THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH.-PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1867.

Ourning Telegraph
 TaE spirit of proscription which prevalls in
the Executive Department at Washiogton against the very best men In the country 19 well llustrated in the correspondence pab-
lished on our sisth page to day, between lished on our sixth page to day, between
Secretary Seward and the eminent historian and scholar, J. Lothrop Motley, our Minister
to Austria. The correspondence should be to Austria. The correspondence should be read by every citizen. Mo opens win a leticr
from Mr. seward to Mr. Motley, in which
the latter is informed that a citizen of the the latter is informed that "a citizen of the
United States" las written a letter to the Preadent trom Paris, in which he details his observations upon our "Ministers and Con-
sulk" in various countries. Who this "citizen" is, or how he came cane to make sucb exten-
sive inquiries into the vlews and sentiments sive inquiries into the views and sentiments
of our sfinisters and Consuls abroad, the
Secretary does not tell. The presumption Secretary does not tell. The presumption,
however, that, from all the circumstances of however, that, from all the circumstances of
the case, will arise in the minds of most
readers, is that be was some miserable inreaders, is that be was some miserable in-
former, emploged to do just this dirty work. He reports that 'most of those whom be met
were bitterly bostile to the President and his were bitterly bostile to the President and his
Administration, and expressed that hostility Administration, anmexp as to astonish Ame-
in so open a manne
ricans, and to leave a very bad impression on Europeans."
We can we
We can well belleve tbat in this spy's pere-
grinations he found among our Ministers grinations he found among our Ministerd
and Consuls-the most of them men of ex and Consuls-the most of them men of ex-
alted character and patriotism, appointed by
President Lincoln-an expression of dissatisPresident Lincoin-an expression of assaus-
faction with that treachery which had made
a man, elevated to the second position tn the a man, elevated to the second position in the
nation by the great Union pariy or the coun-
and try, become its bitterest enemy. But in the
case of Ministe Motley, this informer goes
tato particu aras. "He adds," says Mr. Seward in his note to Mr. Motiey, "that you do not
pretend to conceal your disgust, as he says you style it, at the President's whole conduct;
that you despise American democracy, loudly provelim theat an Engtision gentleman
is the model of human perfection; that the President has deserted his pledges and principles in common with Mr. Seward, who, you
say, is hopelessily degraded." And to such
charges as these Mr. Seward asks Mr. Motley charges as
to plead
ble. He informes Mr. Seward that, in regrard
to the conduct of our Miniters and Consuls
generalily, they are "competent to answer for
themselves," This is a delicate intimation generaliy, they are "competent to answer for
themselves" This is a delicate intimation
that Mr. Motley does not propose to usurp


 were oficiainly demnaded."
But since M. Seward seems to challenge his
opiuions, Mr. Motley briefly and pointedly


 These opinions, Mr. Motley says, he has
not hesitated to express in his own honse-
hold and to oceasional American visitorshold and to occasional American visitors-
never having thought that, because he was a prived of the right of discussing, within his own walls, the grave subjects that can unte-
rest freemen. He remarks, however, that he rest freemen. He remarks, however, that he
had alwass been cautious to avoid any expression of disresp
and his Cabinet.

## The silly charge of despising Amorican democracy and of prochiming an English

 gentleman the model of human perfection, Mr. Motley well says is so pitiful a fabrica-tion that be blushes while he denounces To the charge that he had called Mr.
Seward "hopelessly degraded," he replies With dignity that-be feels wounded that
Mr. Seward could bave for a moment lisMr. Se
tened.
In
resignation.
Mr. Seward seems anxious to destroy the
remnants of respect and affection which his past services in the cause of freedom cause
many people still to entertain for him. He is many people still to entertain for him. He is
in a fair way to accomplish that result. The in a fair way to accomplish that result. The
idea of trumping up a lot of charges like these against sach a man as Mr. Motley! It would have been more dignified, as well as trutbrul, to have simply said to Mr. Mot-
les: "We understand that you still adhere to les: "We understand that you still adhere to
those political views which you entertained when appointed to your prosent position by the late President Lincoln. Such opinions
being distasteful to President Johinson, you
ger requested to tender your reaignation, are requested to tender your resiguation. Unitid Stapes Suits Agatssr Greay
Britais.-As more and more light is thrown Britais,-As more and more 1 ight is tirown
on the conduct of Mr. Consal Morse, the more and more culpable do his actions appear. It would seem that a large supply of the milk of human Kindness is needed in
order that he might be cleard of the mimpu-
tation of dishoneaty. It would seem that al
hisi inatructions were his instructions were most pola ediy direoted
against a compromise wilhoat the consent of
Mr, Dudley and Mr. Adame, and, above all, Mr, Dudley and Mr. Adame, and, anove all,
nothing was to be allowed whiob would give nothing was to be allowed which would give
oven a quasi recognilion to the so-called
agenta of the Confederate States. agents of the Coniederate States. In reck-
lese defiance of these special ordera, he con-
cluded a private agreement with Frazal cluded a private agreement with Frazer,
Treaholm \& Co., which not only recognized the egents, but aleo gives millions of dollars'
worth of property into thrir bands worth of property lito thair hands. His
letter, expressive of deep regret, seems to us hether, expressive or deep regret, seems to us
bypocitac, unless we can accuse Mr. Morse
of the most arrant stupldity. Under any crrcumstances, he has drmonstrated his hack
of capacily to represent our nation at sc of capachly to reprosent our nation
Helepa's, much less ac Iondon. Freedom of Worship at Rome.
Sosk weeks since th was onnounced in our
foretgn fles that the Pope had forbidden the Coregn illes that the Pope had forbidden the
continuance of Protestant Forship at the
American chapel. We were American chapel. We were loth, at the time,
to believe that aits Holiness should oo believe that his Holiness should so far
forget the ago in which we live, and imagine
hmmeelf in the fiteent inate hrget the age in which we ive, and imagiue
hteenth in the fifteenth instead ot the nine-
teentury. It would seem, however that there can be little doubt but that such a
decree has gone forth. The proposed action decree has gone torth. The proposed action
of the Government to sever our diplomatic relations with the Pontifical States ts oue
which we deem most proper. In the
witidrawal of the Enbassy, we act only
up to the Immorial principles of our Cone up to the immortal principles of our Con-
stitution. Freedom to worship God is a
right guaranteed to every man. If a right guaranteed to every man. If a Pro
testant Goverument forbade the Roman Catbo-
Hie religion, we would advocate action as we do now. Every American citizen has a right to perlect liberty of
science, and we hold the prohibition of ship in the American chapel to be a
rageous act of tyranny, to which our
ernment should not tamely submit. WE must give the Presetident the credit
Anproving in one respect-his vetoes are b improving in one respect-his vetoes are be-
coming brief. Perramp, howere, that is
owing to the fact that they are becoming so Trous. $\begin{aligned} & \text { we chronicle to-day relates to the } \\ & \text { admission of Nebraska as a State. The } \\ & \text { ata } \\ & \text { chief objection urged against the bill is its }\end{aligned}$ citzens from civil or polititical rights on account of color or race. The show of argu-
ment in this case is that it destroys the
"equality" of the setes. equanty of the States. We remember
when just the same argument was used
against againss risting the admission of new slave
States. The priviege of oppression is such
a dear one that it wid a dear one. that it would des $\begin{aligned} & \text { roy any state's } \\ & \text { cquality to be deprived of it. We thill to teel } \\ & \text { the force of }\end{aligned}$, the force of any such argument as this, Oa
the contrary, we hope to see the rale made
invariable that no new State shall be adinvariable that no new State shall be ad-
mitted to the Union which distranchises any
of its citizens on account of color or race. Our Misister to Portoaal.-The cas
of Mr. Harvey, United States Minister
Portugal, came up jesterday in the Hou
and a mo ion was made appropriations for his sulary. At the essare
the expunging of the appropriation ias
July, we frankly expressed an opposition to any such step. It was beneath the dignity pi
the Congreas of the United States to the pocket of a diplomatic agent. Had the
Senate bad power to remove him, such an ac-
tion would have veea eminently proper; but to say that he, waile still a Minister of the
United States, must pay bis own expenses,
was something so far beneath national pride Was something so far beneath national pride
that we strongly opposed it at the time.
We do not now care especially what way
the question is decided. Congress tys
stricken ous Co question lis decided. Congress Tris
stricken out the necessary appropriation, and
no acton now can wipe out the grave mistake
committed. We do not care anything for committed. We do not care anything for
Mr. Harvey, but we speak only for the dignity of the representatives of the people when we
regret the action. In reference to Mr, Stevens ${ }^{\text {assertion that Mr. Harvey gave }}$
secret information to the enemy of the contemplated aid to Fort Sumter, it is only jus-
tice to the latter to state that he acted under bistructions from President Lincoln, and did
bis whole duty, and only bis duty. Mr. Lin-
coln was clearly rielt is coln was clearly right in letting the enemy
know his intention. He cleared his akirts of just where we wanted it to rest-on the
jhoulders of the Rebel inaugurators of the war. We recall this instanee in justice to Mr.
Harvey, who, with all his taults, does not deHarvey, who, with all his taults, does not
serve the imputation of being a traitor.




| Which bas given so muci , atisasiacton to thote * Have alrenady purchased ortit still tor saie in octaven (20 gwliana) at the taparter urice. |
| :---: |
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