The Press

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1858.

Promotion, not Punishment.

Precisely as we anticipated, and directly in opposition to the blatant blunderings of the New York *Herald*, always so curiously ignorant on European politics, Lord NAPIER's removal from Washington is an advancement not a censure, a promotion and not a punishment. Lord DERBY's own organ, the *Morning Herald*, says: "It is understood that Lord NAPIER goes to Berlin, as the successor of Lord BLOOMFIELD, who retires on a pension. The idle figment of Ministerial disapprobation which a contemporary, no longer inspired, has so felicitously invented, resolves itself into the merited promotion of a zealous and accomplished public servant, who, without a single undue concession, has won the confidence and respect of the American Government, and conciliated the regard and esteem of our respectable kinsmen beyond the Atlantic." Even the *Globe*, (Lord PALMERSTON's paper,) which was misrepresented as repeating the *Morning Post's* falsehood that Lord NAPIER was "recalled on account of his tendency to favor the Monroe doctrine," says: "Lord NAPIER is about to be removed from Washington to represent her Majesty at Berlin. Such a European court but the change is one in the regular course of diplomatic promotion, and arises from no dissatisfaction on the part of the Government with his conduct or opinions in the United States" and the London *Express* declares "it is not true that Lord NAPIER, Minister to the United States, has been in any way censured or superseded by his Government. The fact, we understand, is that his lordship has been promoted Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Berlin." Lady NAPIER's health, affected by the climate of Washington, requires her return to Europe.

The fact is, Lord BLOOMFIELD has been forty years in the diplomatic service, and desires to retire on the pension of £1,800 per annum, which is his due, according to the legalized custom of his profession. He was Ambassador to St. Petersburg from March, 1844, to May, 1851, and since that time has had the Embassy to Berlin. Lord NAPIER, on leaving Washington for Berlin will exchange £4,500-a year for £5,000, and not even the New York *Herald* can say that this is not promotion. He will leave this country much liked and much regretted, and probably makes his exit at a lucky crisis for his own popularity, for it really seems as if "Breakers a-head" would be the cry, for some time, of British diplomacy as regards this country.

Lord NAPIER's successor is Lord LYONS, who succeeded to his father's title on the 23d. This may prevent his early arrival here—may prevent his coming hither at all. He is a bachelor, has large estates in England and Antigua, and one of his sisters is Duchess of Norfolk. As a diplomatist his experience is very small. He was an attaché at Athens for a short time, subsequently was attached to the embassy at Florence, where he has been Minister for some months. We cannot but think that Lord LYONS will scarcely be an exception to the general English rule—as NAPIER is—that "any sort of a diplomatist will do to send to Washington."

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

Letters from Washington.

(Correspondence of The Press.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1858.

Mr. Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury under President Pierce, was the known and avowed advocate of such aid to our *domestic industry* as would have been entirely satisfactory to Pennsylvania. The fact that a Southern Secretary was *ready to do* what the *present Secretary refuses to do*, though backed by the President and a strong Northern sentiment, is anyhow significant. It shows that, in Kentucky at least, your opinions on this great question are not unpopular; and I think events will show that a similar feeling exists in Virginia, Tennessee, and Missouri.

The President is engaged in the examination of the names of the various retired officers of the navy under the late act of Congress. Much feeling is manifested by those interested.

I do not feel as well satisfied as some others that in the event of the arrest and capture of the supposed filibusters by the British or French cruisers, a great wrong will have been perpetrated which it will become the General Administration to avenge. I do not believe the Southern people will go into any great ecstasies of anger if such an act should be attempted; and I know the North will rather approve than condemn. A more graceless gang of adventurers and pirates never set forth on a foray or a raid; and civilized nations cannot be set by the ears for any such rapscallions. Should a foreign Power undertake, under pretext of such a capture, to intervene in the affairs of Central America, to the detriment of American interests in that quarter, a cause of complaint would be furnished that would cause great public feeling. But this fact must be proved beforehand. The Administration Senators performed their allotted work to-day, by voting Judge Douglas out of the Chairmanship of the Committee on Territories—by *secret ballot*. This is what might have been expected. Our brave Senator Bigler, who was doubtless an early party to this business, has been trying to escape odium by the characteristic dodge that he did not vote *against* Douglas, in the caucus! This is a game at which he may be called an expert.

You will have perceived that the name of Senator Broderick, of California, was not given as one of those who attended the Administration caucus; and inasmuch as he is accused of voting with the Republicans on one or two questions, it is as well to state that he was not invited, as other Senators were, to attend at the caucus. Mr. Broderick is another of the monuments of Mr. Buchanan's gratitude. *He spent thousands to give* Mr. Buchanan the delegates from California to the last Democratic National Convention, fighting against his present colleague, Dr. Gwin, who was always the opponent of the President till he became President. The first step of Mr. Buchanan was to cut loose from Mr. Broderick, and to strike hands with Dr. Gwin, who has been clothed with the confidence of the Administration, and enabled to control the patronage of the General Administration in California. Broderick's sin was his earnest co-operation with the masses; his devotion to the cause of Mr. Buchanan *before* the election, and his radical Democracy. The Administration men are claiming a great victory over him in the last election in California, but when your readers are informed that that election was decided by the fabricated statement, hastily circulated, that Douglas had gone over to the English bill, and that Walker had fully surrendered to the same iniquity—a calumny which could not be contradicted in time—the vote of the anti-Lecompton Democracy was surprisingly large. The *next* election will tell another tale, or I shall be greatly mistaken.

Mr. Broderick was the only *Democratic* Senator who voted against accepting the committees as agreed upon by the Administration caucus. Honor to the man who dares to do right, and to defend the fearless statesman against the proscription of power!

Col. S. W. Black, *formerly of Pennsylvania*, now Associate Judge of the United States Court in Nebraska, is *vigorously pressed* for Governor of that Territory, in place of Richardson, resigned. His friends are very enthusiastic.

The *success of the Administration in California* has reacted, as I supposed it would. Letters received by the very last mail show that the people of the Golden State are enthusiastic for Broderick and Douglas.

Judge Douglas will visit New York, Philadelphia, and probably Cleveland, before he reaches here. PIONEER.

(Correspondence of The Press.)

WASHINGTON, December 13, 1858.

It is stated by a gentleman just returned from Kansas that the people are determined to proceed regularly to the formation of another Constitution of State Government despite the inhibitory provision of the English bill. The Legislative Assembly will provide for the election of delegates to a Convention, and also for the assembling of the Convention and the framing of an instrument of State Government, which will be submitted to the people of the Territory for their approval or rejection. It is fixed, I believe, that there shall be no census taken. Of course, then, the question will again arise of the admission of Kansas as a State into the Union at the next session, when all things now go to show she will be granted her request which has so long been denied.

I am loth to believe that there will be nothing done this session for an increase of the tariff, and, of consequence, no protection afforded to the languishing interests of the North; but it cannot be doubted that the Senate have to a great extent set their face against the whole subject. The House, by the vote on Mr. Dewart's motion of Monday last, evinced that it was willing to consider and act on the recommendation of the President. It may be that the discussion which is to take place may elicit facts and figures, and that the action which is to follow in the House may have its weight upon the Senate. Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, and other Southern members, will advocate specific duties and an increase of the imports on imports. Mr. Gilmer will make an able and telling speech. I can hardly think, when it is shown that the only alternatives left to us are an increase of the tariff or another loan and a great national debt, that more than a small minority will seise the latter horn of the dilemma.

The feeling on the part of Southern men against this Administration for the distractions it has engendered in the Democratic party, is very bitter, and they take every occasion to make it appear. But they are the best of politicians; for while the golden bauble glitters in the grasp of the king they pay him court; not so much out of gratitude for favors received as from a lively expectation of favors received as from a lively expectation of favors received as from a lively expectation of