WEDNIEDAY MAY 16, 1860. Case Case Des Case of Case Case pringuise to the Chiene Posymetics (Ethicites Statistics) in Sariation of Printing Statistics (In 1997) in the Statistics of the Espainites Wigerman of Chieney (Ethical Statistics) in the Statistics of the Statistics (Statistics) in the S Tork Post : The Great Fight ; Marine Intellig The Appropriate Prosidential Criss Mound political contest this country has ave

that tour parties will be represent by four different candidates for the Pre-ncy. First, that which has just nominated Bute and Evanuer at Baltimore; second, the which begins its session to-day at Chicago third, that which is to assemble at Richmose furthe month of June Hompsec of sec-lets from the regular Princetary; and the open divocates of the distance of these States; open anyocates of the unmounted teneral bases indicated the regular adjourned Denocratic Jouvenhion, which is to reasonable at Raid-pore on the 18th of the same month.

Thus the old-line Democracy will have an

opportunity to take seventage of all the blue ders of their triperitie sutagenties. In such historie and marks, a wide and eliring field presented to that spirit of experiment and ad three to characteristical the American per ple, and particularly of our progressive politicians of all parties. It will be the grander game that has over been played upon this con inent; and as the nomina address themselves to men, of all tastes, of all prejudices, and of all opinions, an immense rote will be called out, and an unprecedented ht will convoler and agitate the cou By from the mouses that the different parti furl their Bege and send forth their cham one anto the bettle Bold. Every manner wice will be resorted to, every partisa amali and great will insist on taking a han in the fight, and from Maine to Texas, ther ill be a ventilation of creeds and a discuss of men, such as no other country has eve

ed में मध्यमिस मंदर म १५३१ The most inconsiderable of the four partie may play the most considerable part before the game is out, and that which to day may be game is out, and that which to day may be game to be the most potential may find firely lagging last in the root. Man who had retired themselves from the political areas will now bome forward. New actors will appear upon sting stage, and every shade of theory

the stating sity, and every many or tool; will have the special advocate.

It is impossible as this early day, to specially upon the compition with many advantages.

The Republication will open the compition with many advantages.

The compition with many advantages will have their every peculiar sentiment to cally upon, and have already taken courage inom the account of the courage in the courage of the cour to their aid the tariff in Pennsylvenia, the river and harbor bill in the Northwest, the fanatical anti-slavery sentiment of New England and last, not least, the elemni Ranges imbro Appeal to the consumative sentiment, and will although to call into life the first that consumed attempt to call into life the first that consumed attempt to call into life the first that consumed the parties in 1840 and 1846. The Southern ats will exhort the Southern people alkers to be the united bestility of the North to the institution of slevery, and to thi pind will arouse all the able and gifter man who believe that the safety of the South consists in the overshiper of the Con-selency. The National Democrats will plan lives upon the ground of uncessing war remists in both sections of the Union. They will carry the dectrine of Popu he Sovereignty into the South, and conten for it not only at the hearth-stones of the fire-salest but in the strongest strongtods of the Aboliticaists of the North. With Dorona-as their capsan, this organization, whether victorious or defeated, will make a splending

e struggle. They will have been, in the event of his nomination, trained lete who has lost his surplus flosh, they will From this maid cleans at the appro-

this Republic; we hope that, under Providence, it is destined to endure to the last sy lable of recorded time. But no America statement on deliberate upon the special shortly to be presented to the civilized war without stressing for the someganous Silve seems to intensity with every new car paign: The Presidency that perpendicular amount installed participate and principal live has become so tomption paint ton ambitions public man, and the sportmon men of the country are se rapidly the appetite for making money was But when so this element are acres the up-ceasing and irritating districting growing on if the actual of the theory masteries, who can not bounds to the deagan must saving the Union, and was will be hold, enough to pro-dict that she is not in constant post! (At all

Michigie. It will be a calemity Most to the authous who me now fourtain waith our fee institutions, but to all the tribut the human rice instituted upon God's for stook in over part of the world.

The Philadelphia Liedger on Const Evide 18, "had been an application of the Langue of granded by the second of the Popular states of political particles of political particles of political particles." the to deet other falls jate a very great the Creamin Atlander in regard to the opinion Object Justice Taxing on this subject, in the Shippe Drief Spots, trial, by muthiting th picton, and only giving a part of a paragra-pictod of the whole. It is not singular, he was, that the Lidger thould so managers be Carted Justice, so the tame these had be Bonds by many of the opposite of that de tries, patter read in the law than the addition

photon reads these in the property of will be property of which was been property of which we will be property of which was been property of the property of t he thoughtailes give I pover a equation deling them portions of it remaining under 7 orth 'Givernament' I would be that determine the Maria Commission of passes of the leasts it is a fine of the commission of t tighted to be seen forther the county and the county forther the county for the coun

speaking of the Parritories, and the Torks the whole to be spid without reserve or limiting the character are a spid of the

The same feeting with citigens of the Mates"—

"IN he is discovery in logic worthy of a

parent. The fact is, the stating of this whole
opinion shows that the learned sudge was not
enabled of the "Popular Sovereignty" dectrine at all, but of other gights expressed, not
implied in the Constitution, and to which
he particularly refers particularly refers.

We repeat, that if the Ledger's view of Chief ustice Taner's opinion be correct, that the onelitution carries slavery into the Territont and that the Justice's opinion be corrept, that "the people of the States have no greater power over the subject than those of be surprised at the startling succession of mallea-the Territory, then is slavery existing in all the States, by virtue of the Constitution, and Www. Mr. Buchanan was an older man, and quite the States, by virtue of the Constitution, and the people of the States cannot legislate it out. Can this be so? Answer us, oh Ledger,

for we want light.
It is not a little singular that of all the nin justices of the Supreme Court, not one alluded o this political or "Popular-Sovereignty mestion in the Dred Scott case except Judg TANEX, and that to construe his opinion against it, its opponents in every case have to resort tilation and misrepresentation of his

Public Amusements. Fublic Amusements.

We are contented with simply noticing the appearance of Mr. Edwin Booth, at Arch street Theatre, with little more than the remark that he has greatly improved. Whenever he appears in a new character, we shall notice his performance in detail. Last night, he had a benefit, which was a bumper. My the way, a correspondent lately asked as what was the derivation of the word asked, as was , was ine carriation, of the work bymaser. We reply that the late Mr. Brady, who was a great philologist, used to maintain that, be-fore, the Reformation, the draf and most honored toast drank by the monks, after each meal, in the fellest glass, was to the health of the Pope, a bon pars, (to our good father,) which was loyally paid honor to it a very full glass. Hence, by corruption of language, a payers same to express any health highly honored in an overflowing cup. This may not be the correct derivation, but it is a plausible

was brought out at Walnut-street Theatre. As we have already municipaed, this is a male-dramatic comedy written for the Feans, and never acted in comedy writer for the seas, after they had played the frequently in this country. We give the main incidents of the plot. The time is the year 1655, three years before the

death of Oromwell, and the scene is in England
the avents passing wholly on the estate of Sir
Walter Awyors (Mr. Waller), a colonel in the Parliamentary service. Just before his return from liamentary service. Just, before his return from the ware, his wife, Lady Bueline Amyott, (Mrs. Waller,) shelters her brother, a fugitive Cavaller, Lord Arden, (Mr. Keach,) in the mansion. Jabes. Steed (Mr. Young) an old Boundhesd steward, knave and hypcorite, whose accounts Lady, Evelow has chapted during her lord's absence, becomes aware that she has detected his rognery. comes aware that she has detected his reguery. To be revenged, he plays the part of an Lago, and works on Sir Walter's reciling initing that so me. Is worsel lover is conceeded in the house, and his story is rendered probable by the revelation of a rendered probable by the revelation of the windows, where Lady Everuse goes to visit her brother. Hosh misery is thus caused, Lady Everuse. oroiser. Appearance, to undered to be being ignorant that her bushend is jealous, and merely imagining that he is aware of a Royalist concealed in the house. The terrible truth of her bushand's suppleton does not break upon her until hatannis her roughly with her infidelity, telling her that they must part for ever. At the same har that they must part for ever. At the same limp, he gives her a passport for the safe convey aree of herealf and supposed paramour to the coast. Whilst the small address is taking place, (during which also, the manuston being suspected is surrounded by the Parliamentary troopers). Lord Arides tries to escape. His sight is watched from the window by Sir Walter, who gives the word to dir, as Lady, Evelens arows that the fugitive is her harder. The Cavaller, falls from his horse. her brother. The Cavaller falls from his horse, and his sister, immediately confesses all, and reprocesses. Ser. Walter with being his murderer, But, almost directly. Lord Arden respicars, un-But, almost directly. Lord Arden reappears, un-hurt, his horse having only been hit. An explanation onsures, and all are made happy, when Sir Walter promises a certain parson to his brother in law. A year admonition, concerning conjugal, trusting and open-hearistness, concludes the play. The story, as we blink, bears a great resemblance to that of "St. Mary", Eve." a play by Bayle

the same name, published, as well as we recollect-and our memory is rather good-in Arless's though Ser Welter does not, that Lady Swelene is pure and good. Perhaps this cannot be adopted. At any event, at the late hour we write.

On one point we have a fixed opinion—that not only in point of interest and situation, but also in straight expression of thought in intelligible words, the play is very good. The greatest praise we can relse for her womanly and wifely personation of Lody, Resline. A finer representation of con-iding, love and gentleness in woman cannot be ding, love and gentleness in woman cannot be inegitived, nor a grander and more dignified expression of feminine confidence in her own purity and honorable pride under unjust suspicion. This character shows her to be the greet astress indeed. Mr. Walter, and, in the last means expecially, very effective. Miss Mary Miller was mercely sund to Maud (Mrs. Keeley's part in Loaden.) but Mrs. Cowell, on the other hand was may too most fer the page. hand, was cally too good for the Page—well as ahe played it. What a downright savey Maud she would have made? Mr. Kesch did justice to Lers!

would have made? Mr. Keech did justice to Lend Arder, as he does to every part, and Mr. Young was a great deal, more than respectable as the Stoward. The Wile's Scoret: Will be repeated, this graning, of course. We may add that it is extremely well passed upon the stage, with new anners and contunues. MaDunough's "Gaieties" is in full play, each night this week, and the Burleque Opera Troupie, and Brass Band at Consert Hall receive their due abare of patronners, we believe. There seems to be great attraction in the leves

of that petite specimen of humanity, Miss Dollie Dutton, who has made more friends and won more a imprers. in the month she has been in Philadel southwest corner of Chestnut and Tenth. Her stay in the city is limited, for she will not re-main beyond next week, after which she will visit Baltimore, and will probably partake of the pa-tresage and hospitalities of the White House, ere the collective wisdom of the nation, in Congress assembled at Washington, shall close its sittings.

Two jokes, evidently intended for Vanity Fair. Momies, have fallen into our way. We print

ATHEMPTO MONTHLY FOR JUNE That we are pertified to us by the arrival of an early copy osrtificat to us by the arrival of sin early copy of the above. It contains rose papers by Dr. Holmes B. H. House, M. D. Conway, (Cincinnati.) Thomas G. Clarke, Charles B. Norton, Adam Badeau, W. W. Seiry, Edward: Spainest, Bode Terry, and the Editor, and verses by Miss Prescott, Anbrey de Vers, Tioresse: Peiny, Bayard Taylor, and a re-markably blank (verse) attempt, by T. B. Ald-ricks, contitled: Pythogoras, in which he says:

Lords, I was a spirit on the mountain tops,
And a A parismo in the valleys —a s moon
top i on Ou and deserts —a possedio wind
Rosmins the universe —a tireless t and so on, throughout a variety of contrary phases. Beery magnatus is bound to have one bad article and this flesty breible effects a nice foll to pu-

PERADELPHIA HORTIQULTURAL SOCIETY .-There was a stated meeting of the Horticultural desirty at Concert Hall last evening, Mr. Cope in though not to large as we have seen, was never theless truly fate. Some of the specimen-plant

Man Comers, were passes, and no Taomas Megraw, Man Comers, for defining the College, and others, for regetables and fruit.

The Gasta of Alexander Barker, an old member in the Gasta of Alexander Barker, and member in the Gasta of Alexander passed.

Alexander Trainsofting some business of an uninaportable character the modely adjourned.

ABB ORBANDETS. There is open this day and evening a Meetry Right & Son's augiton room, No. 914 Chestant street, a large variety of elegant reason manual organization and Bohemian glass ware.

Letter from "Decasional"

(Gerespohence of The Print)

Wassington, May 18, 1860.

While the town was redient yestelday with the bright can, and our streets provided with the hurry ing population rushing to receive our stranger vistors from the islands of Japan, I could not be thinking of the misfortune which has befallen Isaa. V. Fowler, postmaster of the city of New York, the news of whose defalcation had then just been made public. Mr. Powler's case is, unhappily, one of many that have transpired under the present Administration. If you compare the record of James K. Polk, and that of Franklin Pierce, and contrast both with the record of James. Buchanan, you will be a property of the pr

is honest as either Polk or Pierce, and I refer to the opinion expressed in my test letter, of his pub-lie character before he became President; but when he fell from principle himself, he was compelled to call upon all those who held position under him to quetain him in the wrong, and thereby he placed homself under the most fatal obligations to them He also demoralized them. He converted officers beforehand fearful of the law, into officers reckless of the law, because they saw that he was ready to interpose for their protection, inasmuch as they had yielded to his appeals to sustain him in his un-justifiable course. The honest men in place were tempted to become dishonest, and dishonest men out of place, were tempted to apply for the positions held by those who remained honest. It is unnepostmaster of Chicago, who retains his office under the depository of certain State secrets, and I forbear against uplifting the oursain that conceals the history of the contracts of the different departments, in the Territories, whether of the North west or on the Rocky Mountains.

The Administration that is true to its political pledges, and that is not compelled to call upon its subordinates to assist it in committing political itrages, will never have any difficulty in fairly and economically conducting the General Govern-ment. The most shameless page in the career of he present dynasty is, that so many men, heret fore respectable citizens, allowed themselves, sim ply because they held office, to yield to the Admin istration when the latter consented to desert Demo cratic principles. It is clear that their acquies cence in this respect grew out less of regard for their own honor than for devotion to their mercenary interests. Mr. Fowler, generous, open handed, social, always ready to help a friend, and loyal to an Administration which he felt, and everywhere admitted, was committing the most irremediable blunders, could not refuse the appeals made to him to sanction its policy. He was the head sachem of that "whited wall, that coarlet woman? — Tammany Hall — which has heretofore; ruled the Democracy of New York city with a rod of iron; and when Mr. Bucha-nan called upon him to turn Tammany over to Lecompton, and to make Lecompton a test, Fowler remainful agreed to do so, and, doubtless, in doing so, placed himself under more than one unpleasa obligation. I do not propose to justify any public officer in misusing the public funds. If there is a capital crime in a Republic, outside of murder, this ought to be one, but I cannot avoid, as a faithful historian, recalling to your readers the fact that ever since Mr. Buchanan took his first downward step in 1857, corruption in regard to the public moneys has been the rule, and not the exception, under his Administration. Occasional.

Letter from " Ezek Richards," Correspondence of The Press. 1

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1860. Of course, the Senate galleries were prowded tear Douglas in reply to Jefferson Davis. At eleven it was doubted whether there would be "a splendid audience;" many thinking that the beauty of the city would be prevented from paying that homage to truth and courage which they always do, in consequence of the fatigue undergo vesterday in the reception of the Japanese Kmbassy. Tols doubt, however, was soon dispelled, and by noon the ladies' relievies presented a beautiful array of fans, from behind which fluctuating barriers dasaling eyes and charmingly mobile features would flesh out upon us with delightful frequency.
The other portion of the chamber was equally well filled, and the crowd continued to increase on both sides until quite late in the afternoon. The Sena-tor from Milnels likewise attracted a very large number of members of the House; and I have rarely, beheld such rapt attention and prolonged interest expressed on the faces of such an intelligent anditory. Many of the diplomatic corps were also present, besides several gentlemen like Reverdy Johnson, ex-Sonator Jere. Clemens, new May, and that this change compels the Republicans journalist and novelist, and others.

Soon after the appearance of Senator Douglas, tage which would have been aveided had they ad-Senator Davis, en passant, paid his respects

him, as the former was receiving the "compil-ments of the sealon" from Jere. Clemens. The great antagonists from Illinois and Mississippi had dignified and courteous recognition. The speech was a powerful effort, or, rather, should say, success; for it was not an effort, but an ashleyement. It was a strong, solid, and simple political fabric, a kind of oratorical Bunker Hill butteent. It was based, too, on the same princi famous than Xenophon's retreat with the ter thousand; and, the monument indicating the scene a world-respected illustration of the truth of popular sovereignty. It was startling betimes in the forcible application of certain phases in the history of the Democratic party, to his position at present, and many a sympathizer with th Secondaries blinked beneath the blocks of history, Southern Demogratic history, flung at the position It was amusing to see the ultra Southern men look ing at Lamar, of Mississippi, as Douglas produced the signature of that Representative to resolutions in direct antagonism to the Secession platform of

to-day. The point of the speech was, that non-interven tion, or popular or equatter sovereignty, was the intrinsic belief and tenet of the Democratic party and that the charge so frequently and erroneously made, of late, that the Senator from Illinois had changed his position, was distinctly untrue. This was the reot of the argument, as well as its inspiration; and as the trunk of policy, branches of Southern strength, and personal leaves of detail to carry out the figure, sprang before the vision of he audience, varied expressions of delight, surprise, and consternation, were visible on every

Conator Douglas disclaimed: any sympathy with the style of speech-making which is directed at per. sonalities more than policies, at a man more than at a party. He had no assaults to make-no impeachment to advance—no desire to clerate his own position by acting the iconoclast towards the reputation of any other man. Senator Davis, however, had thought fit, perhaps necessary, to arraign him, and in self-defence he might be forced to refer to the record of the Mississipplan. With that peculiar emphasis which one does not well know whether to take for complimentary earnestness or dry satire, Douglas thanked Davis for having raked up his career. It was the very bes reply to the impeachment made sgainst him; and in proof thereof he set to work to fill out the skele Cats' Nicholson letter, the nomination of Cars by the Compremise resolutions of 1850, the election of Pierce in 1852, and the passage of the Kensas-No braska bill, in 1854, were the backbone, skull, and

The flesh and blood, the nerves and sinews, which he wrapped round their bones, and with which he moved, the whole subject into a starling and gi-gantic attitude, not of defence of himself alone but of rebuke and slaughter to the Gulf-State conspi racy, were of the toughest mental fibre, and utterly defy competition. He presented a historical re-cord, not a series of theoretical and passionate secrtions.

For instance, alluding to the Nicholson letter

and its effect, he showed that, with a distinct know-ledge of, its purposes and policy—it having been sire ulated days and weeks before the date it bears among Southern and Northwestern Democrats and brought forward with especial reference to the nomination to be made in 1848 by the party—the South chose Gen. Cars as the Democratic nomines when it had a chance to accept Calhoun. He showed that, on the first ballot at the Conven tion, Cass was supported by Delaware, Maryland Virginia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkaness Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri, and on the last ballot by the additional States of Georgie, North Carolina, and South Carolina, the latter squatter sovereignty, as her second choice. When she found he had the majority of the Convention the gave up her first choice Calhoun, and went fo of the voters in the Convention, and not by twofather of equatter sovereignty, was distinctly the nominee of the Southern and not of the Northern Democracy. He was the first and last choice of Virginia, Louisiana, and Mississippi; because the Democracy of those States beheld disunion in inter-vention, and determined that they would not countenance it. Mississippi had not then been seduced by the distinguished Senator who now so ably represented her a clever bit of serious badinage. This is but a specimen brick of the giorious fabrio he is building up. I think as an argument Douglas in it even exceeds his already great reputation as a close reasoner and expounder constitutional right, and the sovereignty of com unities under the Constitution.

Davis has been busy making notes; and Green of Miliouri, made an attempt to interrupt, but was courtered into his soit by Clingman. Douglas is BEEK RICHARDS.

The attention of the trade is invited to the sale this morning, by B. Scott, Jr., auctioneer, 431. Chestant street, mibracing, an assorpment of embedding, Paris, files. mitra, bonnet, and trimming ribbons, French Sciwers, &c.: Catalogues and

D TAR AS THESE RICHTS ARE CONCERNED, ON WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE. LATEST NEWS By Telegraph to The Press. PROM WARHINGTON.

> Appointment of a Pennsylvania Editor. LETTER OF HOWELL COBB The Friends of Seward Rejoicing COURT OF CLAIMS.

Mr. Greeley and the Chicago Convention. BELL AND EVERETT.

Preparations for Mass Meetings. THE TABLEP IN THE BENATE

nmored Disappearance of Isaac V. Fowler THE PRESIDENT'S PERPLEXITIES. The Embassy at Willards'.

Mr. Douglas' Speech in the Senate. A. H. STEPHENS' LETTER Howell Cobb and the Seco

.Flag-Secretary Zantzinger SEWARD'S NOMINATION.

THE SOUTHERN MANIFESTO.

Important Testimony Before the Corode In vestigating Committee. SPECIAL DESPATCHES to "THE PRESS." : WABBINGTON, May 15, 1860.

APPOINTMENT. Senator Biolun, chairman of Committee on Pa-McDowell, one of the editors of the Harrisbur (Pa.) Patriot and Unson, clerk of said commit tee, at five dollars per diem. The Patriot and Union is the only paper in Pennsylvania that sus ained BigLEn's course at Charleston.

LETTER OF HOWELL COBB. The Secretary of the Treasury's letter applau friends of the Secretary of War, Floun, and may master General Hour is not disposed to fellew the example, and Andrew Jourson, Senator from Tennessee, together with Firzparnics, of Ala Kentucky, are already counted against the di union party.

PRIENDS OF SEWARD REJOICING. Telegraphs this evening from Ohloago, received at the Republican Headquarters, on D street, ex-press decided conviction that W. H. Saward will be nominated for President, with possibly, Jour HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, for Vice President While Judge DougLas was addressing the Fenate, one of the Republican Senators received a similar telegraph, which caused that side of the Chamber

to look quite radiant. COURT OF CLAIMS.

It is imperatively necessary that some alteration concur in the propriety of some amenda existing law. For the information of the public. I sand you a correct list of the officers of the Cour of Citims:

Judes tor, vice Montgomery Blast
Daniel Ratoliffe, D. C., Assistant Solicitor
D. Mofherson, D. C., Deputy Solicitor 3,50 8. H. Huntingdon. Conn., Chief Clerk. 1855 E. M. Garnett, Florida, Asust. Clerk. 1856 MR. GREELEY AND THE CHICAGO CONVENTION. Come of the Republicans here are loud in their consure of Mr. GREELEY, because they allege i was owing to his appeals that the first call for the

Republican Convention was chapped from June to ered to their original programme. BELL AND EVERETT. Although the New York politicians of the con servative school are indiguent because Hoperon was not put forward at the Baltimore Convention public opinion in the old-line Whie ranks. North

a strong ticket, and will receive an immense vote. Mr. Bull is more: completely identified with the friends of Char and Wussense; than any other Southern statesman; and has troops of friends in Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia and Maryland. He is, besides, extremely popula with the commercial interests of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. Mr. Eveneur has earned or himself a world-wide fame as a man of letter a patriot, a citisen, and a Christian. These wh much more profitably.

PREPARATIONS FOR MASS MEETINGS. Great Union Douglas meetings are to be held a Baltimore, Boston, and New York, in a few days. The Democracy of Philadelphia spoke first—will they not follow and speak in loud tones, so that the nterior counties may ring with the cry of "hos tility to the Disunionists of the South ?" THE TARIFF IN THE SENATE.

Although the town is much excited about the Janamese and the Chicago Convention, the alleged Fowler defalcation and the great speech of Judge Doveras, now being made in the Senate, the friends of the Morrill tariff bill are unwearled in their exertions to secure the favorable action of the enate in regard to that measure. "The whole Pannavivania delegation. without reference party, are doing their best, and the same may be said of the New Jersey members. Among those most active in securing the speedy vote in the Senate, upon Mr. Morrill's bill, I may mention Colonel Grongs W. SCRANTON, the member from Luzerne; Hon. JAMES H. Campbell, of the Schuylkill district; Hon. John Schwarze, of Berks; Hon. S. S. Blare, of Blair Hon. J. KENNEDY MOORHEAD, of Allegheny, and his colleague, Mr. McKerger; and Hon. John Wood, of the Montgomery district. It is unfortu-nate that Senator Toomas, has taken the extreme Southern shoot on the slavery question, because I know he would otherwise feel disposed to give the

The remor that Mr. Powler, of New York, ha absconded, is not believed by his friends in this city. It is to be deplored that his offer to make good the deficiency came too late, insamuch as he, in that event, might have protected himself from the penalties of the law. Mr. Fowler is a bold thorough going man, and he is at the head o the Tammany organisation, was a delegate (of the Administration—nader whose orders he has loubtless been setting for the last three years. He will defend himself against all unjust assents. THE PRESIDENT'S PERPLEXITIES.

tariff men of Pennsylvania a liberal support.

RUNORED DISAPPEARANCE OF ISAAC V. FOW

The President is in no very amiable mood to vode Committee, and it is anticipated that he will felicitate the Orientals upon the fact that they have no impudent and inquiring newspapers in heir country, and, above all, that they have n

WHO WILL SUCCEED ISAAC V. FOWLER Wilson G. Bunt, the editor of the New York Merchant's Magazine, is mentioned in this connection; but Mr. Buohanan, having declared is avor of the secessionists from Charleston, and ther Mayor of New York, who is greatly elated a owner's mishap, to name the pos ice some of the Wood men on the ground watchin ver this valuable spoil.

THE DEFALCATION IN THE NEW YORK POST office:

The numerous friends of the late postmeater New York-he has been removed-were astounded when the fact of his large deficit, which was at firs a mere rumor, was put beyond controversy. The It is said that Mr. Burrsnworth arrived yeste day, on the part of the late postmaster's New York friends—than whom no man ever had more or warmer, or more devoted—to pay the entire balance against him. But the Department said it

THE ENBASSY AT WILLARD'S. Our Oriental visiters seem to be highly delight d with their quarters at Willard's where ever thing has been prepared with special reference their comfort and convenience. They examin everything with critical curiosity, and take ev dent delight in watching the passers by from the windows of their pariors fronting the Avenue. One of them, who were but a single sword, probably a subordinate attache—two swords are worn by Japanese of higher rank—was smuring a select crower in swallowing the smoke which he drew from a very diminutive pipe, and again in making it come through his nostrils. He then drew quick, short puffs with his pipe, and facetiously remarked

. . MR. DOUGLAS IN THE SENATE TO-DAY.

coupled in both galleries, and the ladies as un ood up for woman's rights, and were in force hear the great/illinoisan. The Rouse of Representatives legislated to legislate, to empty benches, until the peremptory "call" caused the absences to scampor from the floor of

Mr. Douglas never spoke stronger in his life. His manner was bold, self-possessed, defiant. He stood by his colors herolcally, and his blows to his nts were with the swing of a sledgehammer. He not only vindicated his own consistency, but proved from the record of Legislatures, Conven-tions, and statesmen, that the South was committed 1848, 1852, and 1856. This doctrine the advocates of a Federal slave code for the Territories have abandoned. The "Little Glant" stands two inches taller in his boots to day, ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS' LETTER IN ADMINIS-

TRATION CIRCLES. The Administration circles, especially the Treasury benches, are said to be very denunciatory of the rave little Georgian, because of his letter rebuking the Charleston seceders. The powers have been mitten in a quarter they did not expect, and they ear the power which STEPHERS wields in Georgia They know that he is a head and shoulders taller, iminutive as he is in stature, than any man in the South, and that one blast from his bugle is worth not one. but ten thousand men.

HOWELL COBB AND THE SECESSIONISTS. Secretary Conn, so the telegraph informs us, and truly, has written a letter to a friend in Georgia, approving of the bolt of the Southern delegates from the Charleston Convention. This is significant. It shows where the Administration stands—checkby-jowl with the Secessionists and Disunionists: Mr. Buchawan and Judge Black should write similar letters, by all means, and get Bownan and ur in the above.! The cup of joy of the Secessionists would then be full to over

Seriously, is it not shameful that the Administration which the Democratic party put in power should be liding with disorganisers and disruptionists. whose ultimate object is disunion? It deserves the scorn of every honest Democrat in the country. Indeed, it is rapidly verging to wards the point when it will be beneath centempt As to Howall Com, there is singular propriety i his joining with the Secessionists, who, from 1850 to 1853, pursued him with unrelenting hatred in

Georgia. It is magnanimous in him, to say the least, to unite his fortunes with the fortunes of the fire-eaters who did their best to dig his political THE SOUTHERN MANIFESTO. The letter of certain Southern Senators and members of the House, urging the delegates who seceded at Charlesten to return to the Convention at Baltimore on the 18th of June, it is rumored

hangs fire, and may not be issued at all. Be this as it may, it will amount to very little in any event. The people of the South will take care of themselves, without the aid of the Secessionists or their Congressional patrons. DOUGLAS' SPEECH.

The Senate chamber was crowded to-day with the beauty and fashion of Washington, to listen to Senator Douglas. He spoke over three hours, devoting that time principally to the examination of the records of the Southern States on non-intervention. The record he made wherein they pledged themselves to that doctrine in 1848, 1850, 1852, 1854, and 1856, was terrific and over whelming From it there is no escape except by an acknowledgment of a change of opinion. Then an acknowledgment of a change of, opinion. Then he profiered them forgiveness if they would frankly acknowledge that they were convinced they were wrong before, and had changed, and inquired if it was too much to ask of them that they should also excuse

should be made in the organisation of the Court of him and his friends or having stood Claims, for the benefit of those whose cases are faithfully by the principles which they had enreferred to that tribunal. The best legal minds dereed, as finalities and ultimatums, only five short dorsed, as finalities and ultimatums, only five short nent of the years ago. The sensation was overpowering, and the public, I the galleries broke out in vociferous applause. He f the Court will finish to morrow.

Senator Davis took conjons notes and will re ply hereafter. It is worthy of note, that, with all the puffery resorted to, Senator Davis, was unable to fill the Senate galleries, while to day hundreds were obliged to go away, unable to obtain admittance to hear Judge Douglas. PLAG-SECRUTARY ZANTZINGER.

WILLIAM 9. ZANTZINGER, flag-secretary to Commodore McClunny, of the Home Squadron, is here, and the Japanese officials seem greatly at tached to him. 'They have requested him to remain with them during their sojourn here. THE CHANGES OF SEWARD'S NOMINATION. Advices from Feward's friends at Chicago received here to-day indicate that they are very sanguise of his nomination.

THE COVODE INVESTIGATION. Mr. Browns, editor of the Constitution, wa before the Covode Committee to day, and testified that he was paid as a custom-house officer in New York, while defending Collector Scratch in the Journal of Commerce. He could swear to the performance of no specific duties. He did not know whether he had a predeteteor or a successor. Mr. Schmll testified, when examined, that he paid no officers who had not performed regular duties. SCHNABLE and Covode Committee upon Kansas affairs.

[DESPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON. May 15—The Covode Committee is still eugaged in investigating what appliances, if any, were suployed to effect the passage of the Lecompton bill. It is said that Attorney General Black will be examined to morrow. Mr. F. W. Walker, of Brooklyn, testified to-day that Mr. Wendell never made a contract or agreement with him, as has been charged, to assist in passing that or the English bill, although Mr. Wendell paid him \$2.500 at the close of the last session—for what purpose does not appear.

The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Rosds to-day decided in favor of Colenel Butterfield's rottle, and instructed that a bill he reported, granting him the postal contract he desires, touching at twelve ports on the Mexican Gulf weekly, at \$200,000 for a post office and site in Brooklyn, and unanimously instructed their chairman to report to the House, without recommendation on the subject, the committee being divided on the subject of t on the subject.

The following named gentlemen voted with the Republicans in outling Mr. Cooper, (Democrat,) of Michigan, from his seat in the House, which was

atterwards given to Mr. Howard. (Républicae,) vis: Messrs. Adams of Kentucky, Anderson of Kentucky, Davis of Maryland, Harris of Maryland, Etheridge of Tonnessee, Maynard of Tonnessee, Mishaman of Pennsylvania, Sohwartz of Pennsylvania, Gilmer of North Carolina. This is session. For more than an hour to-day, the House was nearly deserted, owing to the members going to the Senate chamber to hear Mr. Douglas' speech. Every seat in the specious galleries of the Senate was occupied, while the floor of the chamber was crowded with those having the privilege of admission, including the foreign ministers.

The Japanese in Washington.
Washington, May 15.—The first proceeding with the Embassy will be a strictly private interview with the Secretary of State. It will probably he had to-morrow, the Ambassadors now boing engaged in preparing the papers.
The arrangements for the President's reception will be made by the State Department. It is believed it will take place on Thursday.
The higher Japanese do not mingle so freely with the guests of the hotel to-day. Too great publicity annoys them. annoys them.

They have expressed a desire to have their meals in a less estentatious way. They acknowledge the compliment of the magnificence around them, but want quiet. The provel diet is making some of the men sick. The princes in Japan have seldom more than three dishes.

Harris.

This morning Mr. Ledyard was at the quarters of the Japanese, arranging for their official visit to the State Department to morrow. Consequently, their reception by the President will not probably take place till Thursday.

To-lay the soribes of the Embassy are busily engaged in writing despatches announcing their arrival, with the juctden's of the voyage, to be sent to San Francisco by the Pony Express, and thence to Japan.

Sr. Louis, May 15.—The Arlsona correspondent of the Republican says that instructions had been received at Fort Buchanan from the War Depart A company of rangers was organizing at Me-allia to take the field against the Apaches, under the command of Governor Owings, in person.

come storling and reliable Republicans express doubts as to the policy of nominating Mr. Seward, and his success is by no means certain; but the main body of the delegates and outsiders are decidedly in his favor, and the chances favor his nomination after a brief struggle.

Bates and MoLean are evidently out of the field. Senstor Wade, of Ohio, is now mentioned as a candidate, and with a prospect of success, should Mr. cerant fail. ir. Leward fail. Chicago, May 15—Midnight.—There have been soveral thousand new arrivals to night, and not less than 40,000 strangers are now in the city. The entire day has been spent in demonstrations of various kinds

ons were given in the afternoon to the delegates to Hyde Park delegates to Hyde Park.

In the evening a grand rally took place at the Wigwam, which was crowded to overflowing. Four or five thousand persons were unable to gain ad-

or uto mousement promittence.

Speeches were made by General Nye of New York, Judge Kelley of Pennsylvania, and others, Immense enthusiasm was displayed by the au-Adding was given by Messrs. Draper and Grinnell to the New York delegation.

Gen. James Watson Webb, of the Courier and Enquirer, and Hon. Heary J. Raymond, of the Times, met on friendly terms to day.

In the committee room of the New York delegation as lift flag is displayed bearing the likeness of Soward, with a Union mutto beneath.

In the Missouri committee room, a monster bawie knife is exhibited, bearing on one alde the inscription. "Presented to Hon. John F. Potter of Wisconsin, by the Republicans of Missouri." and on the other side, "I will always meet a Pryor engagement." The knife is eight feet long.

The delegates all held meetings to night.

Mach excitoment is manifested as to the candidate.

dates.

The opposition to Seward is led by Horace Greeey, David Dudley Field, and Francis P. Blair, and
hey are very bitter sgainst him. Some of the
lelegates have drawn up a protest, declaring that
hey can do nothing if Seward is nomine ed.

At present there is no concentration of strength
m any other candidate, each blate having its own
holos.

choice.

The chances appear to be that the superior tact of Beward's friends and the distracted state of the opposition, will carry him through successfully.

The Americans and radical Democratic Republicans of New York, at present, as a general thing, warmly favor Wr. Seward.

Ton Corrier was scalar of for Braddent thing. Tom Corwin was spoken of for President this af-A large crowd assembled in front of the Tremont House this evening, and were addressed by a man who made a Douglas speech. In the course of his

who made a Dougiss speech. In the course of his remarks the speaker got quarrelsome in consequence of being interrupted, and was streated.

The struggle will probably take place, at an early period in the proceedings of the Convention, on the question whether double votes will be alowed from each delegation.
In case of Mr. Seward's success, Mr. Trumball,
of Illinois, will be pressed for Vice President.
Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Wade seem to be the most against the rights of adopted citizens, such as of the Territorial bill as passed by the House of R. presentatives, and to give the anti-slavery plank of the platform a most positive interpretation. Several other questions will be considered at the meeting to be held to-morrow.

XXXVITH CONGRESS.—FIRST SESSION

U. S. CAPITOL. WASHINGTON, May 15, 1860. BÉNATE. Communications were received from several of the Departments.

Mr. Puon, of Ohlo, introduced a bill in addition to the acts for the punishment of orimes sgainst the United States. Referred.

[The noise and confusion in the galleries, which are crowded in anticipation of Mr. Douglas' speech, is so great, that scarcely anything can be heard.]

speech, is so great, that scarcely anything can be heard.]
On motion of Mr. Pugh, the bill amendatory of the act to establish a Terestorial Government in Utah was taken up.
After some discussion, the further consideration of the bill was postponed till next Monday.
A bill for the relief of Anson Dart, Superintendant of Judian After in Oregon, was taken up.

he bill. Without any action being taken thereon, Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, said he had no taste for Mr. Doubles, of Himbons, said he had no tare for discitisions as to the personal or political position of any Senator. He had no assaults to make on any one, no impeachment of a Senator's record. He did not complain of so much of the speech of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Davis) as arraigned his conduct. It would be necessary, however, to On a former occasion he had amused himself with

orplain his own.

On a former occasion he had amused himself with the discussion of certain points of law with a law-officer of the Government (Autorney General Black), not because he regarded them as important, hat because the law-officer seemed to have nothing else to do, and he, himself, had then abundant leisure. He said he would take as his test to-day, certain extracts from the speech of the Senator from Mississippi, which he caused to be read.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, said if the Genator from Illinois had informed him he intended to use these extracts as the text of his speech, he would have made some verbal alterations, that would have made some verbal alterations, of the would have made some verbal alterations, that would have made some verbal alterations, that would have made some verbal alterations, that would have made it hat he would do General Cass great irjustice if he did not explain that, since the decision of the Supreme Court, he fully accorded with it.

Mr. Douglass said the extracts read conclusively showed that the dectrine of popular sovereignly did not originate with him. It was presented in 1849 with Cass as the nominee, on the basis of non-intervention, extered in the Kaussas-Nebrarka bill of 1854. They conclusively prove and refute the charges that he had changed his opinions in regard to these matters ince 1856. The Senator's research showed incontestably that the charge upon which he was removed from the charge upon which he was that he views that he (Mr. Davis) expressed in 1848 and 1850.

The doctrine of non-

The doctrine of non-intervention was brought distinctly before the Democratic Convention in 1848, and was contained in Mr. Case' celebrated Nicholts on letter. Prior to the publication of this letter, it was passed around among the Youthern and Northwestern Senators for their endorsement, which was given by the Southern and other Senators who were now opposed to him. He then read Mr. Dickinson's resolutions, offored during the pendency of this question, to show that he recognised the doctrins of popular sovereignty. These were presented in December, 1847. He was not aware that since then, either Mr. Dickinson or Mr. Case had modified their views. Yet his record was held up as though he stood alone, a heretic then and a heretic now, and unworthy of recognition in the regular Democratic family. He read the resolutions of the Legislature of Florids, passed in December, 1847. He was aware that F orida has since pessed resolutions inconsistent with these, but he cited them to the what the december of view that the december of the resolutions inconsistent with these, but he cited them to the what the december of view of the resolutions inconsistent with these, but he cited them

arrival, with the increasure of the San Francisco by the Pony Express, and thence to San Francisco by the Pony Express, and thence to San Francisco by the Pony Express, and thence to San Francisco by the Pony Express, and thence to San Francisco by the Pony Express, and thence to San Francisco by the Pony Express, and thence to San Francisco by the Pony Express, and thence to San Francisco by the Pony Express, and thence to San Francisco by the Pony Express, and thence to San Francisco by the Pony Express, and thence to San Francisco by the Pony Express and thence to show that the doctrine of non-intervention was not then deemed a political heresy.

Mr. Douglas continued and said that if Flort dathus solemnly proclaimed this doctrine. She continued and said that if Flort dathus solemnly proclaimed this doctrine. She continued and said that if Flort dathus solemnly proclaimed this doctrine. She continued and said that if Flort dathus solemnly proclaimed this doctrine. She continued and said that if Flort dathus solemnly proclaimed this doctrine. She continued and said that if Flort dathus solemnly proclaimed this doctrine. She continued and said that if Flort dathus solemnly proclaimed this doctrine. She continued and said that if Flort dathus solemnly proclaimed this doctrine. She continued and said that if Flort dathus solemnly proclaimed this doctrine. She continued and said that if Flort dathus solemnly proclaimed this doctrine. She continued and said that if Flort dathus solemnly proclaimed this doctrine. She continued and said that if Flort dathus solemnly proclaimed this doctrine. She continued and said that if Flort dathus solemnly proclaimed this doctrine. She continued and said that if Flort dathus solemnly proclaimed this doctrine. She continued and said that if Flort dathus solemnly proclaimed this doctrine. She continued and said that if Flort dathus solemnly proclaimed this doctrine. She continued and said that if Flort dathus solemnly proclaimed this doctrine. She continued and said that if Flort timore.

by Congress in regard to slavery in the Territories.

Baltimore, May 15.—The venerable Thomas word referred the whole question to the people of the Territories. He remarked that many gentlemen who then approved of these resolutions were now conscientiously opposed to them. If he could forgive them for their change, they ought to be willing to forgive him for adherence to his old principles.

He hart referred to the positions of Ma. Constitutions which was connected with the first three parts of the second of the positions of the Baltimore, and was widely known and highly respected and esteemed.

cognised as good Democratic doorrine. Upon analyzing the vote, he found that Mr. Cass. on the first bailot, got sixty-six Southern votes. This doctrine was not then regarded as a political heresy, nor a sofficient cause for disrupting the Democratic party, much less of dissolving the Union. Old Virginia voted then all the time for Mr. Cass in preference to Mr. Calhoun, recognising that the doorrines of the latter led to dismining that the doorrines of the latter led to dismining.

The Republican Convention.

SEWARD'S OFIANCE.

The Pennsylvania Delegation.

The Hotels and the Politicians.

The Hotels and the Politicians.

Thurney Weed and hot years and the process of the indeed the process of the rise, but his chances are against 85. What obey, although the delegates in favor of him feel sure of his nomination. New York will make a strong fight for him. Lincoln stock is an the rise, but his chances are regarded as being between Sewarn and Bayes.

The hotels are sanguine of his success. The fight is generally regarded as being between Sewarn and Bayes.

The hotels represented the process of the success. The fight is generally regarded as being between Sewarn and Bayes.

The hotels are known on the success of the success. The fight is generally regarded as being between Sewarn and Bayes.

The hotels are known on the success of the success. The fight is generally regarded as being between Sewarn and Bayes.

The hotels are through with politicians.

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The hotels are through of the proceeded to show that its rule with a success. The fight is generally regarded as being between Sewarn and Bayes.

The hotels are through with politicians.

The hotels are hotels are through with politicians.

The hotels are through w

The hotels are thronged with politicians. Thurs, low Ween, who is looked on as the fegulator of forthcoming difficulties, is at the Richmond Honse. Honace Greener, who is working with all his energy against Egwarp, on the ground of available. Ity, is at the Tremont, while the friends of Cameron of the first present position. It is all that had been said by the Bouthern Senators in favor of their present position. It embraces the argument in regard to the equality of States, &c. His doctrine was, that nobody but the owner of a slave had countril over his property. This report of Mr. Yancey's was rejected by a vote by States, &c. His doctrine was, that nobody but the owner of their present position. It is the symmetric was allowed the country of the length of the first present of Mr. Yancey's was rejected by a vote by States, &c. His doctrine was, that nobody but the owner of the was reliable to the first present of Mr. Yancey's was rejected by a vote by States, &c. His doctrine was, that nobody but the owner of the first present of Mr. Yancey's was rejected by a vote by States, &c. His doctrine was, that nobody but the owner of the first present of Mr. Yancey's was rejected by a vote by States, &c. His doctrine was, that nobody but the owner of the first present present of the strength of the first present present of the length of the first present present of the first present present of the first present present of the length of the first present present of the first present present of the length of the first present with the owner of the first present present of the length of the first present with the owner of the first present of the length of the first present with the first present of the length of the first present with the owner of the first present of the first present of the length of the first present of the firs

Air. UREER, OI MISSOURIS, SERVE P.

Mr. DOUGLAS refused to yield to any interruption. He argued to show that the same issue as now presented was made in 1850, and that the Compromise measures were enacted with the distinct understanding that it decided in favor of non-interrention. Mr. Davis' amendment, asserting the power of the Territorial Legislature to proing the power of the Territorial Legislature to pro-tect, but not probibit, slavery, and Mr. Chase's amendment, asserting the power of the same body amendment, asserting the power of the same body to probibit, but not protect, slavery, were both rejected by nearly the same vole. He also read from his own speeches, made then, to show that he had supported the doctrine of non-interventian just as he did now. The fate of the Union depended on the adoption of these measures, and if the Senator from Missiesippl's appeal to the South against these measures had been accessful, the Union would have been destroyed. But the Senator was unsued-cessful, Mississippl elected Mr. Foots for Govern have been destroyed. But the Senator was unseccessful. Mississippi elected Mr. Foote for Governor, and put her foot on the interventionists. Is Alabama the result was the same. Mr. Yancey and his colleagues were told by the State to respect the laws. Georgia sustained the doctrine of non-intervention by 21,000 majority. The recessionists were then obliged to become submissionists. So in South Carolina, your Rhetts and others were put down by Uniou men.

Mr. Farmons asid that in 1850 Mr. Rhett was not in the Senate, and was proceeding to explain the contest in that State, but Mr. Douglas declined to silow him to proceed.

Mr. Douglas said the Democratic party pardoued Mr. Davis on the ground of his acquiescence in the Compromise measures of 1850. They granted him quarter.

in the Compromise measures of a constant of the compromise measures of the constant of the con

Bir DAYIS, with intense localing. I more your quarter.

Mr. Douglas. Yes, as I scorned yours, the other day. He then reminded Mr. Davis that he would not have been Secretary of War, if the Democratic could not have been elected in 1852. Mr. Pierce could not have been elected, if he had not stood on the doctrine of non-intervention. We thought it strange that those who had been forgiven should now undertake to proceribe. The Democracy had no intention to now prescribe those who entered into the organization and were willing to support their regular nominee.

Mr. Douglas next took up the Nebraeka bill to show that the same doctrine of non-intervention entered into that measure.

entered into that measure.

No one had an escuse for not knowing that the true intent of the Kanaus-Ne tracks bill was to re-If we Oragress of all control over sizvery in the Territories. The terms of the bill were explicit; so plain that he who runs may read. Everything contemplated was placed in the bill. It was expressly declared that the Missouri restriction was repealed, in order to carry out the doctrine of non-intervention embraced in the Compromise measures of 1850. Every one who voted for it recognized that fact. Sentherm men had then objected to putting this in the bill. It was rather ts to determine the meaning of the Constitution It was the doctrine of the bill that Constant

this view.

He then proceeded to show that the Southe

Senate. Hequoted Mr. Hunter's speech to sustain this view.

He then proceeded to show that the Southern people understood the matter at the time just as he did. He read the resolutions of the Georgia Logislature in 1854. After the passage of the Kansas-Nobraska bill, endorsing that legislation, to support this statement. Those resolutions were as good a platform as he wanted. He was willing to scopt them "without the dotting of an i or the crossing of a 1." The country then understood the measure as he understood it. The Hense of Represantatives understood it in the same way. Mr. Richardson, who reported the bill in the House, was made the Democratic candidate for Speaker at the next session against Mr. Banks. He was opposed on the ground of being a quanter-avereign in man, and wrote a letter in which he clearly announced the doctrine of the sheelula power of the people of a Territory over slavery; yet, after that, he received the vote of the Southern Democracy. With one or two exceptions. Up to the time of writing the letter, a distinguished gentleman from South Carolina, who had refused to vote for Mr. Richardson, now dame in to his support on the 198th ballot. [Laughter.]

He believed that he was as sound on the question as Mr Richardson. Who had changed since then? Was it he? No. If the Southern men had changed their opinions he had no fault to find, but if they have done so they ought to honestly avow it. If he could forgive them for changing, could they not magnanimously forgive him for adhering consistently to their forther doctrines? In 1856 Alabama also insisted upon the declaration at Cincinnati, of the doctrine of non-intervention. She sympathised with Mr. Richardson, the leader of the Kansas bill just as he did, and instructed the declaration at Cincinnati of the doctrine of non-intervention members of Congress. The Alabama now seceeded because a majority of the Charleston Convention adopted the Alabama resolutions of 1856. He did not believe that he Democratic members of Congress. The Alabama had a

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House met at II o'clock A. M
Mr. Borelen, of Virginia, from the Commit
c on Military Affairs, reported a bill to remov
to United States are na from St. Lonie. an

SHERMAN, of Ohio, offered a resoluti Mr. Hunston, of them.
Mr. Surraum replied that the Speaker would n doubt appoint a sensible committee, who would in vite the Japanese to seats in the gallery to witner their proceedings.
Mr. Shitz, of Virginia, said they could go ther

any how.

Mr. Housten's motion to table the resolution way yoted down by a large majority.

The resolution was then passed.

The House resumed the consideration of the Michigan contrasted desired on case. igan contested election case.

Mr. Gartraell, of Georgia, argued in favor or cooper, the sisting member, and Mr. Strarts, of New Jersey, and Gilwer, of North Carona contest blooms. he House passed the resolution declaring the yeas 97, nays 77.
The second resolution reported by the Committed to t The second resolution reported by the Committee to Elections, declaring Mr. Howard entitled to the sat, was then passed—yeas 92; nays 77. On motion of Mr. Dawzs, of Massachusetts, Mr

The House went into Committee of the Whole or the state of the Union, on the Post Office deficience bill for the year ending the 30th of June. It ap-propriates \$13,500,000, of which amount \$7,594.00 is for the inland mail service, and requires the Postmaster General to restore the regular service. on all the routes, under the contract of March, 1859
The bill was debated at longth.
The committee rose, without any conclusion of
the subject. Adjourned.

Death of Mr. Thomas Murphy, of Bal-

Hon. John Bell and Family en rout Hon. John Bell and Family en route for Home.

Baltimonn, May 15.—Hon. John Bell and family came as passengers by the yesterday after noon train from Philadelphia, ex route for the West. The train, arriving too late to connect, Mr Bell took the late way train, stopped for the nigh at the Relay House, nine, miles from the city, and went West this merning, over the Baltimore and Onioraliroad, in a special car provided by the company.

Mr. Green, of Missouri, asked permission to Rebert P. Christie, from the First precinct of the

Fifth ward, testified that he omitted to deposit the tally-list, under the impression that it was unas cessary. The required papers were produced.

The examination of the witnesses being oluded, Judge Allison said that the proc had been instituted at the instance of the pro-thonotary. When he found the papers were missing, he came into court and made the requirite oath, and the court issued attachments to bring in

in the remarks of Judge Altison. The havestigation showed where the missing papers were in the boxes and it was now a qualities as to the power of the court to interfere with the boxes. They would not do anything in this matter unle was a specific application.

CROWNING THE MAY QUEEN.—The Gibbs-Camden county, N. J , will reinsugurate the good old custom of erowning the Queen of May, at their village, on Saturday next. The procession by the "May Queen," will form on the bridge, be-low the Gibbeborough Paint Works, at 18 o'clock A. M.; peet through the village to the May pole, when an address will be delivered by the youthful queen, after which her herald will proclaim the order of the amuseus—pole climbing, wheal-barrow most, bug redug, rell and melanatus esting, smoking match, &c. &c; the distribution of prizes by the queen; after which, refreshments in the shady greenwood, to be followed by addresses from those interested in innecest rustic sp Sunday-schoolskildren, of all des their friends, are invited to take part in the festival and will all utilite in singleg an appropriate May song, after the address of the queen.
The care of the Camion and Atlantic Railros

will leave for the ground at 71 o'clock, returning early in the after PROPOSED ESCAMPMENT OF THE BRANDTWIN BATTLE-GROUND -The Brandywine battle-groun has been offered to the Seventh Regiment National Guards, New York militia, for the purpose of an oncampment the coming summer. There is said to be some prespect of its builty seconded.

The Philadelphia and Baltimere Central Reli-road passes within a few hundred yards of "Obadd's Ford," where the British area

The directors of this railroad and also of the Wood Choster Railroad, with which it comments, have tendered the free use of their road for the trait tation of this Seventh Registers between Phil phia and the battle-ground. This regiment has already schieved a mational reputation, and in point of discipline stands unrivalled. Certainly a more beautiful location for an end ning a young woman named Mary Ford was charged before Recorder Escu with having rebbed

found were several silk dresses, valued at \$45 which the accused had altered for her own use She was committed to answer at court. Missionary Society, a very excellent organi-zation, have adopted a new method for farthering their charity, by collecting cost-off clothing which would be etherwise destroyed by moths during the summer months. They have accordingly arranged that during the last two weeks of May a furniture car will pass up the fol-

and Pine, and receive from families residing or

donate for the use of the poor daring the coming

would serve the cause of hamanity by sending their East North street STATISTICS.—The following statistics in reation to the patriarchal branch of the Independent Order of Odd Fallows of Pennsylvania have been sublished. The figures embrace the year ending May 1, 1860. Number of working accomposants 89; initiations during the year 374; rejections 8; admission by cards 17; withdrawn by cards 38; douths 56; rast chief pairiarchs 1,260; patriarchs 5,365; receipts during the year \$24.688 06; patri-archs relieved 744; widowed families relieved 38 amount for relief of patriarche \$11 609 48; paid to widowed families \$386.35; for burying the dead \$2,393 07; total amount of relief peid during the

year \$14.021.04. ERECTION OF A SCHOOL-HOUSE.--- A new school-house is in process of erection at York avenue and Talip street, the workmen being now on gaged in laying the foundation. The build e erected in a most substantial manner, the wall be three stories bigh, and forty feet by eighty feet three rooms, for the use of clames. The stairways ere to be so constructed that, in case of fire, there vill be every facility for the escape of those in the

CHURCH ANNIVERSARY,-The anniversary of the consecration of St. John's Cathelio Church vill occur on the 28th instant. Arrangements have een made by the congregation for its appropriate elebration. Bishop Wood will deliver the address Haydn's Grand Mass, a sublime and magniforn composition, will be performed by the choir, under he leadership of Mr. J H. O'Neill. The ladie. of the congregation, it is said, will decorate the church with flowers. DROWNED BODY DISCOVERED.

morning, about six o'clock, the dead body of a white man was found floating in the Delaware river opposite Race-street wharf. It was subsequently identified as that of Michael McGovern, who has been missing since Tuesday last. The deceased was about fifty-three years of age, and resided at No. 7 Poplar street. The coroner held an inquesi in the case, and a verdict was returned in accordance with the facts.

ARREST OF ROBBERS. Yesterday morning. about three o'clock, two men, named William Grant and Frank Hutchinson, alias Burns, were aught in the act of breaking into a small wooden shed, on Delaware avenue, near Chestnut street, and other artioles of a similar nature. The prisoners had a them to answer.

· A NEW CHURCH IN ROZDOROGH. - There is a project among the Episcopalians at Roxborough to'erect a new Episcopal shurch. In that beautiful borough. Some months ago, a congregation was organized under the pasteral charge of Rev. R. H rown. Since that time the membership has in creased to such an extent that the erection of the hurch is necessary. MILITARY VISITERS FROM NEW YORK .-Company A., Eleventh Regiment New York State Militia, will visit this city on Monday, the 4th of

June, and be received and entertained by the First Rifle Regiment, Mejor John F. Balliar. This is the company which it was appearanced would envise ere in May, but their departure was delayed until June, in order to complete their arrangement FIRE IN CAMBER. On Monday that the dotrines of the latter led to disunton the command of Governor Owings, in period.

The Canaditat Parliament to Congresional intervention led direct to disunton, seeing that Congresional intervention led direct to disunton. New York, May 15.—The Government announced ballot, Cass got innery-four ballots from the South. Its taight that Parliament would probably be adtowards midulgul, the ten per alley attached to the Diamond Cottage Garden, at Camdon, was set on fire and distroyed. The configuration caused a