BUSINESS NOTICES.

Boys' Cardinal Suits.—A fine assortment of all sizes, with other styles of Children's Clothing, ready-made in style, material and trimmings. MEN, YOUTHS AND BOYS READY-MADE CLOTHING, all kinds, styles, and sizes, and a choice selection of Piece Goods, on second floor, ready or made up to order in the best style.

All articles guaranteed to lower than the lowest advertised prices, and satisfactory to every purchaser, or the money refunded and money refunded.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Oak Hall, Clothiers,
518 MARKET ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.
AND 609 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Walker's Wild Cherry Balsam.—This well-known and popular remedy has stood the test of time, and has been attempted to cure their ills, colds, bronchial or pulmonary complaints, many of the most inveterated kind. It can be truly stated, that the mass of testimony that has been published, is the introduction is sufficient proof of its efficacy. may7-4d

EVENING BULLETIN.

Thursday, May 14, 1868.

JOHNSON'S DEFENDERS.

Here and there is to be found a newspaper, nominally Republican in politics and very respectable in its literary position, laboriously engaged in the hopeless task of constructing apologies for the acquittal of Andrew Johnson by the votes of twenty Republican senators. Two of these, by virtue of their prominence, deserve notice.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* is, in many respects, one of the ablest papers of the West, and in its literary aspect probably the very best. On political and national questions, however, it is fond of assuming a mildly conservative tone, and in its discussion of the present situation at Washington, this mildness reaches the point frequently expressed by the phrase "milk and water." It assumes that, because Chase, Trumbull and Fessenden are distinguished lawyers, their decisions of the Republican party in this great national crisis must not be called treachery. This the main idea of an elaborate leader in Tuesday's paper, and it is an idea based upon an utterly false, though very common sentiment. For it is not to be supposed that these men are any more honest and accomplished lawyers now than they were a few weeks ago, when those of them who are Senators stood openly committed to the party which they now seek to dishonor and break down. When these "distinguished lawyers" are found employing their transcendent talents upon both sides of a case, it brings them down to the same level with ordinary mortals, and leaves them to be judged by the same rule, and so the people will judge them.

That is a very common and a very bad sentiment which gives names to crimes, not according to the deed done but according to the rank and social position of the doer. There is a great need for a more general calling of things by their right names, and in the case now before the country, if Mr. Chase is the secret leader of this dark plot, as is daily growing more apparent, then Mr. Chase must accept the same title that would belong to him if he did the same thing as a corrupt member of a State Legislature, or of some rotten municipal ring. Means, Fessenden and Trumbull cannot offset perjury and treachery by an appeal to their wonderful legal abilities. The plea will be scouted by all honest men. "He that *doeth* righteousness is righteous" and not he whose forensic and public eminence ought to make him righteous. Fessenden or Trumbull or Chase must each stand by his own record, just as Grimes or Fowler or Henderson, or any other traitor to sworn duty and principle.

The New York *Evening Post* is more open in its opposition to the conviction of Andrew Johnson. It is terribly unhappy because the thunders of public opinion have been let loose upon the heads of those who have proved faithless in the Senate. It is sorely exercised because from all parts of the country the voice of the people demands that these men shall stand by their own record and the principles which they were sent to Washington to represent. It calls this "popular court," and professes to think that there will be no moral weight in a verdict of conviction under these circumstances. It advises the "Court," by which it means the Senate, to acquit Johnson, with a censure for his conduct, which even the *Post* thinks has been "ill-advised and disgraceful," quite forgetting that the "Court" has no authority under the Constitution to do anything of the sort.

The attitude of the *Evening Post* is not a "milk and water" one. It is one of downright hostility to the Republican party, and of complicity with Andrew Johnson. Its argument about the moral weight of a conviction amounts to nothing. For what "moral weight" would there be in an acquittal of Andrew Johnson, secured by the success of a corrupt plot, concocted by men who have gone in and out among their colleagues as friends while they were conversing with their enemies for such considerations as were most tempting to their respective minds, to betray the country and its great cause into the hands of Andrew Johnson?

These apologists for political treachery fail to grasp the real tone and sentiment of the people as comprehended at the recent Senatorial conventions. They forget that this is the case of the people against the usurping President and that the people will assuredly judge it for themselves. Nay, they have already judged it, and the storm of indignation that has already muttered in first thunders of July the faint and distant fore-runner of the tempest that will sweep these men into a swift destruction, if they have the hardihood to commission the crime which they have plotted.

A NEW PARTY.

Among the remarkable announcements of the last day or two is one telegraphed on from Washington that the traitor Senators left the Senate after its adjournment on Monday, and went in a body to dine with Mr. Chase, there to lay the foundation of a new party of which Mr. Chase was to be the leader and the prospective President of the country.

Whether this statement is true we do not know, and care very little. It is sufficient that the conduct of all the parties implicated, Messrs. Chase, Fessenden, Trumbull, Henderson, Grimes, &c., has been such as to render it possible for such stories to gain belief. But the point that is most striking in the whole matter, and which induces us to refer to it here, is the utter infatuation of the parties concerned. These men, after having appeared, dressed in a little brief authority for a certain time before the public, come to think that they are great powers in the State, fitted both to sway public opinion and to make it. In this lies the conspicuous absurdity of their present conduct. They are regarded by the public as simply *agents*; agents trusted indeed with power to act in matters of the most momentous importance, but still strictly as agents, and as such held responsible, step by step, for their conduct.

As to the idea of these men swaying opinion, founding new parties and controlling likes, they might just as well attempt to control the wind, and order it to blow North or South. The governing political element in this country is now the Republican party. That party has a definite policy, and when those persons whom that party has placed in power see fit to sell themselves for place or still worse for money, the party that elected them will cast them out with scorn and derision. It is absolutely ludicrous to see these men fancying that they can divide or reorganize a great party; one would suppose that the futile attempts of such other renegades as Johnson, Doolittle, Dixon, and Cowan would have sufficiently indicated the fate that awaits new apostates.

In fact, the past few years have greatly altered the tendency of our people. Formerly names had great influence, and when Clay or Webster threw themselves into a line of policy, they carried great numbers with them. This sort of thing has passed away, fortunately, and public men are no longer oracles, but agents. We know what we want; we do not send men to Washington to find out what is to be done; we know that at least as well as they, and we send them there to do it. And when they fail to do the duty for which they are sent, or to do it badly, we cast them aside without a second thought, just as we learned to cast aside inefficient generals in the war. Who is Mr. Chase? A lawyer, we suppose, as a statesman, as Secretary of the Treasury, and as Chief Justice has evinced decided talents, but not greater than those of hundreds of other lawyers in Ohio and elsewhere. Who is Mr. Trumbull? A good speaker and an able lawyer (and of such we have in the country rather too many than too few), but who, if he were to resign to-morrow, would never once be missed to public affairs. So Fessenden lost his usefulness when he gave himself up to bark at the heels of another Senator with whom he had quarrelled. And are these men going to arrest public opinion and speak in the name of the United States? This is but one step from the tailors of Tooley street and their "We, the people of England!"

In one respect the people of this country have been utterly, thoroughly wrong. They have shown a most culpable leniency towards public offenders. The man who secrets the constituents who elected him in their hour of extreme need is not adequately punished with loss of political influence. Contempt should follow that private life, and he should be shunned personally as one who has violated the most sacred of pledges, who has betrayed those who trusted him and who had elevated him to station and power. For such a man to retire into private life with the price of his infamy, and yet to be able to retain even a portion of his personal influence and position, is wrong enough. In having in the past permitted such things, even to the extent to which they have been permitted, the American people have done a wrong from which they may suffer for years. These Senators now know to a certainty that a treachery such as is now threatened would cause them to be hunted out of the world, and private life, there is not one who would dare to complete that treason.

DIRTY STREETS AND THEIR CONSEQUENCES.

New York is paying the penalty of an almost utter disregard for the rules of cleanliness and decency. The *Times* of that city, in a disquisition upon the subject of dirty streets, says that in the Ward, where the population is most dense, a stranger would infer that the contractor was paid to keep the streets as dirty rather than to cleanse them. As a consequence of this gross neglect the mortality reports show that the death-rate in this fifth-ridden Ward is 41 per thousand, while the average death rate of the city is 27.3. "The population of this Ward," says the last annual report of the Board of Health, "is the prey of disorders and other diseases which riot in filth." It might have gone farther and said that the miasma that is bred of reeking gutters and piles of decaying garbage does not stop for Ward limits; but it invades Broadway, Fifth avenue and the "up-town" streets, smites the fair cheek of Flora McFlimsey as she rolls along in her luxurious carriage, gives her aristocratic Pa such unpleasant sensations as instigate him to send for his lawyer and the family physician, and, in short, raises the average death-rate of the entire city. If it were not for the peculiar absorbing nature of the soil of the lower part of Manhattan Island, and for the frequent sea-breezes which sweep over the city, New York would almost constantly be as unhealthy as New Orleans is in the fever season. But even sea-breezes and a receptive soil are not sufficient offsets for such localities as the First Ward, and Gotham has to pay in the shape of sickness and death for her long neglect of her highways. Philadelphia, although more favored than New York, still offers a wide field for the brooms of the scavenger, and the exertions of the municipal reformer. City Councils, before which the question of cleansing will come this afternoon, should be admonished by the experience of New York, and not wait for the death-rate to get up to the New York figure before insisting that contractors in this important department of the public service shall promptly and efficiently perform their duty.

The master bricklayers of this city held a meeting, last evening, to take action concerning the apprentice-restricting regulations of the journeymen, and a copy of their resolves will be found upon the inside pages of the BULLETIN of to-day. The resolutions, although temperate in their tone, set forth very clearly and emphatically the evils resulting from the blindly selfish policy of the journeymen, and they should influence them to abandon their system of arbitrary interference with the business of the employers. There is one thing that trades' unions cannot be made to understand until the conviction is forced upon them by practical experience; this one thing is the fact that demand will inevitably bring about a corresponding supply, and that if the native market will not furnish this supply it will be obtained from abroad, and the effect of the non-apprentice system has already been to stock certain trades almost exclusively with foreign workmen; trades which twenty-five years ago were in the hands of skillful Americans. If the foreign workman, resident among us, were equally competent as the native born, it would make but little real difference to the community at large, but it does make a very wide difference where our American youth have to lead lives of enforced idleness, while Irishmen, Germans, Frenchmen and Germans cross the seas in swarms to fill the places which they should occupy. This opposition upon the part of journeymen to the taking of apprentices is about as unwise and as bootless as the old opposition to the introduction of machinery and scarcely less stupid than the exploit of Mrs. Partington in her endeavor to sweep away from her door the rising tide of the Atlantic. The rules of trades unions are of no more ultimate account than the broom of the old woman in stemming the water's progress; but men who are engaged in doing things that may incidentally do a great deal of mischief, and it is thus with the associations which are depriving an entire generation of youth of the opportunity to become good and useful citizens. In this view of the case the evil calls for a more prompt and active cure than will be furnished by the regular operation of the laws of trade.

Quite a little parade is made of Senator Henderson's telegram to St. Louis, in answer to a very direct question whether he would vote for the eleventh article of impeachment. Such a straight-forward question addressed to ordinary, honest men, would receive a prompt and categorical reply. A single word, yes or "No," would answer every purpose, and save trouble and expense. But Mr. Henderson dodges the question, and sends a "glittering generality" about "doing his duty as an honest man," &c., &c. There is a savor of Peckesniff about Mr. Henderson's telegram, and we shall wait to believe in the purity of his intentions when we see how he votes.

Extensive Sales of Real Estate.—By reading to the auction column, our readers will see that Thomas & Sons' forthcoming sales are worthy special attention, including a number of valuable estates by order of the Orphans' Court, Executors, Assignees and others, comprising Elegant Country Seats and Farms, City and Country Residences Stores, Business Properties, Building Lots, &c. We refer to advertisements on last page, and handbills at their Auction Rooms, 139 and 141 South Fourth street.

CLOTHING.

Our Clothing ranks Higher in Style and Lower in Price than any in Philadelphia.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House,
Oak Hall,
The corner of Sixth and Market Sts.

EDWARD P. KELLY,
TAILOR,
S. E. Cor. Chestnut and Seventh Sts.
Large stock and complete assortment of
CHOICE SPRING GOODS,
Including all fashionable shades
Carrs' Meltons and Scotch Cheviots.

CLOTHING FOR SPRING.
CLOTHING FOR SPRING.
CLOTHING FOR SPRING.
All-Wool Cassimere Suits.
All-Wool Cassimere Suits.
All-Wool Cassimere Suits.
Ready Made Clothing,
Fresh Made and Reduced Prices.
Fresh Made and Reduced Prices.
Boys', Boys', Boys' Clothing.
Boys', Boys', Boys' Clothing.
Boys', Boys', Boys' Clothing.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. cor. Broad and Walnut Sts,
PHILADELPHIA.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

E. R. LEE,
43 North Eighth Street.
50 pieces Lupin's Summer Poplins,
Finest Goods imported, 50, 56 and 60.
The above Goods are fully 25 per cent. LESS than actual cost. Handsome shades for suits.
Stripe Grenadines, part silk, 33c.
Handsome Plain Taffeos, for Suits.
Lead Colored Silk Poplins, for Suits.
Elegant Black Silks, from Auction.
Medium Black Silks, from Auction.
Fine French Percales, from Auction.
100 pieces Batting, double imperial, 25c.
Red and White Battings, from Auction.
Closing Out White Goods.
Cheap Bargains in Linen Sans.
Heavy Mesh Silk Grenadine.
Lot of Music Albums, $1, handsomely bound.
E. R. LEE,
43 North Eighth Street.

WALKING SUITS,
TRAVELING SUITS.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND ST.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
115 S. Third Street, below Chestnut,
(Late W. L. Maddock & Co.)
Have on hand a large and choice stock of
GREEN AND BLACK
TEAS,
which they are offering by the package at
Greatly Reduced Prices.
BALTIMORE FAMILY FLOUR
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
mh19-tu s fm 6mp

VERY FINE
CRAB APPLE CIDER,
$8 00 per Dozen,
FOR SALE BY
THOMPSON BLACK'S SON & CO.,
Broad and Chestnut Streets.
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FINE FAMILY GROCERIES,
To Families Going into the Country.
We offer to those going into the country one of the largest and finest stocks of FINE GROCERIES in the city to select from.
All goods sold by the package at wholesale prices.
TEAS, COFFEES, and all Staple Goods at prices reduced lower than for many years.
Great care taken to have everything packed safely and neatly as possible, and delivered free of charge at any of the depots, to Chestnut Hill, and country orders filling the city, in our own wagons.
BLACK SILKS,
SILK POPLINS,
HONEY-COMB PONGEES,
TAKKO CLOTHS,
POPLIN ALPACAS,
ABYSSINIA CLOTHS,
CHINA CLOTHS, and
OTHER TEXTURES.
BLACK AND COLORED SATINS
For Trimmings
Spring Trade. 1868.
EDWARD FERRIS,
Importer,
No. 36 South Eleventh Street,
(UP STAIRS.)
now opening desirable NOVELTIES in

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.

GREEN AND BLACK
TEAS,
which they are offering by the package at
Greatly Reduced Prices.
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ICE
COMPANY
Furnish ICE OF THE BEST QUALITY at the LOWEST RATES throughout the city, West Philadelphia, Manayunk, Port Richmond and Tacony, to Families, Stores, Hotels, Confectioners, &c., in large or small quantities.
A deduction of one-seventh to stores and offices taking ten days times per week.
Orders by mail or at the Company's office, 1107 Ridge avenue, will meet with prompt attention.
OFFICES: 1107 Ridge avenue (Broad street, cor.) and 1 North and Washington avenues. DEPOTS. (Willow st. wharf, Delaware av.)
J. E. SCATTERGOOD,
J. H. JOHNSON,
D. W. HUNT.
KERSHOW & HUNT.
ap28-3t&rp4w s to 1m

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

JOHN C. ARRISON,
AT THE OLD STAND,
Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Would invite the attention of his friends and customers to his large and LOWEST STOCK of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Selected with great care, and will be sold cheap to insure sales.
INDIA SHAWLS,
INDIA SCARFS,
INDIA SILKS,
FRENCH SHAWLS,
FRENCH VELVETS,
FRENCH FANCY GOODS,
WHICH TRAVELING MATERIALLY to arrive, verbiz.
Linen Lawns, Linen Cambrics, Lawns and Mulls, other FASHIONABLE SUMMER GOODS, not to be found in any other establishment.
ap25 1m rp

JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. Second Street,
WILL BE AND NOW OPEN
Figured Grenadines,
Stripe Grenadines,
8-4 Black Canvass Hernani,
Figured Grenadine Barege,
French Jaconets,
French Organdies.
mh17-2m rp

CANE SEAT CHAIRS
REPAIRED
AT THE
INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND,
Twenty-fourth and Race Streets.
Orders may also be left at Store, No. 11 S. EIGHTH St.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS!
REDUCED PRICES.
MARSH, 1868.
MACHINE BELTING, BOILING AND HYDRANT HOSE, &c.
RICHARD LEVICK,
No. 708 Chestnut Street.
Agency of the National Rubber Co.
mh14-3m rp

E. Butterick's Ladies' Dress Patterns,
Warranted a perfect fit. For sale only at
MRS. E. R. WAGNER'S
Ladies' Furnishing Store,
No. 506 Arch Street.
ap16 1m rp

SEWING MACHINES.

1106. REMOVAL. 1106.
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Have Removed their Warerooms to
No. 1106 Chestnut Street.
SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is the simplest, most durable and rapid Sewing Machine in the world. It will do the work of any other machine. It will hem, fell, stitch, braid, gather, cord, tuck, quilt, embroider, &c.
WM. E. COOPER, Agent.
may 11 rp

FOR SALE AT PUBLIC SALE.
STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER, six horse, in complete order, with Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, &c., to be sold at 1 P. M., on Friday, May 15, at 1 o'clock, at public sale, and will be sold upon the premises, without reserve to the highest bidder; the boiler is a Sawyer, on PHILAD'A AVENUE, at 4 street. Apply to or address
HANDLEY & CO.,
Office Philadelphia Avenue and 4 street.
may 12 2t rp 29 South Front street, Philadelphia.

REMOVAL.—MRS. E. R. VANSCHOY INFORMS her lady customers and friends that she has removed her Hair Dressing Establishment from 319 North Eighth street to the corner of Eighth and Spring Garden streets, where she will be pleased to see her customers and endeavor to please all.
may 12 m w f 2t rp

CHARLES MATTHIAS, AUCTIONEER, S. E. CORNER Third and Spruce streets, only one square below the Exchange. Sales attended to in large or small amounts, on diamonds, silver plate, watches, jewelry, and all goods of value. Liberal cash advances made. Refer to Jas. Y. Cope, $50 for the last forty years. Advances made on large amounts at the lowest market rates. 16 tu rp

FOR SALE—OYSTER MERCHANTS, STOREKEEPERS, Hotels and Saloons—200 Cases Champagne and Claret, also Sparkling Champagne and Cider. P. J. JORDAN, 520 Dock street.

MUSICAL BOXES, USEFUL TO WHILE AWAY the tedium of a sick chamber, or for a bachelor hospitality. FARR & BROTHER, Importers, 324 Chestnut street.

TO GROCERS, HOTEL-KEEPERS, FAMILIES AND Others.—The undersigned has just received a fresh supply Catawba, California and Champagne Wines, Venice Ale (for invalids), constantly on hand.
JOS. CAMPION,
Below Third and Walnut streets.

RUPTURES, CORRECTLY TREATED. BY G. H. SWEAR, Surgeon, 1123 Arch street, Race street. Department for Ladies adjoins at No. 154 North Twelfth street.

HERKNESS'S BAZAAR,
SOUTHEAST CORNER FIFTH AND RANSOM STREETS.
AUCTION SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.,
EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, at the Bazaar.
Included will be found the following property of a retiring gentleman about leaving for Europe, to wit:
A pair of beautiful and stylish Horses (bay mare and gray horse), 7 and 8 years old, together with
A maroon by Watson, and not Double Harness, nearly new.
A pair of Blocked Saved Hacks, 6 and 9 years old, believed to trot to the pole in three minutes.
A Handsome Bay Horse and Mare, Double Harness.
A Beautiful Black Horse, 4 years old, believed to trot in three minutes.
A Very Superior Saddle Horse, by Watson, and Harness for Saddle.
A Very Superior Chestnut Pony.
A New Wagon and Set of Harness.
ALSO,
Three superior Saddle Horses, have been used by ladies for practicing at riding school.
The entire establishment of About SIXTY HORSES.
And a desirable assortment of new and second-hand carriages, Hacks, Coupes, Barouches, &c., with which the sale will commence.
Full particulars in "Catalogues."
☞ Sale of Horses, &c., on Wednesday next.
ALFRED M. HERKNESS, Auctioneer.

STEUR & GOURAND HAINES BROTHERS' Warerooms of Pianos and Mason & Hamlin's Celebrated Cabinet Organs, 1102 CHESTNUT STREET.

JOYNINGS'S AMERICAN LIQUID CEMENT, FOR Glass, China, Ivory, Wood, Marble, &c. Not heating at the joint, and ready for use. Sold by druggists and everywhere by the quart, 50 cents.
JOYNINGS & DOWNING, Stationer, 1 Cent Square, Third and Chestnut streets, Dover st. Walnut.

WANTED, BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, GAME, &c.
Highest price in cash.
ALFRED M. LONG & BRO.,
Market stalls 9 and 10 Penn Market.

Mechanics of every branch required for housebuilding and fitting promptly furnished.
JONES, BROWN & CO.,
Office 1 Penn Square, Market street.

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☞ Sale of Horses, &c., on Wednesday next.
ALFRED M. HERKNESS, Auctioneer.

HEADSTONES AT THE EMPIRE MARBLE WORKS FOR ONLY $25, and upwards. Orders executed in a superior manner at reduced prices for cash. A large assortment of plain and ornamental Headstones, Monuments, Tablets, Mantles and Furniture to match, of a new design; also, a new design of Iron Railing.
Persons desirous of having lettering done, can do so by themselves if they prefer it. Yards, Nos. 1 and 2 Fairmount avenue.
JOHN CLARKE & SON,
Marble Mantel and Monument Manufacturers,
may 12 2m rp Corner of Fairmount avenue and Marshall street.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c.
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE.
Corner of Third and Gaskill streets.
Below Second street.
N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c., FOR SALE.
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. m 12 tu 2m rp

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

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AT THE OLD STAND,
Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth Street,
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Would invite the attention of his friends and customers to his large and LOWEST STOCK of
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SECOND EDITION.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

THE IMPEACHMENT VERDICT

THE SICK SENATORS.

PROSPECT OF A FULL COURT.

PROBABILITY OF CONVICTION

Fessenden's Excuse.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Impending Verdict.

(Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

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The Deficiency Appropriation Bill.

(Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The House Committee on Appropriations have finished the deficiency bill, the Indian bill, and it will be reported to-day if no unpopular amendment is offered. Deficiency is appropriated is $2,214,383, about one third less than the aggregate of last year. The Secretary's estimates called for $3,246,152.

The same Committee will finish the Deficiency bill, which is nearly completed, at their meeting to-morrow, and report it at once to the House. The work of the session, so far as appropriation is concerned, is nearly done, and if the session is prolonged it will be upon questions of finance.

Senator Fessenden's Argument.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—During the secret session of the Senate on Monday, Senator Fessenden delivered a long speech on the Impeachment question, in which he defined his position.

He quoted the provisions of the Constitution giving the President the right to appoint, and instanced the case of the removal of Timothy Pickering by the elder Adams, as an instance of the constitutional construction and the practice under the laws. He said it has been argued that even if this right of removal by the President may be supposed to exist, during the recess of the Senate, it is otherwise when the body is in session. He am unable to see the propriety of this distinction, and for grounds for this distinction. The Constitution makes no such distinction, and says nothing about removals. Frequent instances have occurred where the President thought proper to remove an officer at once before sending the name of his successor, and prior to the act of March 2d, 1867, it found never his right to do so seriously questioned. He says, judging from the debates in Congress, that under the law of 1867, the supervisory power of the Senate over removals is intended to operate as a check, prompt and vigorous correction of abuse in official conduct, as in large or small quantities. Offices are of a local character, the representative of the district has a peculiar right to make a claim, this branch of executive authority, instead of being taken from the President, is intended to pass to one of the legislative branches of the government, and the Senate is the proper one.

Mr. Stanton, and says that before the passage of the tenure of office act of 1867, the President had clearly the right to remove at his pleasure, and that the case of Secretary Stanton did not and could not alter the law, which never been opposited by President Johnson, arguing that the law is unconstitutional, and Lincoln he merely held the office under sufference and was liable to removal at any time. He considers his argument on the subject as follows: As Mr. Stanton was in possession of the office, it is a sure of the President for the time being, and his right to remove Mr. Stanton, on the 12th of August, 1867, the President had a right to remove him from office, and the act of March 2d, 1867, was consequently cannot be held guilty under the first article, charging a violation of the act of the construction given herein of the act of 1867. I should also be prepared to vote for the 11th misdemeanor for what was done on the 21st of February, and was done in pursuance of the testing of a written order, and failed in accomplishing the purpose, and it was well known to the Senate of power to depose the President in the part of the Senate, which could not be justified by any precedent in the world. With regard to the letter of authority to Gen. Thomas he concedes that it was the duty of the President to remove Mr. Stanton, he had a right to designate Gen. Thomas to act as Secretary of the office and interim.

Although to the speeches of the President in relation to Congress, he asks is the President alone accused from the Constitution of expressing his opinions of the constitution of a particular Congress, and yet the President is to be impeached upon constitutional rights and the fundamental principles of government. In process of time he might possibly be a Congress which would be guilty than he is, the severe consequence of a President. In such a case is to be remain silent, and is he prohibited by the Constitution on pains of removal from office to warn the people of the United States of their danger. If he believes the structures to be true he had a perfect moral right to speak; if not, his offense is honest and moral, and not against any human law. There is nothing in these words to prove that the President has violated any law in doing them was to impair and destroy the respect of the people for Congress and the laws by it duly and constitutionally enacted, or to set aside the Constitution of the country. He has not been able to discover any measure or threats against Congress, or any other offense in the declaration that he would 'vote their measures. The speech at Cleveland and St. Louis, though highly objectionable in style, and unbecoming in the mouth of the President, is not the allegation that they were menacing towards Congress or to the laws of the country.

In considering the 11th article, he says that however it may be considered in connection with the claims of the President might be, he cannot be convicted of a high misdemeanor or commit an unconstitutional doctrine if he has made no attempt to give it practicable effect.

In closing, he stated that it is evident that the offence for which a Chief Magistrate is removed from office, and for which he is tried, is left by the people transferred to other hands, and especially when the offence charged is found to be the same which take it from him, should be of such a character as to commend itself to the minds of all right thinking men as beyond all question an adequate cause. It should be free from the taint of party, leave no reasonable ground of suspicion upon the motives of those who inflict the penalty, and address itself to the country and the civilized world as a measure justly called for by the gravity of the crime and the necessity of its punishment.

The 1st article failing, the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th must fall with it. Article 8th is actually disproved by the evidence.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 14th.—Senator Conkling is about the same condition so he was last evening, having little or no use of his right arm. His medical attendants enjoin entire quiet, and, therefore, no visitors are admitted; but this morning he read the newspapers, and attended to his mail.

Senator Howard's condition is unchanged. He spent a restless night, and was at times delirious.

William F. Lee, a postal clerk on the route between Acquia Creek and Washington, was to-day committed to prison in default of bail. He was arrested by Detective McDevitt, who discovered him robbing the mail. Since the 12th of April the Postoffice Department has been notified of the loss of over $400 worth of letters, containing coupons, &c., sent from the South to Northern cities.

Weather Report.

May 14. 9 A. M.	Wind.	Weather.	Thermometr.
Port Hood.	S. E.	Raining.	52
Boston.	S. E.	Cloudy.	56
New York.	E.	Cloudy.	56
Wilmington, Del.	N. W.	Hazy.	60
Washington, D.C.	N. W.	Clear.	63
Fort Monroe.	N. W.	Clear.	64
Richmond.	S. W.	Clear.	64
Pittsburgh.	S.	Clear.	58
Louisville.	W.	Cloudy.	56
New Orleans.	N. W.	Clear.	66
Mobile.	N.	Clear.	70
Key West.	W.	Clear.	72
Havana.	S. E.	Changeable.	82

Brigandage and Murder.

A Florence correspondent reports the appearance of brigandage in the neighborhood of Rosasa (Calabria Citeriore). "Majo's band, of which nothing has been heard for some time, called a band of some twenty persons at a village called Scalicusa. The captain carried of his wife, a young woman, who had been married only a few days. Senator Howard is much better this morning, and Conkling has been so improved by all since the adjournment of the Court, is also much better. Grimes, who was attacked with paralysis yesterday, is improving, and hopes are strong that a full vote can be had at 12 o'clock on Saturday.

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