THE FUNERAL CORTEGE.

THE RECEPTION AT COLUMBUS.

The Remains to Lie in State at Indianapolis, Indiana, To-day, &c., &c., &c.

CLEVELAND, April 28—P. M.

The heavy rain which commenced before noon to-day continues, and we leave this beautiful and hospitable city with the remains which have been so touchingly and generally honored. Notwithstanding the inclement weather, crowds have assembled at the railroad station to take their last look at the coffin containing all that is mortal of Abraham Lincoln.

We pass in succession Columbia, Grafton, Wilmington, Greenwich, Crestline and other stations. Shrouded national flags and badges of mourning are seen at each. The rain storm continues, but this has not prevented the assembling of groups of spectators on the way. Many of them bear lanterns in their hands, in order that the funeral train may be plainly seen.

CONDINGHAM, April 29—5:20 A. M.

Here is the largest gathering we have seen since we left Cleveland. The depot building is handsomely draped with mourning flags, and over the doorway is a long white cotton sign, with large black letters:—"He sleeps in the blessings of the poor, whose fetters God commissioned him to break." Guns are fired and bells tolled.

We have on board Governor Brough and staff, Major General Hooker and staff, United States Senator John Sherman and the Hon. Samuel Galloway—the last named being the chairman of the Columbus Escort Committee, who joined the funeral party at Cleveland.

The Lying in State at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 29, 1865.

We arrived at the Columbus Railroad depot at 7:30 A. M.

The Committee of Arrangements began at once to carry out the programme, and placed the funeral party in carriages. The military officers executed the orders for the procession.

Soon the solemn strains of a brass band were heard and the coffin was slowly carried to the hearse, which was neatly festooned with black cloth, trimmed with silver fringe and the roof adorned with black plumes. The procession was formed, the Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer infantry acting as escort. Then followed the officiating clergy, pall bearers and others on each side the hearse. The Veteran Reserve corps were the guards of honor. The escort accompanying the remains from Washington were in open carriages, three abreast. They were followed by Major General Hooker and brevet General W. P. Richardson, each with his staff, and all mounted; also the Provost Marshal General, Colonel Wilcox and staff, Brigadier General Wagoner, General Swain and staff—all in open carriages.

The remainder of the large procession was composed in part of officers of the army and soldiers at this post, Governor Brough and suite, the Committee of Arrangements and the Chief Marshal and his special aids, heads of Departments of State of Ohio, the Mayors of Cincinnati and Columbus and the City Councils, the Judges of the federal and the State courts, the Orders of the Masons and Odd Fellows, and various other organizations, including the Fenian Brotherhood. The colored Masons and the Colored Benevolent Association were represented in the procession.

The rotunda of the Capitol was draped in mourning. The coffin was approached by five steps. It rested on a mound of moss, in which were dotted the choicest flowers. At the head of the coffin rested a large floral wreath, while directly behind the latter were flowers in glass and china vessels, contributed by ladies. At the corners of the platform, on the floor, were large vases filled with flowers. The walls were adorned with a naval picture representing a scene in the life of Commodore Perry, and with various banners which had been carried by Ohio troops during the war, torn and riddled by bullets in many a deadly conflict. No confusion whatever was occasioned in entering and returning from the Capitol, owing to the admirable arrangements, and for about seven hours there was a constant line of spectators passing before the remains. Bands of music played during the afternoon on the terraces of the Capitol most solemn dirges, and guns continued to be fired at intervals during the day.

Major General H. Wilson, who had charge of the escort from Washington, will accompany the remains as far as Indianapolis.

The escort proper were entertained by the State of Ohio, and the remainder of the party by the municipal authorities.

The remains were at last removed to the depot, and at a few minutes after eight P. M. were on the way to Indianapolis, which city we shall reach to-morrow morning.

In the afternoon a large meeting was held on the East Terrace. A dirge was played by the Camp Thomas band. A prayer was offered up by Rev. Dr. Goodwin. Then followed a hymn from a full choir of male voices. Hon. Job E. Stevenson then delivered a lengthy address. The choir then sang Bryant's funeral ode for the burial of Abraham Lincoln, when the benediction was pronounced and an air was played by the band.

Major General Hooker, having been enthusiastically called for, spoke as follows:—

MY FRIENDS—I thank you very much for the compliment you pay me; but if I do not respond to it by my remarks I wish you to ascribe it to the inappropriateness of the occasion. (Cries of "Good.") Your call was, perhaps, dictated as much by curiosity as by a desire to hear me speak. That I will grant you, and beyond that you must excuse me. (Long continued applause.)

The concourse of people then departed.

Interesting Meeting of Colored Men at Raleigh.

MR. JAMES C. FITZPATRICK'S DESPATCH.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 26, 1865.

A large meeting of the colored citizens of Raleigh was held on Monday night at the African church, which was draped in deep mourning as a mark of respect to the memory of the late President Lincoln. The meeting was for the purpose of expressing the sentiments of the colored population regarding the death of the President, and was presided over by Chaplain Turner, of the First United States colored troops. Chaplain Hunter, of the Fourth colored troops, acted as Secretary.

After remarks by the chairman, and a speech by Mr. Elias Smith, the chaplain, introduced the following resolutions:—

Whereas, we have learned of the assassination of President Lincoln, of the United States of America, on the night of the 14th inst., by the hand of the incarnate fiend, John W. Booth, under the most treacherous, foul and daring circumstances known since the world began; and as this untimely death of the nation's Chief Executive has cast a gloom more dense than any other event which has occurred since the commencement of this ungodly rebellion, this assassination may be termed one of the last and yet the most bitter effort of treason and disloyalty to subvert the principles of a free government and of justice, to sever the unity of the country, perpetuate the horrid sin of slavery, and to crush out every vestige of our Heaven-guaranteed rights; therefore,

Resolved, That we deeply lament the untimely death of President Lincoln, and especially at a time when his services were so indispensable to the adjustment of the national affairs of our beloved country.

Resolved, That in the death of President Lincoln the country has been bereft of a true patriot, a good, great and wise man, a famous counsellor, a righteous executive, and our race a true friend and emancipator, around whose name shall cluster our dearest considerations and warmest feelings.

Resolved, That while we cherish his name with the most grateful recollections, we sympathize with his bereaved family, and pledge them our constant and fervent prayers that the God of all Mercies may encircle them in His favor and console them by His grace.

Resolved, That we bow to this national calamity as one we trust God will overrule for good.

Resolved, That we have a tenfold greater hatred than ever for treason and its bloody handed supporters and sympathizers, and that we pledge our comforts, homes, and lives, if need be, to the support of the President and government of the United States.

Speech of Senator Guthrie on the Assassination.

The Hon. James Guthrie, who will take his seat in the next Congress as United States Senator from Kentucky, and occupy there a position as leader of the democratic and conservative side, made a speech last week in Louisville. He said he scarcely knew what to say on that solemn occasion, except to repeat what he said four years ago—that this Union can never be severed. Let no man be so deluded as to believe such a thing possible. He had seen and conversed with Mr. Lincoln but three times in his life. He was, politically, at variance with him, yet he had yielded him the support due to every good citizen in the trying circumstances by which he was surrounded, and as far as he could consistently with his convictions to duty. No event in his life had shocked him so much as the assassination of the President. It seems that he was to have the honor of suppressing the rebellion, and he [illegible] was willing that he should reap all the honors of it. As the State of Kentucky had sent him to the Senate of the United States, he intended to have supported Mr. Lincoln's administration as far as his own convictions of duty and of the public policy would permit him. He said that it was more unfortunate for the rebels that Mr. Lincoln fell by assassination than if he died by any other means. The heart of the nation was for peace with a restored Union, and the people looked to President Lincoln to give the country peace. He said President Johnson, like the late President, came from the people. He had served them with ability in Congress, as Governor of his State, and in the United States Senate, and he had strong hope in him. He trusted the new President would bring to the discharge of his duties the same earnestness of purpose of the man he succeeds. Coming from the people as he does, he will naturally obey the will of the people in shaping the policy of the government during his administration.

The Room Where President Lincoln Died.

[From the Boston Traveller, April 28.]

From a private letter written at Washington, 22d inst., we have been permitted to copy the following extract:—

I went this afternoon to visit the house on Tenth street, opposite Ford's theatre, and into the room where the late lamented President died. I saw the bed on which he breathed his last. The room is in the rear of the hall, which opens into the street. It is small, and plainly but neatly furnished. A few common pictures adorn the wall. A German family by the name of Peterson—common people—own the house. A young man named William Clark rented the room. The bed was made up. He has slept in it since the President's death, as usual. Upon the outside were placed the pillow and three slips, covered with blood, on which the President died. In a chair, near by, were the shoes the President wore that night. Clark remained with the President all night. Gustavus Clark, formerly of Boston, was one of those who assisted in taking the President over to the house, and remained until four o'clock in the morning.

Bronze Statue of Abraham Lincoln.

[From the Albany Journal, April 28.]

A resolution has passed the Assembly conferring power upon the Commissioners of the Land Office to permit the citizens of Albany to place a bronze statue of President Lincoln in the Capitol Park. It is estimated that the statue will cost about twenty thousand dollars.

OUR LATE PRESIDENT.

Tribute of an Old Associate and Friend—Touching Instances of Mr. Lincoln's Character, &c.

Mr. U. F. Linder, one of the leading democrats of Illinois, delivered an eloquent tribute to the memory of the departed President at a meeting of the bar of Chicago, held on the 17th, to take appropriate action with regard to the national affliction. Mr. Linder had known Mr. Lincoln intimately from boyhood. Both were born near the same place in Kentucky; they had removed to Illinois at nearly the same time; had practiced law together, and for many years were warm-hearted friends. The reminiscences of Mr. Lincoln, which Mr. Linder narrated in his remarks, were affecting beyond account, and more than one, as he listened to the tremulous tones of the speaker, was visibly moved to tears. Mr. Linder's voice, usually clear and low, was toned down by the emotion which he exhibited in his countenance, and by the recollections of which in his speech he gave the record. He said:—

I feel that I cannot let this occasion go by without laying a tribute—a humble tribute—of mine upon the grave of him whom I so long since learned to love. It is but little I can say of Abraham Lincoln, because all of his life and character has become as household words, and was, perhaps, better known than any other man, alive or dead. It was my lot, fortunately, to know Abraham Lincoln before he was known to the nation. I knew him, or became acquainted with him, about or a little before the commencement of his career as a lawyer and a public man. I was introduced to him at the hotel in Charleston, in this State, in the year 1835. He was dressed in a plain suit of jean, and looked like a quiet, unassuming farmer. There struck me then, more than anything else in the man, the expression of goodness and kindness which gleamed in his eyes, and which sat there all the days of his life; and it has seemed to me a hundred times since I heard of his assassination that no man could have looked in his face and assassinated him. There was too much that commanded respect and too much of mercy for any man facing him to do him harm. Others have expressed Mr. Lincoln's character much better than I could, and I dislike to attempt it. I should fall short of doing him justice; therefore I shall not attempt it. The outlines of his character are so great and grand, and so peculiar in themselves, distinguishing him from all other men, that it would take a historian of no ordinary character to properly describe them, to give to posterity the correct portraiture of the man. Wherever he came he brought sunshine. All men hailed him as an addition to their circle. He was genial; he was humorous; he was clear in the expression of his sentiments; he was honest. But in all his career, in all his humor, there was nothing that ever came from him that planted a thorn or a dagger in any man's heart. I am one of those who stand a very great distance from the sublime character of Lincoln; but I feel it an honor here to-day to have been born within ten miles from where he saw first the light of day, and to have made my appearance in the world about one month from the day on which he did. I have known him intimately since I came to the State of Illinois. I knew his father and his relatives in Kentucky. They were a good family. They were poor, and the very poorest people, I might say, of the middle classes, but they were true. No man who has known Lincoln as a friend, as I have known him, was ever afraid to call upon him for his aid, or was ever afraid to ask of him a kindness. The speaker, much moved with emotion, then referred to an incident of his acquaintance with Mr. Lincoln, when, a son of his being in difficulty growing out of a homicide, he had occasion to test the friendship of the late President. He said:—On that occasion many seemed to avail themselves of the opportunity to wreak vengeance upon me in the death of my son. I wrote to Mr. Lincoln. I was in a quarter of the country where I knew he was a tower of strength, where his name raised up friends, where his arguments at law had more power than the instructions of the court. I feared, many of his political friends being united against my son, that his services and his talents might be enlisted against him. I wrote to him, giving him all the circumstances, telling him of my wife's grief and my own, and soliciting that he would come and assist me to defend my son; that I thought he had been employed against him. I preserved his letter for a long time. I wish I had it now. I should rejoice in its possession. I would work hard to obtain the means to frame it in gold. The sum of it was this:—He condoled with me and my wife in our misfortune, and assured us that, no matter what business he might be engaged in, he would come, and he was truly sorry that I had supposed that he would take part in the prosecution of the son of a friend of his. I had offered him a fee, and in that letter he also said he knew of no act of his life that would justify me in supposing that he would take money from me or any dear friend for assisting in the defence of the life of a child. I give this as a proof of his friendship, and that friendship has been cherished by me through all mutations of life. In politics we have ever been opposed, but I thank God to-day that he always was my friend, and that I cannot refer to any ill-natured remark or reflection upon Abraham Lincoln that ever I made. I have frequently criticised his political sentiments, but I have taken occasion—sometimes among those who did not relish it very well—to do full justice to his character as a man, a citizen, and a friend. I wish to say that his friendship to me has continued up to a recent period. It was the fortune of the same son to move South before this rebellion broke out. By some means he was enlisted in the service of the rebel army. My friends here know, as you judges who sit upon the bench know, that I called upon them to unite with me in adding your influence to mine to prevail upon President Lincoln to induce him to release my boy from prison. He was captured a year and a half ago. Mr. Lincoln did so without any hesitation, and he took the pains—it was the day before Christmas a year ago, and it made my home happy—to telegraph me of the fact, which he stated (he always said things short, as he said, I believe, things better than anybody else) in his usual manner. He said to me:—"Your son has just left me with my order to the Secretary of War to administer the oath of allegiance. I send him home to you and his mother." I wish I had his telegram here. The mother of my boy still preserves it, and I left it to-day to be framed in the most gorgeous style my means will afford. * * * * Let us, now that the great struggle is over—the struggle that has resulted in the overthrow of this rebellion and the emancipation of four millions of slaves—let us forget all our old party issues, all our party pride, and bring them up to lay upon the grave of the best man that ever lived, as a suitable offering for the occasion. Let them be buried with him, and let us, as one united people, press on in pursuing the line of policy in which he would have marched to accomplish the proudest of his ambitions, and we shall gratify his spirit, now in the world above. Let us pursue this course; for if another than that be taken it would be a reflection on him. Let us not fear to do justice—that justice tempered by the same mercy that Abraham Lincoln would have shown—and we will add the finishing touch to his work. We will have done that which his spirit will look down upon with an approving smile and with the words upon his kindly and loving lips, "It is finished: now Lord receive me and my people into Thy kingdom."

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC.

Mourning for the Deceased President—Eruption of Mount Baker—The Pacific Railroad, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28, 1865.

In accordance with the Governor's proclamation yesterday was observed throughout Oregon as a day of mourning and sorrow for the death of President Lincoln.

Mount Baker has been for some time in a state of active eruption, and its formerly sharp point has been flattened down some ten or fifteen hundred feet.

The California end of the Pacific Railroad now employs about two thousand three hundred laborers, eight hundred of whom are whites and the remainder Chinese.

Cars will be running thirty-six miles from Sacramento next week. Fifty-four miles of the track will be laid by September. One year from July next it is believed the road will be in operation a distance of eighty-six miles, carrying it well towards the summit of the Sierra Nevada.

There is a prospect of greater activity in business than for some time past.

Legal tenders have advanced to 70 a 71.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The May Anniversaries.

The May anniversary meetings of several of the religious and other societies take place as follows:—

SUNDAY, MAY 7.

American Female Guardian Society, St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church, Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, half-past seven P. M.

MONDAY, MAY 8.

American Seamen's Friend Society, Irving Hall, half-past seven P. M.

TUESDAY, MAY 9.

American Anti-Slavery Society, Church of the Puritans, ten A. M. Business meeting, half-past three P. M.

New York Sunday School Union, Presbyterian church, Fifth avenue and Nineteenth street, half-past seven P. M.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10.

American Anti-Slavery Society, Church of the Puritans. Business meetings morning and afternoon.

American Tract Society, Madison Square Presbyterian church, ten A. M.

American Tract Society (Boston), Irving Hall, half-past three P. M.

American Home Missionary Society, Irving Hall, half-past seven P. M.

THURSDAY, MAY 11.

American Bible Society, Irving Hall, ten A. M.

New York City Mission, Irving Hall, half-past seven P. M.

FRIDAY, MAY 12.

American Board of Foreign Missions, Irving Hall, ten A. M.

Services To-day.

The Rev. Dr. Thompson will preach on the "Life of Abraham Lincoln and its Lessons for our Future Policy," at the Broadway Tabernacle church, this evening, at half-past seven o'clock.

Professor Mattison, Forty-first street, near Sixth avenue, will take for his subject this morning, "The Discipline of National Sorrow." Subject for evening—"How the Blood of Abraham Lincoln Cements the Republic Forever."

The Rev. Henry Blanchard will preach on the "Grandeur of the Hour," in the Church of the Restoration, corner of Monroe place and Clark street, Brooklyn, this evening.

At St. Paul's church, Hoboken, the rector, the Rev. V. Bruce, will officiate morning and evening. Text of the morning—"Be still, and know that I am God." Subject—"A Sermon for the Times."

At the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome street, two blocks east of Broadway, the pastor, the Rev. J. B. Dunn, will preach at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon, on "The Lessons of the Pageant;" and at half-past seven o'clock in the afternoon, on "The Religious Aspects of the Assassination."

At the Forty-second street Presbyterian church, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, the Rev. W. A. Scott, D. D., pastor, the Course of Lectures on Daniel will be continued. "Daniel, Prime Minister of Persia and a Faithful Confessor of the True Religion: Daniel vi.," will be the subject for this evening, services commencing at half past seven o'clock.

The eleventh of the course of sermons on the Holy Scriptures will be preached this evening in Trinity chapel, by the Rev. Wm. Rudder, D. D. Subject—"The Witness in the Believing Heart." Sermon to commence at half-past seven o'clock.

The Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., will preach in the Madison avenue Baptist church, corner of Thirty-first street, at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, and at half-past seven o'clock in the evening, in the chapel of the Fifth avenue Baptist church, adjoining, on Forty-sixth street.

A lecture on "Justice" will be given by a working shoemaker, this afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, in Metropolitan Hall, 95 Sixth avenue.

Mr. F. R. Anderson will address the Sabbath school and friends of the First Free Will Baptist church, in Twenty-eighth street, near Broadway, at two P. M., on the Religious Customs and Worship of the Chinese, and exhibit a number of idols which have been in use in that country. Preaching by the pastor, the Rev. C. S. Perkins, at half-past ten A. M. and half-past seven P. M.

At the French Church du St. Esprit, Twenty-second street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, divine services this morning at half-past ten o'clock, and in the afternoon at half-past three, by the Rev. Dr. Verren, rector.

J. L. Bishop will preach this evening, at half-past seven o'clock, at the sanctuary, 108 First street, on "The Second Coming of Christ, the Millenium," &c.

At the Church of the Puritans, there will be preaching by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Cheever, this morning, at half-past ten o'clock, and in the evening at half-past seven.

At the English Lutheran Church of St. James, Fifteenth street, between Second and Third avenues, the Rev. Chas. F. Schaeffer, D. D., of Philadelphia, will preach this morning at half-past ten o'clock, and in the evening at half-past seven.

At the Church of the Resurrection (Episcopal), Thirty-fifth street, a few doors east of Sixth avenue, the rector, the Rev. Edward O. Flagg, will preach in the morning at half-past ten o'clock, and in the evening at half-past seven.

At the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison avenue, corner of Forty-second street, divine service will be held in the morning at half-past ten o'clock, and in the evening at half-past seven. The rector, the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., will preach on both occasions.

At the Bloecker street Universalist church, corner of Downing street, the Rev. A. C. Thomas, of Bridgeport, will supply the desk to-day. Services at half-past ten in the morning and half-past seven in the evening.

At the Church of the Redeemer, Yorkville, Eighty-fifth street, between Second and Third avenues, the Rev. S. C. Thrall, D. D., rector, services will take place at half-past ten in the morning and half-past seven in the evening. The Rev. James H. Morgan will officiate.

The Spiritualists' Society will meet at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway. Mr. Willis speaks at half-past ten in the morning. Subject—"Loyalty to Principle." At half-past seven in the evening, "Our Nation's Martyr." Conference at three o'clock in the afternoon. Subject—"Wherein does Modern Spiritualism Elucidate Scripture and Correct Theology."

S. S. Snow, the prophet, will preach in Clinton Hall, Astor place, at three o'clock in the afternoon, on "The Mystery Finished."

The Rev. S. A. Corey will preach in the Murray Hill Baptist church this morning at half-past ten, and half-seven o'clock in the evening. Subject in the evening—"Lessons for the Hour."

Preaching on the Sabbath at the North Presbyterian church, corner of Thirty-first street and Ninth avenue, at half-past ten A. M. and half-past seven P. M., by the Rev. Thos. Street. Subject for the evening—"The Death of the Murderer."

Church of the Holy Trinity.

The new Church of the Holy Trinity, the Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., rector, was first opened for divine service on Easter Sunday, while many of the details were yet incomplete. The chancel was draped in mourning for our deceased President. The sale of pews took place last Wednesday evening. About twenty were bid off at premiums ranging from fifty per cent down. Mr. J. H. Tappen, one of the vestry, secured the first choice. After the sale a large proportion of the pews were rented, many at a premium on the assessed value.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CHURCH.

The corner stone of this church, laid in the dark hour of our nation's struggle, contained, with a copy of the Holy Bible, the constitution of the United States, both wrapped in a flag with thirteen stripes and thirty-four stars—a touching expression at once of faith in His word upon whose sure foundation it rests, and of loyalty to and confidence in the restoration of our government over every State of the Union. It was most fitting that the Church of the Holy Trinity, planted firmly upon the doctrine of Divine "Unity in Trinity," and the devotion of whose pastor to the principle of national unity has been so marked, should be opened at a season when the whole Christian world rejoices in the glory of the Resurrection, and when our people are specially called upon to give thanksgiving—however bowed and saddened by recent terrible events—for a country risen from what threatened to be the grave of the republic to a new and brighter life.

This enterprise, commenced under circumstances of no little discouragement, and carried forward through many difficulties, has been singularly blessed both in its spiritual growth and its temporal affairs. A year ago last January a proposition was made to Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., then rector of the Church of the Mediator, to unite with the rector of the Church of the Ascension in establishing a new Evangelical Episcopal church on Murray Hill. The chapel of the Rutgers Institute had been already engaged and opened for public services under the supervision of Rev. Dr. Dyer, of whom the present rector speaks with affection as really the father of the parish. It was then thought that five years at least would be required to establish the enterprise in an edifice of its own; but the encouragement met with was such that on the 4th of April following it was decided to organize a new, independent parish, under the title of the Church of the Holy Trinity. On the 1st of May Rev. Mr. Tyng was invited to serve as rector, and on the 8th of September the corner stone of the present edifice was laid, at the northeast angle of the intersection of Madison avenue and Forty-second street. The plan is that of a cross, with four entrance porches filling up the angles made by the transepts with the nave or main body of the church. Extreme length, 127 feet; width of nave, 40 feet; extreme breadth through transepts, 81 feet. There are one hundred and sixty pews, seating over nine hundred persons, all on the ground floor. The walls of the church are low, and the building, as approached from Murray Hill, presents a somewhat stunted appearance; but on entering the interior proves sufficiently lofty, the roof trusses being framed so as to show. There is a ventilating spire for light and air at the intersection of the nave and transept roofs, forming an elevated central feature to the whole composition. The organ and choir screen form the sole decorative features of the interior, and are situated behind the chancel and altar—the radiating pipes of the organ being decorated and illuminated, and so disposed as to show the rich stained glass windows in the extreme rear wall. It may satisfy critics to say that the architect, Mr. Jacob Wrey Mould, has not assumed to embody any features of the so-called Gothic, Byzantine, Italian or renaissance styles, but simply such a combination of architectural elements as are best adapted to produce a temporary, economical and yet commodious church building, in which design he has admirably succeeded.

New American Presbyterian Church at Montreal.

[From the Montreal Gazette, April 28.]

Yesterday afternoon at three o'clock the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of this church, situate at the corner of Dorchester and Drummond streets, took place. The building will be an exact copy of Park church, in Brooklyn, N. Y., and have a massive appearance, yet without any great pretensions to architectural beauty, no particular style being applied in the design. Its length over all is to be one hundred and forty-four feet and the width eighty feet. The ceiling—a flat one—will be forty-four feet from the floor. The front elevation on Dorchester street has two towers, one at each angle—the one next Drummond street having had with a spire rising to a height of two hundred feet above the street, the other being finished square at about eighty feet high. The auditorium is ninety feet long by seventy-six feet wide, and, with the galleries, will seat twelve hundred persons. There is no basement. Hence the lecture and Sunday school rooms will be in the rear portion of the building, and be each about ninety feet long by thirty feet wide. All the pews on the ground will have a curved form, so that the minister can every where be seen without the listener sitting in an uneasy posture. It is expected that the lecture room will be occupied next winter, and the whole building be completed about the following June. The cost is estimated at about fifty-three thousand dollars.

The Presbyterian Church South.

The following items are taken from an abstract of the minutes of the last General Assembly of the Presbyterian church of the rebel States:—

The assembly numbered thirty-seven ministers and twenty-eight elders from eight States. The Theological Seminary at Columbia had given all but seven of its sixty-two students, as "one of the fruits of this cruel war." The seminary had an endowment of $26?,024, of which $107,633 has been invested in confederate bonds to sustain "this cruel war." The foreign mission funds had been invested in the same bonds to the amount of $33,357; their publication funds to the amount of $20,000, and domestic missions $21,000, took the same course. So that this once rich and flourishing seminary has "gone up" with the confederacy. The assembly expresses itself as more than ever convinced of the divine origin of slavery, and affirm it to be the "peculiar mission of the Southern church to conserve the institution of slavery."

The Lawrence Will Case.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

Surrogate Tucker yesterday delivered his final decision in the matter of Abraham R. Lawrence's alleged will. This important litigation, which has consumed so much time in the Probate Court, and excited so much professional and public interest, is said to involve the ownership of nearly half a million of dollars. The paper propounded as a will is doubtless in the handwriting of the decedent, Abraham R. Lawrence himself, and is dated December, 1839. It purports to leave the bulk of his property to be divided into seven parts—one seventh each to his brother Jonathan Lawrence; to his brother Richard M. Lawrence, to his brother John L. Lawrence, to his brother William T. Lawrence, to his sister Margaret Lawrence, to Mary, widow of his brother Joseph Lawrence, and their children, and to the children of his brother Samuel Lawrence. It appears that all these brothers and sisters have died since 1839, and the only person nominated as executor in the will who now survives is Andrew Lawrence, a nephew, who now offers it for probate. The will has the ordinary testatum clause, and is witnessed by J. D. Outcalb, J. Van Benschoten and William H. Durell.

Two of these witnesses are dead, and evidence was given as to their handwriting. The only survivor, Mr. Van Benschoten, testifies in answer to questions as to his signature:—

I should think I should call it mine; it is my handwriting; I have no recollection whatever of signing this will, or having it brought there, or of anything in relation to it.

The probate of this will was opposed on the ground that this evidence was insufficient to prove its formal execution according to law. The contestants are two young children, named Abraham Riker Lawrence Norton and Cecelia Norton, appearing by their father, Chauncey L. Norton. They claim that their mother (Mrs. Norton, deceased), was the legitimate daughter of Abraham R. Lawrence, which claim is denied by the collateral relatives (nephews and nieces and grandnephews and grandnieces), who are the devisees under the alleged will.

Much testimony was taken as to reputation, cohabitation and acknowledgment on the part of Abraham R. Lawrence both for and against the presumption of his marriage to Mrs. Norton's mother.

In the course of the long and exhaustive trial before the Surrogate very great acrimony was exhibited between the contesting parties, and a number of exciting scenes occurred among the counsel, there being four or five lawyers on each side. The public will remember that on one occasion one of the lawyers in the case was committed by the Surrogate for an alleged contempt of court, but was subsequently released on habeas corpus by another judge.

The interference of the Legislature was also invoked, and a bill was passed in 1864 with direct reference to this estate, and intended to place the legal control and custody of the property in the hands of the collateral relatives pending the litigations, but which partially failed of its object. Other bills in relation to it were introduced into the State Senate during the present session, but have failed. Altogether, the Lawrence trial has been one of the most interesting and sensational ever had, even in that tribunal of family quarrels, the Surrogate's Court.

The opinion of the Surrogate denies probate to the will, and sustains the legitimacy of the Norton children. The ruling on the latter question is announced to be in conformity with that of a majority of the judges of the Court of Appeals in the recent famous case of Ferrie, where the law of this State on the question of marriage and legitimacy is laid down with great distinction. The Surrogate's opinion concludes as follows:—

I find, therefore, as conclusions of fact:—

First—That the paper propounded as a will is not proven to have been executed by the decedent in the manner and with the formalities required by the statute. There is no evidence of the signature in the presence of the witnesses, or of its acknowledgment to them, no evidence of its publication as his will by the decedent, and no evidence of his rogation of the witnesses.

Second—That the evidence must be held to sustain the existence of the marital relation between the decedent and the grandmother of the infant contestants, and that they are the heirs at law and next of kin of decedent.

Probate is therefore denied, and letters of administration must issue to the guardian of the Norton infants.

The Navy.

ARRIVAL OF THE GUNBOAT PROTEUS.

The United States gunboat Proteus, Commander R. W. Shufeldt, arrived yesterday from Key West, which place she left on the 24th inst. The following is a list of her officers:—

Commander—R. W. Shufeldt.
Lieutenant—B. J. Cromwell.
Acting Assistant Surgeon—L. Traver.
Acting Assistant Paymaster—Charles C. Adams.
Captain's Clerk—C. C. Learned.
Paymaster's Clerk—A. W. Smith.
Surgeon's Steward—D. Traver.
Engineers—Acting Chief, George F. Helard; First Assistant, D. W. Chapman; Second Assistants, J. H. Hebard, H. F. Wilcox; Third Assistants, Wm. McFaul, B. W. Randall, Wm. O. Saville.
Acting Ensigns—Wm. Pearce, W. B. Hoff, R. C. Irvin, H. Brooks.
Acting Gunner—Wm. H. Pearce.

She also has the following passengers:—Edward Gilchrist, Fleet Surgeon, East Gulf blockading squadron; Charles T. Chase, Acting Master; J. F. Fourtellotte, Acting Assistant Surgeon; A. H. Fuller, Acting Ensign; E. T. Chappell, Acting Second Assistant Engineer; John Halpin, Acting Third Assistant Engineer; Daniel E. Lyons, do.; J. C. Boteler, Acting Master's Mate; J. E. Hollis, Captain's Clerk; Chas. P. Luscomb, Acting Master's Mate; R. W. Walsh, J. H. Tracy.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SLOOP EUTAW.

The United States steamer Eutaw, Lieutenant Commander Leonard Paulding, commanding, from Fortress Monroe in twenty-six hours, arrived at this port yesterday. The following is a list of her officers:—

Lieutenant Commander—Leonard Paulding, commanding.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant and Executive Officer—Jno. W. Simmons.
Acting Master and Navigator—Charles H. Keith.
Acting Assistant Paymaster—Thomas Carstairs.
Acting Surgeon—J. D. Malone.
Second Assistant Engineer, in charge—John C. Stroons.
Acting Master—S. B. Davis.
Acting Pilot—Samuel Scranton.
Acting Ensigns—Thomas Morgan, William B. King.
Engineers—Acting Second Assistants, John E. Hilbard and William H. Crawford; Third Assistants, H. C. Christopher and Charles A. Satterlee.
Acting Gunner—Charles A. Sampson.
Captain's Clerk—S. W. Richards.
Paymaster's Clerk—William H. Most.
Master's Mate—B. C. Devine.

SAILING OF THE UNITED STATES SLOOP-OF-WAR WYOMING.

The steam sloop-of-war Wyoming, seven guns, Commander John Bankhead, sailed from Baltimore on the 21st instant on a cruise in search of the rebel privateer Shenandoah, now depredating on our commerce in the East India seas. The Wyoming, since her return from Japan, where she established a high reputation as a fighting ship, under Captain McDougal, by silencing the forts at Kanagawa and destroying two men-of-war, has been undergoing extensive and thorough repairs at Baltimore in hull and machinery. She is now in splendid trim, and is armed with a heavy and effective battery. It is to be hoped she may meet the Shenandoah in her cruise, as she will certainly bring to an abrupt close the career of the noted privateer. The Iroquois, ten guns, Commander C. R. P. Rodgers, is also cruising in the waters of the East Indies before this for the same purpose. Both vessels have good speed and can readily handle the Shenandoah. The following is a list of the officers of the Wyoming:—

Commander—John Bankhead.
Lieutenant Commander—Joshua Bishop.
Lieutenant—Stephen A. McCarty.
Acting Master—Robert Banton.
Surgeon—Henry F. McSherry.
Acting Assistant Paymaster—Daniel A. Smith, Jr.
Engineers—Chief, D. G. Pelts; First Assistants, Fletcher A. Wilson, George W. Senser, Francis G. Smith; Second Assistant, Thomas Lynch; Third Assistants, James E. Speights, Henry McConnell, E. A. Penny; Acting Second Assistants, J. W. Milstead, Samuel H. Linn; Acting Third Assistant, E. G. Allen.
Acting Ensigns—Charles B. Kelley, Charles D. Lisby, Geo. D. B. Glidden.
Acting Mates—E. F. Crawford, Gideon B. Brownell, A. F. Jennings, C. A. Haskell.
Captain's Clerk—Frank A. Warren.
Paymaster's Clerk—James A. Smith.
Boatswain—John Burrows.
Gunner—John L. Staples.

CANBY.

NEW ORLEANS IN MOURNING.

The Return of General N. P. Banks.

GENERAL HURLBUT'S RETIRING ORDER.

RUMORED CAPTURE OF FORREST.

INTERESTING MEXICAN NEWS, &c., &c., &c.

The steamship Fung Shuey, Captain Hildreth, arrived at this port yesterday, from New Orleans the 22d. We are under obligations to her officers for the prompt delivery of our despatches.

The news of the assassination of the President created great consternation among the people, and business was entirely suspended. Freights very dull. Plenty of tonnage in port. City very healthy.

Mr. James Latham's Despatch.

NEW ORLEANS, April 22, 1865.

Since the fall of Mobile there has been but little in the way of war news. Our recent successes seem to have completely discouraged the rebels in this section of the country. But what we may have lacked in the way of "exciting war news" has been more than made up by the harrowing and terrible intelligence of the assassination of our beloved President. The astounding information reached us but a few days since, and from that time we have been unable to shake off the gloom and melancholy that even now surrounds us. Business has all been suspended, our city draped in mourning, and sorrow and indignation depicted on every countenance. This last act is but the culmination of the devilish spirit that the rebels have inaugurated, and could have been expected.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL BANKS.

Major General N. P. Banks, so long expected, has at length arrived and assumed command. Although the reception of General Banks was most gratifying, yet there were no tumultuous demonstrations to mar the solemnity of the day. The General was accompanied by his family. General Hurlbut has issued the following order:—

General Orders—No. 41.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, April 22, 1865.

Major General N. P. Banks, United States Volunteers, resumes command of the Department of the Gulf at twelve M. of this day.

The undersigned, in retiring from the temporary command of the department, tenders his personal thanks to the officers of the command, of all ranks, for the willing obedience and general soldierly conduct they have exhibited.

A major general's salute will be fired on the levee at twelve M., under the direction of Captain Webster, Chief of Artillery.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major General Volunteers.

J. G. JEWETT, First Lieutenant Seventy-seventh United States colored infantry, Acting Aid-de-Camp.

CAPTURE OF BAGDAD, MEXICO, BY CORTINA.

I have learned from very good authority that a party of liberals under Cortina attacked and captured the town of Bagdad, Mexico, on the Rio Grande. Bagdad has been occupied by a few French soldiers, and there could not have been much of an engagement. The men under Cortina were well equipped and in good spirits and condition. This news had a good effect on our troops at Brazos, who were much elated over the idea of the overthrow of Mejia.

CAPTURE OF MERIDIAN, MISS.

A despatch from Mobile of the 16th inst. informs us that General Wilson has captured Meridian, and that Forrest was captured by General Lucas, after a hard fight, at Eastport, La.

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

LIVERPOOL—Steamship City of Cork—Mr and Mrs Spensley and family, Miss Scott, G W Mackie, Jas Finlay, Chas Valck, M Derungs, T Emile, B Luigi, Chas Lame, A Taechelis, T W McFarland, Jas J B Frotherstone, J B Miller, Rev T M Berjhurst, Rev R G T Ehrentrasser—and 573 in the steerage.

NEW ORLEANS AND KEY WEST—Steamship McClellan—Capt Ketchum and servant, Capt Merritt, Lieuts Highee, Williams, Rouller, Murphy, Morse, and 100 of