to make their report on Tuesday, May 9th, at 2 o'clock p m, whereupon the court adjourned.

☞ The Exchange Saloon, on Illinois street, has recently changed proprietors, and it is to be made the saloon of Indianapolis. The present proprietor intends renovating the entire building and make it one of the most attractive places in the city. A free lunch is set every day from 10 11½ a m, and the same hours p m. Call at the Exchange if you wish something rare and nice.

☞ We have just received from Boston, a full line of sea fish of the best quality—salmon, halibut, herring, mackerel and codfish. Also, a fresh lot of sardines, at lower prices.

FLETCHER & DAVIDGE,
15 dtf Central Grocery

☞ A fine fresh lot of oranges, lemons, dates, figs, cocoanuts, prunes and raisins, at Central Grocery. FLETCHER & DAVIDGE
15 d tf

FOR SALE.—The counters and fixtures in the store room now occupied by Merrill & Co., to be delivered 1st of June. Apply to
3-3 W. & H. GLENN.

☞ For choice boots and shoes go to Clark, Johnson & Co's, 17, West Washington street, sign of the big buckle shoe. 3-2t

☞ See Dr. Wm Thomson's advertisement on the fourth page of to day's paper.
jan 25 tf.

WANTED.—A girl, to do housework, at No. 28 North New Jersey street.

NOTICE.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

INDIANAPOLIS AND MADISON RAILROAD CO.,
MADISON, IND., April 21st, 1865.

THE annual election of Nine Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Madison, on the fourth Wednesday (24th) of May next.

The poll will be open at 10 o'clock A. M. and closed at 12 M.

By order, &c.
apr22-dtill my24 THO. POLLOCK, Sec.

Telegraphic Dispatches.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE DAILY STATE SENTINEL.

[For Morning Reports See First Page.]

MIDNIGHT REPORT.

Latest War News.

PROGRESS OF THE FUNERAL CORTEGE.

The Route from Chicago to Springfield.

Proclamation by the President.

Heavy Rewards for Jeff. Davis and Other Rebels.

CHARGES AND SPECIFICATIONS AGAINST MR. HARRIS.

INTERESTING SOUTHRN NEWS

Reduction of our Military Strength.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The following officers comprise the court martial for the trial of Hon B. G. Harris, of Maryland:

Major General J. C. Foster, Major General John G Parke, Major General O. B. Wilcox, Brevet Brigadier General G. H. Sharpe, Brigadier General Wm. Gamble, Colonel Charles Albright, of 202d Pennsylvania volunteers, Lieutenant Colonel O. E. Babcock, A. D C. and Captain of U. S. Engineers; Major W. W. Winthrop, Judge Advocate, all of whom were present. The following officers were detailed, but were not present: Major General A. A. Humphrey, and Brevet Major General J. A Rawlins.

The charges and specifications against Harris are as follows:

Charge.—Violation of the 56th article of war.

Specification 1st.—In this, That Benjamin G. Harris, a citizen of Maryland and a member of congress of the United States, did relieve with money, to wit: the sum of two dollars, the public enemy, to wit: Sergt. Richard Chapman and private A. M. Read, of Co. K. 32d regiment Virginia infantry, soldiers of the army of the so called southern confederacy, then in rebellion against and at war with the United States.

The said Harris, then and there, well knowing said Chapman and Read to be soldiers of said army and treating and offering to relieve as such and at the same time advising and inciting them to continue in said army and make war against the United States, and emphatically declaring his sympathy with the enemy and his opposition to the government of the United States and its efforts to put down the rebellion.

All this, at or near Leonardtown, St. Mary county, Maryland, on or about the 26th day of April, 1865.

Specification 2d.—In this, that B. G. Harris, a citizen of Maryland, and member of the congress of the United States, did knowingly harbor and protect a public enemy, to-wit: Sergeant Richard Chapman and private Read, Co. K, 32d Va., soldiers of the so-called confederate states of America, then in rebellion against, and at war with the United States, by procuring them to be lodged and fed in a private house, and furnishing them with money therefor; and said Harris then and there well knowing Chapman and Read to be soldiers of said confederate states, and offering to give them money, and as such and at the same time advising them to continue in said army and make war against the United States, and emphatically declaring that he sympathized with the southern confederacy, and its opposition to the government of the United States in its efforts to suppress the rebellion. This at or near Leonardstown, St Mary's Co., Md., on or about the 26th of April, 1865.

Sergeant Wm. Chapman and private Wm. Read, Co. K, 32d Virginia infantry, Confederate army, were examined and cross-examined yesterday before the court.

Upon the opening of the court to day, the proceedings, which are as follows, were brought forward:

Two paroled rebel prisoners were examined and testified that Harris had at his residence given them money and advised them not to regard their paroles, and to continue their hostilities to the government.

Mr. Harris objected to their testimony on the ground that they were guilty of treason, and therefore, being enemies of the country, could not testify against a citizen.

The judge advocate then proposed to prove by the neighbors of Mr. Harris that he himself was disloyal, and with the witnesses a mutual enemy of the United States, and consequently not entitled to make exception to their testimony.

The court then took a recess to deliberate on this point, and the doors were closed until 11:45. Upon re-opening them the court adjourned until to-morrow.

Simon Cameron, Thaddeus Stevens and other prominent citizens of Pennsylvania called on the president to day and were introduced by Mr. Bameron, who addressed the president in a few concise remarks, assuring him of the implicit confidence of the state of Pennsylvania in his ability, justice and integrity.

The president replied at some length, reiterating his future policy towards the late rebellious states. He foreshadowed nothing more than derived from his speeches already published.

Proclamation by the President.

It appears from evidence in the bureau of military justice that the atrocious murder of the late president, Abraham Lincoln, and the attempted assassination of the Hon. Wm H. Seward, secretary of state, was incited, concocted by and beknown to Jeff Davis, late of Richmond, Va., Jake Thompson, Clement C Cleary, Beverly Tucker, George Sanders, W. C. Clay, and other rebels and traitors against the government of the United States, harbored in Canada, now therefore, to the end that justice may be done, I, Andrew Johnson, president of the United States, do offer for the arrest of said persons, or either of them, within the limits of the United States, so that they can be brought to trial, the following rewards: One hundred thousand dollars for the arrest of Jeff Davis, $25,000 for the arrest of Clement C Clay, $25,000 for the arrest of Jacob Thompson, late of Mississippi; $25,000 for the arrest of George Sanders, $25,000 for the arrest of Beverly Tucker $10,000 for the arrest of Wm C. Cleary, late clerk of Clement C. Clay. The provost marshal of the United States is directed to cause a description of said persons, notice of the above rewards, to be published; in testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[SEAL]

Done at the city of Washington the 3d day of May, in the Year of Our Lord, 1865, and of the Independence of the United States of America the 89th.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
W. HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 3.—The United States mail line company's great steamer United States, just completed at a cost of $250,000, left this evening for Louisville, on her first trip, crowded with passengers. Her appearance as she passed the city, gaily decorated with flags, was truly magnificent.

From Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., May 3.—The funeral train arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning.

All the way from Chicago persons were gathered and mourning emblems everywhere displayed.

The remains were conveyed to the capitol, which was decorated in the most elaborate and beautiful manner.

From Albany, N. Y.

ALBANY, May 3.—Hon. B. Burdon, a prominent citizen of Syracuse, was shot in his house this evening by an assassin, and is reported dead. A man has been arrested on suspicion.

From New York.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Says the Boston Post: Sergeant Corbett wrote to his friends in this city, dated May 1, that his life has been threatened in a most bloodythirsty manner, but God is well able to keep me.

The Post's special says: The government will pay $100,000,000 to discharged soldiers and others during the month of May.

Applications for national banks at Richmond Savannah, Petersburg and Charleston have been made to the treasury department.

There are twenty-two hundred troops at Ricker's landing who will be mustered out of service this week.

The ninth national bank of New York to-day, ordered for its customers $1,700,000 of the 7.30's through the agency of Jay Cook.

The Richmond Whig states that Mosby took leave of his men at Salem, Farquier county, telling them to disband and return to their homes, that he was bound for Texas and did not want them to accompany him as it might put them in the halter. He then rode off with a small number of his old companions.

A steamer was loading at Richmond with tobacco for Baltimore.

Rebel treasury notes were quoted $3 to $5 per $1,000.

Many burglaries are report as occurring in Richmond.

The Post's Washington correspondent says: Mr. Seward is so well that it is expected that he will take his place in the cabinet meetings in a few days. Newspaper accounts of the attempt to assassinate him are incorrect. Payne, the assassin, only had an opportunity to strike one blow at Mr. Seward, who was at that moment sitting up in bed. The knife struck the swelling over the fractured jaw, and did not touch the throat. At that instant Robinson, the nurse, clutched Payne from behind, and did not for a moment let go his hold, although stabbed four times. Mr. Seward rolled off on the floor, feigning death. To Mr. Robinson he owes his life. This hero is in a hospital here, and is doing well, though very badly wounded.

The Commercial's Washington correspondent has the following:

Should not circumstances occur to prevent it, Gen. Grant will review the armies which have been under the immediate command of Gens. Sherman and Meade, not far from this metropolis at no very distant day.

The 15th and 17th corps are expected to march here via Richmond, and the other corps will soon set out on their respective routes to the capital.

After reviewed the troops will be generally marched away and mustered out of service, unless it is found necessary to send a force to Texas.

The regiments of the regular army, some of which are much reduced in strength, will be recruited, and it is rumored the veteran reserve corps is to be retained for present duty.

The steamer Moro Castle brings Havana dates to the 20th, one day later than by the Golden Star.

The steamer Persia took out $1,030,000 in specie and 230 passengers to-day.

The Funeral Obsequies.

CHICAGO, May 3.—At 10 o'clock p. m., Tuesday, the streets for several miles were densely crowded with people to witness the passage of the funeral procession to the Chicago and Alton rail road depot, from which the remains are to be carried to Springfield.

The crowd seemed to be as large if not larger than those assembled yesterday morning. When the funeral arrived, the coffin was transferred from the hearse to the car especially designed for its reception. The glare of hundreds of torch lights the way. Many bells were tolled and before the music of the bands had ceased we were leaving Chicago on our sorrowful errand for Springfield. Mr. Blackstone, president of the road, R. Hall, superintendent, together with many new associations are on board.

Speaker Colfax, on leaving Chicago, was made the medium for delivering to President Johnson a brief address from the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Canada, sympathizing with the nation it its affliction, tendering their wishes to the president for a successful and beneficial administration of government. Mr. Colfax was selected as a medium on account of his being a distinguished member of the order.

On the way persons are scattered on the road for miles.

LOCKPORT, May 3.—Minute guns were fired. Many persons are along the line of the track holding torches in their hands, and in the back ground is an immense bonfire. The houses are all draped. One motto is: Come Home. The train passed all the stations slowly, at which time the bells of the locomotives tolled.

JOLIET, May 3.—Minute guns were fired, bells tolled, and the band played a funeral dirge. Many ladies and gentlemen are ranged on a heavily draped platform, singing a hymn. It is estimated that 12,000 persons are gathered here. Bonfires light up this scene. It is raining, but this does not prevent even women and children from participating in these marks of respect. The train moves beneath an arch which spans the track. It is constructed of immense timbers, decked with mottoes and evergreens, and surmounted by a figure of the genius of America. The hymn: "There is Rest for Thee in Heaven" was sung by mixed voices as we slowly left.

WILMINGTON, A. M Wednesday.—Here numbers of people were drawn up in line on each side of the track, with torches. Minute guns were fired. Over 2,000 persons were gathered at the depot. This is the usual display. All the houses are draped and decorated.

DWIGHT.—This is the place where the prince of Wales and his royal party were entertained.

LIXENGTON, ½2 o'clock.—A band of music is playing.

TOWANDA, 4:30.—There is also here a large assemblage of people.

At Bloomington a large arch bears the inscription, "Go to thy rest."

FUNK'S GROVE, 1:30 p m.—Minute guns, bell tolling and singing by choirs of ladies contribute with mournful effect to the occasion.

ATLANTIC, 6 p. m.—We have a clear day. The usual badges and drapery of sorrow are apparent. Thousands are assembled. Minute guns were fired. The interest here, as at all other stations, is intense.

LINCOLN, 7 o'clock.—This place is named after Abraham Lincoln, and contains between 2,000 and 3,000 inhabitants. The depot is handsomely draped. Ladies, dressed in black and white, are singing as we pass under a handsomely constructed arch, on each side of which is a picture of the deceased president, with mottos "With malice to none, with charity for all."

Broadwell is passed, and we are now at Elkhart. Men stand with uncovered heads, and ladies wave flags. The depot is handsomely draped.

We are eighteen miles from Spungeville. We pass under another arch, with flags, mourning, drapery and evergreen.

WILLIAMSVILLE.—All houses are draped, and there are many little flags and portraits. We pass under another arch similar to the above, with the inscription, "He has fulfilled his mission."

We reached Springfield at 9 o'clock. We have now reached the city where is to be deposited all that is mortal of Abraham Lincoln.

Since leaving Washington on the 21st of April to this time, 3d of May, twelve days, we have traveled by a circuitous route, seventeen or eighteen hundred miles.

The funeral cars with which we started from Washington have come all the way hither. No accident, even of the most trivial character, has occurred, so perfect have been the arrangements.

Colonel Robertson, who is connected with the military railroad, now composes one of our party.

The fatigue of the journey has been relieved by the kind attentions everywhere, and personal attentions and hospitalities properly bestowed.

The remains of President Lincoln were received at the Chicago, Alton, and St. Louis station. The procession formed in the following order.

Brig. Gen. McCook and staff, military escort, Gen. Hooker and staff, guard of honor, relatives and friends in carriages, Illinois delegation from Washington, senators and representatives of the congress of the United States, including the sergeants at arms and Speaker Colfax, Illinois state legislature, governors of different states, delegation from Kentucky, Chicago committee of reception, judges of different courts, clergy, officers of the army and navy, firemen, citizens generally, colored citizens, &c.

While the procession was moving, the law office of Abraham Lincon, in a block of three story brick buildings, was pointed out. The entrance was draped in mourning. At the door frame hung a portrait of deceased.

The hearse which carried the coffin was splendidly adorned. It was brought from St. Louis especially for the occasion, and cost over $5,000. It was drawn by six black horses.

The houses on the streets through which it passed all bore portraits and emblems of woe, with appropriate mottos. The Illinois and Mississippi telegraph office was very appropriately ornamented.

The remains were deposited in the State House with the usual formalities. Outside of the dome of the capital is deep black and this together with the cornice are festooned with white and black. Similar drapery falls from the eaves, and the columns supporting the pediments, both north and south entrances are wreathed with evergreens and all the windows are partially curtained with black.

The general arrangement is artistic and appropriate. The entrance to the capitol and interior of the rotunda is heavily draped and festoons of evergreens hang from the dome.

The body lies in the representative hall, the galleries of which are supported by columns, and, together with the panels, are covered with black velvet trimmed with silver fringe. In the centre of each panel is a representation of a sprig of myrtle of silver. On each column under the gas jets is an evergreen wreath with white flowers and tied with white ribbons.

The west side of the hall is painted blue with white stars and alternate white and red, the same representing the national flag with a black cloud above as typical of the nation's grief.

Immediately in front of this is the catafalque. The pillars are surmounted by black plumes and covered with velvet bordered with silver fringe. The ceiling is lined with white lace dotted with golden stars; which glitter in the light of numerous gas jets. The effect is solemnly impressive. The coffin is placed on a platform which is approached by steps. It is surmounted by evergreens and flowers. The walls are adorned by the following inscriptions: "Sooner than surrender this principle I would be assassinated on the spot." "Washington the Father; Lincoln the Savior." The remains were, soon after being placed in the State House, exposed to public view.

The Very Latest.

THREE O'CLOCK A. M

NEW YORK, May 3.

The Tribune's Washington special says:

Gen Sherman is now on his way to Charleston from thence he will return to Richmond in time to meet his army which is expected to rendezvous at Alexandria.

Hon. J. Arnold, of Illinois, formerly a member of congress from Chicago, has been appointed auditor of the treasury in the post office department, vice E. Sells, appointed to be Indian agent.

The voluntarily surrender of the rebel secretary Mallory is deemed a sample of sharp practice rather than returning penitence and loyalty to his country.

A thorough inspection of all departments of note printing and currency bureaus of the treasury has been instituted by Secretary McCulloch.

Secretary Harrington will bear with him to Europe samples of all United States security bills, &c., so as to deter attempts at counterfeiting which have been indulged in across the water.

The Herald's Washington special says it may be stated as a positive fact that for the present, with the exception of the secretary of the interior, there will be no change whatever in the cabinet.

Information received from our consuls and from American bankers in Europe show that there are now in European markets between three and four millions of U. S. bonds. The largest amount of these bonds are held by German capitalists as a permanent investment.

The carriage and horses of the lamented president are to be disposed of at private sale. Already there are numerous offers made for them.

Lieutenant Colonel Baden, of Gen. Grant's staff, has been sent west to make a special investigation of the recent disaster by the blowing up of Sultana.

The Times' special says: The war department has ordered to be printed 60,000 discharges on parchment, with a large number of muster out rolls, and other papers, for recruiting the army.

Secretary Welles, accompanied by Chief Clerk Fox, and others, proposes to leave in a few days on a trip to Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah and Havana.

The World's account of the conspiracy to murder the president and the officers of the cabinet, says there is no doubt Booth really intended to kidnap the president before the idea of murdering him was conceived. There is proof of this fact beyond the admission of a doubt. There has been found within the city limits a house belonging to one Mrs. Greene, finished with underground apartments, and furnished with manacles and all the accessories of private imprisonment. Here the president and as many as could be gagged and concealed, in the event of his failure to run them into the confederacy. Owing to his failure to group around him as many men as he desired, Booth abandoned the project of kidnapping.

The house was discovered last week, ready to be blown up at a moment's notice.

A Washington dispatch to The Boston Advertiser says:

Considerable interest is manifested among the military men to know what commands will be included in the expedition which rumor says is shortly to be sent from here to complete the demolition of the rebellion by the occupation of Texas. It is thought probable that some of the troops now massed so heavily about Washington and Alexandria will be employed for this purpose.

The vexed question as to the disposal of the remains of Wilkes Booth is at length settled by a statement which may be regarded as final.

After the head and heart had been removed, the corpse was placed in charge of two men, who, after various movements, calculated to baffle impertinent curiosity, dug a grave in a little spot near the penitentiary. Booth's body was deposited here and the grave carefully smoothed and sodded over. Other graves of less infamous felons had previously been leveled, and a strong guard is now in charge of the spot, and will continue to keep it undisturbed until the grass has grown so thickly that no one will ever be able to distinguish the place where the assassin's corpse was interred from other nameless graves around it.

About midnight last Saturday, the steamer Keyport was ordered to the navy yard to repair damages she received from the monitor Montauk.

Persons who have been arrested as directly concerned in the conspiracy to murder the president and other union leaders, and who number fifteen men and one woman, are all heavily ironed with ball and chain on each leg and handcuffed in such a manner as to keep their hands several inches apart; some of the more desperate ones have their hands fastened behind them, and a sort of a jack covers the head and face of each leaving only the mouth and nostrils exposed so as to prev