evniux Eellegraph
 that a definite adjustment would be made by the gormandizing ambasasdor of an napop
and expiring American administration. Grant's inaugural contains no direct redeolaration that if any foreign nation deals
nojustly with as we may be compelled to pay hhem baok in their own ooin, toaches the
ord of Britibh sensitiveness on this subject. eoidedly disagreeable and inconveniant, in have their ships captured and their com-
meroed destroyed by oruisers atted out in Amerioan ports, yet if they are nnwilling to atonement for their suspiotous negleot during
the Rebellion, they will have no junst casee of
complaint if, in the fature diffioulties that complaint ir, hithe fature dimoulties hist
raise betwen Great Briain and revolationists
or foreign foes, this country assumes a nenraich farnished Semmes with the weapons o piratioal warfare. Amorics has at least the
consoiousness of knowing that her sufferings consoiousness of knowing that her suffirings
from the Alabama are over, while Eagland Treign poliey that the strongest contrast in isplayed. The Reform Par countries asked to devise meassares for the overthrow away in this country, and its main basiness
will be to advanoe slowly and eantiously in path of progress thast has long be In addressing the House of Commons the
aueen recommends that inquiry should made into the present modes of oondacting
eleotions. This is an initial step towards the stablishment of the system of voting by bal-
ot which prevalls in nearly every Ameriaa State, and it is bat the beginning of a seriou
fifort to reform an abnse whioh is here antiuatted and almost forgotten. plears from hardships in respect to octing,
and this olause is explained by British one nd this olause is explasined by British jourpon the property they ocoupy, even when hotioe, and that Bome landlords are base nough to take
his syitem of legalized oppression. Attention is then direoted to "bills for the
extenaion and improvement of edacation Soothand," and romethlag is asid about reasing the efffotivensess of the revenues of providing for popular sdacation in the
lattor oounatry is again indefinitely postponea, and it is acknowledged that the subje
surrounded by so many diffoulties that $i$ iover beasiness of an entire Parlismentar iog busi
seseion.
Then th consider the subject of bankruptoy, with
view "to the abolition of imprisonment debt." Here, again, Great Britsin is preparing deeided here lovg ago. reommends the on-
Finally, the Queen real slaeration of "the eoclesinatical arrangements
of Ireind ", and this sis the leading task ort the
day. The founders of this nation made ahort




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 chical proolivities, acousing them of hasiog
smugged the Dike do Montpensirer into the
country tor the parpose of placing him on the




## soneolenoes, certalioly wo ravgement.

| The Consthuthonal Ambibusar is now before the State Legialature, an attested oopy of it having been anbmitted by Governor Geary yesterday, while a joint resolation provididog for its ratification has bsen presented in enoh honse. There is no reason why our in enoh house. There is no reason why our representatives should not proceed to the immediate consideration and disposition of the subject. All the argumenta against manhood suffrage have been ventilated to the fall length of Demooratio oapaolty, and are narrowed down to a discreditable prejudioe agatinat a certain shade in the oolor of a man's ekin. The great State of Pennsylvanin ahould not hesitate a moment to rise above suoch a trivial and oontemptible subterfage. $\qquad$ -On our sixth page will be found the minority report of the Naval Committee of the Honse of Representatives, signed by Messre. Kelley, Stevens, and Ferry, on the purchase of tools for the Philadelphia Navy Yard by Chief Engineer Zeller. The report of the ma- jority of the committee we expeot to bs able to publish in the course of a few daya. <br> The Grasp Jury yesterday ehowed that its members had some regard for common deoaths, by ignoring the bills agsinst ex-Policemen Irous and Hussey. infamous attempt to defy the law was thereby |
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## the Repubioans as anfair, and aseerting the sotereign anthority of the Cortes in the determination of the form of government and the ohoioe of a ruler. The The Cories in the determination of the form of government and the ohoioe of a ruler. The miniatera appear to have been less exoited

 minieters appear to have been less exoitedthan their assallanta, censcious of the supethan their assailanta, oenscious of the supp-
riority of their position as ountodians of the
power of the Government. The Republioaus,
probably, have good reason to anupet that
intrigues have been at work to defeat them, probably, have good reason to ouspeot tha
intrinues have been at work to dofeat them,
and to establish a monarohy in defianoe of
their wiahes and at all hazards, The situation their wiahes and at all hazards. The aituation
is anything but promising for the future peace
and welfare of the ountry, whioherer party
Wins. The probabilities are that the Duke de
Montpensier will be chosen king, but he will
find opposed to him a large, powerfal, rapidy. Montpensier will be chosen king, but he will
find oppoed to him a large, powrorful, rapidily-
increasing, and embittered Repablican party,
mbo will not fail to give him tronble. Who will not fail to give him trouble.
Tre Treassry Department.
THR Cabinet dificulty was solved yesterdsy
afternoon by the formal deolination of the Seoretaryship of the Treasury by Mr. $\boldsymbol{A}$. T.
Stewart. Under the eircumatanoes, nothing
else could have been done. It was very evi-
dent that Congress has too high a regard for
the publio welfare to establish the dangerous the publio welfare to establish the dangerous
prevedint of exempting a partionlar persion
from the operation of a law which has been in
foroe since the establishment of the Govern.
ment. Unless Mr. Stewart were the only per-
son in the country oapable of administering
sit son in the country oapable of administering
the affasir of the department, it would have
been exceedingly nuwise to have repealed or
modiffed a statute which has stood so long,
and which is certainly dietated by expedienoy,
 trastees would not have been a oomplianoe
with the spirit, and sanaroely with the letter,
of the law of 1789 . When Mr. Stewart, howr
ever, in his letter pablished to day, asserta
that the disabilities under which he was
placed were merely of a technical oharacter,



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mental prineiple s. decent regard for
the rights and wishes of those by whom
he was placed in power-a polloy of whioh we
have seen bat litule during the last four years.
The withdrawal of Mr. Stewart leaves the most important pooition in the Cabinet vaoant. in two names most prominenily memione
connetion with the paition are those of
Hon. George S . Boatwell of Maseachusett and Hen. Henry G. Stebbins of New York.
Mr. Bontwell is taken into the Cabinet, ho Mr. Boutwell is taken into the Cabinet, how-
ever, the retirement of Judge Hoar will be
rendered neceesary; and to avoid this sant coarse on the part of the new Attorney-
General, it is barely posibibe that the prize
may fall to Mr. Stebbina, or some other gentleman from Mr. Stewart's own State. It is
certain that the appointment of either Mr.
Bonwell or Mr. Stebbins will give almost
universal eatisfaction throughout the country.









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