will be safe to assume, however, that Mr. Motley has furnished the first instance in the history of the government of a Minister refusing his resignation when it had been requested by the President from whom he received his appointment. Moreover, Mr. Motley must be aware that the government, to rid itself of a Minister, can find other means of obtaining a resignation or enforcing a vacancy in the office than through a written request.

When Mr. Motley, referring to my despatch of June 28, 1869 (quoted by him as of June 29), says that it contains "the only exceptions taken by you (me) to any expression of mine (his) during the whole course of my (his) mission," he has probably forgotten the despatch No. 75, of October 11, 1869, in which, after referring to my not having been aware that his statement of his conversation with Lord Clarendon, on the 10th of June, had been submitted to his Lordship for verification, he was told that "as without explanation his Lordship may naturally be surprised at finding some of the views *purporting to come from the President*, which are contained in the written paper submitted by you in June last, *inconsistent with the views contained in the paper dated the 25th of September last*, which you were instructed to read to him," I must ask you to explain to him that your presentation and treatment of the subject discussed at that interview were in part disapproved by me in my communication of the 28th of June last." The requirement upon a Minister to state to the government to which he is accredited that a presentation made by him as to the views of the Power which he represented was inaccurate and is disapproved is a hard one, but its necessity in this case was unmistakable. In his execution of this requirement Mr. Motley only partially appreciated or only partially presented to Lord Clarendon the exceptions taken to his part in this interview of the 10th of June. It was thought best, however, to pass the matter over, for reasons the general nature of which has been already indicated. He now treats this serious, I hope not intentional, departure from his instructions as a "diplomatic incident," and designates as an a most imperceptible variation in the verbal rendering of a single paragraph in a long despatch what had been, in fact, an entire misrepresentation both of the tone, temper and object of his instructions and an important doctrine of public law.

Mr. Motley seeks to justify his presentation (in June), as the views of the President, of that which he was not then authorized to present, by reference to the statement and presentation contained in his subsequent instructions of the 25th of September. There are wide differences and broad distinctions between those instructions and Mr. Motley's paper of the 20th of June, although he states his inability to discover the inconsistency. But even supposing them to be identical, the Minister is answerable who presumes to anticipate the authority of his government in the presentation of its wishes or opinions.

It remains only to notice Mr. Motley's adoption of a rumor which had its origin in this city in a source bitterly, personally and vindictively hostile to the President. Mr. Motley says it has been rumored that he was "removed from the post of Minister to England" on account of the opposition made by an "eminent Senator who honors me (him) with his friendship to the St. Domingo treaty." Men are apt to attribute the causes of their own failures or their own misfortunes to others than themselves, and to claim association or seek a partnership with real or imaginary greatness with which to divide their sorrows or their mistakes. There can be no question as to the identity of the eminent Senator at whose door Mr. Motley is willing to suspend the cause of his removal, but he is entirely mistaken in seeking a vicarious leave of his loss in confidence and favor, and it is unworthy of Mr. Motley's real merit and ability and an injustice to the venerable Senator alluded to, to whose influence and urgency he was originally indebted for his nomination, to attribute to him any share in the cause of his removal. Mr. Motley must know, or if he does not know it he stands alone in his ignorance of the fact that many Senators opposed the St. Domingo treaty openly, generously and with as much efficiency as did the distinguished Senator to whom he refers, and have, nevertheless, continued to enjoy the undiminished confidence and the friendship of the President, than whom no man living is more tolerant of honest and manly differences of opinion, is more single or sincere in his desire for the public welfare, is more disinterested or regardless of what concerns himself, is more frank and confiding in his own dealings, is more sensitive to a betrayal of confidence, or would look with more scorn and contempt upon one who uses the words and the assurances of friendship to cover a secret and determined purpose of hostility.

The President has not withheld his confidence or respect, nor has he withdrawn his friendship from any Senator for the reason of such Senator's difference with him on the question of St. Domingo, or any other subject, on a question of public policy. To affect to give credit to the suggestion that he has done so, or that he would visit upon a third party resentments caused by real or imagined indignation against another, is unworthy of Mr. Motley, and will doubtless be regretted by him when the moment of thoughtless excitement which betrayed him into the utterance has passed way.

In conclusion, Mr. Motley collates the dates of the rejection of the St. Domingo treaty, the 30th of June, and that of my letter requesting his resignation, the 1st of July, which he "places on record" as a "historical fact."

To some minds *post hoc propter hoc* is conclusive of cause and effect. There is a tradition in England believed by many that the Godwin Sands owed their appearance to the fall of a certain steeple in the preceding year. The coincidence which Mr. Motley stamps as a historical fact is not the only or the most remarkable one which has been the subject of history. It finds its parallel in that recorded by another illustrious author, who tells of two old women who, "tracing things back from effects to causes, naturally reverted to their deceased husbands, respecting whose lives, deaths and burials they compared notes and discovered sundry circumstances that tallied with wonderful exactness, such as:—Barbara's father having been exactly four years and ten months older than Kit's father, and one of them having died on a Wednesday and the other on a Thursday, and both of them having been of a very fine make and remarkably good looking, with other extraordinary coincidences."

How Mr. Motley, who in his paper on the "end of his mission" denies having ever expressed any opinion on the subject of the St. Domingo treaty, seeks to connect his recall with the almost contemporaneous rejection of that treaty, except by some process of reasoning similar to that which occupied the heads of the two worthy old women or by placing himself under the sheltering wings of the eminent Senator referred to, it is difficult to see. It were useless to attempt to refute such logic. But Mr. Motley and the world knew that the hostility and opposition of the Senator in question to the St. Domingo treaty had accomplished all that they could accomplish toward its rejection many months before he was invited to resign. The treaty was admitted to be practically dead, and was waiting only the formal action of the Senate for weeks and months before the decease of the illustrious statesman of Great Britain. This event, which took place on the 27th of June, determined the time for inviting Mr. Motley to make place for a successor, who might be entrusted with the negotiations in case a disposition should be shown on the part of the successor of Lord Clarendon to enter the discussion and adjustment of the Alabama claims.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

HAMILTON FISH.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL BUSINESS.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger, Jan. 9.]

We have not a full detailed report of the coal production for the coal year of 1870, but may state here that the anthracite production will be some 16,000,000 tons, a little less, perhaps—an increase of rather more than 2,000,000 tons on the production of the previous year. The total tonnage of all kinds of coal will rather exceed than fall short of 20,000,000 tons. The increase of anthracite coal is wholly from the Lehigh, Wyoming and Shamokin regions, which is, in round numbers, 3,000,000 of tons, while the Schuylkill region, by reason of the five months' suspension of mining in the early part of the season, shows nearly a million of tons decrease. Notwithstanding this long suspension the Reading Railroad shows its wonderful capacity and perfectness of equipment in the fact that, in spite of this interruption, it carried some, 4,600,000 tons, and but for the strike at the mines would have touched 6,000,000 tons. The Lehigh Valley Railroad, which is next to the Reading in capacity, made a coal tonnage during the year of uninterrupted business of 3,622,433 tons, and an increase on its tonnage of the previous year of 1,291,026 tons. The production of bituminous coal for the past year is some 200,000 tons less than the previous year, notwithstanding that the large duty on foreign coal is still retained. The suspension will be general, we suppose, after to-day, but there is reason to believe it will be of short duration. The negotiations between the representatives of the operators and those of the workingmen are believed to be little other than guys, to make time and use up any surplus of coal that there may be. The consumptive demand for coal in 1871, it is estimated, will exceed by 2,000,000 tons that of 1870, and there is both mining and carrying capacity for all this within the year. From the last weekly reports of coal tonnage we learn that the Reading Railroad Company brought down for the week ending on the 31st ultimo 70,218 tons, and for the year beginning on the 1st December last 415,901 tons, against 361,292 tons to corresponding date last year—an increase of 54,609 tons. The Lehigh Valley reports a tonnage for the week to the 31st ultimo of 45,184 tons, and since December 1, 252,615 tons, against 227,361 tons in corresponding time last year—an increase of 25,254 tons. The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company reports for the week ending to the 31st ult. 30,721 tons, and for the year since the 1st of last January, 2,143,131 tons, against 1,596,727 tons in corresponding time the year before—an increase of 546,405 tons. The Delaware and Hudson Railroad reports for the week to the 31st ult. 12,234 tons, against 10,911 tons in corresponding week last year—an increase of 1,323 tons. The Shamokin Division of the North Central Railroad reports for the week 1,918 tons, and for the year 486,174 tons, against 474,524 tons to same time last year—an increase of 11,649 tons. The total production for the week is 177,998 tons, of which 160,382 tons are anthracite and 17,616 tons bituminous. The stock of coal at Port Richmond is still some 40,000 tons, and the price of coal is firm at last week's advance.

THE WILLIAMSBURG TRAGEDY.

George Wilson, the young man who was shot on Sunday morning at the Grand street ferry, Williamsburg, by Silvie Maillard—the particulars of which were published in yesterday's HERALD—died at six o'clock yesterday morning at the residence of his stepfather, No. 38 Washington street, Greenpoint. Coroner Whitehill will investigate the case thoroughly.

CONGRESS.

The St. Domingo Project Before the House.

Morton's Resolution Travelling a Hard Road.

STRONG OPPOSITION ON ALL SIDES.

Sharp Discussion and Persistent Filibustering.

FERNANDO WOOD'S SPEECH

The Final Vote to be Taken To-Day.

The Senate Debate on the New Coinage Bill.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Third Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1871.

MEMORIALS PRESENTED.

From residents of the South for relief from political disabilities.

By Mr. CONKLING, (rep.) of N. Y.—From the New York Chamber of Commerce, upon the importance of laying a submarine cable from our western coast to Asia, and of providing against a monopoly in that regard.

From citizens of Baltimore, protesting against the injustice of the appropriations of public money for sectarian purposes, and asking for an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the appropriation of money raised by taxation for any religious object.

Mr. FENTON, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a petition of bakers, soda water manufacturers and grocerymen of the city of New York praying for the enactment of a law for the redemption of the copper coin of the United States. He also introduced a bill to carry out the prayer of the petitioners.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. RAMSEY, (rep.) of Minn.—To provide for the construction and completion of the harbor of Duluth, Minn.; also for ocean steamship service from the head of Puget Sound to the Sandwich Islands.

By Mr. PRATT, (rep.) of Ind.—A joint resolution for the relief of certain Indians residing in Michigan and Indiana.

By Mr. WARNER, (rep.) of Ala.—For the appointment of an additional judge for the District Court of Alabama.

Mr. THURMAN, (dem.) of Ohio, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the bill in relation to the competency of witnesses in United States Courts, with an amendment restricting its provisions to criminal cases.

Mr. HOWELL, (rep.) of Iowa, from the Committee on Pensions, reported adversely, and the Senate postponed indefinitely, the House bill passed June 8, 1870, providing for the payment to persons permanently disabled arrears of pension from June 6, 1866, to the date of their respective disabilities, at the rate of twenty-five dollars a month.

The following bills were reported adversely from the Judiciary Committee:—To regulate appeals from United States District Courts in certain cases of admiralty jurisdiction. To amend the Judiciary act of 1803 in regard to appeals. To provide that elections for Presidential electors and members of Congress shall be by ballot.

The House joint resolution appropriating $2,500 a year for an amanuensis to Minister Schenck was passed.

THE MOTLEY CORRESPONDENCE.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the President in response to a Senate resolution, transmitting a report of the Secretary of State, covering a correspondence between Mr. Motley and the State Department.

On motion of Mr. MORTON, (rep) of Ind., it was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

THE COINAGE BILL.

The Senate then took up, as the business of the morning hour Mr. Sherman's bill revising the laws relative to the mints, assay offices and coinage of the United States. The bill makes the mint of the United States a bureau of the Treasury, to be under the control of a director to be appointed for five years by the President, and consolidates the laws on the subject, and prescribes the regulations for assaying and coinage, including the duties of the assayers, melters, refiners and coiners, and the standards for gold and silver and copper coinage. The amendment, as reported by the Finance Committee, continuing the coinage charge on bullion, was debated upon the propriety of its total abolition. A motion to that effect by Mr. COLE was opposed by Mr. SHERMAN as decreasing the revenue and because of the increased expense to the government in assuming the entire cost of making gold coin. He stated that the amount of revenue now realized from this charge was $150,000, and the estimate of the amount expected under the amendment was $100,000.

Messrs. COLE, CORBETT, WILLIAMS and STEWART, representing the people more directly affected by the charge, supported Cole's motion, mainly because the repeal of the charge would enhance the value of bullion, by promoting its conversion into coin and tending to retain the volume of coin in the United States, in lieu of its exportation as bullion—the latter consideration being urged as facilitating the resumption of specie payments.

Mr. MORRILL (rep.) of Vt., argued that the price of bullion was regulated, not by a system of coinage, but by the markets of the world.

Mr. WILLIAMS, in advocacy of the repeal, spoke of the advantage realized by England from free coinage.

Mr. CASSERLY, (dem.) of Cal., regarded the coinage charge as a tax upon one of the great staples of the country, the effect of which was to increase the already large quantities of bullion now annually exported from California to Europe. He spoke of the inherent unfairness of a tax which diminished the value of the gold product to its producers, and claimed that, as a question that involved the encouragement of our mineral development, it was not confined to the Pacific coast, but was of national importance. No such tax had been imposed since 1853, and he was surprised, in view of the present excessive burdens on the people and the enormous balances in the Treasury, that the chairman of the Finance Committee (Mr. Sherman) should persist in his search for fresh objects of taxation.

Mr. SHERMAN objected to the repeal as inappropriate in a mere codification of mint laws, and casually remarked that the Finance Committee warmly favored an international coinage system, by which our own coinage would assimilate and be adopted by other nations.

Mr. CASSERLY, in the course of quotations from documents on the subject, cited the late report of the Retrenchment Committee, which shows that of forty million dollars of bullion produced on the Pacific coast, not more than fifty per cent has remained in this country.

Mr. NYE, (rep.) of Nevada, protested against coinage charge as a tax upon gold producers.

Mr. Cole's motion was withdrawn, when the Senate Committee's amendment was adopted by 26 to 22. The effect of this is to continue the coinage charge at the rate of three-tenths, instead of half of one per centum, as heretofore.

Without disposing of the bill the Senate, at four o'clock, went into an executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1871.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. DUKE, of Va.—To supply universities and colleges with copies of all Congressional documents.

By Mr. PLATT, (rep.) of Va.—Regulating the compensation of Collector of Customs at Petersburg, Va.

By Mr. COBB, (rep.) of Wis.—To promote the utility of the Congressional library.

By Mr. BUCK, (rep.) of Ala.—To provide for the appointment of additional United States judges in Alabama.

By Mr. SHELDON, (rep.) of La.—Granting right of way through the public lands to the New Orleans and North Eastern Railroad Company.

By Mr. ARNELL, (rep.) of Tenn.—To set apart all moneys arising from the sale of public lands for five years to the common schools of the South.

By Mr. WILLIAMS, (rep.) of Ind.—Granting right of way for a railroad from the Central Pacific Railroad in Utah to Walla Walla in Oregon.

By Mr. COUGER, (rep.) of Mich.—Relinquishing the jurisdiction of the United States over part of the Fort Gratiot Military Reservation, Michigan.

By Mr. CLARKE, (rep.) of Texas—To reimburse Texas for expenditures in protecting the frontier from hostile Indian tribes.

By Mr. LOUGHRIDGE, (rep.) of Iowa—In relation to railroad bridges across the Mississippi river.

By Mr. SAWYER, (rep.) of Wis.—Extending the benefits of the Military Asylum to the volunteers of 1812; also to provide a building for a post office, &c., at Oshkosh, Wis.

By Mr. AXTELL, (dem.) of Cal.—For the relief of settlers on public lands in California.

By Mr. JOHNSON, (dem.) of Cal.—Defining swamp lands; also for the relief of distillers of brandy from grapes exclusively.

By Mr. WILSON, (dem.) of Minn.—To enable soldiers, sailors and marines to pre-empt land at the minimum price on the alternate reserve sections of railroad grant lands; also to provide for the construction and completion of the harbor of Duluth, Minnesota.

By Mr. ORTH, (rep.) of Ind.—Granting bounty to sailors for the destruction of the enemy's property.

By Mr. DUVAL, (rep.) of Va.—Granting condemned ordnance for a soldiers' monument at Wheeling.

By Mr. KELLOGG, (rep.) of Conn.—For the improvement of Housatonic river, Conn.; also relative to the extension of patents.

By Mr. JENCKES, (rep.) of R. I.—To regulate the manner of making appointments in the civil service.

By Mr. CHURCHILL, (rep.) of N. Y.—To amend the act of May 31, 1870, to enforce the rights of citizens to vote in the several States.

THE INCOME TAX.

Mr. KELLOGG offered a resolution requesting the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill for the repeal of the income tax. Adopted.

OCEAN TELEGRAPH CABLES.

Mr. STARKWEATHER, (rep.) of Conn., by unanimous consent, offered a resolution referring all bills, resolutions, petitions and papers now before Congress or any committee of either House on the subject of ocean telegraph cables to a joint committee of five members of the Senate and eight of the House, with power to send for persons and papers and to report at any time. Adopted.

Subsequently Mr. WOOD, (dem.) of N. Y., asked to have the resolution read, remarking that it had not been understood. He said it was an attempt to take it from the Committee of Foreign Affairs, and had been reported on by it.

The SPEAKER remarked that the resolution had been read and acted on deliberately, and that it could not be reconsidered.

Mr. MYERS, (rep.) of Pa., inquired whether a resolution could not be adopted annulling the one just adopted?

The SPEAKER replied in the affirmative.

NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON POSTAL RAILWAY.

Mr. KELSEY, (rep.) of N. Y., introduced and moved to put on its passage a bill to authorize the building of a military and postal railway between Washington and New York. He stated that it was the same bill in substance as that which was on the Speaker's table since the last session. He introduced it at the request of Mr. Ingersoll, the author of the bill, on the call of the State of New York for bills, as the call would not extend to-day to the State of Illinois.

A point of order was made by Mr. ELDRIDGE, (dem.) of Wis., against the right of introducing the bill, but the point was overruled by the Speaker.

During the reading of the bill the morning hour expired and the bill went over until next Monday.

The Senate St. Domingo Resolution.

Mr. ORTH moved to suspend the rules, take from the Speaker's table and pass the Senate joint resolution authorizing the appointment of commissioners in relation to the annexation of Dominica. He remarked that the Committee on Foreign Affairs had this morning, by a majority vote, agreed to that joint resolution.

Mr. WOOD made a point of order as to whether that motion could be made.

The SPEAKER overruled the point of order and decided the motion to be in order.

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., asked if he could present at this time the petition of some forty Boston merchants in favor of annexation.

Mr. COX, (dem.) of N. Y., objected.

Mr. BROOKS, (dem.) of N. Y., desired to offer an amendment giving the appointment of the commissioners to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate.

Mr. ORTH asked Mr. Brooks whether, with that amendment, he would vote for the joint resolution.

Mr. BROOKS replied that he would.

The SPEAKER remarked that discussion was not in order, except by unanimous consent.

Mr. BINGHAM, (rep.) of Ohio, objected.

Mr. BROOKS remarked that the President of the United States had been charged with malfeasance in regard to this matter, and that it was but just and right, if the commissioners were to be appointed, that the appointment should come from Congress.

Mr. GARFIELD, (rep.) of Ohio, inquired whether the motion was in such a shape as would permit amendments to be offered to the resolution.

The SPEAKER replied that it was not. The motion was to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

Mr. GARFIELD hoped that the motion would not be persisted in.

Mr. COX, (dem.) of N. Y., desired to have the title amended so as to make it read "Joint resolution to foster private speculation."

Mr. ORTH said that at the suggestion of friends he would modify his motion and make it simply to take the Senate joint resolution from the Speaker's table.

Several republican members—"That is right."

The motion as modified was rejected. Yeas, 121; nays, 62; two-thirds not voting in the affirmative.

Mr. ORTH then rose to report from the Committee on Foreign Affairs an original joint resolution on the same subject.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked by what right the report was made.

The SPEAKER replied that the House had given the Committee on Foreign Affairs the right to report on the subject on five days' notice being given, and that that notice had been given last Wednesday.

Mr. WOOD made the point of order, first, that the notice had not been authorized by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and, second, that five legislation days had not intervened. Both points were overruled by the Speaker.

Mr. ORTH said that he had been instructed by the Committee on Foreign Affairs to report back the resolution originally offered by Mr. Banks, with a substitute which was in the exact language, and the resolution passed by the Senate. It had been his purpose not to yield to any amendment, but he was compelled to make one exception in favor of a member of the committee (Ambler) who had an amendment to offer.

Mr. WOOD remarked that the minority of the committee was not treated with the respect to which it was entitled, as he understood in the committee that he should have the opportunity of offering amendments in the House.

Mr. ORTH denied that there was any such understanding.

Mr. AMBLER, (rep) of Ohio, offered his amendment, which was to add to the third section of the joint resolution the following words:—

Provided that nothing in this resolution contained shall be held, understood or construed as committing Congress to the policy of annexing the territory of said republic of Dominica.

(Several republican members—"That is right").

Mr. HOLMAN moved to lay the joint resolution on the table.

Mr. COX moved to adjourn, and Mr. ELDRIDGE moved to adjourn until Wednesday next.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, remarked that these dilatory motions were made because no debate was allowed.

After some time was passed in taking the votes on these dilatory motions Mr. ORTH renewed his original motion to suspend the rules to take from the Speaker's table and pass the Senate joint resolution.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, (rep.) of Ill., suggested whether it might not be as well to give an opportunity for debate.

Mr. BINGHAM objected to any discussion.

Mr. COX renewed the motion to adjourn. Negatived.

The vote was then taken on Mr. ORTH's motion to suspend the rules and take from the Speaker's table and pass the Senate joint resolution. It was rejected—yeas, 113; nays, 67—two-thirds not voting in the affirmative.

Mr. ORTH then moved to suspend the rules and to take the resolution from the Speaker's table, intimating that he would allow Mr. Ambler to offer his amendment to it and that he would allow it to remain open for debate until two o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. DAWES made a remark as to the necessity of the House taking up and passing some of the appropriation bills.

Mr. BROOKS, of N. Y., remarked that there were millions of dollars involved in this St. Domingo resolution.

Mr. COX suggested that Mr. Dawes should have interposed his objections at an earlier stage.

The rules were suspended and the joint resolution taken up for consideration—yeas 127, nays 58. The republicans voting in the negative were Ambler, Asper, Beatty, Boyd, Farnsworth, Finkelenburg, Fitch, Hawkins, Hoar, Peters, Shanks and Willard.

Mr. AMBLER then moved his amendment.

Mr. ORTH then offered to the democratic side of the House that the vote on the resolution shall be taken at two o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. WOOD remarked that the action of members on his side of the House was not influenced by any desire to defeat proper legislation; but they were compelled to show a proper resentment, not only for the attempt to cut off debate, but for the discourtesy shown to the minority of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in not allowing amendments to be offered. All that they desired was to show to the country and the House, if they could do so, that the resolution should not become a law.

Mr. ORTH repeated his proposition and asked whether it was accepted.

Mr. WOOD said that so far as he was personally concerned he had no desire to interpose any further objection. He merely desired an opportunity for discussion.

Objection was made by Messrs. DAWES, DICKEY and VAN TRUMP, all republicans.

Mr. ORTH moved to suspend the rules and to fix two o'clock to-morrow for taking the vote on the resolution and pending amendments. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. WOOD then proceeded to address the House against the joint resolution. He said:—I am opposed to the passage of the resolution providing for the appointment of a commission by the President to visit St. Domingo to make certain investigations, &c., because, first, by the terms of the resolution this duty cannot be performed intelligently by any competent commission who are to serve without compensation, as proposed. It provides that twenty-nine separate and distinct subjects shall be investigated and reported upon. These comprise science, philosophy and politics, including all the branches and elements of each. Men qualified for such a duty will require sufficient time and ample pay. If the government will not give these directly it is to be reasonably supposed that compensation will be obtained in some other way and from some other source. Second—Because it provides that the commission shall be appointed by the President without the consent of the Senate. The history of the attempt to annex Dominica proves that the present Executive is too warm a partisan of this measure to be entrusted with the exclusive privilege of exercising such authority. It is not unreasonable to suppose that none but parties friendly to his views would be chosen for the duty; and thus, third—Because by the concluding paragraph of the first section the commissioners are directly required to report information looking to the future incorporation of the Dominican republic into the United States as one of its territories, which implies that they shall present views in that direction, and that this is the sole object of the creation of the commissioners. Fourthly—The acquisition of Dominica as one of the territories of the United States by joint resolution, as proposed by the President, is one of doubtful constitutionality. Foreign soil cannot be acquired except by treaty ratified by the Senate, two-thirds thereof being required. The case of Texas cited has no analogy, because Texas was incorporated into the Union as a State, whereas the proposition now is to bring Dominica in as a Territory. Therefore if Dominica is to be acquired at all except by treaty she must come in as a State, with all the rights and privileges of other States. To this there are grave objections, referred to hereafter. Fifth—The annexation of Dominica to the United States either as a State or as a Territory is undeniable. Its population is of the most degraded character, being mostly composed of a race whose blood is two-thirds native African and one-third Spanish creole, a compound incapable of civilization, and who cannot appreciate or understand our institutions. Under our system this degraded and semi-barbarous people would become citizens, entitled to like civil and political privileges with ourselves. Considerations of self-preservation, humanity, Christianity and the future well being and good name of the American people will reject the intrusion of so base an element into our body politic and individual nationality. Sixth—The annexation of the Dominican republic is objectionable also, inasmuch as it comprises but a portion of the island of St. Domingo, and but the less populous and least desirable portion of that island. While the Bay of Samana might be of service to the United States as a naval station and for other purposes, the scheme to take Dominica in addition and incorporate its population into our own cannot be sustained on any grounds of public good or necessity. Seventh—The Republic of Hayti possesses the best part of the island of St. Domingo. She is a nation with which we are at peace and with which we have treaties of amity and commerce. She remonstrates against this scheme of annexation as an invasion of her rights, and declares that she will resist it to the extent of her ability as a wrong done to her independence and the integrity of her soil. Thus we may be involved in an unpleasant if not a bloody controversy, and with a friendly people who were originally all Americans, and who, though feeble in military powers, will, by their resistance to what they deem a wrong, render us contemptible in the eyes of the world as a nation who bullies the weak in order to obtain territorial extension by force of superior power. Eighth—But if these objections are not sufficient, and the acquisition of Dominica is desirable, the way in which it is proposed to be effected is not honorable nor consistent with our institutions and constitution, because that country is now in a state of revolution and the people have not consented to the transfer. The revenues have been pledged for the payment of loans obtained in Europe, and the country which loans must be satisfied before the valuable resources of Dominica can enure to the advantage of the United States. These obligations, together with the existing debt and liabilities, will impose upon us the duty of the assumption and payment of over ten million of dollars, and to that extent become a further tax upon the people of this country. The government of Dominica has already granted extensive franchises and privileges to private citizens, most of whom are American capitalists, schemers and politicians, and who will continue in possession of these grants, to the exclusion of other American citizens, after the acquisition shall have been accomplished. Thus the treasure, blood and shame which this measure will cost us will enure to the benefit of a few and the injury of the many. Ninth—Because, in addition to these grants to American citizens, large concessions have been made to English subjects, which the United States would be obliged to respect or to hazard a controversy as to them between the two governments. Among these commissions are loans and claims for loss and injuries sustained by a transfer of the principal mineral districts, including the ownership of the copper hills of San Christabel, charters for railroads, banking institutions and steamship lines, with a subsidy, and all of which, under the laws of nations, must be regarded—it being a well settled principle of public law that when one sovereign succeeds to another by purchase that it takes all its just obligations, as well as all its rights. Tenth—But, aside from these objections, Baez, the present President of Dominica, has no authority to dispose of his country. That republic has a constitution which is its fundamental law as much as our constitution is the supreme law of the United States. The constitution of Dominica is of as paramount authority as any which exists in the rulers, whether executive, legislative or judicial. Article seven of that constitution provides as follows:—"The territory of the republic is inalienable. No person or authority can transfer the whole or any part of it to any other Power." No amendment making void this provision has been adopted, nor has any legal or valid consent of the people been obtained to the proposed transfer. The consent of Baez to the transfer is the *dernier ressort* of a ruined tyrant, who, unable to continue political control of his country, parts with it for a moneyed consideration, cash down in advance. Eleventh—because this is no time for the United States to enlarge its territorial area at so fearful a cost. We have, as yet, untilled and unproductive hundreds of millions of the finest agricultural and mineral lands in the world, with the largest sea coast of any nation, and a debt of taxation larger in volume and heavier in burthen than we can now readily and easily bear. Before assuming new obligations let us by wise legislation and cautious policy reduce those existing already and develop resources which are at hand and indisputably ours.

At the conclusion of Mr. Wood's remarks a proposition was made and agreed to that the speeches to-morrow on the St. Domingo matter be limited to ten minutes each.

OCEAN CABLES.

Mr. BANKS gave notice that he would, at the earliest opportunity, move to rescind the resolution adopted to-day referring to a select committee all petitions and propositions on the subject of ocean telegraph cables.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. LAWRENCE—Declaratory of the rights of citizens residing at any national asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers.

By Mr. JULIAN—In reference to entries under the Homestead laws by persons who served in the army or navy.

By Mr. STRONG—To fix the number of Representatives at 275, and providing for the election of Representatives on the Tuesday following the first Monday in November, 1872, and every second year thereafter.

THE REVENUE FRAUDS IN VIRGINIA.

Mr. PORTER offered a resolution calling for information as to persons arrested in Virginia since January 1, 1868, for violation of the internal revenue laws, by revenue officers in Virginia, and the moieties obtained by them since April 1, 1868. Adopted.

THE CHOCTAW INDIAN BONDS.

Mr. SARGENT offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to whether any United States bonds have been or are to be issued by his order to any Indian tribes under the provision of any existing treaty. He remarked that the Attorney General had filed an opinion in favor of the delivery of $250,000 in bonds to the Choctaw Indians without authority of Congress. The resolution was adopted. Mr. Sargent also offered a resolution declaring that the Executive has no authority to issue United States bonds or to pay interest or principal thereon without appropriate legislation by Congress. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO STEAMSHIP BUILDING.

Mr. REEVES introduced a bill to encourage the building of steamships in the United States and providing for the transportation of the United States mails to Europe by steamships built in the United States. He said that he introduced it at the request of a citizen of New York, but he was opposed to it, as it proposed a subsidy. Referred.

ANOTHER ST. DOMINGO INSTALMENT.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the President sending the information called for by a resolution in regard to the republic of Dominica. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked to have it read.

The SPEAKER remarked that the reading would occupy a couple of days.

Mr. ELDRIDGE suggested the question whether it would take as long to read it as to annex the republic.

The House at five o'clock adjourned.

GRAVE ROBBING IN IOWA CITY.

The Iowa City papers of the 4th inst. come to us with an account of body lifting in the cemetery of that place. The *Republican's* account is as follows:—"As per notice given in our last issue, the funeral of Mrs. Mary D. Herrick was attended last Thursday afternoon, and her body interred in the new cemetery. The next day our faithful sexton became suspicious that the grave had been tampered with, but was not so far satisfied of it as to make his suspicions known until Saturday, when on a more careful examination he became convinced that his suspicions were correct. He notified Mr. Cree, a member of the City Council and Committee on Cemetery. The grave was examined, and in digging they quickly came upon pieces of the coffin. On reaching this the body was found to have been removed. This was Saturday afternoon. Active efforts were at once set in motion by Charles H. Herrick, son of the deceased, and by Dr. Kimball, her son-in-law, backed by any amount of assistance needed, to ferret out the matter. Suspicion at once fell upon the medical department of the University, and Dr. Kimball called on Cornell Brothers for the necessary papers for a search of the premises occupied by that department. By one delay and another the papers were not ready under about five hours, when the discovery was made that the search could not be had in the night. Guards were at once placed around the building and the next day the search was made, but without success. There is abundant evidence that the body was removed while the papers were being made out and hid in a haystack three miles from town. But with two such energetic men as Mr. Herrick and Dr. Kimball, impelled by such motives as the recovery of the remains of their mother, and with ample means at their command and the whole community to back them, the parties to this outrage became alarmed and made overtures for the restoration of the remains, providing nothing further should be done about it. The sons, in their great anxiety to secure the precious treasure and fearing if they pushed to extremes they would fail of such recovery, agreed to receive them back on those terms, and at one o'clock Monday morning they were delivered to the undertakers Nixon & Doe. But they were not received unmutilated. The face had been dissected away so as to be utterly undistinguishable and the veins injected with a fluid preparatory to further operations. This we regard as one of the most sickening, shocking and abominable outrages that could be committed."

ICE IN THE DELAWARE.—The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Monday says reports of the condition of the Delaware river below the city yesterday were to the effect that there was very little ice below Chester, while above that point it was rather heavy.

AN INDIAN RING JOB.

The War Department Sought to be Used as a Tribunal to Settle Land Titles—An Order Issued to Drive Hundreds of Women and Children from Their Homes into the Pitiless Cold, without Food or Shelter—A New Secretary of War Wanted—Indian Ring Speculators Have No Right to Get Details of Troops to Carry Out Their Infamous Schemes—The Settlers' Statement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1871.

The heirs of Anneke Jans made a serious mistake in their attempt to get possession of a large slice of landed property in the very heart of the city of New York. They appealed to a court of justice to have their pretended title confirmed, and only got a decision that the whole claim was a bogus moonshine affair, not even worthy of serious consideration. That decision settled Anneke's progeny for all time, and leaves the actual proprietors of the coveted real estate forever in quiet possession of their own. The holders of such a claim ought certainly to have known better than to take it to a court of justice.

THE LOBBY AT WASHINGTON

is the only proper place to go with such "titles." Had they only brought it here there would have been no trouble in getting an order from the War Department detailing a regular major general and a regiment or two of soldiers to summarily drive the owners forth and put the bogus claimants in immediate possession.

That is the way the Indian ring manages with its bogus titles to real estate owned by other people. A case of the kind will be brought to the attention of Congress this very day.

THE MIAMI INDIAN LAND SWINDLE.

In a petition to be presented to Congress to-day 191 heads of families state that they have been in quiet and peaceable possession of their homes for a period of from ten to fourteen years; that they entered upon and improved the same to the amount of $170,092, according to the returns of the sworn appraisers, in the faith that they would be protected in their unquestioned right to acquire titles under the provisions of the Miami Treaty of 1854, providing for the sale of these common lands in the same manner as other lands are disposed of; that as far back as 1859 a number of the settlers pre-empted their claims at the United States Land Office, then located at Lecompton, Kansas,

PAID THEIR MONEY

and received certificates of entry, as provided by the pre-emption act of Congress of 1841; that these pre-emptors still hold their United States certificates of entry for the lands they occupy, while patents for these lands have recently been issued to persons claiming to be Miami Indians, and that by virtue of these patents the homes of many have been sold to speculators.

The petitioners further state that the chief of these speculators, one James G. Blunt, late major general of volunteers, is now attempting,

BY FORCE OF ARMS,

to eject them from their long occupied and well improved homesteads; that for this purpose, and in compliance with his false representations, an order has been issued by the War Department at Washington to summarily eject them from their homes.

They further state that General Merrill, of the United States Regular Army, has been ordered to their neighborhood with troops, and that he is actually there with United States troops to carry the outrageous and inhuman order into execution at a season of the year when to be driven from their homes would be

CERTAIN DEATH

to hundreds of poorly clad women and children thus driven forth without food or shelter in the most inclement season of the year.

The settlers further state that the speculators have procured the so-called claims to their homes, which are now sought to be enforced by army orders instead of courts of justice, by a system of fraud and perjury that will, when fully exposed, be viewed with horror by all upright men. They also say that the civil law has been and is now in full force in their section; that they have no knowledge of any organized resistance to the civil law, nor do they know of any just cause of complaint against the civil authorities.

Annexed to the petition is a detailed statement of the value of the improvements made on the land set opposite to each tract, and verified under oath by the appraiser.

Among the accompanying papers are sundry original receipts of the United States Land Office Register and Receiver, showing that some of the settlers, at least, have paid money into the United States Treasury for the very homes from which an order was issued by the

WAR DEPARTMENT

to eject them without any process of law whatever.

As a matter of course, as soon as President Grant heard of the outrage he at once suspended the infamous order; but he does not by any means thus clear himself from responsibility. He ought to know that the War Department is not by any means the proper tribunal to settle questions of land titles. It is the President's business to see that the War Department is governed by such rules as would render it impossible for a speculator to get a detail of troops for any purpose whatever.

THE GOVERNORS OF STATES

are the only persons authorized to call on the War Department for troops, and they can only make the demand in cases of invasion or inability to execute the laws.

If the Secretary of War is not cognizant of these facts it is high time we had another.

INDEPENDENT PREACHING.

Are American Ministers Faithful to Conviction?—Are Their Circumstances Favorable to Independence of Thought and Utterance?

The Methodist preachers yesterday spent an hour discussing the circumstances of ministerial independence in this country. Rev. Mr. STRATTON led the discussion, taking the ground that neither in Europe nor in America are the circumstances of the ministry wholly such as to encourage the most independent thought and freest utterance in the pulpit. Still there is more faithful and independent preaching here than in any other part of the world.

Rev. Dr. Foss thought the circumstances here highly favorable to ministerial independence, and that there is more of it in America than elsewhere. He knew from experience that when a minister utters the truth against any and every sin fearlessly and faithfully he will be amply sustained by the people. And there are no men more ready to hear denunciations against particular sins than those who commit them.

Rev. L. TAYLOR stated four propositions, which affect the ministry in every land. These are their ecclesiastical, political, intellectual and spiritual conditions and surroundings. The first he thought balanced itself as between monarchical and democratic institutions, though in every country where a reform movement has taken place the ministers invariably turn toward the people for support. The second is more favorable here than elsewhere. So also is the third, and without intelligence he did not believe there could be an independent ministry. But with the fourth or spiritual freedom in a man, he is bold and independent under any and all circumstances. And the American Church demands a higher tone of spirituality than any other, and as a consequence its ministers are the most independent.

Rev. Mr. BUCKLEY believed that the tyranny of democratic governments was as great in its way as that of monarchies, and in proof he instanced the stopping of the mouths of ministers of the Methodist Church on the slavery question before and during a part of the war, and the passage by a General Conference of resolutions of censure upon its members who should attend abolition conventions. He also cited instances within his own knowledge where ministers had been gagged in regard to intemperance, to dancing and other evils as effectually by political or secret societies of Masons and Odd Fellows as they could be in monarchical countries. Nevertheless, in point of style, language, earnestness, &c., he believed that no class of men in the world are more faithful to conviction and utterance of truth than the American ministry. The subject was continued, and a Miss Randall, by request, read for the edification of the meeting G. W. Bungay's poem of "The Church Bells," which was received with hearty applause and admiration.

PATERSON (N. J.) ITEMS.

All the members elect from Passaic county and a small army of lobbyists left Paterson yesterday for Trenton, to be present at the "opening services" of the Legislature to-day. Among the things proposed relating to Paterson is a new charter—an instrument made out annually. The democrats having formed the last charter and the republicans now having control the expected changes in Paterson municipal affairs are most radical. A slight change in the boundaries of the wards can ensure the republicans a control of the Common Council for an indefinite time, and many other matters of local import are anticipated to come up which will considerably change the geographical as well as the political aspect of the city. All sorts of rumors are afloat on the subject, but what will really be the changes proposed, if any, it is impossible yet to describe.

The scarlet fever prevails in Paterson to an alarming extent among children, and is of a very fatal character. In several cases the entire family of children have been wiped out, leaving the house desolate and alone with the old folks.

Beautiful clear ice is now being housed by the Paterson companies, and there will be no earthly excuse of there being a scarcity of the article in that city during the coming year.

MURDER TRIALS IN NEW JERSEY.—There are now before the Camden county courts the cases of Ware, for the murder of his father, near Longacoming; Ward, for the murder of the old man Waddey, at Gloucester; Jacob Hill, on a charge of having caused the death of his wife; a Mrs. Stiles and her two daughters, charged with having caused the death of a young lady in South Camden.

THE KNIFE.

Another Terrible Lesson Taught by Judge Bedford.

A Case of Disembowelling—An Ex-Convict Reconvicted—The "Wanton Use of the Knife" to be Suppressed by "Speedy Trials and Prompt Punishment"—Remarks by Judge Bedford.

The increase of crime in New York and the calamities it entails—more particularly through the wanton and reckless use of the pistol and the knife, almost seems to "grow with that it feeds upon," notwithstanding the best efforts of those entrusted with the prevention and punishment of crime. We have had, to be sure, too many sad examples of the inefficiency of the officers of the law—those to whom the prevention of crime or its quick detection are entrusted—in some memorable cases of late. But, on the trial, condemnation and punishment of criminals, when brought before the courts, we also have had the most perfect assurance of protection to life and property, in so far as those three concomitants of the "stern necessities" of these times of crime and outrage can be relied upon for such protection.

The burglars and panel thieves it is to be devoutly hoped have been pretty well squelched out of late, and an apparent cessation of this order of crime is a sort of evidence or assurance of this hope. In the Court of General Sessions during the past year, the record shows with what unyielding and tenacious grasp offenders in this line were held to their "dread account," and how inexorably punishment followed conviction. But later

THE PISTOL AND KNIFE

have added their victims to the long list of those who have suffered from the prevalence of this species of crime in our midst, and consigned those who turned these weapons against their fellow man to the gallows, and to that worse punishment, the lingering death of long imprisonment. There is one class of our citizens, the dangerous class of the order we refer to—who are in the habit of using the knife or razor upon most all occasions of brawls and feuds and altercations in which they happen to become engaged. This is probably owing to the fact that great numbers of the colored people in our midst have come from the South, where the example of the chivalry gave them a *penchant* for its murderous use. Even at the present moment it would seem that the "chivalry" have again taken to that classic weapon, and are discarding the use of the pistol. But that it is a dangerous and unlucky weapon to carry in New York will be found on the trial of the man Evans, and the

SENTENCE OF JUDGE BEDFORD,

after Evans' conviction in the Court of General Sessions, the full particulars of which we subjoin:—

THE TRIAL OF CHARLES EVANS CHARGED WITH STABBING CHARLES CHAPPEL.

The most interesting case disposed of yesterday in this court was a charge of felonious assault preferred against a notorious character named Thomas Evans by Charles Chappel.

THE TESTIMONY.

Chappel testified that on the night of the 20th of December, while standing at the door of a sailors' boarding house in Baxter street, the prisoner came up to him, and after using an opprobrious epithet struck him with his fist and then cut him in the abdomen, shoulder and arms with a razor. The wound in the stomach was so severe that the intestines protruded. He went to a druggist's and had the wounds dressed, and was under a doctor's care eight days. The complainant, who said he gave the prisoner no provocation, had him arrested three-quarters of an hour afterwards.

TESTIMONY OF OFFICER MORGAN.

Officer Morgan testified that the prisoner came into the station house to have his wound dressed and that he found Chappel in a drug store with his bowels hanging out. He brought him to the station house as soon as he could, and upon examining him he found his clothes cut in three different places.

THE PRISONER'S STATEMENT.

Thomas Evans, the accused, gave his version of the affair, stating that when he was passing through the door he saw Chappel and two or three others standing there; that he kind of touched Chappel a little, whereupon the complainant shoved him and threatened to "mash" him in the mouth; that they had a fight in the street, and he (Chappel) jumped on top of him, and the boarding house keeper pulled him off. The prisoner further stated that he saw Chappel have a knife; that he received a cut in the nose; that one of his (Chappel's) friends hit at him, and that he ran away. He accounted for the stabbing of the complainant by saying that in the scuffle some of his own friends must have cut him.

THE DEFENCE.

Manuel Gilbert, the boarding house keeper, stated that he saw the two men fighting and others kicking at Evans' head, and heard Chappel cry out, "I am stabbed." The complainant ran away and the prisoner after him.

Mr. McClelland summed up the case for Evans.

Assistant District Attorney Tweed followed for the people, presenting the leading facts in a clear and forcible manner to the jury.

Judge Bedford stated to the jury, in his characteristic clear and direct style of speech, the law applicable to the evidence adduced on both sides, and, after a few moments' deliberation, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty of an assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to do bodily harm.

Judge Bedford, in passing sentence, said:—"Evans, the jury have done right in finding you guilty, and would have been justified in finding a higher verdict. I learn from officer Morgan that you are a dangerous character, and that you have served out two terms in the State Prison. Scarcely a day passes but the daily press teems with the malicious and reckless use of the knife. For the future protection of all law-abiding citizens I am determined to use all my power, on every legitimate and proper occasion, to mete out the extreme penalty of the law. This wanton use of the knife can only be stopped, in my opinion, by speedy trials and prompt punishments, full and equal to the offence. As an earnest for my word I shall send you to the State Prison for the term of five years."

This just sentence, pronounced upon a notorious character and desperate ruffian, will give great satisfaction to the respectable portion of the community.

This much for the free use of the knife—knife or pistol, used in infraction of the laws and to the detriment or injury of their fellow men by offenders, will ever meet with condign punishment at the hands of City Judge Bedford and Recorder Hackett, of the Court of General Sessions.

GREAT WALKING FEAT.

[From the Boston Herald, Jan. 8.]

The great pedestrian feat of M. J. McEttrick, that of attempting to walk 104 consecutive hours without rest, which was commenced on Tuesday afternoon last, terminated shortly before twelve o'clock Saturday night, though a serious and nearly fatal mishap occurred to the pedestrian in the course of the afternoon. At just four o'clock, and when he had successfully accomplished ninety-seven and one-quarter hours, he was overcome by sheer exhaustion and fell insensible on the track. From the condition which he was in during the entire day it was plainly evident that it would be almost a miracle if he succeeded in making his full time. About noon he began to feel bad about the head, the want of sleep produced by nervous prostration and a condition bordering on if not realizing lunacy. This was manifest in the rambling and incoherent manner of his conversation, though, with the assistance of his attendants, he kept on his feet till four o'clock. At that time, as he reached the end of his little track, he turned his back to the wall and refused to go on, and upon being urged to make another effort he fell to the floor as insensible and apparently as lifeless as though he had been shot through the heart. Dr. H. M. Perkins, of Hingham, who was in the hall at the time, immediately tendered his services, and one or two other physicians were sent for, who succeeded in restoring partial consciousness after half an hour's rubbing and bathing. For ten or fifteen minutes his pulse ranged from fifteen to twenty-five per minute, but gradually rose to seventy-five. He was then placed in a chair near the stove, and a carriage was sent for to convey him home; but while waiting for it to arrive he rallied from his lethargy and insisted upon resuming his journey, which had then been suspended an hour and a half, though he was entitled to fifteen minutes of that time, not having taken but fifteen minutes of the thirty minutes allowed him for the twenty-four hours previous. He then went again upon the track and continued to pace the floor, making up the balance of 104 hours, which was done before twelve o'clock. When he had concluded he was taken into an anteroom, where his swollen ankles and blistered feet were bathed and dressed, and he was finally taken home in a carriage. From the time of resuming his walk till the close his head was in a much better condition, though he suffered greatly from the pains in his back, legs and feet. He attributes his fainting to a dizziness, caused by wearing a tight fitting cap, which was drawn down over his eyes to protect them, causing him to look upon the floor during the entire day. The feat accomplished was certainly wonderful, and one which he will not care to again attempt. A large crowd was in attendance during the evening, and McEttrick was loudly cheered as he wound up his task.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Paul Morphy is now practising law in New Orleans, and hardly ever plays chess.

The mayor of Corry, Pa., is a sportsman. On a recent hunt he thought he had a sure thing on a deer and fired. It was a dear shot, for a $300 horse fell.

Hon. Timothy Davis, formerly member of Congress from the Second Iowa district, was stricken with paralysis at his residence in Elkader, on the 28th ult., his right side from head to foot being paralysed.