THE SECRET OF YOUTH

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 partizans. 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 upro oted 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, feisted upon them. The policy which has long been followed, that of making the people believe any thing, and do anything 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, belieing 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.

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 compro mise, 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, for sooth? 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 unfortuthe rebellion, that our troubles could only be ced in February "that the first two hundred 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

If we understand the term compromise, it

THE CAPTURE OF JEEF, 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 singleness 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 avocations of life and all will go on again as "merry as a marriage bell." How cheer ing 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. Ere I forget 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 parricide, will blast the hopes of every traitor throughout the world. And we are happy to say that the ridiculous carebellion. The details will be read by his many adherents with mortification and shame and they will curse, with bitter oaths, the have heard men assert over and over again that the rebel President, like Hannibal, Jeff is only human, and his friends bad prophets. He will arrive in Washington in a few days, it is hoped, and he will be placed and that negroes should not vote. 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 as-Mudd, and Mrs. Suratt.-Each of the prisexcept the gentleman named by Dr. Mudd. The prisoners respectfully plead not guilty.

THE KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIR-CLE 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

THE 7.30s AND THE END OF THE WAR.

The greatest war in modern history ha 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 thatof their "most distinguished consideration." Verily? a young nation that can raise two millions of fighting men and two thousand us we could not carry on the war six months | burgh Gazette. without begging for loans in European mar-

kets. 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 it a business to destroy life and property will return to pursuits of industry, and the now ravaged fields will whiten 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 kingwill have no attribute of royalty but wha 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 sixty days will see the last of this series. Mr. nate enough to have claimed at the outset of Jay Cooke, the subscription agent, announsettled by compromise, for consistency, tells 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 accor Many of the best financial author ities 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 42

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 per cut by this fallen culprit at the time of of our citizens who, although not white his capture, is a fit finale to the slave-holders have proved themselves to be loyal, patriotic and brave, privileges which they once enjoyed, but of which they were unjustly deprived by the Conventional Convention day they followed the lead of this man. We of 1836. At that time well-dressed gentle men and scholars united with coarse and brutal mobs to sustain slavery, and at that would administer his own potion, or die sel- time it was agreed by the common consent ling his life as dearly as possible. But alas, of all these classes, representatives of the pulpit, the forum, the top-room and the brothel, that abolitionists should not talk,

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. sassination conspirators convened on Wed- When the right was taken away from them nesday. The prisoners arraigned are Har- in Pennsylvania, the advocates of the measold, Atzerot, Payne, Arnold, McLaughlin, ure contended that it was expedient; but oners designated counsel but none appeared now. Let the word "white," therefore, be

bound to respect. We do not say that the word LOYAL ought to be inserted in its stead in Pennsylvania; Indianapolis, and convicted of treasonable but there are plenty of States, in the conconspiracy. They are to be executed on the stitutions of which it ought to be inserted :

isms and follies of a by-gone era, along with

that infamous judicial dictum, that a colored

man "has no rights which a white man is

States, while in those which composed the late confederacy it is indispensible. 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 be cause 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 imagtake off their hats and beg to assure us ine that two men are pefore us-one has fought and bled in the service of his country, but his skin is black; the other's soul is black with treason, and hands red with millions of money, just for the asking, is the blood of his murdered countrymen; but his skin in white—which shall vote?—Pitts-

> THE CAPTURE JEFF. DAVIS!

> HE IS SURPRISED AT IR-WINSVILLE, 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 may. Gen. Dix:—The following dispatch just received from Gen. Wilson, announces the surprise and capture of Jefferson Davis and his staff, by Col. Pritchard and the Michigan Cavalry, on the morning of the 10th inst., at Irwinsville, in Irwin County, Geor-

EDWIN M. STANTON. Secretary of War. MACON, Ga., May 12, 1865-11 a. m.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant and Hon. Secretary of War ;—
I have the honor to report that at dayight of the 10th inst., Col. Pritchard, com-nanding 4th Michigan Cavalry, captured Master-General; Col. Harrison, Private Secretary; Col. Johnson, A. D. C.; Col. Morris, Col. Lubbeck, Lieut. Hathaway and others. Col. Pritchard surprised their camp at Irwinsville, in Irwin county, Ga., 75 miles south-east of this place. They will be here to-morrow night, and will be forwarded under strong guard without delay. I will

end further particulars at once.

J. H. WILSON, Brevet Major-General. SECOND DISPATCH.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, May 14. Maj. Gen. John A. Dix:—The following details of the capture of Jefferson Davis, while attempting to make his escape in his wife's clothes, have been received from Maor Gen. Wilson. EDWIN M. STANTON.

MACON, Ga., May 12-11 a. m. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sec. of War: The following dispatch announcing the apture of Jeff Davis has just been handed by Col. Minty, commanding Second

CUMBERLANDVILLE, Ga., May 11, 1865. To Capt. T. W. Scott, A. G. Second Di

daylight yesterday, at Irwinsville, I surprised and captured Jeff Davis and family ture. ture. He can be described 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; alblow as had rarely fallen upon any commonwealth. He expressed his convictions that Davident Johnson would continue President Johnson would continue President.

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 wanded.

ing orders from you, as directed, feeling that the whole object of the expedition is ac-

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 Hawknsville to night.

I have the honor, &c., B. D. PRITCHARD, Lieut. Col. 4th Michigan Cavalry The 1st Wisconsin belongs to Lagrange's Brigade of McCooke's Division, and had een sent due east by Gen. Croxton, via

Col. Minty had distributed his cor all along the south bank of the Ocmulgee and Altamaha. This accounts for the collision between parts of the First and Second Divisions, and

hows the zeal of the command in the pur-I have directed increased vigilance on the part of the command, in the hope of catchg the other assassins.

far none of the Rebel chiefs have been able

Breckinridge's son was captured on the night before last, 11 miles south of here.

Will send further details as soon as re-

J. H. WILSON. Brevet Major-Gen.

MACON, 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 Irwins-He struck the trail of Davis at Dub lin, Laurens county, on the evening of the 7th, and followed him closely night and day through the pine wilderness of Aligator Creek and Green Swamp, via Cumberlandville, to Irwinsville.

At Cumberlandville, Col. Harden met Col.

Pritchard with 150 picked men and horses of the 4th Michigan. Harden followed the trail directly south,

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 barbar-lists and follies of a by-gone are along with

From a citizen Pritchard learned that his party were encamped two miles out of the town. He made dispositions of his men, and surrounded the camp before day.

Harden had campad are writing the control of the control Harden had camped, at 9 p. m. within two miles, as he afterwards learned, from

The trail being too indistinct to follow, he

A fight ensued, both parties exhibiting he greatest determination. Fifteen minthe greatest determination. Fifteen min-utes elapsed before the mistake was discov-

The firing in this skirmish was the first warning that Davis received. The captors report that he hastily put on one of his wife's dresses and started for the woods, closely followed by our men, who at

irst thought him a woman, but seeing his

boots while he was running, they suspected The race was a short one, and the Rebel The race was a short one, and the Rebel President was soon brought to bay. He brandished a bowie knife and showed signs of battle, but yielded promptly to the persuasions of Colt's revolvers, without compelling the men to fire.

He expressed great indignation at the energy with which he was pursued, saying that he had believed our Government more magneticant them.

ous than to hunt down women and

Mrs. Davis remarked to Col. Harden 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

The party, evidently, were making for the J. H. WILSON, Brevet Major General.

FROM EUROPE.

The Horrors over the Assassinatio-A Great Sympathy Meetsng in London-Speches by Prominent Englishmen-A Letter of Condo-lence to America from Austria.

HALIFAX, May 0.—The steamship Asia has arrived, with Lverpool advices of April

YMPATHY FROM THE PEOPLE OF LONDON. London, April 3(—On Saturday evening an immense public neeting convened, under the auspices of the Emancipation Society, in St James' Hall, b express their feelings of grief and horror at the assasination of President Lincoln, and sympathy with the Government and people of the United States, and with Mrs Lincoln, Mr. Seward,

and his family.

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 who nanifested not merely warm admiration for the character and cawarm admiration for the character and capacity of the late President, and sincere sympathy with the people of the United States in their loss, but their hearty approval of the great cause Mr. Lincoln represented. The platform contained an array of Parliamentary geitlemen and many leading citizens of the metropolis. Many ladies were present, a majority of whom were in mourning. Various resolutions were carried. ning. Various resolutions were carried, not merely with unanimity, but with an innot merely with unanimity, but with an in-tense feeling rarely seen at public meetings. The chair was occupied by Wm. Evans, president of the Emancipation Society. Messrs. Foster, Stansfield, Leathean, Tay-lor, Potter, Baxter, and Baines, members of Parliament, commenced the proceedings with expressions of their deep sympathy with expressions of their deep sympathy with the American Government and people, and their entire confidence in the Administration of President Johnson. The chairman was supported by twenty influential 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. Eoster, M. P., moved the first resolution: "That this meeting desires to give utterance to the feelings of grief and horror with which it has heard of the assassination of President Lincoln and the murderous attack on Mr. Seward, and to convey to Mrs. Lincoln and the United States Government and people the expression of its profound sympathy and heartfelt condolence."

Mr. Foster said this was a time when the tie of blood binding Englishmen to American

tie 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,

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 Winconsin 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 ther.

He asked the audience to remember that He asked the audience to remember that for years a portion of the press and people had heaped every epithet of abuse upon Lincoln, and were now trying to do the same thing by Johnson. [Cries of shame.] He felt confident that the efforts of the new Government would be continued in the same direction as Lincoln's, and that it would soon effect a complete restoration of the Union, with the complete emancipation of the negro. Mr. Lincoln died for that principle, but his death was not the symbol of its defeat. But of its glorious triumph. [Cheers.]

[Cheers.]
Mr. Leathem, M. P., brother-in-law of John Bright, concurred in the hearty tribute paid to the character and services of President Johnson. They had seen Americal Chemical Street, the supply gigantic perca pass triumphantly through gigantic per-ils, and they confidently expected she would

ils, and they confidently expected she would come out with equal fortitude and equal dignity from what was perhaps, the last and greatest of her triumph.

Mr. Stransfield (M. P.) moved the next resolution, viz: "That this meeting desires to express its entire confidence in the determination and power of the people and Government of the United States to carry out to the fullest extent the policy of which Abraham Lincoln's Presidential career was the embodiment, and to establish free institutions throughout the whole American stitutions throughout the whole American

Mr. Stransfield said they had met not only of the part of their horror at a deed so foul that history could produce no parallel, but to show their sympathy for the cause which begins by being honorable and great, to be righteous, and which, by the acts and by the life of its martyr President, had now become sagged in their eyes. become sacred in their eyes. [Loud cheers] The South had been fighting for the avowed and deliberate purpose of promoting and perpetuating human slavery. It attempted to found its subsistence upon a national crime, and had met the deserved fate of these who set themselves against the laws of crime, and had met the deserved fate of those who set themselves against the laws of God and man. The North had been fighting for a common country, which they could share, but which they would not allow to be torn asunder. Step by step the North rose to the height of the great and holy argument on which its cause was founded. Each delay, each defeat seemed only to make their resolve firmer, higher and purer. When the South has finally abolished sla-

When the South has finally abolished sla very throughout the States, then victory would finally crown the cause. Throughout all this period Lincoln guided his country 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

The trail being too indistinct to follow, he pushed on at 3a. m., and had gone but little more than one mile when his advance was it would be a good word in all the border

The trail being too indistinct to follow, he pushed on at 3a. m., and had gone but little more than one mile when his advance was fired upon by men of the 4th Michigan.

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

Mr. J. B. Potter, M. P., seconded the motion, and said he now stood in Parliament the successor of Richard Cobden, whose object 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 e 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 yaers dwindled into insignificance before the issue involved in the great contest in America. Not only was the great meeting of slavery involved in the contest. question of slavery involved in the contest, but the question of constitutional govern-ment all over the world. He did not believe the great cause depended on any single life, and felt confident the American people

and left connect the American people would hurry to a triumphant issue the policy and principles of Abraham Lincoln.

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

Professor Fawsett also supported the res Mr. Shaw Le Fevre, M. P., said the men who elected Lincoln could not be wrong in

who elected Lincoln could not be wrong in their choice of Johnson.

Mr. Caird, M. P., moved that copies of the foregoing recolutions 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 American minister, whose moderation, firmness, and conciliation had been the best preservation of peace between

een the best preservation of peace between ne two countries.

The resolutions were supported by Messrs. Greenfell, Curren, 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 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 assassington.

nation.

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 the more one looks at the facts the more one sees that, although Presdent 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. Par-iament will vote an address on the 1st of

Napoleon sent a messenger to the Ameri-

an minister.
The Prussian Government and Chamber so give expression of their sympathy. In the House of Lord's on the 27th, Earl sussell gave notice that on the 1st of May e 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

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 Honse to the motion. As proposed, the matter was unprecedented. 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 every man, woman, and child in her

Earl Russell said the Earl of Derby was

Russell in the House of Lords, adding the

The Common Council of London, American Chamber of Commerce, of Liverpool, and public bodies in various parts of England have adopted resolutions of sympathy and indignation.

Large numbers of Germans in London also presented an address to Minister Ad-

The Americans in London, at the call of Fernando Wood, assembled in considerable numbers at the Grosvenor Hotel, on the 27th to give expression of their sentiments, but at the suggestion of Mr. Adams, who sent a message to that effect, the meeting ad-journed till the 1st of May, when a great meeting of Americans will take place at St. James's Hall, under the Presidency of Mr.

Adams.

The Times of the 28th, says: It is not using language of hyperbole in describing the prevailing manifestations of feeling as unexampled. President Lincoln was only chief of a foreign State with which we were not unfrequently in diplomatic or political collision. He might have been regarded as not much more to us than the head of any friendly Government, yet his end has already stirred the feelings of the public to the utmost depths, as the space of twenty-four hours has sufficed to fill the country not only with grief and indignation, but to evoke almost unprecedented expressions of feeling

from the constituted authorities.

The Confederate Mason writes to the Index to repel the assertion of Secretary Stanton, in a letter of Mr. Adams', that the acts were planned and set on foot by the rebels under pretence of avenging the South and aiding the rebel cause. He denies that Mr. Stanton has any evidence to substantiate his assertion, and says none will view the crime with more abhorrance than the people of the South.

The Times, editorially referring to this letter, rejoices to see Mason repudiate the crime, and says if the Southern States themlves do not utterly and even more emphat ically renounce it and its authors, they will forfeit all the sympathy which remains as the solace of their misfortunes.

A despatch from Paris says that Napole

on, on receiving the news of Mr. Lincoln's death, sent one of his aides-de-camp to call on Minister Bigelow, and to request him to convey to President Johnson the expression of profound affliction and sorrow with which the odious crime had inspired the It is reported that Queen Victoria

send a letter of condolence to Mrs. Lincoln. and express her sympathy with the Ameri-Herr Von Bismark, Prince Minister of Prussia, has addressed a letter to the United States minister at Berlin, and it was personally delivered by an under Secretary

CONDOLENCE FROM AUSTRIA. Addresses of condolence to the Ameri people have passed the lower house of the Austrian Reichsrath unanimously. • The Austrian and Swiss Government have forwarded addresses.

President Johnson to order a general jail delivery of all persons committed for talking treason; but to hold on to all assassins

SURRENDER OF DICK TAYLOR.

CINCINNATI, May 11.—A special despate to the Cincinnati Gazette, dated Cairo 9t says: The following despatch has bee received at Headquarters, Memphis, from General Canby, via Senatolia on the 6th. HD. QRS. MILITARY DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, CITRONELLE, May 4, 1865.

Lieutenant General Taylor has this day surrendered to me with the forces under his command on substantially the same terms accepted by General Lee.

(Signed.)

E. R. S. CANBY.
General Washburne has also received a dispatch of the same import from General Canby, dated Mobile, May 5th.

THE FATE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

-Some of our Democratic cotemporaries take in ill part our good-natured allusions to take in ill part our good-natured allusions to the sad figure now presented by the Chicago platform. They call it ungenerous to twit the party about that, when it is now so lustily shouting glory for the national triumph. Well, we are sorry. We did not think they were so sensitive. Henceforth we will try to remember that even the smallest pleasantry upon that subject is a great cruelty, and there shall be no moreofit. Yet our friends must not imagine that the Yet our friends must not imagine that the American people are going to forget that action of the Democratic party at Chicago. They may be, and we trust they will be charitable toward their fellow-citizens individually, who were so discouraged and demoralized in the dark period of the war. Fortiized in the dark period of the war. Fortitude in adversity is not within every man's power. It depends largely upon a man's natural temperament, and upon his previous cultivation of the great moral element, faith. A person, last August, might have conceived the war 'a failure,' and have favored negotiations with the Richmond Government, without any positively bad motive. It might come from weakness, and not at all from wickedness. But though individual Democrats may be judged ever so liberally, the Democratic party itself cannot be. Democrats may be judged ever so incrany, the Democratic party itself cannot be. Party organizations are judged by their acts solely, and never get the benefit of charity. Striving for the rule of the country, their title to that trust is always strictly scanne and if wrong, they are repudiated. The Chicago platform stands, before all the world, as the authentic, deliberate exposiworld, as the authentic, deliberate exposition of the sentiments and policies of the
Democratic party in the last and most trying
year of the war. It is so distinct and explicit that all attempt to mystify or evade its
true meaning is vain. Every man in the
country knows that it condemned the war as
a "failure," and that it demanded that
"immediate efforts be made for the cessation of hostilities." In that regard the
Democratic party is irreversibly doomed.
The people, in the very thick of the war,
punished that act by the most withering
rebuke known to our political history. The
fate they will hereafter visit upon the party
will be as much more severe as the falsehood of its assumptions and the fatal consequences of its policy is more distinctly hood of its assumptions and the fatal consequences of its policy is more distinctly revealed by the actual result of the war. No expiation will be accepted short of utter destruction. The sooner that individual Democrats recognize this, and prepare themselves for some other political organization, the better for their own credit and

for the good of the country.—N. Y. times.

The Way to Spike the Abolition Gun!—The New York Herald never leads, but only follows public opinion upon all questions relating to slavery and the negro. It came out for the Anti-Slavery Prohibitory Amendment to the Constitution just as soon as it became clear that it would e carried; and now it is out flat-footed be carried; and now it is out flat-looted for Negro Suffrage—a pretty sure sign that the measure will soon be adopted. We quote from the Herald of Tuesday:

"But there is another matter upon which president Johnson seems to he hesitating, and where he need not hesitate at all. We

refer to the question of negro suffrage. The exclusion of free negroes from the right of SUBSCRIBE QUICKLY. suffrage is a necessity of negro slavery, but where slavery does not exist there is no such Division:

HD. QRS., 4TH MICHIGAN CAVALRY, CLUMBERLANDVILLE, Ga., May 11, 1865.

To Capt. T. W. Scott, A. G. Second Division:

SIR: I have the honor to report that at laylight yesterday, at Irwinsville, I surprised and captured Jeff Davis and family expected with his wife, sisters and hypothese with his wife and especially possesses the heart of every and hypothese and especially possesses the heart of every and hypothese and especially possesses the heart of every happily unprecedented, and he hoped there is no such and especially possesses the heart of every happily unprecedented, and he hoped there is no such and especially possesses the heart of every happily unprecedented, and he hoped there is no such and especially possesses the heart of every happily unprecedented, and he hoped there is no such and especially possesses the heart of every happily unprecedented, and he hoped there is no such and especially possesses the heart of every happily unprecedented, and he hoped there is no such and especially possesses the heart of every happily unprecedented, and he hoped there is no such and especially possesses the heart of every happily unprecedented, and he hoped there is no such and espec of itself in this matter, as it does in every-thing else affecting its peace and harmony. On the other hand, the concession of negro suffrage in the reconstruction of the insurgent States, will effectually spike the last gun of Northern Abolitionists, and will expel or neutralize the fire-eating political elements of the South for all time to come. Indeed, nothing half so effective could be employed as negro suffrage to weed out the intractable secessionists from the Southern States. Put them to that test of loyalty, and there will be no necessity for notices to quit or oaths of allegiance; but, best of all, the political agitation of the negro question, in every shape and form, will be ended, North and South."

This mode "of spiking the guns of the Abolitionists" will afford them the highest satisfaction, and we will guarantee that will prove effectual. Let the Admini tration try it.

THE RETORT COURTEOUS. -The Secretary of State instructed Mr. Adams, our Minister to the Court of St. James, to further remonstrate with the British Government against the continued fitting out of pirates in English ports to prey upon American commerce, and he accordingly addressed Earl Russell on the subject, who replied:

"I cannot refrain from observing that Hey

"I cannot refrain from observing that Her Majesty's Government have been far more successful in preventing breaches of neu-trality with regard to the fitting out of cru isers to take part in the civil war in North America, than the Government of the United States were in preventing the fitting out of ships-of-war to aid the South American Republic, in their revolt against Spain, BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS.

THE NEW PRESIDENT of the United States, Hon. Andrew Johnson, is in the fifty-sixth year of his age. His family cousisting at present of his wife, two sons and two daughters, are residing at Nashville, having been driven from their homes in East Tennessee. Charles Johnson, a third son, while acting as surgeon in the army, was thrown from his horse and killed about two years ago. Judge Patterson, a son-in-law of the President, also lives in Nashville, and Colonel Stover, the other son-in-law, was killed on the 18th of December last, while leading the 4th Tennessee (loyal) Infantry in the battle in front of that city, between the forces of Thomas and Hood. Mrs. Johnson being in delicate health, it is probable that Mrs. Stover will mainly do the honors of the Presidential mansion.

General Scort took his place in the funeral procession at Madison Square, New York. THE NEW PRESIDENT of the United States

GENERAL Scorr took his place in the funeral procession at Madison Square, New York, on the 25th, at the head of the mourners. His carriage was escorted into line by General Hall and Colonel Hamilton, division increator on General Sanford's ing treason; but to hold on to all assassins and conspirators to murder, house-burners and highway robbers, and to give the latter a speedy trial and execute them promptly if convicted. That is just what is being done.

Kentucky.

Kentucky.

Hon. Henry Wilson in his speech before the American Anti-Slavery Society in New York on Wednesday, said:

I have received a letter from an eminent and distinguished military man in Kentucky. He says that slavery surrendered in Kentucky on the 23d of April. They have enlisted in that State under the law giving freedom to the black man who will enlist in the service of the United States, about 25,000 men. This officer says he has given to wives and children more than 500 free papers in a day. The Governor has called his Legislature together on the 15th, and I have no doubt they will adopt the constitutional amendment. This amendment I regard today, as an achieved fact. It will be adopted; slavery will perish. Let us see to it—let us see to it that the thing itself perishes forever. forever.

THE ONE-YEAR MEN.—A Washington telegram to the New York Tribune states that an order from the War Department was read on Monday to the troops stationed at Fairfax, announcing that the names of all one-year men were to be reported within ten days, to be returned to their State Cap-itals and mustered out of service. The order is supposed to be general.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The sale of the first series of \$300,000,000 of the 30 Loan was completed on the 31st of March, 1865. The sale of the second series of Three Hun dred Millions, payable three years from the 15th day of June, 1865, was begun on the 1st of April. dred Millions of this series have been sold-leaving this day less than Two Hundred Millions to be disposed of. The interest if payable semi-annual. ly in currency on the 15th of December and 15th of June by Coupons attached to each note, which

are readily cashed anywhere. It amounts to Two cents " " " \$100 w Ten " " \$500 " " " " \$1000 " " " " \$5000 " MORE AND MORE DESIRABLE.

penditures as rapidly as possible to a peace footng, thus withdrawing from market as borrower and purchaser. This is the season Real TA TERRORS A . P.

ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

Great Popular Loan of the People.

The Seven Thirty Notes are convertible on their aturity, at the option of the holder, into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD BEARING BONDS.

Which are always worth a premium. FREE FROM TAXATION. The 7-30 Notes cannot be taxed by Towns, Ci-

ties, Counties or States, and the interest is not taxed unless on a surplus of the owner's income exceeding six hundred dollars a year. This fact nereases their value from one to three per cent, per annum, according to the rate levied on other property.

by the last Congress are now in the market. This

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which

JAY COOKE, SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, PHILADELPHIA.

SUBSDRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the

1st NATIONAL BANK of HOLLIDAYSBURG FIRST NATIONAL BANK of HUNTINGDON. NATIONAL BANK OF CHAMBERSBURG. RUPP, SHANNON & CO., Bedford. REED & SCHELL. "

DUBBORBOW & LUTZ, U.S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY

May 12:3m

and other Claims against the Govern BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

Republic, in their revolt against Spain, which, however, then stood in the relation of a central authority resisting insurrection."

Whereupon Mr. Adams placed the Earl hors du combat as follows:

"Whatever may have been the deficiencies of the United States in the instance alluded to, compensation therefor has been made to Spain, and her full release has been given under the sanction of her hand to a solemn treaty. Whenever her Majesty's Government shall acknowledge itself prepared to perfect the parallel, the example may be cited against the United States but not till then.

The New President of the United States, Hon Andrew Johnson, is in the fifty-sixth

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and oddiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

First.—If the deceased was Married, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guaadian.) Second,—If he died unmarried; 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the brothers and distance against the United States but not till then.

The New President of the United States, Hon Andrew Johnson, is in the fifty-sixth

classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS
OF HORSES.

Applications by mail attended to as if
made in person.

No charge made until the
Claim is adjusted.

Information given free of
charge.

April 28, 1865;tf

BLANK DEEDS-A splendid assortment for sale at the "Inquirer Office."