

THE LATE COMPROMISES WITH THE REBELS.

The reader will smile at the above caption, and ridicule the idea of any sane man, great or small, insinuating that there was a compromise with any of the numerous rebel leaders in the late surrenders. The disposition to laugh, however, at such puerile and ridiculous stupidity, will not remove from our midst the impression endeavored to be created among the ignorant and credulous by certain unscrupulous partisans. It is a prominent article of the faith of the valiant and hapless leaders of the Copperhead Democracy of Bedford county, to maintain the very semblance of consistency to be a jewel. They believe that the desertion of an up-to-date political principle would breed a lack of confidence in their disciples, which might lead to results involving the very existence of the Party, or its entire overthrow. This has been their dogmatic course for a number of years. We are happy to be able to tell them now, however, that this game is exhausted, that the people are becoming acquainted with the exploded dogmas which they have so long, and with so much hardihood, foisted upon them. The policy which has long been followed, that of making the people believe any thing, and do anything in the name of the Democracy, is about in the same stages of dissolution as the rebellion. Though it will take years to convince the leaders of this potent truth; they have been so long accustomed to misleading the masses, believing and deceiving them, and when they do settle down to facts and principles they will be as closely scrutinized and suspected by the intelligent of their own party, as the convict who has just returned from Cape Colony or Van Dieman's Land.

If we understand the term compromise, it means a mutual agreement to settle differences with concessions of claims by the parties. A mutual agreement without the consequences of fear, compulsion, or other unwilling motive. And we assert here without fear of contradiction, when an arrangement is entered into readily by a beaten party, to avoid a worse alternative, it is no compromise, it is a surrender. The word compromise has covered a multitude of sins, but no one has ever, until now, so roundly abused it. As an illustration of our idea, Gen. Lee asks Gen. Grant on what terms he will receive the surrender of the army of Northern Virginia. These are almost the precise words. Gen. Grant encloses his terms. Gen. Lee scrutinizes them closely. He sees that he not only surrenders himself and army, but Slavery, State Rights, Southern Confederacy, and everything but life and private property, but to save the latter, it must be done, the terms must be accepted. And this is a compromise, forsooth? How much like a compromise, indeed! The one contracting party asks for the terms upon which he will be permitted to surrender his army, the other dictates the terms upon which he will grant him life, and then the poor miserable toady, who has been unfortunate enough to have claimed at the outset of the rebellion, that our troubles could only be settled by compromise, for consistency, tells his ignorant and deluded followers that the SURRENDER was a COMPROMISE. The man who can be duped in this way, we have no doubt, will die a Copperhead, and he ought to.

THE CAPTURE OF JEFF DAVIS.

The capture of Jeff. Davis has been the principal excitement of the week. Full details will be found in this paper. With this capture ends the last remnant of the rebel government. For four long years this nation has contended for this consummation, with a eagerness of purpose which has won for us the admiration of our enemies. And to-day we have the proud satisfaction of seeing upon our banners, in letters of living light, the triumph of our sacred cause. Heaven be praised! The valiant men and true, who have braved death for their country's salvation will soon return to the peace-avenues of life and all will go on again as "merry as a marriage bell." How cheering the thought. Oh America:

"There is no other land like thee,
No dearer shore,
Thou art the shelter of the free,
The home, the port of liberty,
Thou hast been, and shall ever be
Till time is o'er."
Eye I long to think upon
My land, shall mother curse the son
She bore."

The capture of this noted character, whose name will be handed down to future generations as the most horrid ingrate that ever attempted perdition, will blast the hopes of every traitor throughout the world. And we are happy to say that the ridiculous caper cut by this fallen culprit at the time of his capture, is a fit finale to the slave-holders' rebellion. The details will be read by his many adherents with mortification and shame, and they will curse, with bitter oaths, the day they followed the lead of this man. We have heard men assert over and over again that the rebel President, like Hannibal, would administer his own poison, or die selling his life as dearly as possible. But alas, Jeff is only human, and his friends had prophets. He will arrive in Washington in a few days, it is hoped, and he will be placed on trial for Treason or for being accessory to the assassination of President Lincoln. It is quite probable that there is a rope in store for him. It should be a strong one, and our hope is that he will find the end of it.

TRIAL OF THE CONSPIRATORS.—The Court for the trial of the Washington assassination conspirators convened on Wednesday. The prisoners arraigned are Harrod, Atzerot, Payne, Arnold, McLaughlin, Mudd, and Mrs. Suratt.—Each of the prisoners designated counsel but none appeared except the gentleman named by Dr. Mudd. The prisoners respectfully plead not guilty.

THE KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE BROUGHT TO GRIEF.—President Johnson has signed the death warrant of Bowles, Mulligan and Hersey, leaders of the knights of the golden circle. They were tried at Indianapolis, and convicted of treasonable conspiracy. They are to be executed on the 19th inst.

THE 7-30 AND THE END OF THE WAR.

The greatest war in modern history has ended in triumph. The country has demonstrated the vastness of its power. We knew it was great; now all the world knows it. Our neighbors across the water, who said our very greatness was our weakness—that we should never hold together—that we must fall to pieces, and very small pieces at that—we take off their hats and beg to assure us of their "most distinguished consideration." Verily? a young nation that can raise two millions of fighting men and two thousand millions of money, just for the asking, is worthy of being "considered." They told us we could not carry on the war six months without begging for loans in European markets. We did carry on such a war as they never dreamed of, for four years, and never asked for a dollar; and they now wish to buy our bonds at an advance of fifty per cent. over last year's prices. Government stocks are quoted as brisk and in demand, and well they may be, for the time will soon come when no more will be offered. The national expenses will soon be down to a peace footing, and, instead of a Treasury budget of nine hundred millions, Secretary McCulloch will ask us for about a third of that sum. And how much easier it will be to raise this in peace than in war! The millions of soldiers who have so long made a business of destroying life and property will return to pursuits of industry, and the now ravaged fields will be white with new harvests. Instead of reading every morning that so many miles of railroad have been destroyed, it will be that "so many new avenues to material wealth have been opened." The South itself will be compelled to bear its share of the burden it imposed on the country, and its cotton—so much greater than gold, and still so much less than king—will have no attribute of royalty but what it pays into the revenue. A tax on Southern cotton will be quite as easily collected as on Northern petroleum or manufactures, and besides the articles must be had—the world wants it.

It would take but a fraction of our property to pay the national debt; but if we do not pay a dollar of the principal in ten years, that fraction will be reduced one-half by the development of the national resources. We shall doubtless wind up the war and square all accounts with a national debt of three thousand millions on about 18 per cent. of the present national wealth; but, according to its rate of increase (127 per cent.) from 1850 to 1860,—in 1875 this debt will be less than nine per cent. But our ability to pay the national debt needs no demonstration; but as some of us have looked upon the dark side, we may as well have a glance at the sunshine.

The national loans will soon be out of the market,—but for a short time the Government will need money to pay off the army and settle up the expenses of the war. Only about two hundred millions more of the second series of the 7-30 Loan remain to be taken, and when it is finally withdrawn, there is no doubt that it will rise to a handsome premium, and at the rate it is now going, some time within the next six days will see the last of this series. Mr. Jay Cooke, the subscription agent, announced in February "that the first two hundred millions of 7-30's will probably be taken in at par from three to four months"—but they were taken in less than two. So that parties who desire to invest at par in the U. S. Loan, bearing seven and three-tenths annual interest, and in three years, convertible into a 6-20 six per cent. gold interest bond should make their preparations accordingly. Many of the best financial authorities believe that the Government will be able to fund such portions of its debt, as it may not be ready to pay as it falls due, at 44 per cent.

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

The spirit of slavery—for that spirit was by no means confined to the slaveholding States—wrote the word "white" in the constitution of Pennsylvania, excluding an entire class of her citizens from the ballot box—a class, all of whom were natives of the country, and a large proportion of them worthy, intelligent, honest men—while foreigners, however ignorant, vicious and debased, utter strangers to the genius and spirit of our institutions, and incapable of understanding them even if they had tried, were, after a short delay, admitted to all the privileges of citizenship. We were going to say "after a short probation," but there was no probation about it. The question was not "Are you fit to be a citizen?" but, "How long have you been in the country?"

We say nothing against our laws of naturalization. Many good citizens have come in through that door, and we do not wish to see it shut; but we desire to unbar another door in our State, and restore to those of our citizens who, although not white, have proved themselves to be loyal, patriotic and brave, privileges which they once enjoyed, but of which they were unjustly deprived by the Convention of 1836. At that time well-dressed gentlemen and scholars united with coarse and brutal mobs to sustain slavery, and at that time it was agreed by the common consent of all these classes, representatives of the pulpit, the forum, the top-room and the brothel, that abolitionists should not talk, and that negroes should not vote.

But now, since abolitionists have regained the right to talk as much as they please and where they please; since William Lloyd Garrison has walked the streets of Charleston, and made speeches there, and since black men wear the livery of the nation, and battle valiantly in its defence, we say that in all fairness we must let them vote. When the right was taken away from them in Pennsylvania, the advocates of the measure contended that it was expedient; but even this miserable plea cannot be urged now. Let the word "white," therefore, be expunged from our State Constitution, and let it drift down among the cast-off barbarisms and follies of a by-gone age, along with that infamous judicial dictum, that a colored man "has no rights which a white man is bound to respect."

We do not say that the word LOYAL ought to be inserted in its stead in Pennsylvania; but there are plenty of States, in the constitutions of which it ought to be inserted; it would be a good word in all the border

States, while in those which composed the late confederacy it is indispensable. This, of course, would admit all the colored men to the ballot-box, but it would exclude many white. This, it seems to us, is the dictate of reason, prudence and common sense; while to exclude an entire class, merely because they have not as white skins as the rest of us, can be referred to nothing but to a blind and slavish prejudice. Let us imagine that two men are before us—one has fought and bled in the service of his country, but his skin is black; the other's is black with treason, and hands red with the blood of his murdered countrymen; but his skin is white—which shall vote?—Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE CAPTURE OF JEFF. DAVIS!

HE IS SURPRISED AT IRVINGVILLE, GA., ON THE 10th INST.

HIS PERSONAL STAFF SECURED.

THE REBEL POST-MASTER-GENERAL TAKEN.

JEFF TRIES TO ESCAPE IN WOMEN'S CLOTHES.

HIS IDEAS ON "MAGNANIMITY."

WHAT MRS. DAVIS SAYS.

A PAINFUL MISTAKE.

The Ex-President to be brought directly to Washington.

OFFICIAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, May 13.

Maj. Gen. Dix.—The following dispatch just received from Gen. Wilson, announces the surprise and capture of Jefferson Davis and his staff, by Col. Fritchard and the Michigan Cavalry, on the morning of the 10th inst., at Irwingsville, in Irwin County, Georgia.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

MAON, Ga., May 12—11 a. m. Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant and Hon. Secretary of War:—

I have the honor to report that at daylight of the 10th inst., Col. Fritchard, commanding 4th Michigan Cavalry, captured Jeff Davis and family, with Reagan, Post-Master-General; Col. Harrison, Private Secretary; Col. Johnson, A. D. C.; Col. Morris, Col. Lubbeck, Lieut. Hathaway; and Col. Pritchard surprised their camp at Irwingsville, in Irwin county, Ga., 75 miles from Macon, and four men wounded in his wife's clothes, have been received from Major Gen. Wilson.

EDWIN M. STANTON, MAON, Ga., May 12—11 a. m. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sec. of War:—

The following dispatch announcing the capture of Jeff Davis has just been handed me by Col. Minty, commanding Second Division:—

HD. QRS., 4TH MICHIGAN CAVALRY, CUMBERLANDVILLE, Ga., May 11, 1865. To Capt. T. W. Scott, A. G. Second Division:—

SIR: I have the honor to report that at daylight yesterday, at Irwingsville, I surprised and captured Jeff Davis and family together with his wife, sisters and brother, his Postmaster-General, Reagan; his Private Secretary, Col. Harrison; Col. Johnson, Aid-de-Camp on Davis's Staff; Col. Morris, Lubbeck, and Lieut. Hathaway; also several important names, and a train of five wagons and three ambulances, making a most perfect success.

Had not a most painful mistake occurred, by which the 4th Michigan and 1st Wisconsin came in conflict, we should have done better. This mistake cost us two killed and Lieut. Boutle wounded through the arm in the 4th Michigan, and four men wounded in the 1st Wisconsin. This occurred just at daylight, after we had captured the camp. By the advance of the 1st Wisconsin they were mistaken for the enemy.

I returned to this point last night, and shall move right on to Macon, without waiting orders from you, as directed, feeling that the whole object of the expedition is accomplished.

It will take me at least three days to reach Macon, as we are 75 miles out and our stock much exhausted. I hope to reach Hawkinsville to night.

I have the honor, &c. B. D. PRITCHARD, Lieut. Col. 4th Michigan Cavalry.

The 1st Wisconsin belongs to Lagrange's Brigade of McCook's Division, and had been sent due east by Gen. Croxton, via Dublin.

Col. Minty had distributed his command all along the south bank of the Ocmulgee and Altamaha.

This accounts for the collision between the parts of the First and Second Divisions, and shows the zeal of the command in the pursuit.

I have directed increased vigilance on the part of the command, in the hope of catching the other assassins.

Our dispositions of men are good, and so far none of the Rebel chiefs have been able to get through.

Breckinridge's son was captured on the night before last, 11 miles south of here. Will send further details as soon as received.

J. H. WILSON, Brevet Major-Gen. MAON, GA., May 13—9-30 a. m. Hon. E. M. Stanton Sec. of War:—

Lieut. Col. Hardee, commanding the 1st Wisconsin has just arrived from Irwingsville. He struck the trail of Davis at Dublin, Laurens county, on the evening of the 7th, and followed him closely night and day through the pine wilderness of Alligator Creek and Green Swamp, via Cumberlandville, to Irwingsville.

At Cumberlandville, Col. Hardeen met Col. Pritchard with 150 picked men and horses of the 4th Michigan.

A fight ensued, both parties exhibiting the greatest determination. Fifteen minutes elapsed before the mistake was discovered. The firing in this skirmish was the first warning that Davis received. He immediately brandished a bow-knife and showed signs of battle, but yielded promptly to the persuasions of Col's revolvers, without compelling the men to fire.

He expressed great indignation at the engergy with which he was pursued, saying that he had believed our Government more merciful than to hunt down women and children.

Mrs. Davis remarked to Col. Hardeen after the excitement was over that the men had better not provoke the President, or "he might hurt some of 'em."

Reagan behaves himself with dignity and system. The party, evidently, were making for the coast.

J. H. WILSON, Brevet Major General. FROM EUROPE.

The Horrors Over the Assassination—A Great Sympathy Meeting in London—Speeches by Prominent Englishmen—A Letter of Condolence to America from Austria.

HALF-PAY, May 10.—The steamship Asia has arrived, with Liverpool advices of April 30th.

LONDON, April 30.—On Saturday evening an immense public meeting convened, under the auspices of the Emancipation Society, in St. James' Hall, to express their feelings of grief and horror at the assassination of President Lincoln.

The galleries of the Hall were draped in black, and over the end gallery hung the American flag. The hall was crowded with an audience of the most distinguished and sympathetic with the people of the United States in their loss, and their hearty approval of the great cause Mr. Lincoln represented.

The platform contained an array of Parliamentary gentlemen and many leading citizens of the metropolis. Many ladies were present, a majority of whom were in mourning. Various resolutions were carried, not merely with unanimity, but with an intense feeling rarely seen at public meetings.

The chair was occupied by Wm. Evans, president of the Emancipation Society. Messrs. Estlin, Stanfield, Leachman, Taylor, Potter, Baxter, and Baines, members of Parliament, enunciated the proceedings with expressions of their deep sympathy with the American Government and people, and their entire confidence in the Administration of President Johnson.

Mr. Estlin, in his address to the meeting, alluded to the "infamous" members of parliament and a large array of distinguished vice-presidents, representing every section of the community. Letters of sympathy were read from Sir Charles Lyell, Lord Houlton, and others. Wm. E. Foster, M. P., moved the first resolution:—

Resolved, That the House do express its sympathy with the feelings of grief and horror with which it has heard of the assassination of President Lincoln and the murders of Mrs. Lincoln and the United States, and its profound sympathy and heartfelt condolence.

Mr. Foster said this was a time when the tide of blood binding Englishmen to Americans was indeed truly felt—a thrill of grief, horror and indignation, which had passed through the length and breadth of Europe, and had been at the heart of every Englishman, as though some painful calamity had fallen on himself. [Cheers.] This meeting would, he hoped, send by the ship which left their shores that night its sympathy with the widows and orphans and the country who had lost their faith for the future. He was confident that the House would send a message to the President, and that the House would express its sympathy with the feelings of grief and horror with which it has heard of the assassination of President Lincoln and the murders of Mrs. Lincoln and the United States, and its profound sympathy and heartfelt condolence.

Mr. Estlin said this was a time when the tide of blood binding Englishmen to Americans was indeed truly felt—a thrill of grief, horror and indignation, which had passed through the length and breadth of Europe, and had been at the heart of every Englishman, as though some painful calamity had fallen on himself. [Cheers.] This meeting would, he hoped, send by the ship which left their shores that night its sympathy with the widows and orphans and the country who had lost their faith for the future. He was confident that the House would send a message to the President, and that the House would express its sympathy with the feelings of grief and horror with which it has heard of the assassination of President Lincoln and the murders of Mrs. Lincoln and the United States, and its profound sympathy and heartfelt condolence.

Mr. Estlin said this was a time when the tide of blood binding Englishmen to Americans was indeed truly felt—a thrill of grief, horror and indignation, which had passed through the length and breadth of Europe, and had been at the heart of every Englishman, as though some painful calamity had fallen on himself. [Cheers.] This meeting would, he hoped, send by the ship which left their shores that night its sympathy with the widows and orphans and the country who had lost their faith for the future. He was confident that the House would send a message to the President, and that the House would express its sympathy with the feelings of grief and horror with which it has heard of the assassination of President Lincoln and the murders of Mrs. Lincoln and the United States, and its profound sympathy and heartfelt condolence.

Mr. Estlin said this was a time when the tide of blood binding Englishmen to Americans was indeed truly felt—a thrill of grief, horror and indignation, which had passed through the length and breadth of Europe, and had been at the heart of every Englishman, as though some painful calamity had fallen on himself. [Cheers.] This meeting would, he hoped, send by the ship which left their shores that night its sympathy with the widows and orphans and the country who had lost their faith for the future. He was confident that the House would send a message to the President, and that the House would express its sympathy with the feelings of grief and horror with which it has heard of the assassination of President Lincoln and the murders of Mrs. Lincoln and the United States, and its profound sympathy and heartfelt condolence.

Mr. Estlin said this was a time when the tide of blood binding Englishmen to Americans was indeed truly felt—a thrill of grief, horror and indignation, which had passed through the length and breadth of Europe, and had been at the heart of every Englishman, as though some painful calamity had fallen on himself. [Cheers.] This meeting would, he hoped, send by the ship which left their shores that night its sympathy with the widows and orphans and the country who had lost their faith for the future. He was confident that the House would send a message to the President, and that the House would express its sympathy with the feelings of grief and horror with which it has heard of the assassination of President Lincoln and the murders of Mrs. Lincoln and the United States, and its profound sympathy and heartfelt condolence.

Mr. Estlin said this was a time when the tide of blood binding Englishmen to Americans was indeed truly felt—a thrill of grief, horror and indignation, which had passed through the length and breadth of Europe, and had been at the heart of every Englishman, as though some painful calamity had fallen on himself. [Cheers.] This meeting would, he hoped, send by the ship which left their shores that night its sympathy with the widows and orphans and the country who had lost their faith for the future. He was confident that the House would send a message to the President, and that the House would express its sympathy with the feelings of grief and horror with which it has heard of the assassination of President Lincoln and the murders of Mrs. Lincoln and the United States, and its profound sympathy and heartfelt condolence.

Mr. Estlin said this was a time when the tide of blood binding Englishmen to Americans was indeed truly felt—a thrill of grief, horror and indignation, which had passed through the length and breadth of Europe, and had been at the heart of every Englishman, as though some painful calamity had fallen on himself. [Cheers.] This meeting would, he hoped, send by the ship which left their shores that night its sympathy with the widows and orphans and the country who had lost their faith for the future. He was confident that the House would send a message to the President, and that the House would express its sympathy with the feelings of grief and horror with which it has heard of the assassination of President Lincoln and the murders of Mrs. Lincoln and the United States, and its profound sympathy and heartfelt condolence.

Mr. Estlin said this was a time when the tide of blood binding Englishmen to Americans was indeed truly felt—a thrill of grief, horror and indignation, which had passed through the length and breadth of Europe, and had been at the heart of every Englishman, as though some painful calamity had fallen on himself. [Cheers.] This meeting would, he hoped, send by the ship which left their shores that night its sympathy with the widows and orphans and the country who had lost their faith for the future. He was confident that the House would send a message to the President, and that the House would express its sympathy with the feelings of grief and horror with which it has heard of the assassination of President Lincoln and the murders of Mrs. Lincoln and the United States, and its profound sympathy and heartfelt condolence.

Mr. Estlin said this was a time when the tide of blood binding Englishmen to Americans was indeed truly felt—a thrill of grief, horror and indignation, which had passed through the length and breadth of Europe, and had been at the heart of every Englishman, as though some painful calamity had fallen on himself. [Cheers.] This meeting would, he hoped, send by the ship which left their shores that night its sympathy with the widows and orphans and the country who had lost their faith for the future. He was confident that the House would send a message to the President, and that the House would express its sympathy with the feelings of grief and horror with which it has heard of the assassination of President Lincoln and the murders of Mrs. Lincoln and the United States, and its profound sympathy and heartfelt condolence.

Mr. Estlin said this was a time when the tide of blood binding Englishmen to Americans was indeed truly felt—a thrill of grief, horror and indignation, which had passed through the length and breadth of Europe, and had been at the heart of every Englishman, as though some painful calamity had fallen on himself. [Cheers.] This meeting would, he hoped, send by the ship which left their shores that night its sympathy with the widows and orphans and the country who had lost their faith for the future. He was confident that the House would send a message to the President, and that the House would express its sympathy with the feelings of grief and horror with which it has heard of the assassination of President Lincoln and the murders of Mrs. Lincoln and the United States, and its profound sympathy and heartfelt condolence.

Mr. Estlin said this was a time when the tide of blood binding Englishmen to Americans was indeed truly felt—a thrill of grief, horror and indignation, which had passed through the length and breadth of Europe, and had been at the heart of every Englishman, as though some painful calamity had fallen on himself. [Cheers.] This meeting would, he hoped, send by the ship which left their shores that night its sympathy with the widows and orphans and the country who had lost their faith for the future. He was confident that the House would send a message to the President, and that the House would express its sympathy with the feelings of grief and horror with which it has heard of the assassination of President Lincoln and the murders of Mrs. Lincoln and the United States, and its profound sympathy and heartfelt condolence.

Mr. Estlin said this was a time when the tide of blood binding Englishmen to Americans was indeed truly felt—a thrill of grief, horror and indignation, which had passed through the length and breadth of Europe, and had been at the heart of every Englishman, as though some painful calamity had fallen on himself. [Cheers.] This meeting would, he hoped, send by the ship which left their shores that night its sympathy with the widows and orphans and the country who had lost their faith for the future. He was confident that the House would send a message to the President, and that the House would express its sympathy with the feelings of grief and horror with which it has heard of the assassination of President Lincoln and the murders of Mrs. Lincoln and the United States, and its profound sympathy and heartfelt condolence.

Mr. Estlin said this was a time when the tide of blood binding Englishmen to Americans was indeed truly felt—a thrill of grief, horror and indignation, which had passed through the length and breadth of Europe, and had been at the heart of every Englishman, as though some painful calamity had fallen on himself. [Cheers.] This meeting would, he hoped, send by the ship which left their shores that night its sympathy with the widows and orphans and the country who had lost their faith for the future. He was confident that the House would send a message to the President, and that the House would express its sympathy with the feelings of grief and horror with which it has heard of the assassination of President Lincoln and the murders of Mrs. Lincoln and the United States, and its profound sympathy and heartfelt condolence.

Mr. Estlin said this was a time when the tide of blood binding Englishmen to Americans was indeed truly felt—a thrill of grief, horror and indignation, which had passed through the length and breadth of Europe, and had been at the heart of every Englishman, as though some painful calamity had fallen on himself. [Cheers.] This meeting would, he hoped, send by the ship which left their shores that night its sympathy with the widows and orphans and the country who had lost their faith for the future. He was confident that the House would send a message to the President, and that the House would express its sympathy with the feelings of grief and horror with which it has heard of the assassination of President Lincoln and the murders of Mrs. Lincoln and the United States, and its profound sympathy and heartfelt condolence.

Mr. Estlin said this was a time when the tide of blood binding Englishmen to Americans was indeed truly felt—a thrill of grief, horror and indignation, which had passed through the length and breadth of Europe, and had been at the heart of every Englishman, as though some painful calamity had fallen on himself. [Cheers.] This meeting would, he hoped, send by the ship which left their shores that night its sympathy with the widows and orphans and the country who had lost their faith for the future. He was confident that the House would send a message to the President, and that the House would express its sympathy with the feelings of grief and horror with which it has heard of the assassination of President Lincoln and the murders of Mrs. Lincoln and the United States, and its profound sympathy and heartfelt condolence.

Mr. Estlin said this was a time when the tide of blood binding Englishmen to Americans was indeed truly felt—a thrill of grief, horror and indignation, which had passed through the length and breadth of Europe, and had been at the heart of every Englishman, as though some painful calamity had fallen on himself. [Cheers.] This meeting would, he hoped, send by the ship which left their shores that night its sympathy with the widows and orphans and the country who had lost their faith for the future. He was confident that the House would send a message to the President, and that the House would express its sympathy with the feelings of grief and horror with which it has heard of the assassination of President Lincoln and the murders of Mrs. Lincoln and the United States, and its profound sympathy and heartfelt condolence.

Mr. Estlin said this was a time when the tide of blood binding Englishmen to Americans was indeed truly felt—a thrill of grief, horror and indignation, which had passed through the length and breadth of Europe, and had been at the heart of every Englishman, as though some painful calamity had fallen on himself. [Cheers.] This meeting would, he hoped, send by the ship which left their shores that night its sympathy with the widows and orphans and the country who had lost their faith for the future. He was confident that the House would send a message to the President, and that the House would express its sympathy with the feelings of grief and horror with which it has heard of the assassination of President Lincoln and the murders of Mrs. Lincoln and the United States, and its profound sympathy and heartfelt condolence.

Mr. Estlin said this was a time when the tide of blood binding Englishmen to Americans was indeed truly felt—a thrill of grief, horror and indignation, which had passed through the length and breadth of Europe, and had been at the heart of every Englishman, as though some painful calamity had fallen on himself. [Cheers.] This meeting would, he hoped, send by the ship which left their shores that night its sympathy with the widows and orphans and the country who had lost their faith for the future. He was confident that the House would send a message to the President, and that the House would express its sympathy with the feelings of grief and horror with which it has heard of the assassination of President Lincoln and the murders of Mrs. Lincoln and the United States, and its profound sympathy and heartfelt condolence.

Mr. Estlin said this was a time when the tide of blood binding Englishmen to Americans was indeed truly felt—a thrill of grief, horror and indignation, which had passed through the length and breadth of Europe, and had been at the heart of every Englishman, as though some painful calamity had fallen on himself. [Cheers.] This meeting would, he hoped, send by the ship which left their shores that night its sympathy with the widows and orphans and the country who had lost their faith for the future. He was confident that the House would send a message to the President, and that the House would express its sympathy with the feelings of grief and horror with which it has heard of the assassination of President Lincoln and the murders of Mrs. Lincoln and the United States, and its profound sympathy and heartfelt condolence.

Mr. Estlin said this was a time when the tide of blood binding Englishmen to Americans was indeed truly felt—a thrill of grief, horror and indignation, which had passed through the length and breadth of Europe, and had been at the heart of every Englishman, as though some painful calamity had fallen on himself. [Cheers.] This meeting would, he hoped, send by the ship which left their shores that night its sympathy with the widows and orphans and the country who had lost their faith for the future. He was confident that the House would send a message to the President, and that the House would express its sympathy with the feelings of grief and horror with which it has heard of the assassination of President Lincoln and the murders of Mrs. Lincoln and the United States, and its profound sympathy and heartfelt condolence.

Mr. Estlin said this was a time when the tide of blood binding Englishmen to Americans was indeed truly felt—a thrill of grief, horror and indignation, which had passed through the length and breadth of Europe, and had been at the heart of every Englishman, as though some painful calamity had fallen on himself. [Cheers.] This meeting would, he hoped, send by the ship which left their shores that night its sympathy with the widows and orphans and the country who had lost their faith for the future. He was confident that the House would send a message to the President, and that the House would express its sympathy with the feelings of grief and horror with which it has heard of the assassination of President Lincoln and the murders of Mrs. Lincoln and the United States, and its profound sympathy and heartfelt condolence.

Mr. Estlin said this was a time when the tide of blood binding Englishmen to Americans was indeed truly felt—a thrill of grief, horror and indignation, which had passed through the length and breadth of Europe, and had been at the heart of every Englishman, as though some painful calamity had fallen on himself. [Cheers.] This meeting would, he hoped, send by the ship which left their shores that night its sympathy with the widows and orphans and the country who had lost their faith for the future. He was confident that the House would send a message to the President, and that the House would express its sympathy with the feelings of grief and horror with which it has heard of the assassination of President Lincoln and the murders of Mrs. Lincoln and the United States, and its profound sympathy and heartfelt condolence.

He was sure all prayed that the Government and the people might be true to the example of him who was the guide of their cause. Mr. J. B. Potter, M. P., seconded the motion, and said he now stood in Parliament on the side of Richard Cobden, from whom labor was equalled with that of Lincoln, to dignify labor. Mr. Lincoln destroyed slavery in America, and it should be their wish to destroy serfdom at home. He trusted the result of the conflict of America would be to give an impetus to the cause of reform in Europe.

Mr. Baxter, M. P., supported the resolution, and expressed his hearty concurrence with the eloquent tributes paid to the memory of President Lincoln. All the events of the last four years dwindled into insignificance before the issue involved in the great question of slavery involved in the contest, but the question of constitutional government all over the world. He did not believe the great cause depended on any single life, and felt confident the American people would hurry to a triumphant issue the policy and principles of Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Stanley, second son of Lord Stanley, of Aldersley, member of the Cabinet expressed his admiration of the character of Mr. Lincoln.

Professor Fawcett also supported the resolutions.

Mr. Shaw Le Fèvre, M. P., said the men who would not consent to be wrong in their choice of Johnson.

Mr. Caird, M. P., moved that copies of the foregoing resolutions be placed in the hands of Mr. Adams for transmission to the President of the United States, Mrs. Lincoln, and Mr. Seward. He paid a warm compliment to the more noble spirit, whose moderation, firmness, and conciliation had been the best preservation of peace between the two countries.

The resolutions were supported by Messrs. Greenfield, Curran, and Ewing, members of Parliament, and the Revs. Neuman Hall and Mason Jones.

Cyrus W. Field was called for, and was received with great applause. He thanked the Chairman and the meeting, on behalf of the American people, for their deep sympathy with the thirty millions on all the other side of the Atlantic who were mourning the death of Abraham Lincoln.

The weekly papers all coincide with the daily press in remarks of Lincoln's assassination.

The Army and Navy Gazette, says: "Nothing for many years has moved England like the telegram announcing the event." It pays a warm tribute to Lincoln's memory, and says that it looks at the facts the more one sees that, although President Lincoln is dead, the Confederates are hopelessly beaten.

The assassination continues to be the all-pervading topic. Addresses of sympathy and indignation are most numerous. Parliament will vote an address on the 1st of May.

Napoleon sent a messenger to the American minister.

The Prussian Government and Chamber also give expression of their sympathy.

In the House of Lords on the 27th, Earl Russell gave notice that on the 1st of May he would move an address to the Crown expressing the sorrow and indignation of the House at the assassination of the President of the United States, and praying her Majesty to convey an expression of those feelings to the Government of the United States.

Earl Derby hoped the Government had taken pains to ascertain whether there was nothing in the form of the motion rendering it in the slightest degree doubtful whether unanimous assent would be given by the House to the motion. As proposed, the matter was unobjectionable. He was quite certain the expression of sorrow and indignation for the atrocious act committed would not only meet with the unanimous assent of the House, but would represent the feelings of every man, woman, and child in her Majesty's dominions.