THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1871.

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1871.

THE MOTLEY.FISH CORRESPOND. ENCE.

As an offshoot of the Grant-Sumner San Domingo quarrel, the public are regaled with the Motley-Fish correspondence on the Alabama question, and various issues of fact between high dignitaries are submitted to the great tribunal of the American people. Few will care to wade through the long columns of the correspondence arising from Mr. Motley's removal from the British mission, but its general purport is interesting to every American citizen. At the bottom of the whole difficulty lies the fact that Grant did not see proper to adopt the views of the Alabama question which had been propounded by Charles Summer in his famous Alabama speech, while Mr. Motley, when he discussed this subject at London, came nearer reflecting the views of the Senate Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs than those of the President of the United States. It is true that Motley denies this soft impeachment, and olaims that he adhered strictly to his instructions as he understood them; but Secretary Fish nevertheless adheres to the statement that Motley did not fairly represent the President's views, and that he was therefore an unreliable and unworthy representative of the administration at London.

It will be remembered that Sumner, in discussing the Reverdy Johnson treaty, took the bold ground that the British Government had no right to recognize the Southern Confederacy as a belligerent power; that immense losses, amounting in the aggregate to thousands of millions of dollars, were entailed on this country by that recognition, and that the matters in dispute between the two countries could not be settled until full satisfaction for these enormous damages were made, either in the way of a cash payment, territorial concessions, or an humble apology. This defiant speech set England in a blaze of indignation, and the cry went up from all parties that if we insisted upon settlement of that description English administration would no dare to consider it for a single moment. When Grant came into power he seems to have comprehended from the first the fallacy of Sumner's demand, and without making an open issue with Sumner on the subject he instructed Motley (according to the statement of Secretary Fish) to "place the cause of grievance of the United States against Great Britain not so much upon her issuance of the recognition of the insurgents in a state of war, as upon her conduct under and subsequent to such a recognition." Now Motley was the pet of Sumner, and appointed in a large measure through his influence, and as, in addition to his written instructions, he was authorized to talk over the subject at issue in a general way with the English Secretary of State, it is not to be wondered at that he put the strongest possible Sumner coloring upon the Grant instructions. It was rather rough on the Messachusetts statesman to have his Massachusetts ministerial pet tell, in effect, an English Minister that the new Republican administration did not care a button for Sumner's high-flown and impracticable theories of the subjects in dispute: and it is scarcely possible to read the Motley-Fish correspondence without coming to the conclusion that the American Minister was more faithful to his Senatorial patron than to the President of the United States. Right on the heels of a discovery and complaint of this delinquency by the administration. Sumner took issue with it on San Domingo question, and the thus two causes of dispute arose nearly simultaneously. The President abandoned the Sumner platform on the questions at issue with Great Britain, and Sumner opposed the Grant platform on San Domingo, while Motley, in the interest of Sumner, gave such a coloring to his instructions as apparently committed Grant to the Sumner view of the Alabama question, in spite of himself. This was a little more than the hero of Appomattox could stand. He might have consented to be overruled at London, or to be beaten in the Senate on his West India hobby. through Sumner's overshadowing influence, but he was not willing to be foiled at both points without striking back. Motley contends that he was removed solely because Summer opposed San Domingo. Fish alleges that he was removed solely on account of his violation of instructions. But the real truth probably is that both causes combined induced his dismissal.

is send abroad to preserve peace, and not to make war; and naval officers having so much intercourse with the world, consider that they are perhaps as well informed about diplomatic

matters as persons who have entered upon their diplomatic duties for the first time. Now in England it is different. There persons are educated for the diplomatic profession, and a British naval officer in many cases is put under the orders of the minister. In case we had any difficulty with a foreign power, the Navy Department would instruct the admirals at that point to cooperate with the minister in that particular case, but in no other." Such an extraordinary statement as this scarcely needs comment, as it proves conclusively that the naval officers being impressed with the idea that as our diplomatic service is not what it ought to be, it is therefore incumbent upon them to undertake the management of our foreign affairs on general principles and according to their own discretion, without regard to the ideas that prevail in the State Department. It is certainly high time for Congress to convince Admiral Porter and his subordinates that their duties and responsibilities are somewhat different from what they imagine.

In regard to the court of inquiry provided for in the resolution passed on Friday, no great results need be expected. The court will be composed of naval officers, inspired by the same opinions as those which influenced the conduct of Rear-Admirals Godon and Davis, and it will certainly be somewhat extraordinary if those officers are judged to have been in fault.

CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION. THE demand for a thorough overhauling of the Constitution of Pennsylvania has assumed such an imperative and universal character, that the Legislature which commenced its sessions a few days ago can scarcely have the hardihood to ignore or resist it. The people of the entire State, without regard to party affiliations, expect our legislators to authorize the calling of a convention for revising the Constitution of the State, and the Senators and Representatives who have the hardihood to vote against the measure will scarcely anticipate a re-election. But the necessity for a constitutional revision which has at last become imperative has long existed, and a convention should have been called several years ago. It will be well, therefore, for the new Constitution, when finally framed, to contain a clause requiring the people to vote upon the question constitutional reform at stated periods. say once in fifteen or twenty years, to avoid the recurrence of another disastrous delay on the part of legislators who may chance to misrepresent their constituents. There is such a provision in the Constitution of New York, and last year a convention was called in pursuance of its requirements. The Constitution of Ohio contains a similar clause and at the election next fall the people of' that State will be called upon to decide whether they are satisfied with their Constitution as it is or not, without any legislative action on the subject. When a convention is finally assembled in this State, and the task of framing a new constitution is under way, care should be taken to include in it a provision for submitting to a popular vote at seasonable periods the question of a reform of the fundamental law of the Commonwealth. "The Constitution as it is," is a 603 cry that deserves no better response when applied to a State than when applied to the whole country. Constitutional reform becomes periodically necessary, and no amount of wisdom or foresight can be expected to render it unnecessary for many years in succession. The people, therefore, should be at liberty to make known their desires without depending upon modern legislators for the opportunity. THE PRACTICAL RESULT of the protective duties on pig iron which, after being in operation for some years, were reduced on the first of January, was that the product of the United States was doubled, while the price was reduced nearly one-half; or, in round figures, the product increased from nine hundred thousand tons per annum to two millions of tons, while the price fell from more than fifty dollars per ton to less than thirty dollars per ton. A striking new illustration was thus given of the old truth that steady protective duties on articles which can readily be produced on a large scale in this country not only add to the national wealth by rendering home resources available, but also lower prices to the consumer. The home competition engendered furnishes a far better safeguard for the interests of consumers than an uncertain, unreliable, and fluctuating foreign supply which may at one time be dirt cheap and at another monstrously dear. Pennsylvania, as the leading iron State, has been subjected to much obloquy for her persistent advocacy of higher duties on iron; but the results show that, even if her underlying motive is selfish, her favorite tariff policy has redounded to the welfare of the whole Union. THE following is the mention of Charley Moothart's case in the list of last year's pardons sent to the Legislature by Governor Geary: --"6. Charles Moothart. Philadelphia, May 13, 1837. *6. Charles Moothart. Philadelphia, May 13, 1837. Larcepy. Three years in County Prison Pardoned January 25. Recommended by William B. Mann, J. O. Gairon, Thomas Ashton, Richard B. Ott, Robert S. Garrison, David Banks, Henry I., smith, George Carson, George Faber, Rev. Thomas Barry, and others. Reasons:-Moothart, according to the car-tificate of the physician and superintendent of the prison, is far advanced in consumption, and caunot live throughout his term if confined in prison.' Three months and eighteen days remitted. (Since reported dead.)" Moothart is (not was) a notorious character, and is of a notorious family. Though his pardon was recommended by ex-District | S Attorney Mann, and seven officers of the criminal court, because it was thought he was too delicate to live out his term, and though he has since been "reported dead," it is said declaration of Admiral Porter in his testimony by those who ought to know best that he is before the Committee of Foreign Affairs in hearty, and is now stealing all he can well get his hands on. One of his brothers, Wilspeaking for the officers of the navy in gene- | liam Moothart, is now serving out a term in

ral, said: -- "We look upon it that a minister | the Norristown Jail, and another brother, John Hart, alias Moothart, has already served two terms in the Eastern Penitentiary, his last term being one of eighteen months.

> THE CIVIL CODE COMMISSIONERS appointed to revise and codify the civil laws of Pennsylvania have nearly finished their labors. It is said they have boiled down 1500 pages of "Purdon's Digest" to a 300 page volume, and made a mysterious and conflicting mass of legislation plain to the common understanding. This is useful and creditable work, but we believe the commissioners have also attempted a much more imposing and important task, by interjecting new matter, which virtually embodies new statutes, in their book; and the Legislature had better look very carefully into these changes before it adopts them. The public should remember that it is not merely a condensation of their old laws that is coming up for consideration, but a civil code substantially new in some important particulars.

> THE PUBLIC LANDS ON THE LINE OF THE NORTH-ERN PACIFIC RAILROAD .- The following section of the charter of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company is worthy of the attention of those who wish to secure homesteads :- And be it further enacted. That the President of the United States shall cause the lands to be surveyed for forty miles in width on both sides of the entire line of the said road, after the general route shall be fixed, and as fast as may be required by the construction of said railroad; and the odd sections of land hereby granted shall not be liable to sale, or entry, or pre-emption, before or after they are surveyed, except by said company. as provided in this act; but the provisions of the act of September, eighteen hundred and forty-one. granting pre-emption rights, and the acts amendatory thereof, and of the act entitled "An act to secure homestcads to actual settlers on the public domain," approved May twenty, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, shall be, and the same are hereby, extended to all other lands on the line of said road when surveyed, excepting those hereby granted to said company; and the reserved alternate sections shall not be sold by the Government at a price less than two dollars and fifty cents per acre, when offered for sale.

NOTICES. OVERCOATS, OVERCOATS. OVERCOATS. MEN'S ALL-WOOL MELTON OVERCOATS REDUCED TO EIGHT DOLLARS. TO CLOSE THEM OUT, BY BENNETT & CO. TOWRE HALL, NO. 518 MARKET STRRET. HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTE STREETS. Other goods in proportion.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE OF any one suffering rom Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, or any Pulmonary Affection, we would refer them to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, which will, in all cases, afford speedy relief and in most effect a speedy cure. Sold by all Druggists.



THE NAVY AND THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

THE House of Representatives on Friday last adopted resolutions directing a court of inquiry into the conduct of Rear-Admirals Godon and Davis in refusing to extend proper aid to Minister Washburn when he considered himself in peril from the Paraguayan tyrant Lopez, and also disapproving of the conduct

Rear-Admiral Davis in delaying for an un-/asonable time to proceed to the rescue of dessrs. Bliss and Masterman, in accepting their release in a manner derogatory to the dignity of the United States, and in receiving, holding, and treating them as prisoners. These resolutions may be considered a definite declaration of the principle that the naval is subordinate to the diplomatic service, and that naval officers will in the future be obliged to recognize the fact that their personal dignity is of less importance than that of the Government. That there is a necessity for a very radical reform has been proved by the aff ir in which Rear-Admirals Godon and Davis were implicated, and if any further proof were needed, it can be found in the regard to this same matter. Admiral Porter,

The whole of our remaining Winter Stock gant Raiment for Gentlemen at the GRE. BROWN HALL of ROCKHILL & WILSON, must and shall be sold

NOW

In order To make room

For the immense stock Of rich and beautiful Spring Goods Now in preparation for Spring Sales. In our to accommodate our friends. While we are taking stock, We will let them Have Winter Clothes

At lower rates Than ever.

LOOK!

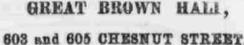
BIG BARGAINS IN BOY'S CLOTHI GREAT REDUCTION IN RICH

MENT !! PRODIGIOUS PILES OF PA

LOONS !!! UNHEARD-OF, OPPORTUNITIES OVERCOATS !!!!!

STUPENDOUS SALES OF SEASONA STOCK !!!!!!





PHILADELPHIA.



Leady-mad	le Clothin	g.

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uits,		
Suits.	\$15	00.
Suits,		
vercoats	\$10.00	Overcoats
	to	
vercoats	\$15.00	Overcoats
ar	d upwards.	

Li Li,	Mortgages.	Charles Wheeler, S. Delbert, D. W. Chambers,
	\$824,950. All of which are first mortgages on City Property	Sol. Townsend. RICHARD S. SMITH, Pr
	Loan Bonds.	JOHN MOSS, Secretary. JANUARY 5.
of Ele-	301,100 United States Government Loans 325,932:50 161,000 Pennsylvania State Loans	The Directors have this day declared a Di- of SIX PER CENT, on the capital stock an standing scrip, free of taxes, payable on dems 110 12t JOHN MOSS, Secret
SAT	10,000 Delaware State Sixes. 2,000'00 70,000 Connecticut State Sixes. 70,000'00 200,000 Philadelphia City Loans. 200,000'00 21,000 Cincinnati City Bonds. 18,900'00 25,000 Cicveland City Bonds. 23,750'00 3,000 Williamsport City Bonds. 2,430'00	STATEMENT OF THE ASS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE Published in conformity with the provisions
605	15,000 Dayton City Bonds 15,000 00 15,000 Pittsburg City Bonds 15,000 00 15,000 Columbus City Bonds 15,000 00 15,000 Bellefonte Borough Bonds 5,400 00	sixth section of the Act of Assembly approve 5, 1842. Bonds and Mortgages
	40,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s Bonds, 1854	Philadelphia City Sixes
	40,000 Pennsylvauia Ratiroad Co.'s Bonds, First Mortgage	Cincinnati Sixes
	50,000 Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.'s Mort- gage Bonds. 47,500.00	United States Loan, 6 per cent., 1881
	70,000 Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co.'s T per cent. Coupon Bonds. 73,150.00	Franklin Fire Insurance Co., 30 shares
	15,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s First Mortgage Bonds 12,750'00	Manayunk Gas Company, 20 shares Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, 500 shares
	41,000 Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co.'s Leans	Camden and Amboy Railroad Co.'s Loan
	Mortgage Loan, 1886	Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Co,'s Loan 2 North Pennsylvania Railroad Co,'s Loan 2 Harrisburg, Portsmouth, etc., Railroad
	Mortgage Loan	Co.'s Loan. 19 Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.'s Loan. 99
1	40,000 Del. and Rar. Canal and Camden and Amboy R ilroad and Tr. Co. 33,700.00	Elmira and Williamsport Railroad Co.'s Loan
ES ! RAI-	Sundry Stocks and Loans 6,514 50	West Jersey Railroad Co.'s Loan
	Stocks. 292 Shares Philadelphia, Germantown, and Nortistown Railroad Co 21,900-00	Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Co.'s Loan Delaware Division Canal Co.'s Loan
NTA-	289 Shares Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Co 11,950-00 100 Shares Philadelphia Bank	Real Estate, No. 510 Walnut street
S ON	228 " Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Co. S,436 00 160 Shares North Pennsylvania Rail- road Co. 4,500 00	January 9, 1871. 1 10
ABLE	Miscellaneous.	
	Cash in Bank and Office (currency) 211,517:53 (gold)\$63,209 62 Premium thereon	
SON	Loans on Collateral Security	LAST GRAND REUNION
,	good	OF THE
BT,	Total Assets, Jan, 1, 1871	"OLD HIBERNIA"
\$		Fire Engine Compa
ST.	ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President. CHAS. PLATT, Vice-President.	No. 1 ,
<u>a</u> -	MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.	ACADEMY OF MUS
L'HELL	C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary,	Monday Evening, January 16, 1
A: PA,	DIRECTORS. Arthur G. Coffin, Francis R. Cope,	Cards of Admission,
	Samuel W. Jones, Edw. H. Trotier, John A. Brown, Edward S. Clarke,	FIVE DOLLAR
	Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, John Mason, George L. Harrison, William Brockie. (1 10 tuths10tro	1 10 6trp
	L. KNOWLES & CO.,	
	No. 1218 MARKET Street,	
oats	RECEIVERS OF	BOARDING. 1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN venth and Twelfth and Obesnut and
oats	CHOICEST GRADES OF ST. LOUIS	ket streets. Vacancies for Families and Single tiemen. Also, a suit of rooms on the second
	FAMILY PLOUR. (15644p.	furnished or unfurnished, with first-class t Also, table board. 10

Pres't. H. J. SHILL, ty 5, 1871. a Dividend k and out-Factory, No. 226 DOCK Street. demand. 1294p BELOW EXCHANGE. lecretary. ASSETS INCE CO. FINANOIAL isions of the proved April DREXEL & CO., \$399,670.00 27,855 00 97,185 40 4,938 75 No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET. 36,000 00 16,000 00 5,535 00 10,990.00 American and Foreign Bankers. 20,000.00 20,000 00 24,340 26 11,000 00 6,600 00 2,897 73 DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRIM-CIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE. DEALTRS IN 22,957-39 10,932.50 Government and Railroad Securities, 24,600 00 27,932 50 Drezel, Winthrop & Co., No. 18 Wall Street, New York. Drezel, Harjes & Oo., No. 8 Rue Scribe, Paris. 18,500.00 28,850.00 22,852.50 9,725.00 84,570.00 FIANOS. 19,244.41 STEINWAY & SONS' 8,602 50 17,615-00 Grand Square and Upright Pianos. 30,090°00 15,138°55 Special attention is called to their ne 30.574.91 Patent Upright Fianos, With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchloss in Tone and Touch, and unrivalied in durability. , Sec'y. 1 10 6trp CHARLES BLASIUS. WAREROOMS, No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET. 9 18 tfrp PHILADELPHIA. Tule Mil OARPETINOS, ETO. GETTY'S CARPET STORE, No. 832 ARCH STREET. Aving purchased the stock bow on hand at a very low price, 1 am prepared to offer GREAT BARGAINS IN BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, INGRAIN AND VENETIAN CARPETS. Also, in OIL CLOTHS. Remnants in Brussels at \$1 per yard; remnants in Ingrain at 50 to 75 cents; remnants of OII Cloth at 25 to 50 cents; Druggets for \$8, old price \$10 and \$12. REMEMBER THE PLACE, No. 832 ARCH Street, two doors below Ninth, south side. (16 6trp) A" pany. WILLIAM GETTY. COOK & BROTHER, USIC. 3, 1871. Retailers n, HOSIERY GOODS RS. EXCLUSIVELY OF THEIR OWN IM-PORTATION. No. 53 North EIGHTH Street, 1 10 tufétrp PHILADELPHIA. A COPARTNERSHIP IS THIS DAY FORMED between the undersigned, who propose to carry on A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, at Nos. 51 IN ELEard 53 South THIRD Street, in this city, under the t and Marstyle of DUNN BRUIBERS. ingle Gen J. H. DUNN, cond floor. R. M. DUNN. lass board. 2d January, 18 12 10 9411

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