EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Boston, Saxonia and Europe.

FOUR DAYS LATER NEWS.

Sympathy in Europe for Our Loss.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS IN FRANCE.

THE FEELING OF NAPOLEON.

The Speeches in the British Parliament on the Event.

Queen Victoria Writes a Private Letter of Condolence to Mrs. Lincoln.

Sympathetic Action of Russia, Austria, Prussia, Belgium and Spain.

ADVANCE IN FIVE-TWENTIES.

&c., &c., &c.

The Inman steamship City of Boston, Captain Kennedy, from Liverpool 3d, via Queenstown 4th inst.; the Hamburg steamship Saxonia, Captain Meier, from Hamburg 1st and Southampton 3d inst., and the new French steamship Europe, Captain Duchesne, from Havre on the 3d inst., arrived at this port yesterday, giving us four days later advices from all parts of Europe.

The demonstrations of sympathy for the United States, from public bodies throughout all England, are still most numerous.

A great sensation was created at Liverpool on the afternoon of the 3d inst., on the receipt of a telegram from Queenstown announcing that Wilkes Booth had arrived there on the Edinburg and was captured. Great satisfaction was expressed. It afterwards turned out to be false. The man arrested was a passenger named O'Neill, who bears a resemblance to Booth. He was of course liberated.

The House of Commons debated Mr. Baine's bill reducing the franchise without action.

Rear Admiral Fitzroy, of the Meterological Department, had committed suicide.

The rate of discount of the Bank of England has advanced to 4½.

According to the latest news the Brazilian squadron was still at Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, and the land forces concentrated in Montevideo were being marched back to Rio Grande. War was impending between Brazil and Paraguay. The Brazilian government asked permission of Buenos Ayres to march its army through the Argentine territory, which was peremptorily refused. The Brazilians had decided to postpone their Paraguayan campaign until the spring.

The steamship Edinburg arrived at Queenstown, the Moravian at Londonderry, and the New York at Southampton on the 3d.

The Bremen steamer New York, from New York, arrived at Cowes on the 4th at two P. M.

THE ASSASSINATION.

Effect of the Murder of Mr. Lincoln in France.

Our Paris Correspondence.

PARIS, May 2, 1865.

Manifestations of Sorrow—The Students' Demonstration and Address—Religious Ceremonies—Letter from John Slidell—Letters from Members of the Corps Legislatif and Others—The Action of the Government—Communication to the Senate and Corps Legislatif—Remarks of the Minister of State and the President—Meeting of Americans To-Day, &c.

Manifestations of sorrow at the irreparable loss sustained by our nation continue to exhibit themselves on every hand. On the very day the terrible news was received M. Drouyn de Lhuys, Minister of Foreign Affairs, despatched a letter to Mr. Bigelow expressive of his sorrow, and immediately upon the return of our Minister from Brest (whither he had gone to participate in the ceremony of the opening of a new line of railway) he was waited upon by an aid-de-camp of the Emperor, who expressed to him the personal regrets of his Majesty at the severe loss to the nation and his horror of the crime. Since Mr. Bigelow's return he has been overwhelmed with letters of condolence from all parts of Europe. On Friday afternoon last he received calls from M. Garnier Pagès and several members of the opposition in the Corps Legislatif, as well as from a considerable number of literary men and others who have always sympathized with our cause. A large number also called at the Consulate on Friday and Saturday, and, in accordance with the custom here, subscribed their names in token of condolence.

One of the most remarkable and noteworthy demonstrations was that made by the *Jeunesse d'Écoles*—the students of the Latin quarter. On Friday afternoon about three o'clock nearly a thousand of these young men formed in procession for the purpose of proceeding to the American Minister's to present to him an address prepared for the occasion. Arrived at the Pont San Michel, which crosses the Seine in continuation of the Boulevard Sebastopol, the procession found itself impeded by a barricade of policemen, who ordered the students to disperse, and, upon their not doing so with sufficient promptitude, arrested several of their number. About thirty of them proceeded to the American Minister's and presented to him an address, of which the following is a portion and a fair specimen, in style and spirit, of the entire document:—

In President Lincoln we mourn a fellow citizen. There are no longer any countries shut up in narrow frontiers. Our country is everywhere where there are neither masters nor slaves—wherever people live in liberty or fight for it. We are fellow citizens of John Brown, of Abraham Lincoln and of Wilkiam H. Seward.

To us young men, to whom belongs the future, is requisite a grand energy to found a true democracy. We cast our eyes to the other side of the ocean to learn how a people which has known how to make itself free knows how to preserve its freedom.

He who has just been struck down was a citizen of that republic where the great men are—not the conquerors who violate right and the sovereignty of peoples, but the founders and the guardians of their independence, like Washington and Lincoln. Probity, simplicity, energy in the struggle, moderation in victory, respect for liberty always and everywhere—these were the qualities of the elect of the American people. To strike such men is to strike the law itself.

One of the students informed me that Mr. Bigelow received them with great kindness and courtesy, and replied to their address in a few excellently expressed ideas.

The feeling of sorrow is general. The journals of every shade of political opinion have expressed their regret at the great crime committed and their sympathy with our mourning nation. Individually I find, too, these same expressions of sorrow—the principal exceptions being among some English men and women whom I have met and a few Northern copperheads and Southerners, who illy conceal their gratification at the assassination of the President.

It is unfortunate that the expressions of sorrow among the American community should have been marred and interfered with by the over-zealous action of a clergyman. It was understood that no action would be taken among the Americans until the return of our Minister. Unfortunately, however, for the peace of the American community in Paris, there is a chronic religious squabble there which has been in progress for the past five years. There is a chapel erected by Christians of all denominations, who meet and worship there, and there is another since erected, devoted entirely to the Episcopal creed and form of worship. The clergyman of this latter church determined to get up a demonstration on his own account, and before the arrival of Mr. Bigelow put out circulars and advertisements stating that a religious service would be held on Saturday last in his church. When all the arrangements were made the Rev. Dr. Sunderland, pastor of the American chapel, which is attended by three-fourths of the permanent and transient American church-going community in Paris, was informed of the event and requested to participate in the ceremonies. These took place on Saturday afternoon, and consisted of prayers and readings from Scripture and a few remarks from the clergyman of the church. Under the mistaken apprehension that this was to be the concerted American demonstration, the church was crowded by Americans and French. The Princess Mural, who is an American lady, was present, as were also General Franconneire and the Prince Napoleon, M. Berryer, Jules Favre, Ernest Picard, Eugène Pelletan, Prevost Paradol and a considerable number of literary men. Mr. Bigelow was not present, nor was the Rev. Dr. Sunderland, who sent a letter excusing himself, and which he requested the Pastor of the Episcopal church to read, but which he did not. Most of the Americans in Paris highly disapprove of the course of procedure taken by the clergyman in question. On Sunday last the American chapel was draped in black, and the Rev. Dr. Sunderland announced that on Sunday next he should deliver a discourse upon the death of the President.

An English clergyman, the Rev. Archer Gurney, who is charged by the ungodly with being excessively desirous of blowing his own trumpet, also advertised a religious service for Saturday last, and two days previous addressed the following letter to Mr. Slidell:—

PARIS, April 27, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR—I trust you will agree with me that Southern Americans should take every opportunity to reprobate the late assassinations, and it is chiefly with a view to do away with angry feelings that I have proposed to hold a solemn service, to which both Southerners and Northerners are invited at twelve o'clock on Saturday. There is to be no sermon, only Litany, penitential Psalms, &c., as a tribute of sorrow and regret. Perhaps you will be good enough to acquaint others with this circumstance, including the ladies of your own family, as this may afford them a coveted opportunity, and there can be nothing to compromise any one in such a move. Believe me your most obedient faithful servant,

ARCHER GURNEY.

The subjoined reply was sent:—

PARIS, April 28, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR—No one could have heard with greater horror and regret than I the intelligence of the atrocious crimes perpetrated at Washington. No one could repudiate with sterner indignation the idea that the assassins had received prompting or encouragement from friends of the confederate cause. Perhaps no two prominent persons of the federal government could have been selected who excited in a less degree feelings of personal hostility and vindictiveness than President Lincoln and his Secretary of State. I am much obliged to you for inviting me and my family to assist at the solemn service which you propose to hold tomorrow at your chapel, and could we be present simply to manifest the feelings which I have briefly expressed, we would not hesitate to kneel with you in prayer for the souls of the victims. But reflection will, I am sure, satisfy you that our presence on the melancholy occasion would be subject to various and not unnatural misconstructions, received on the part of some as a hypocritical display of a regret we did not feel; by others as a virtual acknowledgment of the injustice of the cause in their defence of which so many noble martyrs have fallen, and as a tacitly implied acquiescence in the course of policy pursued by Mr. Lincoln since his accession to power on the 4th of March, 1861. I will take pleasure, in compliance with your request, to let any Confederate friends whom I may see to-day know of the intended ceremony. Believe me, very sincerely, your friend and servant, JOHN SLIDELL.

A number of the opposition members have addressed the following communication to the President of the Corps Legislatif:—

"MONSIEUR LE PRÉSIDENT—In presence of the misfortune which has just struck the American Republic, and the demonstrations of foreign Parliaments, we cannot dissimulate our astonishment at not having been convoked in public session, and we beg of you, Messieur, to give satisfaction to the sentiment so legitimate which we express to you. Receive, &c.

"Signed by Jules Favre, Jules Simon, Carnot, Pelletan, Gucroult, Garnier-Pagès, Lanjuinais, Glais, Bizoin Bethmont, J. Magnin, Ernest Picard, Dorian, Henon."

The following letter has just been addressed to Mr. Bigelow. It is signed by many of the opposition members and many literary and scientific men of distinction:—

"United in our very hearts to the citizens of the American republic, we come to express to them our admiration of the grand people who have destroyed the last vestiges of slavery, and for Lincoln, the glorious martyr of duty."

Signed by Jules Favre, Jules Simon, Carnot, Pelletan, Garnier Pagès, Lanjuinais, Glais-Bizoin, Bethmont, Joseph Magnin, Ernest Picard, Dorian, Gucroult, Henon Alex. Bonneau, A. Malespine, J. Labbe, C. Sauvestre, H. Malot, A. Meray, Toussenel, Arnaud, J. J. Blanc, Ed. Pouery, E. Guerin, Poursy, Ferrari, Louis Noir, J. M. Cayla, Coutant, Pougin, Dr. Montanier, Victor Meunier, Azavedo, Francisque Sarcey, J. Vinet, Fin. Couchet, Follenfant, Pfluger père, E. Huet, E. Clarez, Davezac, F. Dabadie, V. D. Viguier, H. Perra, A. Barnguet, J. Bachereau, L. Tison, G. Roth (de Strasbourg), A. Simonnin, Soissons, H. Barclay, C. Mazaudier, Legrand (Hub), A. A. Madinier, Ch. Ronneau, Dinet, Ch. Piquenot, A. Rousseau, L. Lazare, A. Bachereau, Olive, E. Martinet, A. Gillot, J. Leroux, A. Coquerel, J. E. Grand, G. Perrin, J. Leclercq, H. Gautier, H. Pfeiffer, Dreo, Hérold, Emmanuel Arago.

The French government has already taken action. Yesterday, in the Corps Legislatif, soon after the opening of that body, M. Rouher, Minister of State, rose and said:—

An odious crime has plunged in mourning a people which is our ally and our friend. The report of this crime has produced throughout the civilized world a sentiment of indignation and of horror. Abraham Lincoln had exhibited in the sad struggle which rends his country that calm firmness and indomitable energy which belong to strong minds and are the necessary conditions of the accomplishment of great duties. In the hours of victory he exhibited generosity, moderation and conciliation. (Cries of "*Très bien, très bien.*") He hastened to put an end to war and to restore peace—America to her splendor and prosperity. (Marks of approbation.) The first punishment which God inflicts upon crime is to render it powerless to retard the march of right. The profound emotion and the deep sympathy manifested in Europe will be received by the American people as a consolation and encouragement. The work of peace, commenced by a grand citizen will be completed by the national will. The government of the Emperor has caused to be sent to Washington the expression of a legitimate homage to the memory of an illustrious statesman, torn from the government of the United States by an execrable assassination. By order of the Emperor I have the honor to communicate to the Corps Legislatif the despatch sent by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to our representative at Washington. It is conceived as follows:—

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
PARIS, April 28, 1865.

The news of the crime of which M. le President Lincoln has fallen a victim has caused a profound sentiment of indignation in the imperial government. His Majesty immediately charged one of his aids-de-camp to call upon the Minister of the United States to request him to transmit the expression of this sentiments to Mr. Johnson, now invested with the Presidency. I myself desired by the despatch which I addressed you, under date of yesterday, to acquaint you, without delay, of the painful emotion which we have experienced; and it becomes my duty to-day, in conformity with the views of the Emperor, to render a merited homage to the great citizen whose loss the United States now deplore.

Elevated to the Chief Magistracy of the republic by the suffrage of his country, Abraham Lincoln exhibited in the exercise of the power placed in his hands the most substantial qualities. In him firmness of character was allied with elevation of principle, and his vigorous soul never wavered before the redoubtable trials reserved for his government. At the moment when an atrocious crime removed him from the mission which he fulfilled with a religious sentiment of duty he was convinced that the triumph of his policy was definitely assured. His recent proclamations are stamped with the sentiments of moderation with which he was inspired in resolutely proceeding to the task of reorganizing the Union and consolidating peace. The supreme satisfaction of accomplishing this work has not been accorded him; but in renewing these last to children to his exalted wisdom, as well as the examples of good sense, of courage and of patriotism which he has given, history will not hesitate to place him in the rank of citizens who have the most honored their country. (Cries of "*Très bien, très bien.*") By order of the Emperor, I transmit this despatch to M. the Minister of State, who is charged to communicate it to the Senate and the Corps Legislatif. France will unanimously associate itself with the sentiment of his Majesty. Receive, &c., &c.,

DROUYN DE LHUYS.

M. DE GOURNY, Charge d'Affaires de France a Washington.

After the reading of the despatch, which was received with unanimous marks of approbation, M. Rouher continued:—

This despatch needs no commentary. The Emperor, all France, are unanimous in their sentiments of reprobation for a detestable crime, in their homage for a grand political illustration, a victim of the worst criminal passions, in their ardent wishes for the re-establishment of harmony and concord in the bosom of the grand and patriotic American nation. (Movement of general assent.)

M. SCHNEIDER, President of the Corps Legislatif, said:—

GENTLEMEN—I desire to be the interpreter of your sentiments in publicly expressing the sorrow and true indignation which we have all felt at the news of the bloody death of President Lincoln. This execrable crime has revolted all that was noble in the heart of France. Nowhere has the emotion been more profound and universal than in our country. We also desire to associate with energy our sentiments with the sympathies which have been manifested by the government. ("Oui," "oui," "très bien.") Called to the direction of affairs in an ever memorable crisis, Abraham Lincoln maintained himself at the height of his difficult mission. After having shown his unshaken firmness in the struggle, it seemed that he would, by the wisdom of his language and his views, soon bring about a happy and durable reconciliation among the people of the country. ("*Très bien, très bien.*") His last acts are the crowning ones of the life of an honest man and good citizen. Let us hope that his wishes and his sentiments will survive him and inspire the American people with pacific and generous resolutions. (Loud applause.) France has herself trembled in these bloody struggles which have afflicted humanity and civilization. She ardently desires the re-establishment of peace in the bosom of that grand nation, her ally and her friend. ("*Très bien, très bien.*") Pay our prayers be heard, and may Providence put an end to these sad trials. (Unanimous expressions of approbation.) The Corps Legislatif will acknowledge to the government the receipt of the communication which it has just made it, and will ask that an extract of the *procès verbal* of this session shall be officially addressed to the Minister of State.

No further remarks were made upon the communication.

In the Senate the same communication was presented, and the following remarks made by the President:—

GENTLEMEN—In receiving this communication from the Minister I ask the Senate to permit me to express, in its name, a sentiment which, by its unanimity and its energy, will be received by every heart. The Senate has experienced a profound emotion at the report of the crime committed upon the illustrious chief of a friendly nation. Mr. Lincoln, placed since 1861 at the head of the American nation, had passed through the saddest trial which a government founded upon liberty could have encountered. It was at the moment when victory offered itself to him—not as a sign of conquest, but as a time for reconciliation—when a crime, still obscure in its causes, has destroyed the existence of this citizen elected to so high a position by the choice of his fellow countrymen. Mr. Lincoln fell when he thought to have reached the end of the evils through which his country had passed, and while nourishing the patriotic hope of soon seeing it reconstituted and flourishing. The Senate, which has always deplored this civil war, detests with stronger reason those implacable hatreds which are its fruit and which produce a bloody policy of assassination. There is in this body but one voice to unite itself with the sentiment expressed by order of the Emperor, in the name of a policy generous and humane. ("*Très bien—très bien.*") Great applause from all parts of the Senate chamber.)

The *Constitutionnel*, the semi-official organ of the government, in speaking of this communication and the remarks made upon it, closes an article by saying:—"We may say that this issue will be the means of sending across the Atlantic the sentiments of the Emperor and the voice of France."

A meeting of Americans, called by the United States Minister, was held at the legation this afternoon, for the purpose of making arrangements for an expression of feeling relative to the recent sad event by the Americans in Paris. After some little discussion as to the most proper method of doing this, it was decided that a committee should be appointed to prepare an address, which should be left at the United States Consulate three days for signatures. It was also agreed that Americans in Paris should be recommended to wear crape upon the arm for six months. The committee will probably have the address ready for signature in a day or two.

The departure of the Emperor for Algiers took place on Saturday. During his absence the Empress is regent, but is restricted from signing any *Senatus consultum*, or any law not now before the Senate or Corps Legislatif.

Interesting Speeches in the British Parliament.

The House of Lords.

REMARKS OF EARL RUSSELL.

IN the House of Lords on Monday, May 1, Earl RUSSELL (who was very indistinctly heard) said:—My lords, I rise to ask your lordships to address her Majesty, praying that in any communication which her Majesty may make to the government of the United States expressing her abhorrence and regret at the great crime which has been committed in the murder of the President of that country, her Majesty will at the same time express the sorrow and indignation felt by this House at that atrocious deed. In this case I am sure your lordships will feel entire sympathy with her Majesty, who has instructed me already to express to the government of the United States the shock which she felt at the intelligence of the great crime which has been committed. (Hear, hear.) *Her Majesty has also been pleased to write a private letter to Mrs. Lincoln*—(cheers)—*expressive of sympathy with that lady in her misfortune.* (Cheers.) I think that your lordships will agree with me that in modern times there has hardly been a crime committed so abhorrent to the feelings of every civilized person as the one I am now alluding to. (Hear, hear.) After the first election of Mr. Lincoln as President of the United States he was reelected to the same high position by the large majority of the people remaining faithful to the government of the United States, and he was in the discharge of the duties of his office, having borne his faculties meekly, at the moment when an assassin attacked him at the theatre. There are circumstances connected with this crime which, I think, aggravate its atrocity. President Lincoln was a man who, though not conspicuous before his election, *had since displayed a character of so much integrity, so much sincerity and straightforwardness, and at the same time of so much kindness, that if any one was able to alleviate the pain and animosities which prevailed during the period of civil war, I believe that Abraham Lincoln was that person.* It was remarked of President Lincoln that he always felt disinclined to adopt harsh measures, and I am told that the commanders of his armies often complained that when they had passed a sentence which they thought no more than just the President was always disposed to temper its severity. Such a man this particular epoch requires. The conduct of the armies of the United States was entrusted to other hands, and on the commanders fell the responsibility of leading the armies in the field to victory. They had been successful against those they had had to contend with, and the moment had come when, undoubtedly, the responsibilities of President Lincoln were greatly increased by their success. But, though it was not for him to lead the armies, it would have been his to temper the pride of victory, to assuage the misfortunes which his adversaries had experienced, and especially to show, as he was well qualified to show, that high respect for valor on the opposite side, which had been so conspicuously displayed. It was to be hoped that by such qualities, when the conflict of arms was over, the task of conciliation might have been begun, and President Lincoln would have an authority which no one else could have had to temper that exasperation which always arises in the course of civil strife. (Hear, hear.) Upon another question the United States and the Confederates will have a most difficult task to perform. I allude to the question of slavery, which some have always maintained to have been the cause of the civil war. At the beginning the House will remember that President Lincoln declared that he had no right by the constitution to interfere with slavery. At a later period he made a communication to the Commander-in-Chief of the United States forces in which he proposed that in certain States the slaves should be entirely free; but at a later period he proposed, what he had a constitutional qualification to propose, that there should be an alteration in the constitution of the United States, by which compulsory labor should hereafter be forbidden. I remember that Lord Macaulay once declared that it would have been a great blessing if the penal laws against the Catholics had been abolished from the time of Sir R. Walpole, though Sir R. Walpole would have been mad to propose a measure for that purpose. So the same may be said of slavery, though I believe that the United States were justified in delaying the time when that great alteration of the United States law should take place. But, whatever we may think on these subjects, we must all deeply deplore that the death of President Lincoln has deprived the United States of a man, a leader on this subject, who by his temper was qualified to propose such a measure as might have made this great change acceptable to those before opposed to it, and might have preserved the peace of the great republic of America, while undergoing that entire new organization which would be necessary under such circumstances. (Hear.) I think we must all feel both sympathy with the United States in this great affliction, and also a hope that he who is now, according to the American constitution, entrusted with the power of the late President, may be able, both on the one subject and on the other—both in respect to mercy and leniency toward the conquered, and also with regard to the measures to be adopted for the new organization which the abolition of slavery will render requisite—to overcome all difficulties. I had some time ago, at the commencement of this contest, occasion to say that I did not believe that the great republic of America would perish in this war, and the noble lord at the head of the government had lately occasion to disclaim, on the part of the government of this country, any feeling of envy at the greatness and prosperity of the United States. The course which her Majesty's government have had to pursue during this civil war has been one of great anxiety. Difficulties have occurred to us and difficulties have also occurred to the government of the United States in maintaining the peaceful relations between the two countries; but those difficulties have always been treated with temper and moderation, both on this side and the other side of the Atlantic. I trust that that temper and moderation may continue; and I can assure this House that, as we have always been guided by the wish that the American government and the American people should settle for themselves the conflict of arms without any interference of ours, so likewise during the attempt that has to be made to restore peace and tranquillity to America we shall equally refrain from any kind of interference or intervention, though we trust that the efforts to be made for restoring peace will be successful, and that the great republic of America will always flourish and enjoy the freedom it has hitherto enjoyed. (Hear, hear.) I have nothing to say with regard to the successor of Mr. Lincoln. Time must show how far he is able to conduct the difficult matters which will come under his consideration with the requisite wisdom. All I can say is, that in the presence of the great crime which has just been committed, and of the great calamity which has fallen on the American nation, the Crown, the Parliament and the people of this country do feel the deepest interest for the government and people of the United States; for, *owing to the nature of the relations between the two nations, the misfortunes of the United States affect us more than the misfortunes of any other country on the face of the globe.* (Hear, hear.) The noble earl concluded by moving an humble address to her Majesty to express the sorrow and indignation of this House at the assassination of the President of the United States, and to pray her Majesty to communicate these sentiments on the part of this House to the government of the United States.

REMARKS OF EARL DERBY.

The Earl of DERBY.—My lords, when, upon the last occasion of our meeting, the noble earl opposite announced his intention of bringing forward the motion he has now submitted to the House, I ventured to express my hope that the government had well considered the form of the motion they were going to make, so that there might be nothing in the form which would in the slightest degree interfere with the unanimity desirable on such an occasion. It would have been more satisfactory to me if the noble earl had entered somewhat upon the consideration of the question, and had informed your lordships upon what grounds he proposed so unusual a course—though arising, I admit, out of unusual, if not unprecedented, circumstances—as that of addressing the Crown, and praying her Majesty to convey to a foreign government the sentiments of Parliament with regard to the event which has taken place. For myself, I confess that I am rather of the opinion that the more convenient and—I will not say the more usual, but—the more regular course would have been to have simply moved a resolution of this, in conjunction with the other House of Parliament, expressing those feelings which it is proposed by the motion to place in the form of an address to the Crown. (Hear.) But I am so extremely desirous that there should not appear to be the slightest difference of opinion at this moment—(hear)—that I cannot hesitate to give my assent to the form proposed by the government, whatever doubt I may entertain that the form is the most convenient which might have been adopted. In joining in this address—that is to say, in expressing our sorrow and indignation at the atrocious crime by which the United States have been deprived of their Chief Magistrate—your lordships will only follow (though the event has been known so short a time) the universal feeling of sympathy which has been expressed from one end of this kingdom to the other. (Hear, hear.) And if there be in the United States any persons who, misled by our having abstained from expressing any opinion as to the conflict now going on, or even from expressing the opinion we may have formed upon the merits of the two great contending parties—if there be any persons who doubt that there is a generally unfriendly feeling in this country towards the citizens of the United States, *I think they could hardly have had a more complete refutation of that opinion*—(cheers)—*conveyed in what I hope will be the unanimous declaration of Parliament, following the declaration which her Majesty has been pleased to make both publicly and privately to the American Minister as well as to the widow of President Lincoln*, and again following the voluntary and spontaneous expression of opinion which has already proceeded from almost all the great towns and communities of this country. (Hear, hear.) Whatever other misfortunes may have attended this atrocious crime, I hope that at least one good effect may have resulted from it—namely, that the manner in which the news has been received in this country will satisfy the people of the United States that her Majesty's subjects, one and all, deeply condemn the crime which has been committed, and deeply sympathize with the people of the United States in their feelings of horror at the assassination of their Chief Magistrate. (Hear, hear.) For the crime itself there is no palliation whatever to be offered. There may be difference of opinion as to the merits of the two parties who are contending, the one for empire the other for independence, in the United States—I follow the words of the noble earl opposite; but there is, there can be, no difference of opinion upon this point—that the holiest and the purest of all causes is desecrated and disgraced when an attempt is made to promote it by measures so infamous as this. (Hear, hear.) If it were possible to believe that the Confederate authorities encouraged, sympathized with, or even did not express their abhorrence of this crime, I should say they had committed that which was worse than a crime—a gross blunder; because, in the face of the civilized world, a cause which required or submitted to be promoted by the crime of assassination, would lose all sympathy and kindly feeling on the part of those who might otherwise be well disposed towards it. But I am perfectly satisfied—I am as well satisfied as I can be of anything—that this detestable act of assassination is so entirely alien to the whole spirit in which the South has conducted this war—(cheers)—is so alien to the courageous, manly, and at the same time forbearing course which they have adopted in the struggle for everything that is dear to them, that I am convinced that, apart from the error of judgment which would be involved in sanctioning such a crime, they cannot have been guilty of so great a blunder, and cannot fail to express for it their detestation, and to feel at the same time that no step could have been taken which could have inflicted so great an injury on their own cause. (Hear, hear.) I will not venture to follow the noble earl even into the slight discussion which he has originated with regard to the internal politics of the United States. I will not discuss the difficulty which at the present moment is felt in the United States—the difficulty caused by slavery. I will not express any opinion as to the question whether the late defeats, serious as they are, and apparently fatal to the cause of the South, have produced, or are likely to lead to, an early termination of the war. In whatever way the war may be terminated, it must be the desire of every friend of humanity that it should be terminated soon and without further and unnecessary effusion of blood. But I join entirely with the noble earl in lamenting the loss of a man who had conducted the affairs of a great nation, under circumstances of great difficulty, with singular moderation and prudence, and who, I believe, was beat upon trying to the utmost a system as conciliatory as was consistent with the prosecution of the war in which the country was engaged. *I agree that the death of such a man, in such a manner, and at such a time, is a subject not only for deep regret and for abhorrence of the crime by which he was deprived of life, but that it is also a serious misfortune in the present condition of affairs, for the State over which he exercised authority and for the prospects of an amicable settlement.* (Hear, hear.) I can only hope that, notwithstanding some ominous expressions which have already fallen from him, the successor who has so unexpectedly been elevated to the high position filled by Mr. Lincoln may be disposed and enabled to follow the wise and conciliatory course which, I believe, in the prospect of success, Mr. Lincoln had decided upon adopting. (Hear.) I am not insensible to the danger that public exasperation arising out of this act may force upon the government a less conciliatory and more violent course than that which Mr. Lincoln seemed to have marked out for himself; but I am satisfied that the adoption of such a course can only further protract the horrors of this civil war, adding to the other motives of the South the most powerful of all motives—the motive of despair—leading the South to fight out this question to the bitter end; so that while the one side is exasperated into desire to exterminate its opponents, they, in their despair, will be ready to submit to extermination rather than accept the unreasonable terms of the North. (Hear, hear.) Thus in the act itself, in the circumstances under which this crime has been committed, and in the fatal influences which it may exercise upon the returning prospects of peace in the United States, we must find reasons for deeply lamenting the occurrence which has taken place; and I am quite sure that, independently of all political motives, but not saying that political motives do not enter into our views, I am expressing the universal feeling of this House and of the country when I say that we view with horror, with detestation, and with indignation the atrocious crime by which the life of the President of the United States has been ended. (Cheers.)

REMARKS OF LORD STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE.

Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE—My Lords, in consideration of my residence in the United States of America—at a somewhat distant period, it is true, but, nevertheless, in the character of a British representative—I hope I may be allowed to offer a few words in addition to those which have been so ably and justly expressed on both sides of the House. I cannot pretend to make any addition of real importance to what has been said already with so much effect, and it is therefore only for the gratification of a private feeling and for the discharge, as it were, of a personal debt that I venture to claim your lordships' indulgence for a very few moments. The crime of assassination is so utterly revolting to the hearts and feelings of Englishmen that we cannot wonder at the cry of horror and indignation with which the death of President Lincoln has been received in this country throughout the length and breadth of the land. The circumstances under which that atrocious crime was perpetrated could not but heighten the abhorrence with which the act itself is to be viewed. Whether we look to the private affliction caused by its commission, or to the public consequences which may flow from the catastrophe, our compassion on the one side, and our anxiety on the other, is naturally roused to the highest degree. It is not in my province to pronounce any kind of judgment on the qualities, the conduct, or the intentions of the late President of the United States. It would be unkind and unworthy not to give him credit for the best claims on our esteem and regret. But when I figure to myself the chief magistrate, the temporary sovereign of a great nation, struck down by a sudden and dastardly blow in the presence of his astounded family, in the first moments of relaxation from the toils and severe anxieties of a great civil contest, and in the midst of those who gave him their admiring acclamations, every thought is lost in one overpowering sentiment of horror and disgust. (Hear, hear.) At the time of my personal acquaintance with America the relations between the different portions of the Union were such as to promise a long series of peaceful and prosperous years. The dreadful rupture which took place on the election of the late lamented President could hardly have been foreseen by the most sagacious and far-sighted politician. This country, as we all know, was seized with unfeigned astonishment and deep concern at the unexpected event; and I must do her Majesty's government the justice to say that during the whole course of the war the balance of a strict neutrality has been maintained with the most evenhanded and resolute sense of duty. I am slow to believe that the people of the United States entertain towards this country the sentiments of mistrust and animosity which have been sometimes attributed to them. Of this I feel sure, that no such hostile sentiments are entertained by the people of this country towards them; and, were it otherwise, I am persuaded that while on this side every unpleasant feeling unaffectedly merges in sympathy for the late bereavement at Washington, so, on the other, the expression of that sympathy, pure and deep as it is, cannot fail to obliterate any impressions unfavorable to us which may have arisen in any portion of the American population. The expression of our sympathy is not confined to numerous associations in every part of the country. It now assumes the more solemn character of a Parliamentary condolence, confirmed by the unanimous consent of both Houses and crowned by the gracious participation of a sovereign whose sad acquaintance with sorrow is the strongest pledge of her sincerity. It is not for me to hazard any conjecture as to the cause of that atrocious crime which we all concur in lamenting, or the quarter whence it proceeded. But it is next to impossible that the gallant and highminded leaders of the one conflicting party could have descended so low as to support their imperilled cause by an assassination as base as it is execrable, and equally hard to conceive that those of the triumphant Union should entertain a suspicion at once so improbable and so unlike the magnanimity they are called upon to display. It is rather to be hoped and expected that the terrible calamity, which has occurred with such awful suddenness, will sober the agitated passions on both sides, and render acceptable to all the expressions of sympathy about to be transmitted from this country to our kindred beyond the Atlantic. (Hear, hear.)

The motion, having been put by the Lord Chancellor, was carried *nemine contradicente.*

The House of Commons.

REMARKS OF SIR G. GREY.

In the House of Commons on the same day, Sir G. GREY said, I very much regret the unavoidable absence of my noble friend at the head of the government, in whose name the notice was given of the motion which it now devolves upon me to ask the House to agree to. I feel, however, that it is comparatively unimportant by whom the motion is proposed, because I am confident that the address to the Crown which I am about to ask the House to agree to is one which will meet with the cordial and unanimous assent of all. (Cheers.) When the news a few days ago of the assassination of the President of the United States, and the attempted assassination—for I hope that we may now confidently expect that it will not be a successful attempt—of Mr. Seward reached this country, the first impression in the mind of every one was that the intelligence could not be true. (Cheers.) It was hoped by every one that persons could not be found capable of committing a crime so atrocious. (Hear, hear.) When the truth was forced upon us, then we could no longer entertain any doubt as to the correctness of the intelligence, the feeling which succeeded was one of universal sorrow, horror and indignation. (Cheers.) It was felt as if some great calamity had befallen ourselves (renewed cheering), for in the civil war, the existence and the long continuance of which we have so sincerely deplored, it is well known that the government of this country, acting, as I believe, in accordance with the almost unanimous, or perhaps I may say in accordance with the unanimous feeling of this country, had maintained a strict and impartial neutrality. But it is notorious, and it could not in a great country like this be otherwise, that different opinions have been entertained by different persons with regard to the questions at issue between the Northern and Southern States of America; but still I believe that the sympathies of the majority of the people of this country have been with the North. (Cries of "no, no," "hear, hear," and "question, question.") I am desirous on this occasion of avoiding everything which may excite any difference of opinion. I may say, therefore, that in this free country different opinions have been entertained and different sympathies felt, and that in this free country the freest expression has been given, as should be the case, to those differences of opinion. (Hear, hear.) I am sure I shall raise no controversy when I say in the presence of that great crime which has sent a thrill of horror through every one who heard of it, all difference of opinion, all conflicting sympathies for a moment entirely vanished. (Loud cheers.) I am anxious to say at once, and I desire to proclaim that belief with the strongest confidence, that this atrocious crime was regarded by every man of influence and power in the Southern States with the same degree of horror which it excited in every other part of the world. (Loud cheers.) We may, therefore—and this is all I wish to say upon this subject—whatever our opinions with regard to the past, and whatever our sympathies may have been—we shall all cordially unite in expressing our abhorrence of that crime, and in rendering our sympathy to that nation which is now mourning the loss of its chosen and trustful chief, struck to the ground by the hand of an assassin, and that too at the most critical period of its history. (Cheers.) While lamenting that war and the loss of life which it has inevitably occasioned, it is impossible, whatever our opinions or our sympathies may have been, to withhold our admiration from the many gallant deeds performed and acts of heroism displayed by both parties in the contest, and it is a matter for bitter reflection that the page of history, recording such gallant achievements and such heroic deeds by men who so freely shed their blood on the battle field in a cause which each considered right, should also be stained with the record of a crime such as we are now deploring. (Cheers.) At length a new era appeared to be dawning on the contest between the North and South. The time had come when there was every reason to hope that the war would speedily be brought to a close. Victory had crowned the efforts of the statesmen and the armies of the federals, and most of us—all I hope—had turned with a feeling of some relief and some hope for the future from the record of sanguinary conflicts to that correspondence which has but recently passed between the generals commanding the hostile armies. (Cheers.) And when we turned to Mr. President Lincoln, I should have been prepared to express a hope, indeed an expectation—and I have reason to believe that that expectation would not have been disappointed—that in the hour of victory and in the use of victory he would have shown a wise forbearance, a generous consideration, which would have added tenfold lustre to the fame and reputation which he has acquired throughout the misfortunes of this war. (Hear, hear.) Unhappily the foul deed which has taken place has deprived Mr. Lincoln of the opportunity of thus adding to his well earned fame and reputation; but let us hope, what indeed we may repeat, that the good sense and right feeling of those upon whom will devolve the most arduous and difficult duties in this conjuncture will lead them to respect the wishes and the memory of him whom we are all mourning—(cheers)—and will lead them to act in the same spirit and to follow the same counsels by which we have good reason to believe the conduct of Mr. Lincoln would have been marked, had he survived to complete the work that was entrusted to him. (Cheers.) I am only speaking the general opinion when I say that nothing could give greater satisfaction to this country than by means of forbearance, it may be of temperate conciliation, to see the union of the North and South again accomplished, especially if it can be accomplished by common consent, freed from what hitherto constituted the weakness of that Union—the curse and disgrace of slavery. (Cheers.) *I wish it were possible for us to convey to the people of the United States an adequate idea of the depth and universality of the feeling which this sad event has occasioned in this country, that from the highest to the lowest there has been but one feeling entertained.* Her Majesty's Minister at Washington will, in obedience to the Queen's command, convey to the government of the United States the expression of the feelings of her Majesty and of her government upon the deplorable event; and her Majesty, with that tender consideration which she has always evinced for sorrow and suffering in others, of whatever rank—(cheers)—has with her own hand written a letter to Mrs. Lincoln—(loud cheers)—conveying the heartfelt sympathy of a widow to a widow—(renewed cheers)—suffering under the calamity of having lost one suddenly cut off. (Cheers.) From every part of this country, from every class, but one voice has been heard—one of abhorrence for the crime and of sympathy for and interest in the country which has this great loss to mourn. The British residents in the United States, as of course was to expected, lost not an hour in expressing their sympathy with the government of the United States. The people of our North American colonies are vieing with each other in expressing the same sentiments. (Cheers.) And it is not only among men of the same race who are connected with the people of the United States by origin, language and blood, that these feelings prevail, but I believe that every country in Europe is giving expression to the same sentiments and is sending the message to the government of the United States. I am sure, therefore, that I am not wrong in anticipating that this House will, in the name of the people of England, of Scotland, and of Ireland, be anxious to record their expression of the same sentiment, and to have it conveyed to the government of the United States. (Cheers.) Of this I am confident; that this House could never more fully and more adequately represent the feelings of the whole of the inh