

CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES.

A Damaged Treaty Maker on Our "Case."

What Losses the Treaty Actually Covers.

Individual and Personal, Not National.

Indirect Losses Were Not in the Rejected Clarendon Treaty.

BACKING DOWN HONORABLE.

If the President Persists Congress Should Object.

National Peace and National Honor Endangered.

A Bid for the Applause of the Whole Civilized World.

Reverdy Johnson's Letter to Peters, of Maine.

The following is the text of the letter written by Reverdy Johnson to Representative Peters, of Maine, the mover of the House resolution calling for the withdrawal of the claim for consequential damages in our "case" to the Geneva Board of Arbitration under the Treaty of Washington.

BALTIMORE, April 29, 1872. DEAR JOHN A. PETERS, Washington.—I have read the resolution offered by you in the House of Representatives, upon the subject of the unfortunate difference which now exists between our government and Great Britain, as to the claims for consequential damages in our "case," in particular, of the Washington Treaty of the 5th of May, 1871, and agreeing with you in your opinion, I am glad to state the reasons which have brought me to that conclusion.

The subject may be considered under three heads:—First, what is the true construction of the treaty, irrespective of extrinsic circumstances occurring before or subsequent to its date. Second, what the effect of such construction is, in showing the purpose of the negotiators and that of the two governments. Third, what course our government should adopt if it is not satisfied with the result of the arbitration.

It seems to me impossible to place any reasonable construction upon the treaty which will make it embrace this claim. The first article states that "differences have arisen between the two governments, which have given rise to the claims generally known as the claims of the Alabama cruisers, and in view to their adjustment, the two governments agree that all the said claims growing out of acts committed by the aforesaid vessels shall be referred to the Board of Arbitration." These claims are evidently such as originated in the capture of vessels belonging to American citizens by the cruisers referred to.

By the same article Great Britain expresses regret for the capture and detention of the vessels by the cruisers. What is the meaning of the word "depreciation," as here used? It can only be the losses sustained by the citizens of the United States whose property has been captured. It cannot be tortured so as to make it mean.

ANY INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS. This United States position is supported by the owners of the property captured. If such consequential damages were considered as embraced by the treaty, the regret expressed by Great Britain would not have been limited to the mere depreciations of the cruisers, but would have been extended to the indirect losses sustained by the citizens of the United States and the prolongation of our war.

From this limitation, therefore, I think it is plain that the negotiators of the treaty intended to provide for other than individual claims. It is these alone which are embraced by the treaty.

WHICH GREAT BRITAIN REGrets. If it had been intended by our commissioners that, in addition, the United States were losers to the extent of the claims of the British, it is plain that they would have stated that they intended to provide for other than individual claims. It is these alone which are embraced by the treaty.

THE MEANING OF THE TREATY IN POINT. What would have happened if it had been intended by our commissioners that, in addition, the United States were losers to the extent of the claims of the British, it is plain that they would have stated that they intended to provide for other than individual claims. It is these alone which are embraced by the treaty.

WHETHER SUCH VESSELS BEING CONSTRUCTED IN OR FOR GREAT BRITAIN. It is plain that the negotiators of the treaty intended to provide for other than individual claims. It is these alone which are embraced by the treaty.

THIS PROVISION EVIDENTLY MEANS THAT THIS SUM IS TO COVER THE ENTIRE AMOUNT FOR WHICH THEY SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE. It is plain that the negotiators of the treaty intended to provide for other than individual claims. It is these alone which are embraced by the treaty.

OUR GOVERNMENT ALLEGES A GREAT BRITAIN IN THE CASE OF EVERY ONE OF THE RECENT CRUISES. It is plain that the negotiators of the treaty intended to provide for other than individual claims. It is these alone which are embraced by the treaty.

THE RESULTS THAT THE SUM SO AWARDED IN GROSS THE UNITED STATES WOULD BE BOUND TO DISTRIBUTE AMONG THE OWNERS OF THE SEVERAL VESSELS. It is plain that the negotiators of the treaty intended to provide for other than individual claims. It is these alone which are embraced by the treaty.

gross, though feeling that Great Britain is liable in case of all or in any one or more of the cruisers, the extent of that liability is to be ascertained by the Board of Arbitration. It is in the opinion of these assessors as to ascertain and determine what claims are valid, and what amount or amounts are due, and as to the apportionment of the United States on account of the liability arising from such failure, to each vessel? Upon the whole, then, under the treaty, it is, in my judgment, not embraced, and was not designed to embrace, claims for indirect or consequential damages.

Secondly, what is the true construction of the treaty? It is plain that the negotiators of the treaty intended to provide for other than individual claims. It is these alone which are embraced by the treaty.

Thirdly, what course should our government now adopt? To determine this the following facts are important:—That the British acknowledge, in their own language, that the indirect or consequential damages which they claim are not included in the treaty; but that in all questions relating to the subject, they refer to the treaty as if it included them.

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success were lost. But conceding, for the sake of argument, that the war was prolonged in consequence of the existence of the cruisers, how many days was it prolonged? How is the fact to be proved? It is in the opinion of these assessors as to ascertain and determine what claims are valid, and what amount or amounts are due, and as to the apportionment of the United States on account of the liability arising from such failure, to each vessel? Upon the whole, then, under the treaty, it is, in my judgment, not embraced, and was not designed to embrace, claims for indirect or consequential damages.

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SHERMAN AT STAMBOUL.

Reception of Old Teumseh by Sultan Abdul Aziz.

BOATING ON THE BOSPHORUS.

A Moslem Breakfast of Many Courses.

SHOCKING RATE OF THREE NAUGHTY STATES.

Teutonic Magnates by the Golden Horn.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 12, 1872.

A little later than last year a great American statesman honored Constantinople with a visit. This year a less eminent soldier of the United States has come among us. Seward in 1871-1872 Sherman. The General, with his two aides-de-camp, Colonel Audenreid and Lieutenant Carr, arrived here from Smyrna last Monday. They are the Sultan's guests, and a handsome suit of apartments has been placed at their disposal in Pera, with two court carriages and a state clique. On the day succeeding their arrival the General and his staff were received in audience by the Sultan. His Majesty received them

at THE HEAD OF THE STAIRCASE, an act of special deference and courtesy not often vouchsafed by Ottoman sovereignty. Mr. Boker, the Minister plenipotentiary, and in doing so pronounced a speech which Mr. Brown translated. The speech was eloquent, although a trifle "fall" in its phraseology and long in its duration. It seemed all the longer for being translated, but the General only yawned twice while waiting for his turn to speak. When it came, however, he spoke as he always does, gracefully and to the point. When the General and his suite came away the Sultan shook hands with them, and then the cortège drove off to the Sublime Porte, where Sherman paid a visit to the Grand Vizier and the other Ministers. On Wednesday

A REVIEW OF TROOPS OF ALL ARMS was held in the large square opposite the Seraskier, and after a walk over the Bosphorus and his staff breakfasted with the Ministers of War, and were initiated into the mysteries of *domna* and *phylax*. These vanda are substantial and have a tendency to suggest the unbuttoning of one's waistcoat after moderate indulgence, but never a button of Sherman's uniform was loosened. Driving to the new Scala at Sirkeci, the illustrious party took the water in their state caskets, and pulled

AGAINST THE SWEEPING CURRENT OF THE BOSPHORUS by twenty oarsmen double-banked, glided away to the fairy-like gardens of Theragan, behind the long range of twelfth-century ornaments, which is the new imperial residence. Thence, after a *promenade a digestion*, the wanderers proceeded to visit the Admiral's flagship, *Asotich*, where the Admiral, Beslim Pasha, who speaks American nearly as well as an Englishman, received them with great *empressement*, hoisted the Star-Spangled Banner at the main and burned twenty-one charges of gunpowder at forty-eight places each. Yesterday there was

A GRAND BREAKFAST OF SIXTY-THREE COURSES, and a dessert given by the Sultan to the gallant General and his suite, which lasted till a late hour in the afternoon, allowing them to drive hastily back to Pera and attire themselves for a full-dress banquet at the Russian Embassy. This is a faithful chronicle of the movements of this noble soldier up to last night. What he is about this morning really don't know, for it is raining. The Sultan has not seen me since he carried the morning news, and if he had it would have been impossible for me, not being a bird, to follow the cortège of the General and stay at home writing to the NEW YORK HERALD at the same time. Besides, the General is no longer the greatest novelty, for the Trieste mail of this morning has brought such a batch of celebrities that for some hours to come the gallant officer's news will be out of joint.

THE NEW ARRIVALS are Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia and the Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg. The Sultan offered their Serene Highnesses the use of his palace at Belegery, but they declined the offer and have taken up the quarters at the Hotel d'Angleterre. Their movements are now very similar to those of the General, but whatever they may be they will be recorded in my next.

THE APPEAL OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARIES. Ever first in every good work, the American missionaries' appeal to the Constantinople public on behalf of the sufferers from the famine in the south and southeast of Persia. Constantinople has been shamefully behind hand in charitable effort for their assistance; the Greeks have done something, it is true, but the Mussulmans and Armenians, whose ties with the Persian population are much closer, have been strangely indifferent to the harrowing tales of the situation of their coreligionists in Khorassan. The American missionaries are now setting on foot a collection, the proceeds of which will be forwarded to Ormuzah for distribution among the sufferers.

A WAITING TO HAD BISHOPS. In a former letter I mentioned the excommunication of three Bulgarian Bishops by the Greek Patriarch. According to a native journal the Patriarch's anathema has told severely on the inebriated prelates. One has fallen down and broken his arm, another has gone mad, and the third, who was dying at the time the sentence was pronounced, became carbonized in his coffin. Such is the awful end of those who draw upon the wrath of the Patriarch of the Greek Church.

REAL ESTATE MATTERS. The season of suburban sales will open on Monday by the disposal of a portion of two parcels of property, one located at Roselle, N. J., and the other at Richmond Hill, L. I. At Richmond Hill J. Johnson, Jr., disposes of 500 lots on the Curtis estate under the direction of trustees. At Roselle Messrs. A. D. Meile, Jr., have a sale of 132 lots located in a very attractive locality, within a short distance from the city. Roselle is for sale in lots of five acres, New York and one mile and a half from the city of Elizabeth, and is one of those enterprising "quintessences" which have sprung into existence in the past few years in Jersey, drawing their vitality from the metropolitan. It is estimated that 80,000 people doing business in New York sleep in the State of Jersey at night, and if this continues to go on many of the suburbs will be made of a continuity of brick and mortar. At the exchange-to-day the main feature of the market is a fine lot of 131 feet, fronting at present for \$15,000 per annum, it sold at \$147,000, but the building is not in a very substantial state. The other sales were of various kinds, and the transactions of April as a large number of valuable houses changed hands. The following are the full particulars of yesterday's transactions:

By E. H. LEITCH AND CO. 25 Chambers street, marble-top saloon, furnished throughout, 131 feet front, 100 feet depth, \$17,000. 414 West 34th street, corner of 5th av., and 185th st., \$25,000. 214 West 34th st., s. s., between 7th and 8th av., \$25,000.

By JAMES M. WALKER. 3 story high brick crown, from house and lot, 4 of 5th st., 23 1/2 feet front, 100 feet depth, to John S. Striker, \$14,000.

By A. J. BEECKER, SON AND CO. 71 Forester st., 2 story and attic brown front house and lot, 25 feet front, 100 feet depth, to Richard W. Williams, \$17,000.

CRUSHED BY MACHINERY. Edward Russett, a workman engaged in Church & Leeves' box factory, Greenpoint, had his right arm nearly cut off yesterday by its being accidentally caught in the machine of which he had charge. The accident is believed to be of a fatal character. The sufferer resides at No. 21 Franklin street, where he remained in a fair condition at a late hour last night.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Second Day's Session—A Free Fight Over Assistant Secretaries—Conference Boundaries—The Standing Committees—A Compliment for the Buncombe Speech Makers.

The Conference assembled yesterday, at nine A. M. Rev. Dr. Jacoby, Superintendent of the Methodist Missions in Germany, conducted the religious exercises. After roll call the minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read, amended and approved. Bishop Simpson presided.

A motion to elect four assistant secretaries brought at least one-third of the Conference members to their feet to nominate the other two-thirds. Dr. Hester warmly advocated the election of his associate, Dr. Woodruff, the latter, however, peremptorily declined. Several other nominees did the same. There was so much confusion on the floor that Dr. White, of Black River Conference, asked whether it was in order or not for every member of the Conference to speak at once.

Bishop SIMPSON—consider this A FREE FIGHT ON THE FLOOR, and not as regular nominations, considering the fact that it is almost to ballot for secretaries. Dr. Eddy, of Baltimore, at the request of his modest friend, Dr. Foster, humorously nominated every member of the Conference.

Dr. Hester wished members to understand that Dr. Hester's name was not mentioned and led to take this means of nominating their favorites. Messrs. Smart, McMurray, Ives, Holmes, Higby and