

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR THIS EVENING.

- LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—KIND TO A FAULT.—ALABAMA.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th st. and 23d st.—BAHRE BEKLE.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE PANTOMIME OF WEE WILLE WINKLE.
BOHEMIA THEATRE, Bowery.—DOG OF THE OLD TOLL HOUSE.—A GOLDEN LAYER.
WOODS MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 8th st.—Performances every Saturday and evening.
GLOBE THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, &c.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—SARATOGA.
BOOTH'S THEATRE, 231 N. BROADWAY.—THE NEW YORK STADY THEATRE, 45 Bowery.—MARRIAGE AND THE FINE ARTS.
NIELSON'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACLE OF THE BLACK CROSS.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—WAG.
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE (Theatre Francaise).—ITALIAN OPERA.—HALLS IN MARSEILLE.
STREHWAY HALL, Fort and 8th streets.—LECTURE ON MEN'S RIGHTS.
MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PAST THEATRE, Brooklyn.—GEOGRAPHY.—ROMAN JAFFER JENKINS.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—JEFFERSON AS KING BY WINKLE.
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 231 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
THEATRE COMIQUE, 64 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISTS, NEGRO ACTS.—JOLLY SANTA CLARA.
SAN FRANCISCO MISCELLANEOUS, 655 Broadway.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, FARRER, BULL, ROGERS, &c.
BRANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 231 st. between 6th and 7th streets.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, ROSENKRANTZ, &c.
APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway.—DR. COBBY'S DIORAMA OF IRELAND.
NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE KING, AGRICULTURE, &c.
BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S AND KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE.—WRENCH, HEATHS & WHITE'S MINSTRELS.—CARRY THE NEWS TO MARY.
DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 74 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.
NEW YORK Y. SEM. OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, January 10, 1871.

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THE WAR SITUATION IN FRANCE.—Cable despatches—the few which we have been favored with—afford us little information as to the military situation in France and the movements of the opposing armies. Mention is made of Prince Frederick Charles moving on Le Mans to operate against General Chanzy, but we hear nothing of Bourbaki and his army or the forces operating against him. Trochu in Paris has enrolled all the able-bodied male population under his standard—a pretty fair indication that he is determined to fight to the last. The bombardment continues, but with little effect so far.

INSURRECTION IN SPAIN!—Words of sad and alarming omen at any moment, but particularly so just at present. Our cable telegram to-day utters them as being applicable to the province of Granada. It is to be hoped, however, that the agitation is merely spasmodic and entirely local. We trust that it may be, for the sake of the young King, for the sake of the Spaniards themselves.

THE KU KLUX IN GEORGIA.—The Supervisor of Savannah, Colonel Kryzanowski, it is stated, has to go about his supervisory district under the protection of a squad of policemen and with a body guard of negroes to protect his life from the Ku Klux who own illicit distilleries in that neighborhood. It is highly probable that the Ku Klux is composed of illicit distillers altogether, rather than of young democratic chivalry.

ENGLISH CONSCIENCE AND TORY HONESTY.—One of the most venerable of the Tory and High Church organs of England has become terribly conscience stricken concerning the Alabama claims bill. Ignoring Exeter Hall and the noisy fury of politics the London journalist has taken to the sanctuary, self-examination and repentance. Next comes an effort at restitution. The English Tories wish to pay the Alabama claims account "right off," so that they may appear in church with clean hands and light hearts on Easter Sunday morning. Their newspaper representative says, as will be seen by our cable report, that if the amount is not paid "the failure will be due to the government and people of the United States and not to England." After this it is only fair to give our friend John an immediate chance for honest action. "Hurry up" the bill.

The Old World and the New—Wars, Revolutions and Reconstruction the Order of the Day.

Let us begin with Paris. In addition to the pressure of famine the terrors of a bombardment have at length fallen upon the devoted city. Its capitulation, and within a very short time, appears now to be inevitable. What then? Peace or continued war? The republic, the empire, or a Bourbon king "by the grace of God" and the Emperor of Germany? Who can tell? King Amadeus of Spain is established at Madrid, but what are his securities for a single year of internal peace? Who can answer? Italy has taken possession of Rome as her capital; but what is to be the settlement of this "irrepressible conflict" between the King and the Pope? God only knows. Russia has declared that she will no longer be shut out from the Black Sea; England has called a European conference to arrange a compromise; but as the time for the proposed meeting of this conference approaches we see that both England and Russia are as actively preparing for war as if the conference had met and had transferred the issue to the field of battle. The Viceroy of Egypt, "snuffing the battle afar off," again shows symptoms of a revolt against the Sultan; and while those semi-barbarian principalities of the Danube are kindling for a fight Austria remains quiet only because she knows not which way to move.

In this brief summing up of the existing difficulties and complications in European affairs we have various questions presented, the settlement of which defies conjecture and can only be determined by the course of events. It is apparent that France, republic, empire or kingdom, must hereafter sit behind Germany in the councils of Europe; that Rome is to be the capital of Italy; that Austria must turn her face from the Elbe to the Danube; that the Pope must be taken under the protection of the great Powers; that the navies of Russia can no longer be excluded from the Black Sea, and that only a European conference can save the Sultan from expulsion into Asia and prevent the proclamation of Egypt as an independent State. Beyond these facts, established or foreshadowed, we do not know and cannot calculate or conjecture what may be the reconstruction of European affairs, East, West, North or South. We only know that the whole Continent is in the active effervescence of a mixture of warring elements, dynastic, popular, political, religious and social, and that there are as yet from this fermenting process no signs of a general crystallization.

History, they say, repeats itself; but in this new age of modern military inventions, steam, telegraphs and an independent public press the drift of events in the political world so far outruns all precedents in history that they fail to serve us as landmarks even from one day to another. The nation which for hundreds of years has been the master and the terror of Europe now lies prostrate, and the Power which was but the growth of yesterday now awaits at Versailles the capitulation of the capital of the civilized world. The grand idea of the Third Napoleon, "the unity of nationalities," which made him a Cæsar at Solferino, made him a prisoner at Sedan. Italian unity was his crowning glory, but German unity has proved his crowning disaster. National unity, however, is not a Napoleonic but an American idea. And when we come to look at it, the moral influence of this young republic since its birth over European affairs is really amazing. Our Revolution of 1776 for independence and the sovereignty of the people brought about the great French Revolution of 1789 and all the resulting European wars and revolutions down to the general peace and general reconstruction by the Holy Alliance of 1815. So, too, the European revolutions and convulsions of 1848-9 were but the outcroppings of American ideas; and they were only temporarily settled in the imperial usurpation of Napoleon of 1851.

The attractive example of American unity, as developed in these United States, began again to bring forth its good fruits in Italy in 1859; but the growth was arrested in 1861 by the startling rebellion of our Southern States for their institution of slavery under a separate confederacy. Kingcraft then was triumphant in Europe, and in the midst of our great struggle for national unity Napoleon was so far emboldened in kingcraft as to establish a monarchy over Mexico. With our national success, however, the whole face of things in Europe was changed, and German unity and the completion of Italian unity and the revolution in Spain are among the results of the reaction upon Europe of our great success in not only re-establishing the union of these States, but their union upon the broad basis of universal liberty and political equality. Of course if Napoleon in July last had clearly understood how thoroughly, from our example, this idea of national unity had taken hold of the German mind in Europe, he would have done everything possible to avoid that desperate alternative of a march to Berlin for the rectification of his Rhine frontier.

But if the great events and examples of unity and progress in our history have reacted upon Europe from the beginning, the great events, vicissitudes and political, religious and social movements in Europe have as constantly reacted upon us. In this day, too, the reaction is instantaneous and universal, through the agency of the telegraph and the newspaper press. So we are strongly inclined to believe that, trifling as upon the surface may appear these personal squabbles and factional wranglings and discords among our leading politicians, they are still the signs of a fermenting political revolution. The American public mind has become unsettled and uneasy. It is all adrift and casting about for new ideas, new leaders and new measures of relief to the people. Women's rights, labor reform, trades unions, temperance leagues, free trade leagues and all the other devices, vagaries and side issues of the day, looking to the benefit of the masses or of classes, all indicate that, in the absence of any great and all-absorbing political question, the American public mind is in that sort of chaos which always precedes a political revolution.

We have universal liberty and political equality; but national debts, national banks, heavy taxation, the lobby land jobbing corruptions of Congress, and the rapidly increasing local despotisms of railway and other

powerful moneyed corporations and leagues are raising the question—how are we to reach these things? How are we to get at this general political demoralization of the country, under which all parties, in everything, look only to the spoils? Old parties or new parties, old issues have had their day, and new issues will settle the question of the Presidential succession.

General Grant in the correction of abuses, in the reduction of expenses, in swelling the receipts and in reducing the expenditures of the Treasury, in cutting off superfluities, and in the redemption of the public debt, has been and is doing wonderfully well. But the public mind is fixed not upon these things, but upon those evils which he cannot reach, and which apparently can only be reached through a sweeping political revolution. No party yet appears to meet these questions; no definite shape have they as yet assumed; but the short cut of 1840, "anything for a change," may perhaps serve the great body of the people in 1872. The public mind in these days moves so swiftly that by the old standard of four horse post coaches we have advanced fifty years since Lee's surrender. That war and the issues of the war are settled and dismissed. The party in power cannot go back. It must go on, or go out. But it stands still, and the administration stands still, while all the world outside is in active motion.

Wars and revolutions are the order of the day in Europe, and from the Gulf of Mexico southward wars and revolutions prevail in America. Throughout the United States, too, the very air is charged with the elements of agitation. We have only finished one great revolution to enter upon another, and the political events and movements of 1871 in both hemispheres may be even more astounding in their radical changes than the stupendous events of 1870. The reaction from Europe is upon us. A storm is gathering which the administration of General Grant may survive, but in which, with the republican party, it may be overwhelmed among the breakers.

Luxembourg and Her Neutrality Guarantees.

The King of Holland, so says a telegram, has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Luxembourg, declaring his unvaried and "unvarying attachment, and reassuring them of the maintenance of the independence of the duchy, which is guaranteed by the chief signatories of Europe." Who are the chief signatories, and where are they? All those who remember the year 1867 and the London Conference remember this, that the obligations then incurred by the signatory Powers, according to the interpretation of the treaty party, then in power in Great Britain, amounted to nothing. The treaty was as follows:—"The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg shall henceforth form a perpetually neutral State. It shall be bound to observe the same neutrality toward all other States. The high contracting parties engage to respect the principle of neutrality. That principle is and remains placed under the sanction of the collective guarantee of the Powers signing-parties to the present treaty."

The words are certainly vague—so vague that Lord Derby said the words meant nothing, that it was only a "collective" guarantee which he had signed. On the 18th of May the London Spectator wrote as follows:—"Sincerely as we regret that England should have pledged herself to engagements which seem to us dangerous and incalculable in their nature, we would rather hear that this has been done with the sincere intention of applying force, whenever it may be necessary, to compel their observance, than with the idea of adding to the number of waste paper treaties which delude the weaker States of Europe into false security, and are constantly bringing on the stronger Powers the well-deserved charge of dishonorable recklessness, shown both in giving and repudiating national engagements."

In the same connection the then Lord Derby and Prime Minister said:—"The guarantee is only collective—that is to say, it is binding only upon all the Powers in their collective capacity; they all agree to maintain the neutrality of Luxembourg, but not one of those Powers is bound to fulfil the obligation alone. That is a most important difference, because the only two Powers by whom the neutrality of Luxembourg is likely to be violated are two of the parties to the collective guarantee, and therefore if either of them violate the neutrality the obligation on all the others would not accrue."

The present Lord Derby, then Lord Stanley, speaking of the treaty in the House of Commons, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, said:—"It is a case of limited liability. Such a guarantee has obviously more the character of a moral sanction than of a contingent liability to make war."

On the same subject the late Lord Granville said:—"We may hereafter either be exposed to practical inconvenience or to the risk of being considered unfaithful to our agreements."

For such a treaty we may well ask who is to fight? We may safely, we think, add the other question, What signatory is bound? Treaties, after all, do not mean much. The conferences which make them, perhaps, mean less.

EX-COLLECTOR BAILEY TURNED UP.—The State Department has information that our late famous Internal Revenue Collector Bailey has turned up at Montevideo, South America, where he is said to be living in elegant style, and that as we have no extradition treaty with Uruguay he can snap his fingers at "Uncle Sam." Moreover, as it is midsummer now at Montevideo, the "unfortunate Mr. Bailey" is, perhaps, at this moment sitting in the shade of his piazza in a gown of calico, and with the remains of a sherry cobbler at his elbow, smoking his cigar and searching the NEW YORK HERALD for information concerning himself, with his feet elevated at an angle of forty-five degrees above the horizon. How different this from the case of Callicut!

General Aspect of the War in France.

Thus far the bombardment of the forts surrounding Paris has effected little toward reducing the belligerent French capital. Whether or not the guns of Fort Issy and Vanvres were temporarily silenced on Saturday last, or voluntarily ceased firing for a couple of hours, matters little. Practically all the forts remain in as good condition as they were before the bombardment. Until they are destroyed or captured the Germans can make no impression upon the city. But it will not be long before these forts are battered down if General Trochu persists in doing nothing. He is pursuing a system of passive defence, than which there is none more fatal in warfare, the worst beating the French could possibly receive in a sortie would not be as disastrous as inaction. Dissensions in Paris have no doubt somewhat paralyzed the movements of the military commanders. General Trochu evidently refers to these when, in his recent proclamation, he says that efforts are making "to destroy union and confidence, to which Paris owes her prolonged defence." It is, however, doubtful if agitators are making all their political capital out of "disappointments" caused solely by the severity of the weather." The Germans have had to experience the same weather, and yet we see them pushing the siege with exceptional vigor. Trochu, in fact, displays timidity and irresolution. In his proclamation of December 31 he declares that the army is "preparing to act." Ten days have since passed and the army has not yet acted, nor can the besiegers observe any indications in the French lines of a disposition to act. Meantime if any advantages have been gained at all the Germans have been the gainers. They have been permitted to occupy Mont Avron and the redoubt of Fort Issy, and to turn their guns upon the French forts. We can scarcely blame the Parisians for displaying anger with their rulers when they witness the besieging lines of their enemy drawing closer to the city and no supreme effort is made by the large garrison to cut the anachronistic coils.

Fortunately for France, outside of Paris the prospect of her salvation is not altogether dark. As we understand it, there are five French armies in the provinces, operating in seven columns. General Chanzy, who commands the principal one, appears to be endeavoring to push his way toward Paris, moving mainly by the flank, with the evident object of first forming a junction with the Army of Bordeaux, which at last accounts was somewhere on the Loire, in the vicinity of Gien. Our intelligence from this force is very meagre. It is difficult to decide whether it is advancing on Orleans or on Montargis, but the extension of Chanzy's right wing in the direction of Vendôme indicates that its probable design is to cross the Loire south of Orleans, if not below Blois. The abandonment of his defensive attitude by Prince Frederick Charles and his advance on Le Mans strengthens this opinion. By forcing back the right wing of Chanzy the Germans can get between the two armies and prevent a junction; but they will also run great risks from a rapid flank march on Orleans by the Army of Bordeaux, while Chanzy keeps them employed in front. The chances west and south of Paris are about even, and success depends upon the ability of the commanders to outgeneral each other. French superiority in numbers avails little at present, unless it is directed with skill and rapidity. If our view of the positions of the opposing forces be correct, two forced marches would either cut Prince Frederick Charles' line of communication with Paris or compel him to withdraw to Chartres.

The great obstacle to the French or Germans doing anything of importance in the provinces north and west of Paris is the sadly scattered condition of their forces. Each army in this part of France is divided into three columns. On the French side the main body, under Faidherbe, is near Arras, opposed by the main body of the Germans, under Von Goeben. Near Havre is a column of French under Pétigeeux, and at Rouen, Bohebe and other points Manteuffel in person commands another column of Germans. The third body of French is on the left bank of the Seine, covering Honfleur. This force is under General Roy and is opposed by a German force under General Benheim. There seems to be a wonderful lack of skill in the management of these forces. No effort is made on either side to rapidly concentrate and crush each opposing column in detail. During our rebellion Rosser's army, after its defeat at Chickamauga, was shut up in Chattanooga, and would finally have been compelled to retreat had not Sherman come to its relief by a remarkable forced march along the banks of the Tennessee river. But for the rapidity of Sherman's movements it is doubtful if the victories of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge would ever have been gained. What is needed in the north of France is a general who will risk something to gain a great deal. As the armies are now located they are frittering away their strength in fruitless attacks upon each other. One day Faidherbe is driven from his positions, and the following day he returns and drives the Germans from theirs. In like manner Benheim, on the Seine, beats Roy on the 4th and on the 7th is beaten by Roy. Nothing decisive is accomplished. Neither the German nor the French generals appear to understand their profession. One of the first principles of war is to direct masses against fragments; but Faidherbe and Manteuffel, who are the controlling leaders in this part of France, rest content with hurling fragments against fragments. So many men are killed, wounded and captured and both sides claim victories, but neither army advances a score of miles or makes any material impression upon its opponent.

More depends, we think, upon the reported movements of General Bourbaki's forces and of the Army of the East than on any other of the armies in the field. The statement that Bourbaki is marching into Germany is an absurdity. Where could he go to? With Strasburg, Metz and all the other French fortresses in Alsace and Lorraine in possession of the Germans he would have no base of operations. We cannot compare any such rumored movement with Sherman's cutting loose from his base at Atlanta and marching to the sea. Sherman had an ob-

jective point. Had he failed to capture Savannah or Charleston he still had Beaufort, Port Royal and other points on the South Carolina coast, then in possession of the Union forces, to go to and prevent his isolation in a hostile country. Besides, he had to pass through territory containing no fortresses whatever. On the other hand, Bourbaki would have no objective point. Not a single German seaport is in the possession of the French, and all are heavily fortified. In addition he would have to traverse a country covered with a network of fortresses, in perfect condition for defence, which would completely destroy all his lines of communication with France if he passed between and left them in his rear. We therefore dismiss as untenable the statement that he meditates an invasion of Germany. Our special despatch announcing his advance on Nancy gives the correct report of his movements. Further east a simultaneous advance upon Von Werder protects Bourbaki from any attempt to cut him off his base at Lyons. Simultaneously, we have no reports from German sources of this movement, although it is certainly fraught with great peril to the invaders. Bourbaki once in possession of Nancy would completely isolate the German armies from communication with Germany. Were it not for the repeated statements of the French advance in this direction we should be inclined to doubt that any has been made, in the absence of reports of German measures to foil it. We may, however, expect shortly fuller developments of the plans of both armies, which will remove all doubts and reveal the situation clearly and intelligibly.

On the whole we see no prospect of the immediate close of the war in France. Since the capture of the French army at Sedan General Von Moltke's generalship has been less vigorous and successful than it was at the opening of the war. Three times since he has defeated the French—twice on the Loire and once near Amiens—and each time he has failed to follow up his victory. As for the French generals, they have exhibited an astonishing amount of imbecility thus far. Whether it be the result of Gambetta's interference or their own incapacity we know not, but it is certain that their plans have been wretchedly bad. The present movements of Bourbaki and the operations of Chanzy and the Army of Bordeaux are the first evidences of good generalship since the revolution of September. But the final success of these depends absolutely upon the ability of Paris to hold out, and upon Trochu's promptness in taking advantage of the first weakening of the German investing line, that it is yet probable that they will end in a crushing disaster.

The Fenians Are Coming.

We have announced the departure of Donovan Rossa and other Fenian prisoners from England, after a protracted incarceration in the dungeons of Great Britain for the crime of loving their native country. They will soon be here, having taken passage on board the Cunard steamer Cuba for this port. Now, what will be done by their fellow sympathizers here to give them a cordial reception? The Tammany democracy seem to have taken the matter under their wing, and to have subscribed something like twenty thousand dollars for the reception of the patriots. But what have the republicans done? There are republican Fenians as well as democratic Fenians. If the republicans allow all the freedom of giving these liberated prisoners in freedom's cause a cordial welcome to the democracy alone, what claim can the republicans have upon the Fenian element for support hereafter? Where is the republican Collector Murphy, where is the republican Postmaster Jones, where is the republican Marshal Sharpe, where are the members of the republican Union League and all the rest of the republican leaders, that they do not come forward and liberally subscribe for an ovation in honor of these brave but unfortunate men? Delays are dangerous.

More War Signs.

It has been known for some time to our readers that Great Britain has been fairly aroused from her slumbers. We know that she has been setting both her army and navy on a war footing, that important changes have taken place at the Horse Guards, and that altogether there is great activity in prospect of possible war. When Parliament meets in February the presumption is that the attention of members will be directed to the condition of the national defenses quite as much as to any of the great international questions now agitating Europe. The Gladstone government has yielded so far to public pressure. It is doubtful, however, whether they have gone or are disposed to go far enough to prevent the torres from taking the wind out of their sails. Lord Derby advises that the whole country be divided into districts and that each district be called upon to furnish its quota of militia. He also advises that the volunteers be provided with field artillery. Lord Derby is a man of peace. When he so speaks out we may rest assured the horizon is not clear. From Jamaica we have the news that, according to instructions received from the home government, the island is to be fortified and placed in a state of complete preparation for war. Certainly this uneasiness of Great Britain is no hopeful or encouraging sign for the lovers of peace throughout the world.

THE LOSS OF THE SAGINAW.—An official despatch from San Francisco to the Navy Department announcing the loss of the Saginaw speaks of two Hawaiian vessels having been despatched to rescue the unfortunates, but makes no mention of any vessel sent from San Francisco on the same errand of mercy. Can it be possible that we must depend upon two Sandwich Island vessels to succor our shipwrecked and, maybe, starving seamen? Have we no naval vessel in San Francisco ready to leave at a few hours' notice on duty such as this, when an hour might be the means of rescuing many lives? If we have not it is about time that provision be made for such emergencies; that a vessel be kept at all times in a condition to rescue life or save property, ready to leave as soon as steam can be got up and boats hoisted in.

THE NASHVILLE (TENN.) Union says it can't see the point of our advice to make three instead of two States, as proposed, out of Tennessee. It is upon the principle that you seldom can get too much of a good thing.

The Motley Correspondence.

We publish in full this morning, in another part of our paper, the correspondence called for by Senators Morton and Sumner, a few days ago, relative to the causes of Minister Motley's sudden and peremptory recall from his position as Minister to England. It will be remembered that Senator Sumner expressed some fear that the President would not furnish the special letter of Mr. Motley, written after he was removed, because it was a complete arraignment of the President's motives for removing; and, except for a few lines of introductory thrown in purposely to give it an official character, it might be counted out as simply a private note. Mr. Sumner, however, was altogether mistaken. The letter of Mr. Motley is by no means a complete arraignment of the President's motives. It is official in one sense, although not conforming to the customary official etiquette, and it has been very promptly tendered for the consideration of the Senate.

The letter of Minister Motley sets forth in substance that he has faithfully carried out the instructions given him at the outset of the mission; that he has secured a Naturalization Treaty and effected the release of the Fenian prisoners and performed other important duties. As to the Alabama claims, he has never received a power to act in regard to them from the government, and he went no further in the matter than to intimate a much to Lord Clarendon. He has strictly fulfilled his instructions, and, knowing no other reason for his removal, sets it down to the fact that Senator Sumner had defeated the administration St. Domingo measure. Secretary Fish, in reply, states that the ex-Minister did exceed his instructions regarding the Alabama claims and other matters; that he put forward his own views rather than those of the President, and that the patience of the Executive was severely tested before he fully determined to remove him.

The telegraphic despatch Mr. Motley sent to Secretary Fish immediately after his note of recall, and in which he peremptorily declines to resign, is calculated to make the ex-Minister look rather smaller than his great reputation as a man of letters would otherwise permit. This refusal to resign when requested to do so by the President, at whose sole pleasure he holds his commission, recalls the days of McCracken, the consular spy, who told some tales of Motley to Secretary Seward, when he was Ambassador to Vienna. Motley resigned promptly enough then. His refusal now serves to recall also the case of Stanton, who refused to resign or be put out of the War Office when Andy Johnson resigned. Sumner then said "stick," and it is a possible inference in the present case that Motley was counting on the prospects of another Johnson-Congress feud, and it may be, even counted on holding his position by the strong support of another tenure-of-office law.

The New Section in the St. Domingo Treaty.

This section provides that for the time being the United States shall pay to the republic of Dominica the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum as the rent for the Bay of Samana. Mr. Fabens, as the representative of President Baez, is, it appears, now in Washington for this money; but, as the treaty is not ratified, there is no law for the outlay, and so the prospect of getting the money looks rather blue for Mr. Fabens. He will probably have to wait till the three commissioners proposed shall have gone down to the island, and shall have travelled all round it and all over it, and after examining into its history since the discovery of Christopher Columbus, and into its soil, climate, productions, and everything concerning it, in the heavens and the earth and the waters around and under that piece of earth, shall have reported to Congress all the facts in a dozen large volumes of manuscript and a thousand printed volumes collected on said island, and until Congress shall have examined this report and acted upon it in passing a joint resolution of annexation. In a word, Mr. Fabens will perhaps be acting most wisely to withhold his "little bill" for a year or two, unless he thinks that, in spite of Sumner, he can get it out of the Senate.

Post-Mortem Hands.

The Mobile Register suggests that the Alabama democracy since their recent victory devote their energies to the development of the resources of the State, and cease brooding over the past. This advice it happily illustrates by relating an anecdote, which will be fully relished by those acquainted with certain Southern habits, as follows:—

We remember once, travelling on a Mississippi steamer, to have been deeply interested in overlooking a game of bluff, where "a blaire better" was voted just the thing. Among the players was a clerical-looking gentleman of ripe middle age, florid, unperturbable, and evidently a business man. Each time the cards were being shuffled the more excited the players would talk over what "might have been" if such a card had been somewhere else, and each time our quiet friend would call them back to the matter in hand with the sage comment—"Look you, gent'l'm'n, thar ain't no use a-playin' post-mortem hands!"

It is about time the entire South ceased playing "post-mortem hands." They have undertaken to play them in the silly matter of impeaching Governor Holden, of North Carolina; in sending persons to Congress who are ineligible to seats; in reviving cruel midnight outrages on the blacks; in an effort to disturb the sacred bones of Union soldiers, and in other ways stocking their cards with the "dead issues of the past" as the prize to be won. Things were getting along finely for a perfect and thorough restoration of peace and harmony all over the country; but this game of playing "post-mortem hands" is likely to renew trouble, and bring about no good to those engaged in it. Better stock the cards at once.

GETTING SENSIBLE.—A democratic paper out West has changed its name from Copperhead to Democrat. This may be "a distinction without a difference," but it shows that the term "Copperhead" is becoming distasteful to sensible democrats.

A GREAT DAY DEAD AND GO E.—The fact that there was no special recognition of the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans yesterday—the 8th occurring on Sunday—by Tammany Hall or any other democratic organization, seems almost like ignoring a time-honored democratic principle. Is this once great day among democrats really dead and gone? In former times the Tammany sachems and braves were wont to don their finest