

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor.

CARLISLE, PA., APRIL 5, 1860.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

For Governor, HENRY D. FOSTER, OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, ELECTORS AT LARGE.

Geo. M. Kelm, of Berks county. RICHARD Vaux, of Philadelphia.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

- 1. Fred'k. A. Server. 14. J. Reckhow. 2. Wm. C. Patterson. 15. Geo. D. Jackson. 3. Jos. Crockett, Jr. 16. J. A. Ahl. 4. J. G. Bronner. 17. J. B. Danner. 5. J. W. Jacoby. 18. J. R. Crawford. 6. Charles Kelly. 19. H. N. Lee. 7. O. P. James. 20. J. B. Howell. 8. David Sohll. 21. N. P. Peterman. 9. J. L. Lightner. 22. Samuel Marshall. 10. S. S. Barber. 23. Wm. Book. 11. T. H. Walker. 24. B. D. Hamlin. 12. S. Winchester. 25. Gaylord Church. 13. Joseph Laubach.

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.

We learn from the last Shipping News, that on Wednesday of last week, a child of Mr. Jacob Gross, of that place, was burned to death under most distressing circumstances.

FALSE ALARMS OF FIRE.

For the last year or more, we have had a set of juvenile rascals in our town who amuse themselves after dark by starting false alarms of fire.

DOINGS OF OUR MEMBERS.

The bill for the relief of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, which bill releases the Company from the payment of its indebtedness to the State, having passed the House, the question was again taken on the bill, and both passed over the veto.

PROF. PORTER'S LECTURE.

The last lecture of the course for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association of our town, was delivered in the German Reform Church, on Friday evening last, by Prof. THOMAS C. PORTER, of Lancaster.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania is about closing. It is well so; and it would have been better for the people if it had never met, although to certain parties it has been the most accommodating of any previous session.

AN INFAMOUS MEASURE KILLED.

In the State Senate, on Monday, the bill from the House, relative to the Police of Philadelphia, which had been vetoed by the Governor, was called up and negatived—yeas 20, nays 11, two-thirds not voting in the affirmative.

GOV. FOSTER HAS VETOED THE PHILADELPHIA POLICE BILL.

It was passed by the Opposition majority in the Legislature, for the purpose of perpetuating their power in Philadelphia through the police. It practically gives to the present Mayor, power to retain the present police force for a term of five years, and strips the Mayor to be elected in May, who is sure to be a Democrat, of all patronage.

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TOWN MATTERS.

OUR NEW BOROUGH OFFICERS.—THE DUTY THEY OWE TO OUR CITIZENS.—Now that our new Borough Officers have entered upon their duties, we deem the present a proper time to refer to some of the grievances which our citizens complain.

Our present officers, Chief Burgess, High Constable, and the Ward Constables, are all good men, (we mean no reflection upon the late officers), and will, we feel satisfied, discharge their duties fearlessly and faithfully.

Our good citizens too, as well as the public press, have duties to perform, by pointing out nuisances and rowdiness to the officers, and by rendering assistance when it becomes necessary.

Unquestionably, Carlisle is rapidly gaining a most enviable reputation. It contains as many if not more rowdies than any town of the same population we know of.

An unprotected lady is afraid to act her foot outside her door after dusk, from a dread of being insulted by the rabble who infest our streets and block up the foot-paths.

This is one of the nuisances of which our people complain; but, we shall mention others, and if, in doing so, we tread upon tender corns, we can't help it. The public good must be consulted, and our citizens protected.

FALSE ALARMS OF FIRE.—For the last year or more, we have had a set of juvenile rascals in our town who amuse themselves after dark by starting false alarms of fire.

For the last year or more, we have had a set of juvenile rascals in our town who amuse themselves after dark by starting false alarms of fire. Six or eight of them will have an understanding, and place themselves at different corners, and then yell out "fire" at the top of their voices.

This brings out the engines, and a race, and some times a fight takes place. This may be fun for the boys and for irresponsible young men, but it is a most intolerable nuisance to all others.

The alarm of fire always carries terror and dismay to every good citizen, and to those who are languishing upon beds of sickness it has a most deleterious effect.

Let our officers then, be on the look-out for the young rascals who are guilty of this crying offense, and arrest and punish them to the full extent of the law.

OBSTRUCTION OF THE STREET-CROSSINGS.—We have noticed, on a hundred or more occasions, early after dusk, ladies as well as gentlemen, who were compelled to step into the street at different crossings, on account of the number of young men and boys who occupied them for hours at a time.

This is another nuisance that must be abated—it is in violation of the Borough ordinance to block up the streets, and if the young men and boys who thus offend are ignorant of the duties they owe to decency, our officers must teach them.

SELLING ALE AND OTHER DRINKS TO MINORS.—Most of our citizens are aware that we have done in our town where ale and strong drinks are furnished to minors. This evil has been felt by scores of fathers and mothers. It is one of the crimes that may be classified as devilish and villainous.

By a little sharpness on the part of our officers these dens can, we think, be ferreted out, and their keepers punished.

THE CROWD AT THE DEPOT.—On the arrival of every train of cars the Depot is besieged by scores of idle boys, black and white. They look like the buzzards, and completely obstruct the passage from the cars to the Depot.

They annoy the passengers, the rail-road officers, and everybody else. They have no business there whatever, and the sooner our constables turn their attention to these idlers—white boys and woolly-heads—the better.

THE BOROUGH ORDINANCES.—There are a number of Borough Ordinances which are very generally disregarded. We believe there is an Ordinance prohibiting any one from hitching a horse to a tree in the borough; and yet on Market mornings, as well as at other times, scores of horses are hitched to trees, and many of our beautiful lindens have been nearly ruined.

Let our officers enforce this Ordinance. Another Ordinance forbids persons wheeling barrows or carts on the pavements, but the Ordinance is entirely unheeded. Let it be enforced.

But, we have written more than we had intended. We may, on a future occasion, refer to our town matters again; and it will always give us pleasure to speak in terms of praise of our Borough police officers, provided they discharge their arduous duties, and we feel satisfied they will.

Gen. Doniphon, of Missouri, has recently joined the Democracy. He was an Old Line Whig. The Platte Argus, which states the above fact, says "an abler and a purer man cannot be found in the State."

We know the General—he is a noble, brave, honest man—and his now political associations will strengthen these excellent characteristics.

During our war with Mexico they used to call him the American Xenophon.

A STRONG PARTY.—The Black Republican Assembly of New York has passed a resolution providing for a Constitutional amendment to abolish the property qualification of colored voters. The vote stood 70 to 36—the Democratic members with five Republicans, constituting the minority.

OLY.—The search for Oil in Venango county continues with all the activity the weather will permit, and every day we hear of the growing prospects of those interested. Within a few days, a flitting "show" of Oil has been found on the Two Mile Run, and good judges pronounce it equal to any yet discovered.

George H. Martin, Esq., of Philadelphia, has sent a donation of \$100 to G. A. Hawley, the marshal of the shoemakers on a strike at Haverhill, Mass., to "assist in sustaining the white men and white women of the 'Old Bay State' in their struggle against their oppressors"—the sympathizers with Southern slaves.

Thaddeus Hyatt, the contumacious witness at Washington, who has been put in prison because he refuses to divulge what he knows concerning the Harper's Ferry raid, has the head, phenologically speaking, of a lunatic, in a low, receding forehead. Men with that kind of head, however, generally make capital Black Republicans.

The State Senate, a few days ago, passed a bill creating a new county out of parts of Clinton, Elk, Potter and McKean, to be called Cameron.

In the town of Victoria, near Rochester, last Friday a week, a boy named Ratliff, while running with a butcher-knife, stumbled and fell, the knife penetrating the chest, killing him instantly.

Cuttings for grafting grapes should be cut now, and grafted when the vines are in bud. Cherries should also be cut this month.

THE MASK THROWN OFF!

We have, says the Reading Gazette, all along charged that the so-called Republican party was Abolitionism in disguise—that its immediate design—the constant agitation of the slavery question—and ultimate object—the complete extinction of the institution of slavery in the United States—were the same; and that it differed only from the open advocates of Abolition, in that it was less candid and honest in the avowal of its sentiments.

What is Mr. Seward's declaration of an "irrepressible conflict" between the free and slave States, but a species of progressive Abolitionism, disguise it as he may with fine-spun philosophical reflections, and carefully rounded periods? And what was the John Brown invasion but the logical effect of the Seward doctrine? Although the Republicans have over and over again protested that they would not interfere with slavery where it now exists by authority of local law, yet he must be blind indeed who does not see that the inevitable tendency of their course and teachings is to the total abolition of slavery every where, and to the literal fulfillment of the object for which, it is alleged, the "irrepressible conflict" is being carried on.

But if a doubt has lingered in the mind of any one, as to the complete identity of Republicanism with Abolitionism, the proceedings in the House of Representatives, on Monday last, will be sufficient to remove it. Mr. Blake, a Republican member from Ohio, (with more zeal than discretion, his friends now say) introduced a resolution of which the following is a copy:

WHEREAS, The chastizing of humanity and the holding of persons as property is contrary to natural justice and the fundamental principles of our political system, and is notoriously a reproach to our country throughout the civilized world, and a serious hindrance to the progress of republican liberty among the nations of the earth.

Therefore, That the Committee on the Judiciary be, and the same are hereby, instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill giving freedom to every human being, and interdicting slavery wherever Congress has the constitutional power to legislate on the subject.

This resolution, which appears to have been offered without previous consultation or notice, took the House completely by surprise, as many will be supposed, and none were more anxious to avoid a direct vote upon it than Mr. Blake's own party friends.

But, after considerable confusion and excitement, a vote was ordered, and they were compelled to show their hands. The resolution was defeated—yeas 60, nays 109.

The sixty who voted for it, are all members of the Republican party, and among them stand their prominent leaders, Grover, Sherman, Colfax, Burlingame, Hoard, Farnsworth, the Washburns, Lovejoy, and others of that ilk.

John Covode, and several of his associates from Pennsylvania, "dogged," while Messrs. Morris, Millward, Hickman and Schwartz, will knowing that their constituents would not sustain a proposition so ultra a character, were frightened into voting no. The purpose of this resolution cannot be mistaken or misinterpreted. It is broad and sweeping in its terms, and looks to the absolute and unconditional abolition of slavery throughout the United States.

No out-and-out Abolitionist would have hesitated his case in more positive language. And yet, sixty Republican members of the House, were found ready to endorse its extreme views, and sustain them by their votes! We must respect their honesty; at least, even while we condemn the aggressive, unvarnished, and dangerous position they have taken.

They have thrown aside the mask under which their orators and presses have endeavored to hide the real sentiments of the Republican party, and have unequivocally accepted the Abolitionists' platform and aims—the total extinction of slavery in the United States, by measures of aggression upon the South, without respect to rights of property which have been established and guaranteed by constitutional enactment and local law without regard to the real good of the blacks; and at the sacrifice even of the system of government under which twenty-five millions of white freemen are protected in the enjoyment of civil liberty and political rights. The Republicans have made up their own record. They cannot evade it by any sophistical explanations or apologies. There it stands—it speaks for itself—and by it, and it alone, the people will judge them.

We append a list of the yeas and nays on Mr. Blake's abolition resolution for present information and future reference:

Yeas—Adams, Mass., Aldrich, Ill., Bingham, Blair, Blake, Brayton, Buffum, Butler, Burlingame, Burroughs, Butterfield, Carey, Carter, Colfax, Conkling, Curtis, Delano, Duell, Edgerton, Edwards, Eliot, Ely, Farnsworth, Foster, Frank, Goodrich, Gray, Gurley, Hale, Helmick, Hoard, Howell, Hurlbut, Keel, Kellogg, Michell, Leach, Mich., Lee, Lovejoy, McKean, Morrill, Olin, Palmer, Potter, Potliffe, Rice, Sedgwick, Sherman, Simes, Spaulding, Spinner, Stewart, Pa., Tappan, Tompkins, Fratt, Vandever, Waldron, Walton, Washburne, Wis., Washburne, III., Wells, Windom, Total, 60.

Nays—Allen, Anderson, Mo., Ashmore, Avery, Barksdale, Barr, Barrett, Boock, Bortolero, Boyce, Branch, Briggs, Bristol, Burch, Burnett, Campbell, Clark, Mo., Clayton, Cobb, John, Cochran, Cooper, Cox, Craig, Mo., Craig, N. C., Crawford, Curry, Davis, Md., Davis, Ind., Davis, Miss., DeJarnette, Dunn, Edmondson, Eberidge, Florence, Foulke, French, Garnett, Garrett, Gilmer, Hamilton, Hardeman, Harris, Hill, Hervis, Ye., Hatton, Hickman, Hill, Hindman, Holman, Houston, Hughes, Jackson, Jenkins, Jones, Keitt, Kerwin, Kunkel, Lamar, Landrum, Leach, N. C., Leake, Logan, Love, Lovell, Martin, Ohio, Martin, Va., McKnight, McPherson, McQueen, McKee, Miles, Milton, Millward, Montgomery, Moore, Ky., Moore, Ala., Morris, Pa., Morris, Ill., Niblack, Nixon, Noell, Phelps, Porter, Pryor, Pugh, Quarles, Reagan, Riggs, Robinson, Ill., Rufin, Schwartz, Scott, Seranotto, Simes, Singleton, Smith, Van, Stallworth, Stevenson, Stewart, Md., Stokes, Taylor, Thayer, Thomas, Trimble, Underwood, Valandigham, Whites, Winslow, Woodson, and Wright.—Total, 109.

It will be seen that the "beauty" who misrepresents this District, Mr. JENKINS, was among the dodgers. Come, Ben, stand up to the work of your party—a man, or a monkey, or a long tailed rat. All your dodges will not save you.

The Alabama Legislature has passed a law compelling Northern insurance companies to pay \$500 to each town in the State in which they effect insurance. It amounts to a prohibition—an effect of the anti-slavery war upon the South.

Cuttings for grafting grapes should be cut now, and grafted when the vines are in bud. Cherries should also be cut this month.

The Appropriation Bill.

The General Appropriation Bill has been reported to the House by the Committee of Ways and Means. The following is an abstract of its contents:

Table with 2 columns: Department/Category and Amount. Includes Auditor General's Department (9,000), Governor and Heads of Departments (518,000), State Department (6,950), Auditor General's Department (9,000), Surveyor General's Department (9,550), School Department (6,460), Treasury Department (6,500), Attorney General's Clerk (800), Expenses of the Legislature (150,000), Printing (300,000), Distribution of the Laws (2,600), Water and Gas (3,000), Contingent Fund (21,200), District Court of Philadelphia (16,800), Courts in Allegheny (10,200), Associate Judges (55,000), Interest on Public Debt (1,900,000), Guaranty Interest (3,517), Common Schools (280,000), Pensions (10,000), Eastern Penitentiary (12,800), Philadelphia House of Refuge (10,150), Western Penitentiary (25,000), Pittsburg House of Refuge (15,000), State Lunatic Hospital (20,000), Western Hospital, Pittsburg (30,000), Blind Asylum (22,000), Deaf and Dumb (25,000), Idiots School (10,000), Northern Home (5,000), Other Charities (5,000), Total \$2,80,8317.

MEXICO.

The news from Mexico is of an exciting character. General Miramon completed his battery on the Medano del Perro, on the morning of the 13th ult. It consisted of some twenty guns of small calibre, and was about two and a half miles from the city.

A little after midday the enemy opened fire upon the city. Many of the shells at first fell short, but as the day progressed, all reached their destination. "But very little damage, however, was done in the city. The raw hides spread on the roofs protected the houses, while in the streets, the shells were intercepted by barricades of cans and bags. The batteries were worked with great energy and skill, and during all the day and greater part of the following night the bombardment was kept up incessantly.

The firing was also returned with spirit from the city and the whole range of sand forts, comprising the outer line of works. The new long range Queen Bess guns—from the newly erected sand fort, between the barracks and cemetery—did particular execution.

Before the bombardment commenced the detachment of troops sent by Miramon to Alvarado were recalled, to take part in the assault in case a breach was made. They made their appearance before the city on the morning of the 14th of last month, just after the firing had ceased. In the meantime a detachment of troops from the Liberal army had been sent outside the city to intercept them. They met some distance to the South of the cemetery, where a spirited engagement took place, in which the advancing enemy was completely routed and driven back. No junction with the main army, except by individual fugitives, was made.

The engagement took place at an early hour in the morning. Miramon, soon after, sent into the city a flag of truce, asking a suspension of hostilities. A letter from the city of Mexico, dated the 17th ult., after stating that the city of Zacatecas had fallen into the hands of the Constitutionals, says:

It appears that the clergy forces had moved out from the city to attack Ortega. They had not been gone but a few hours, when the populace rose against the small garrison, and in a few hours more the soldiers were actually stoned to death. The populace then proceeded to the municipal palace, and kill the members of the ayuntamiento found in it. Several houses, owned by persons leaning to the clergy side, were also destroyed. The populace then moved upon the churches, breaking down the doors and dragging out the priests and killing them like dogs. The scene of riot and ruin continued until Ortega had got the better of the clergy forces, and moved into the city, when of course order was established.

The bombardment of Vera Cruz was continuing till the morning of the 17th, when Miramon attacked the city; but after half an hour's combat his force was repulsed, with considerable loss. The women and children to the number of five hundred, sought refuge in the church during the attack. The bombardment was resumed on the same day, with renewed vigor, doing much damage. One bomb burst in the American consulate, which seemed to be the special mark for Miramon.

Another assault was attempted on the night of the 18th, but was quickly repulsed. Gen. Carvajal's force had captured, near Jalapa, a convoy of fifteen wagons, loaded with munitions and provisions, and containing \$24,000 in specie, destined for Miramon's army. The train, consisting of seven hundred men, was dispersed.

Miramon raised the siege on the 21st, and withdrew towards the Capital. After the capture of Miramon's steamers, Miramon sent a decree to the Capital, confiscating all American property, and ordering that all Americans should be sent out of the country.

PHILADELPHIA NOMINATIONS.—The Democratic City Convention of Philadelphia, has placed in nomination, for the May election, John O. Keller, of the Fifteenth Ward, for Receiver of Taxes; John R. Downing, of the Ninth Ward, for City Controller; Henry M. Dechert, of the Twenty-fourth Ward, for City Solicitor; and Hon. John Robbins, Jr., of the Eighteenth Ward, for Mayor. Mr. Robbins was nominated on the first ballot, by a vote of four-fifths of the whole Convention; and the nomination was afterwards made unanimous, amid great enthusiasm. The Democrats are sanguine of electing their candidates.

The Opposition have re-nominated Alexander Henry, for Mayor. Their other candidates are: George W. Hurly, for City Controller; William P. Hamon, for Receiver of Taxes; Charles E. Lex, for City Solicitor; and J. A. Houseman, for City Commissioner.

Hon. Edward Bates, who is now the most prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for the Presidency, is a native of Virginia, is in his 67th year, and the father of seventeen children.

TREASON HOUSE CASUALTY.—In New York, on Wednesday, another tenement house was burned, causing the death of ten persons, mostly children. Some of those who escaped were compelled to leap from the fourth-story windows.

PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL MESSAGE.

We publish below the President's Message to the House of Representatives upon the subject of the Covode Investigating Committee.

It will be remembered that Mr. John Covode, as also Mr. John Hickman, of Pennsylvania, Mr. John H. Haskins, of New York, and Mr. Adrian, of New Jersey, one and all, feeling that their course upon the election of Speaker of the House was looked upon by the whole country as treacherous and unfaithful, for the purpose of attracting attention to themselves, made vague and indefinite charges against Mr. Buchanan, upon the plan of a "stop your tongue" that raised the cry of "stop thief!"

The trial of an impeachment of the President before the Senate on charges preferred and prosecuted against him by the House of Representatives would be an imposing spectacle for the world. In the result not only the removal from the presidential office would be involved, but what is of infinitely greater importance to himself, and of future generations, might possibly be tarnished. The disgrace cast upon him would in some degree be reflected upon the character of the American people who elected him. Hence the precautions adopted by the Constitution to secure a fair trial. On such a trial it declares that the Chief Justice shall preside. This was doubtless because the framers of the Constitution believed it to be possible that the Vice President might be biased by the fact that, "in the present established in the case of Judge Peck, of Missouri, in 1831, after a careful review of all former precedents, will I venture to predict, stand the test of time. In that case Luke Edward Lawless, the accuser, presented a petition to the House, in which he set forth minutely and specifically his causes of complaint. He prayed that "the conduct and proceedings in this behalf of said Judge Peck may be inquired into by your honorable body, and such decision made thereon as to your wisdom and justice shall seem proper."

This petition was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Such has ever been deemed the appropriate committee to make similar investigations. It is a standing committee appointed to be appointed without reference to any special case, and at all times is presumed to be composed of the most eminent lawyers in the House from different portions of the Union, and whose habits of investigation qualify them peculiarly for the task. No tribunal, from their position and character, could, in the nature of things, be more impartial. In the case of Judge Peck the witnesses were selected by the committee itself, with a view to ascertain the truth of the charge. They were cross-examined by him, and everything was conducted in such a manner as to afford him no reasonable cause of complaint.

In view of this precedent, and what is of far greater importance, in view of the Constitution and the principles of eternal justice, it would be a most singular and unwarranted proceeding, if the President of the United States, a representative of Pennsylvania, is the accuser of the President. Instead of following the precedent of former times, and especially that in the case of Judge Peck, and referring the accusation to the Committee on the Judiciary, the House have made my accuser one of my judges.

I can appreciate the judge is a violation of the principles of universal justice, and is condemned by the practice of all civilized nations. Every freeman must revolt at such a spectacle. I can appreciate the judge is a violation of the principles of universal justice, and is condemned by the practice of all civilized nations. Every freeman must revolt at such a spectacle. I can appreciate the judge is a violation of the principles of universal justice, and is condemned by the practice of all civilized nations. Every freeman must revolt at such a spectacle.

Every President, since the days of Washington, has been vilified and attacked, and as is to be expected, the very best men have been those who were most abused. Jefferson, Jackson, and now Buchanan, have each in turn been the subjects of the most unenvied malice; but, in this last instance, as in all the others, "the shafts of malice will fall hurtless at his feet."

To the House of Representatives.—After a delay which has afforded me ample time for reflection, and after much and careful deliberation, I find myself constrained by an imperious sense of duty as a co-ordinate branch of the Federal Government, to protest against the first two clauses of the first resolution adopted by the House of Representatives, on the 5th instant, and published in the Congressional Globe on the succeeding day. These clauses are in the following words: "Resolved, that a committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker, for the purpose (first) of investigating whether the President of the United States, or any other officer of the Government, has, by money, patronage or other improper means, sought to influence the action of Congress, or any committee thereof, or for or against the passage of any law pertaining to the rights of any State or Territory; (and 2d), also, to inquire into and investigate whether any officer or officers of the Government have, by combination or otherwise, prevented or defeated, or attempted to prevent or defeat, the execution of any law or laws now upon the statute book, and whether the President has failed or refused to compel the execution of any law thereof?"

I confine myself exclusively to these two branches of the resolution; because the portions of it which follow relate to alleged abuses in post-offices, navy-yards, public buildings, and other public works of the United States. In such cases inquiries are highly proper in themselves, and belong exclusively to the Senate and the House, as incident to their legislative duties, and being necessary to enable them to discover and to provide the appropriate legislative remedies for any abuses which may be ascertained. Although the terms of the latter portion of the resolution are intended to be vague and general, yet my sole object in referring to them at present is to mark the broad line of distinction between the accusatory and the remedial clauses of this resolution. The House of Representatives possess no power under the Constitution over the first clause of the resolution, except as an impeaching body; whilst over the last, in common with the Senate, their authority as a legislative body is fully and cheerfully admitted.

It is solely in reference to the first or impeaching power that I propose to make a few observations. Except in this single case, the Constitution has invested the House of Representatives with no power, no jurisdiction, no supremacy whatever over the President. In other respects he is quite as independent of them as they are of him. As a co-ordinate branch of the Government, he is their equal; indeed, he is only the direct representative on earth of the people of all and each of the sovereign States. To them, and to them alone, is he responsible whilst acting within the sphere of his constitutional duties; and not in any manner to the House of Representatives. The people have thought proper to invest him with the most honorable, responsible and dignified office in the world; and the individual, however unworthy, now holding this exalted position, is held to their equal, so far as in him lies, that he shall not violate in his person; but shall pass to his successors unimpaird by the adoption of a dangerous precedent. He will defend them to the last extremity against any unconstitutional attempt to deprive them of their equal rights; and I do it with perfect respect for the Executive, and render him subservient to any human power except themselves.

The exercise of executive duties. They have also conferred upon him a large measure of legislative discretion. No bill can become a law without his approval as representing the people of the United States, unless it shall pass after his veto by a majority of two-thirds of both Houses. In his legislative capacity, he might, in common with the Senate and myself, institute an inquiry to ascertain any facts which ought to influence his judgment in approving or vetoing any bill.

This participation in the performance of legislative duties between the co-ordinate branches of the Government, ought to inspire the chief of all of them, in their relations to each other, with mutual forbearance and respect. At least each has a right to demand justice from the other. The cause of complaint is that the constitutional rights and immunities of the Executive have been violated in the person of the President by the President before the Senate on charges preferred and prosecuted against him by the House of Representatives would be an imposing spectacle for the world. In the result not only the removal from the presidential office would be involved, but what is of infinitely greater importance to himself, and of future generations, might possibly be tarnished. The disgrace cast upon him would in some degree be reflected upon the character of the American people who elected him. Hence the precautions adopted by the Constitution to secure a fair trial. On such a trial it declares that the Chief Justice shall preside. This was doubtless because the framers of the Constitution believed it to be possible that the Vice President might be biased by the fact that, "in the present established in the case of Judge Peck, of Missouri, in 1831, after a careful review of all former precedents, will I venture to predict, stand the test of time. In that case Luke Edward Lawless, the accuser, presented a petition to the House, in which he set forth minutely and specifically his causes of complaint. He prayed that "the conduct and proceedings in this behalf of said Judge Peck may be inquired into by your honorable body, and such decision made thereon as to your wisdom and justice shall seem proper."

This petition was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Such has ever been deemed the appropriate committee to make similar investigations. It is a standing committee appointed to be appointed without reference to any special case, and at all times is presumed to be composed of the most eminent lawyers in the House from different portions of the Union, and whose habits of investigation qualify them peculiarly for the task. No tribunal, from their position and character, could, in the nature of things, be more impartial. In the case of Judge Peck the witnesses were selected by the committee itself, with a view to ascertain the truth of the charge. They were cross-examined by him, and everything was conducted in such a manner as to afford him no reasonable cause of complaint.

In view of this precedent, and what is of far greater importance, in view of the Constitution and the principles of eternal justice, it would be a most singular and unwarranted proceeding, if the President of the United States, a representative of Pennsylvania, is the accuser of the President. Instead of following the precedent of former times, and especially that in the case of Judge Peck, and referring the accusation to the Committee on the Judiciary, the House have made my accuser one of my judges.

I can appreciate the judge is a violation of the principles of universal justice, and is condemned by the practice of all civilized nations. Every freeman must revolt at such a spectacle. I can appreciate the judge is a violation of the principles of universal justice, and is condemned by the practice of all civilized nations. Every freeman must revolt at such a spectacle.

Every President, since the days of Washington, has been vilified and attacked, and as is to be expected, the very best men have been those who were most abused. Jefferson, Jackson, and now Buchanan, have each in turn been the subjects of the most unenvied malice; but, in this last instance, as in all the others, "the shafts of malice will fall hurtless at his feet."

To the House of Representatives.—After a delay which has afforded me ample time for reflection, and after much and careful deliberation, I find myself constrained by an imperious sense of duty as a co-ordinate branch of the Federal Government, to protest against the first two clauses of the first resolution adopted by the House of Representatives, on the 5th instant, and published in the Congressional Globe on the succeeding day. These clauses are in the following words: "Resolved, that a committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker, for the purpose (first) of investigating whether the President of the United States, or any other officer of the Government,