Cip Jress.

considerable ability and carnestness, contendconsiderable ability and carnestines, contend-ing that the wants of the cotton trade require the eve of the lovellest season of the year. As the that it shall be carried little complete and suc-cessful action. It argues that such a system of direct communication is required between the two great cotion markets of the world. One their residences mean the halls of legislation, in order at once, to be relieved from the crowds standing at the source of supply, and the charge of the source of demand, it was not convenient to the source of t heen slow or circuitous or complicated and burdensome. For considerations of time, and distance, and avoidance of intermediary burdensome. For considerations of time, and distance, and avoidance of intermediary agencies—which are all elements of wealth, have always required that a system of community to the capital should be so much described by the ploation should exist between them as once fashionable world. It lies higher than the popular to my taken of the Capital should be so much described by the fashionable world. It lies higher than the popular to my taken or taken and why, too, the beautiful plateau extending east, and why, too, the beautiful plateau extending east, and why too, the beautiful plateau extending east, and the beautiful plateau extending east, and

When the South is thus active, for its own interest, meriting commendation for the same and spirit which are uniting to work a great spaces, what it may be saked, is Philadelphia doing? What measures are on foot have direct and repid communication between this greatest manufacturing city and with flowers of variegated hue, and divided into broad and sweeping walks, while the commercial savespot of the whole Union? Situated most advantageously for the purposes of such direct connection with the Old World. Wright, Dr. Linn, William B. King, and their Philadelphia does not now measure a single commonaries, Capitol Bill was the favorite rewright, Dr. Linn, Buchanan, Silas Wright, Dr. Linn, Buchanan, Silas Wright, Dr. Linn, B. King, and their cotemporaries, Capitol Hill was the favorite reset, particularly during the long summer recess. What makes the matter worse, is the andeniable fact that our traders admit that such communication would be at ones desired. state communication would be at once desirable and advantageous. Moreover, they have shindance of capital to spare fer such a pur-

Captain HENRY RANDALL, who has had great dence in ocean and lake steam savigation, sted a steamboat, so constructed that its small draught of water would enable it to run up the Delaware to Burlington-the vessel be ing 500 feet long, of 8,000 tons burthen, and so constructed as to run over twenty miles an hour scroes the Atlantic vessels constructed to the shad scheduler of the Potomac, watch the shad scheduler of the Potomac, watch the shad scheduler of the Potomac, watch the shad scheduler of the shad scheduler of the Potomac, watch the shad scheduler of the potomac, watch the shad scheduler of the shad scheduler of the potomac, watch the shad scheduler of the sha sonstructed as to run over twenty miles an would perform the voyage in an average of seven days, running from the quay at South. ampton to Walnut-street wharf in this city,

vittons les or hindrance.

A company was associated last year, to company was associated last year, to construct such a vessel under the incorporation of the Philadelphia and Crescent Navigation Company. The capital being manficient, slature, which originally incorporated that Company, recently sugmented it to \$1,000,000. This was done several weeks ago. but we have not learned that any steps have since been taken to put the scheme into practioe. The models and working plans of Capt. BARDALL are on view in the rooms of the Board of Trade, and very well worth inspection they are. But, with all its wealth, Philafelphia, admitting the great advantage of such a line of steamers hence to England, appears indolent or careless in doing the thing in downright extrest. That it would pay, scarcely any one doubts. We have allowed New York to have the start of us. Bostoh and Portland are immensely shead in this matter, Now Bew Orleans is up and stirring. By and bye, when every other Atlantic eity of any importance has a separate line of steamships, we may step in, wonder at the alertness of others, and again fall back into a

An about practice has lately spring up, are and in England, of changing the titles of coke, to suit the taste or fingly of publishers. The Hawkening's new book, publishers.

theirs is the Anthor's edition, and that this witness is published in Engined under the title of Poems before the Congress."

Why one publisher in Engined should change, for the worse, the title of Mr. Mawneous's restance, and why another publisher in New York should present Mrs. Brownias volume of Poems under a name different from that which she gives it, in her native that it is an anticipally in a manufacture of the majorithals. laid, is inexplicable. It is unjustifiable, and skey lead to unpleasant errors. Thus, should an Englishmen converse with an American on the comparative merit of Hawreoner's works, and the former were to say, "I pre-fer his story entitled 'Transformation," the American might reply, "I know no such book se . Transformation, but surely Hawrmones's Marble Faun is a poem in prose." Thus, also, an English biographer of Hawmenus might make no mention of his "Marbio Paus," and an American memoir of Mrs. Saberers would sittingly ignore the cristsace of her "Poems before the Congress," and credit her with the book under the new the which her New York, publishers have butting the name of a single poem as

s as the Liberator of Italy, and blames be done. The best of these effusions is alled "A Court Lady," and "The Dance" last is printed incorrectly; the line "For wo new wet ever around us ere the close," the word ought to have been eyes; and, in section lies, (p. 48,) a mother is spoken of as "secretary" the list of the slain." The seems called "Italy and the World" are not

ealy pressic, but commonplace.
One of these poems, called "A Curse for a Nation," is written with singular bad teste. Mrs. Browned tells us that an angel visited

refuses, at first, declaring that she could not do this because she was bound by grati-inde; of love, and blood, to brothers of here on the sea, who stretch out kindly hands to her, and also because her heart was sore for the size of her netive England. But the apgelis veice mys that because the feels and la sis social wrongs at home, she is exactly engelic utterance adds, very trueniently,

A pure from the depths of womanhood is very salt, and seed.

Thus commissioned, she goes in very heartiff, for carrying the United States, through seveif, for carries the United States, at the page of print. Here, Bacwaine curees Americans for maintaining of the brind and though of many lavery for keeping caim footing store withing slaves and for having allowed. the sections of the law to be executed upon John Baows. On this last plan in the indict.

own shows. On this last page in the frameth her words run thus;

getting ye proper in their mann,

With a chim

To honer in the old world's night,

for do has benefit, most perfectly.

It is reasonable manner. Write,"

Montred's new appearance as an Abo sting a port out of the strings common-places and the strings common-places are suitable of the strings to the post in the post in the post in the strings of this country is the string of the string

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press]

Washington, April 9, 1860.

Byring at last! The reitwiding rails second panied by a heavy thunder of the strength of the panied by a heavy thunder of the strength o Vermont, and a large number of the members of the popular branch of Congress. It has always been direct, speedy, certain, and cheep."

When the South is thus active, for its own avoid it and to prefer investments in the western

tions to the wise men who sit in Congress, that th majority of the latter prefer the discomforts of hotel life to the comparative quiet and cheapness of that suburban repose which is secured on Capitol Hill. tol Hill.

You must not think that because politics is the

special staple of conversation in society at this point, there are not substantial and rational musements of a different kind. Now is the time when members of Congress rise early in the morn shingle, and cooked over bickory coals. Wit and song prevail, and the gay company returns in time to discuss the affairs of the nation in their respec-tive Houses: Then we have the steamboat trips to Mount Vernon, which, under the auspices of the ladies who have purchased that splendid property from Mr. John A. Washington, will shortly be greatly improved. Then expeditions to the Great Palls, to Georgetown Heights, and after a while, plo-nic parties at Arlington Springs, the far-famed pio-nic parties at Arillagion Springs, the intramed property of George Washington Parke Custis. It would well repay the labor of your correspondent, and afford a fine field for the genius of some of those ar lets engaged upon the pictorial papers in our great cities, if sketches, properly illustrated, could be made of the different country seats of our retired

on from members of Congress from the districts in the several States bordering the great lakes. The probability is that the action of our commisthe probability is that the action of our commis-sioner, Israel T. Hatch, and the proceedings of Congress will lead to the amendment of the Cana-dian tariff, carrying it back to the scale of duties dopted when the treaty was ratified. Since that period the Canadian Government has each year gradually increased the tariff on imports from the States, until it has now come to be intolerable, and the benefits exclusively in favor of Canada. The first of the treaty was always against us, but the hand, and will soon address the House on the sub ject. From his well-known industry and ability, rough ventilation of the matter may be extended.

The Misses Natali.

These young ladies who appeared, and were These young ladler who appeared, and were so monemal, at the Academy of Manio, in this city, in the early part of the season, are now singing in opera in Ogha. Their success has been unbounded, and, at Mananas, Miss agues evented the greatest furers as Violetia, in "La Travista." The paper speak in the highest terms of her performance of hat part, and say that, of all the prima donase, hat have appeared there none could sing the music to compare with La Natali. She has also appeared in "Ernani," "Trovatore," "Lucresis Gorgia;" "Nabuca," "La Gassa Ladra," "Eigoletto," "Linda," "Medea," and several other operas, in all which she has been most successful. Miss Fanny, the contralto, has slivided the honors the hear appeared as Leoners, in "In Favorita," and made a great hit. Her rendering of that ex quisite air, "O Mie Fernando," was touching in the extreme. She was encored twice, and showered with bosquets. But their greatest triumph was in Romeo and Juliette," in which Miss Pann appeared as Romeo, and Miss Agnes as Juliette on the occasion of their benefit at Sague Le trand, after performing this opera, they were presented with a beautiful pair of brace-less valued at 4500, and after the performance, they were again honored by a serenade at their botal. When last heard from they were at Olen-(40gos, where they were resping new honor. The tenor, Signor Tests, is favorably spoken of a having a very sweet voice, and of being a pleasin and reliable performer. Rocco is, as usual, a grea svorite. He has had an offer for himself and th Misses Natali, from the Grand Opera House a

of our fair young townswomen there. endience rather than by any violent demonstration either in voice or gesture. M. Bertrand, who was here with the troupe last year, is an actor of the Bouffe school emplicity, in all its grandeuv and all its dramatto phases at the same time he has a vain of gentle muth that forms a most happy and touching combination. M. Tallot blavit the difficult part of the husband most admirably. As for the ladies, we defer for the present speaking of them. They had very title to do, and prebably made as much of that nothing as could be made. We may, however, vontage to, say that they disappointed the andience in one respect—they were neither of the wall dressed. Mdlle, are seedingly graceful. On Wednesday there will be another performance, of which we shall give the plot on the morning of its representation. There was a food andience considering the weather, and it was shilvested by the presence of various officers and sol dierrof the two new French regiments, the galant Zouwves, and the republican Lafayette Guards.

Ance; symmer Turavan.—A very larce audience as spanished at the Arch-street Theater last evening, to witness the initial performance of the "Romance of a Poor, Young Man." Visidings the usual allowance to the extravagance of New York taste, we had been led to show a high activation to me, we may be the ment of the new control of the catravagance of New York taste, we had been led to show a high activation and the ment of the new control the new control the new control to the catravagance of the very that we can be a control to the catravagance of the very that we can be a control to the catravagance of the very that we can be a control to the catravagance of the catravagance of

FROM WASHINGTON. SPECIAL DESPATCHES to "THE PRESS"

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1860.

the manifesto proceeds, the committee prefer to count, the best qualified to conduct the proceeding. Count, the best qualified to conduct the proceeding. The President likewise disapproves, in terms of its general tone may be on the score of taste and temper. But they cannot restrain an expression of their deep regret that an officer who prides thinself upon the fact that "the people have thought proper to invest him with the most honorable, responsible, and dignified office in the world," and who declares he feels "proudly conscious there is no public act of his (my) life which will not bear the strictest sorutiny," and that he defies "all investigation," should forget, amid the surreundings of place, and pewer, and flattery, that he is, but the servant of that same people, and that he should shrink back in anger or terror from a simple inquiry of the head of the people has the has been made oblivious of the only the proper of the people and that he should mission that he has been made oblivious of the origin and ephemeral character of his position by origin and ephemeral character of his position by the revelries of its enjoyment. To distinguish such conduct by approbation would be to sanction kingly prerogative, and to proclaim that rightful rule came by "the grace of God," and not from the confidence of men. The nation, always charitable in the interpretation of acts and motives, is not prepared to overlook such a delinquency. The President of the United States, under the

Constitution, possesses neither privilege nor immunity beyond the humblest citizen, and is less favored in this respect than Senators and Representatives in Congress. Article 1, section 6, reads:

"They (the Senators and Representatives) shall, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the passes have the senators and representatives."

Indist whilst he, on the contrary, has no such power over either branch of that body. He is left, under the law, without shield or protection of any kind, ex-cept such as is borne by all. He is as amenable for all his acts after inauguration as before. He can make no plea which is denied to any other citizen, make no plea which is denied to any other citizen, and is subject to the same sorutiny, trial, and punishment, with the proceedings, hazards, and punishment, with the proceedings, hazards, and punishment of improvements of the President and the citizen stand upon equality of rights. The distinction between them arises from an inequality of duties. Wherever, the conduct of the latter is open to inquiry and charge, that of the former is not the less so. The President affirms, with seeming seriousness, in comparing himself with the House of Representatives, that, "as a co-ordinate branch of the Government, he is their equal," This is denied in emphatic terms. He is "co-ordinate" but not cocqual. He is "co-ordinate" ordinate" but not coequal. He is "co-ordinate," for he "holds the same rank," but he is not co-

squal, for his immunities and powers are less. The members of the House may claim a privithe nembers of the House may claim a privi-lege, whether right or wrong, which he cannot, and the executive or law-executing power must al-ways be inferior to the legislative or law-making power. The latter is omnipotent within the limits of the Constitution; the former is subject not only to the Constitution, but to the determinasot only to the Constitution, but to the determina-tions of the latter also. To repeat the point: the President is not, in any respect, superior to the citizen, merely because he is bound to discharge more numerous duties; and he is not ocequal with that branch of Government which helps to impose and define those duties. The fact that he holds a limited veto over the legislation of Congress cannot affect the soundness of the views here briefly presented. His claim to "legislative capacity," in other words, to possess legislative power, will scarcely be conceded in view of article 1, section 1, of the Constitution, declaring that "All legislative powers herein (therein) granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, schich shall conrest of a Senate and House of Representatives."

The President, it will be observed throughout his message, assumes that the resolution to which he makes reference charges him with the commission of high crimes and misdemeanors. This was necessary to the argument he has advanced. It is necessary to the argument he has advanced. It is for such charges only the House has the power of impeachment. The gravamen of his complaint is, that the accusations are of such a nature as, if true, would subject him to an impeachment, and that the House has proceeded to pass upon them, or is moving to pass upon them, through a form of proceeding not authorized by the Constitution. Herein lies the fallacy, and that which, unexposed, might operate as the deception of the plea. If this were, in truth, a charge against the President

mere inquiry that is proposed. The language of the resolution may be cited as the best proof. The prevented and defeated, or attempted to pre-vent and defeat, the execution of any law or laws," &c.; and "whether the President has falled or refused to compel the execution of any laws," &c. If no oriminality is alleged, but, on the contrary, an investigation or in-quiry, alone is proposed, the question may be saked, with inling force and emphasis, what has the House to do with the law of impeachment? The resolutions do not contemplate a indement The resolutions do not contemplate a judgment, and therefore there can be no formal trial under them. But, admit charges proper for impeachment were made, would the House be bound to submit the matter to any particular committee, and allow the accused a cross-examination, as the President seems to suppose? By no means! The Constitution prescribes no rules for the House, but it is left per-fectly free to adopt its own. It may refer the charges to a standing committee, or a select com-mittee, or it may proceed without the intervention of either. It may allow cross-examination, or deny it, as to its members may seem most proper at the time. The precedent set in the case of Judge Pack. upon which great stress is laid, cannot take away the full discretion allowed by the Constitution, nor make the law either shorter or narrower than it is written. In such a case, each House of Representatives will determine for itself its mode of procedure, without suggestions from a "co-ordinate,"

and rely upon the highest law as its charter. There is no judge presiding over the representatives of the sovereign people of the sovereign States to teach and inculate legal proprieties. When they shall permit even the President to do so, then there will

on his part to defend almost. And Mr. Bucharan, January 16, 1887, speaking on the subjoot, declared that the Senate had transcended its
constitutional power because the resolution charged
an impeachable offence against the President.
That criminal intent was involved in the charge,
as it was to be presumed, from an illegal or oriminal act.

ARFORT OF HON. JOHN HICKMAN, CHARRAMS OF THE COMMITTER ON THE JUDICIARY, OF THE PRESIDENCE OF THE COMMITTER ON THE JUDICIARY, OF THE PRESIDENCE OF THE COMMITTER ON THE JUDICIARY, OF THE PRESIDENCE OF THE COMMITTER OF THE PRESIDENCE OF T presentatives adopted, the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That a committee of five members be approactioned by the Beseaver for the purpose of investigating whether the Fresident of the United States, or any other improper means, sought to influence the action of the Government, has, by money, patronage, or other improper means, sought to influence the action of Congress, or any committee thereof, for or against the passage of any law appertaining to the rights of any officer and officers of the Government that evidence may thus be found tainting the official character of any or many officers of the Government have, by combination or otherwise, prevented and defeated, or attempted to prevent or defeat, the execution of any law or laws now upon the statute-books, and when the rights of the Government is open to a direct of any or missing the official character of any or missing of the conditions, that the President is open to a direct or fangle of high crimes or misdemeanors, it will but prove the wisdom of the proceedings.

These, and not till then, may the party sought to be implicated demand the full hearing secured to him by the Constitution. As yet, he is subject to cleared his wish to be that the President should be plural. Madi-nic possibly and and Randorfur gappers and a share unbild when it is brought to bear is guilty of nefarious por and Randorfur gappers and a share unbild state. Madi-nic possibly supported it as a two accusation, that the Executive should be plural. Madi-nic possible to a support of the same and the Alamonton of the resolutions of the Ohlef Magistrate upon the rights of the Occurrence of the Covernment. Mr. Randorfur (Governor of Virginia, and Attorney of the resolutions, that the President is open to a direct of the Ohlef Magistrate upon the rights of the Occurrence of the Covernment. Mr. Randorfur (Governor of Virginia, and Attorney the official character of any or missing of the resolutions, that the President is open to a direct of the Ohlef Magistrate upon the rights of the

true character? A bare suspicion would scarcely be regarded a defensive prudence. And in the case of an officer controlling millions of patronage, and an influence penetrating every city, town, and hamlet of a vast country, it would be uusafe to assume, informers and witnesses would volunteer against him, especially as favorites and beneficiaries would be most likely to possess the knowledge needed in the ascertainment of the truth. For Congress to reach the conclusion to which the President would lead them, would be to practically settled. ead them, would be to practically settle forever

that impeachments were obsolete, and that execu-tive officers had the immunity of perfect irresponsialteriness of others, and again fall back into a root of the treaty was always against us, but the state of commercial torpidity in this respect to destroy, a large aggregate of the manufacturing state of commercial torpidity in this respect.

Indistinctness and uncertainty must necessarily proceeder research. If it were otherwise, all fave of extragalling their at processes of their respective houses, and again fall back into a residual increase of their imposts has had the effect of commercial torpidity in this respect.

The conduction of the president size his option would be rendered useless. As far as bounds may be set for investigation, the resolution of the president size his option was always gainst us, but the treaty was always gainst us, but the view of the treaty was always gainst us, but the streaty investigation in coassary with the view of extragalling in processed an amendment, which is the President size his option was always gainst us, but the view of the great of the great of the first processes of their favorite. Judge DOUGLS.

When was always against us, but the view of the first president size his option in the the President size his option in the streaty processes. In distinctness and uncertainty must necessarily proceder research. If it were otherwise, all faves the first president size his option in the streaty processes of their favorite. Judge DOUGLS.

When was always against us, but the streaty streation in the the President size his option in recessarily proceder research. If it were otherwise, all faves trade proceder research. If it were otherwise, all faves trade proceder research. If it were otherwise, all faves trade proceder research. If it were otherwise, all faves trade proceder research. If it were otherwise, all faves trade proceder research. If it were otherwise, all faves trade proceder research. If it were otherwise, all faves trade proceder research. If it were otherwise, all faves trade proceder research. If it were otherwise, all faves trade proceder research. If it w Indistinctness and uncertainty must necessarily This will be readily admitted from a comparison of the two. The following is the resolution last reerred to, passed by the Senate December 14, 1859, under which the mover was appointed chairman o the committee contemplated by it, and testimony a

Perry, an yumanan was attended by armed registed whether the same was attended by armed registed and to the authorities and public force of the United States, and by the murder of any of the citizens of Virginia, or of any troops sent there to protect the

States, and or tag improer of any of the citizens of Virginia, or of any troops sent there to protect the public property;

"Whether such invasion and set sure was made under toolor of any organization intended to subvert the Gevernment of any of the States of the Union; what was the character and extent of such organization; and whether any citizens of the United States not present were implicated therein, or accessory thereto, by contributions of money, arms, munitions, or otherwise;

"What was the character and extent of the military equipment in the hands or under the control of said armed band; and where, and how, and when the same was obtained and transported to the place so invaded;

"That said committee report whether any and what legislation may, in their opinion, be necessary on the part of the United States for the fature preservation of the pseudo of the country, or for the safety of the public prope ty, and that asid committee have power to send for persons and papers."

Could there well be a more limities field for experiment? It covers every foot of the country, if

periment? It covers every foot of the country, is not the earth, and lays open every act and motive of every citizen of the United States to analysis, comment, and exposure. It is not deemed necessary to extend remark, as it is sufficient for the argument to propound the question: Where is to be found the doctrine of jurisprudence, or justice, or propriety, which subjects the every-day life of very merchant, farmer, artisan, and laborer dent. from it?

Article 2 section 1 of the Constitution declares "the executive power shall be vested in the President of the United States of America." There is but one executive head or foundin, and but one executive responsibility, as there is but one legislative head, and one legislative responsibility. The President admits the propriety of inquiry by the Senate or the House into the conduct of his subortheirs. The accepted teachings of the executive judicial, and legislative branches of the Govern neut are the opposite of this.

1834, to the Senate, explanatory of his protest of the 18th of April of the same year, says: "Nor do claim the right in any manner to supervise or in terfere with the persons intrusted with such property or treasure, (the public money and property of the United States,) unless he be an officer whose appointment is, under the Constitution and laws, devolved upon the President alone, or in conjunction with the Senset and Constitution. tion with the Senate, and for whose conduct he is constitutionally responsible." President Polk, of whose Cabinet Mr. Bu-CHANAN was a member, during the first session of the Twenty-ninth Congress, used this language "If the House of Representatives, as the grand inquest of the nation, should at any time have reainquest of the nation, should at any time have reason to believe that there had been malversation in office by an improper use or application of the public money by a public officer, and should think proper to institute an inquiry into the matter, all the archives and papers of the Executive department, public and private, would be subject to the images, toon and control of a committee of that bady," too, The rulings of the Supreme Court have been in the same direction. In the cases of Wilcox vs. Jackson, and Williams vs United States, it was in the same direction. In the cases of Wilcox vs. Jackson, and Williams vs United States, it was upon the President, by name, was fulfilled by the discharge of those duties by his subordinates, on the ground that these subordinates were instructional that the capital that the subordinates were instructional that these subordinates were instructional that these subordinates were instructional that the subordinates were instructionally the subordinates and the public that the subordinates are subordinates and the subordinates were instructionally the subordinates and the subordinates and the subordinates are subordinates.

The bark captured by the United States steader that the subordinates are subordinates are subordinates are subordinates. A decree ments through whom he acted and spoke. It can certainly not be necessary to transcribe what appears throughout the Journals of Congress, that each House has continually claimed and exeroised the necessary power of inspecting, in-quiring inte, and supervising the different execu-tive departments and operations of the Govern-ment. If it be true that the close and intimate connection insisted upon exists between the Presi-dent and others appointed by him, and exercising executive trusts, the reason is not manifest why

the management of the one should not be made a plain and patent as the other. The most rations and plausible conclusion, at least, would be that the protentious tenets of the protest have been seriously weakened, if not destroyed, by the force its admissions.

The necessity for the full and unrestricted exercise of the power in question is so overruling a to prevent its surrender. 1. With a view to impeachment.

2. For the purpose of legislation.
3. To protect the privileges of Congress.
The constitutionality, the logality, and the authorized expediency of the inquiry proposed by the The properties are possible to the protest present a superior and the protest present and the resolutions being, as is believed, amply vindicated no question remains in respect to it, except such a might address itself to the discretion of the House.

TABLEST NEWS that officer can commit, impeachable from its very nature. That the Senate, as his constitutional have excited, the cause of those foars is left in him guilty of the charge, without any opportunity on his part to defined himself. And Mr. Button by the complement of the Constitution, it is adopted that the stages of its formation, its adoption by the complement should ever a the Constitutional prest obscurity. The history of the Constitution, him guilty of the charge, without any opportunity on his part to defined himself. And Mr. Button by the several States, and the conspicuous senate. FERSON, was directly the reverse of the President's statement. In the Convention which formed the

whether any officer and others of the Government of the President is open to a display of the President in the President is open to a display of the President in the President is open to a display of the President in the President i

department of the Government without supervi-sion or responsibility, and would be likely to lead

to a concentration of power in the hands of the President, dangerous to the rights of a free people. THE PRESIDENT AND KANSAS
President Buchanan stated, on Saturday, that he

rospect? Indiana delegates in town. Charleston Convention reached Washington on their way, and are making active exertions in

ton, and being an office-holder under the General ARRIVAL OF HON. JAS. B. CLAY. Hon. James B. Clar, of Kentucky, son of Harry of the West," has reached Washington,

and is the guest of the Vice President, on P street, the Titteenth. Mr. Glar and Mr. Bunnerr, of Kentucky, and Mr. Senator Rice, of Minnesota, are set down as among the most immediate friends of the Vice Procident. THE RIGH TARTED AT CHARLESTON. Visitors and delegates to the Charleston Conven-tion are telegraphing to sourse rooms in advance of the 23d, and the most exerbitant rates are

charged. One gentleman has been compelled to The principal part of the New York delegation (Softs) will go down by land. They have taken rooms at the Mills' House in Charleston. The . Wood delegation have chartered a steamer to carry them and their friends.

Mr. HASKIN'S report on the corruptions existing day next. I understand that Mr. Gurler, of Ohio, the chairman of the Committee on Printing, intends at that time to introduce a bill establishing a Government printing office. Mr. HARRIM, who is a member of Mr. Guelley's committee, is said to favor this bill, regarding it as the best way of reforming existing abuses. Those who advocate it give three reasons for the establishment of a National printing office: first, the work will not cost over half what it has heretofore, as shown by the testimony taken before the Committee on Public Expenditures; second, it will prevent such bargaining and corruption as the present mode of doing the work encourages, as shown by the same testimony; and third, the contract system has sen tried and found wanting.

THE MEXICAN TREATY. The prospect is that the Mexican treaty will be largely defeated in the Senate, mainly because the Administration, according to last accounts, is about o pursue a vacillating course in relation to its Mexican policy. OCCASIONAL.

WASHINGTON, April 9...The bill for the admission of Kausas into the Union is to be called up to morrow in the House, and the calculation is that it will pass by twenty majority. Its success in the Senate is doubtful, at least with the boundaries Senate is doubtful, at least with the boundaries proposed by the Wyamdotte Constitution.

Mr. Fowler, postmaster of the city of New York reached here this merning, and has made a ful and satisfactory explication at the Post Office Department of the alleged deficit in his accounts. They have accordingly been adjusted and permanently settled.

Hancook Johnson, Lieut. Governor of Missouri, has been appointed by the President, and confirmation of the the Senate as United States. has been appointed by the President, and confirm-d by the Senate, as United States marshal for

THE SMALL-POX RAGING AMONG MIRAMON'S TROOPS —THE VESSEL CAPTURED BY THE INDIANOLA— THE BANISHMENT OF AMERICANS FROM THE CAPI-

From Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, April 9.—The steamship Arizoua from Braxes, Texas, has arrived below.
She has aboard \$1,900,000 in specie, and fifty United States troops.

The Democratic State Convention met at Galveston on the 2d. The attendance was large. The platform takes Southern ground, and a resolution was passed requiring the delegates to withdraw from the Charleston Convention if the two-third rule is rejected. Delegates to Chicago.

Delegates to Chicago.

Norristown, April 9.—The District Convention of the Opposition party in the Fifth Congressional district met here to day and elected James Hoover and Dr. C. M. Jackson delegates to Chicago, and Dr. J. W. Royer and Frank Crosby alternates. The delegates will vote upon the first ballot with the Pennsylvania delegation for Simon Cameron for the Presidency. Mr. Hoover favors the nomination of Mr. Seward; the others are for Bates. Hon. A. II. Stephens Positively Declines the Presidency.
Augusta, April 2.—A private letter from Hen.
Alex. H. Stephens, to a Georgia delegate to the
Charleston Convention, protests against the use of
his name, at the Charleston Convention, as a candidata for the Parallement.

Municipal Election at Hartford, Conn.

THE DEMOGRATIO TICKET BLEGTED.

HARSFORD, Conn., April 9.—At the municipal election held in this city to-day, Henry C. Deming, the Democratic candidate for Mayor was elected by 440 majority. The whole Democratic city ticket was chosen. The Board of Aldermen and City Council are equally divided between the Democratic and Republican parties.

Mr. BROWN. of Mississippi, presented the resolu-tions adopted at a meeting of the citizens of Nashville. Tenu., held op. October 10th. 1859, in recard to the im-provement of the Mississippi river. Referred to the Journities of Commerce.
Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, called the atimation of the chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, to the condition of the jail of Washington city, which would distance a trib of avages.

ROWN hald a new Jail was about being spected by the Gozeral Government.

France, there would be no difficulty. He monut could the theory of any irrepressible nonflict? becomes the systems of labor North and South as functional and superficial. The two systems of labor assisted each other. But there was a conflict of ideas in regard to the Government, and if the wid theories of the North prevailed, there could be no peace. He then argued assist the doctrine of the equality of the races, and the instinantly right to librity. He held that liberty was individual, and had to be regulated by the interests of society, and pronounced the minoriples of the Ref Rerubhicans of France and the Black Regulations of this country to be the same, and equally destructive of true oly liberty.

The string were then laid aside.

The string of laboratory of the country of the theory of laboratory of the country o

Mr. Hunters and the most was to be a voice of the lays 24 Mr. WADE moved to postpone all prior orders, and ake up the House homestead bill. Carried by year 26, mays 22. Adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MOUSE OF RESPECTATIVES.

Mr. JOHN COCHEAPE. of New York. Introduced a bill for preventing the vessels of any Government. Intelligence the surface subvensions with any such Government, from carrying aucht save billion and appelle, and nether presenters. Letters, nor freight, for hire, under the presenters, letters, nor freight, for hire, under the presenter of seizure.

Manuferth ATR. of Massachusetts. Introduced a bill met Hall ATR. of Massachusetts. Introduced a bill met Hall and providing of the Adelgate therefore. did not believe that there would be any sorious objection to the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Wyandotte Constitution. Will he assist in carrying out what seem to be his wishes in this respect?

Alarge deputation of Indiana delegates to the Charleston Convention reached Washington on their way, and are making active exertions in support of their favorite, Judge Douglas.

hese amendments were accepted by Mr. Morse, and resolution was educted; I motion of Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvanis, the 2d and Max were set apart for the consideration of Terri-il business. orial husiness. Mr. WiNSLOW, of North Carolina, moved, and the forms agreed to proceed to the consideration of th

order that Mr. Winslow's course was irregular, under the patisamentary law.

The SPEAKEH decided that Mr. Covo's was entitled to the fluor, as the proposer of the question.

Mr. WINSLOW said the floor having been assigned to him, it could not now be taken from him by any other member. With all proper respect for the Seesker, he would say that his design was an ine annor of arbitrary properties of the properties of the properties of the course of the course of the chair on the decision of the Chair was tabled by a vote of 125 year segment 47 nave. olsion of the Chair was tauted by a vote of against 50 mayes.

Mr. GOVODE, said he wanted the list of names in Mr. dell's possession because it contained the names of the Government officers, and not because it was signed by Mr. HICKMAN included the possession of the Committee on the Sudiciary on the Fresi-

report of the Committee on the Sudiciary on the President's protest.

Mr. COVODE moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject till next? I hursday week, and demanded the previous question.

Mr. LEAKE, of Virenia. moved that there be a call of the House. "egatived—year 74, nava 108.

During the call of the roil. Mr. MILEN, of South Carolina, asked whether there was any truth in the report that onjes of Mr. Hickman's report had been sent to the New York papers, and was now in type.

Mr. HICKMAN replied in the affirmative published till it is made to the House. He had supplied copies according to the presedent established by the President himself, having sent advance copies of his message to other cities. He was anxious that the report should be made, read, and arinted, and then a day to suit the convenience of the House be assigned for its consideration.

Mr. LEAK", of Virenia, wi hed to know whether the report had not also ready been printed.

Mr. HICKMAN. The report is in type in the public Mr. HICKMAN. The report is in type in the public printing offices AN, of Arkaness, desired to know whether it was in type in New York. Mr. HiCKMAN replied, not that he knew of. He had sent it to New York under an injunction that it should not be published until made in the House. If printed before, it will be a breach of confidence. Mr. BP ANCH, of North Carolina, saked whether the Committee on the Jud carry authorized but to place the report in the hands of the doltors before it was made to the House. Mr. HICKMAN replied in the affirmative. It was brought to the majority of the committee on Friday, the measure having been called at his instance. Mr. WA. HBURN. of Maine, knew it was a common practice, and the Democratic side had enjoyed almost a monopoly of it.

nonopoly of it.

(Much confusion ensued and there were ories of 'Order' from the Democratic aids.]

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama. You know it is not a Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama. You know it is not a common practice.

1 "all not of them from the Republican side.]

Mr. ARSHWERT of Mains It is a side.]

Mr. ARSHWERT of Mains It is a side.]

Mr. ARSHWERT of Mains It is a side of the point of order that it was not committent to indulge in debate during the aciling of the roll.

The SPEAKER said that the collegy must here stop. After another scene of confusion, the result was announced. As above stated.

Mr. COVODE withdrew his motion, when Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, moved to recommit the report, which was agreed to yeas 105, nays 80.

REPORT ON THE PRESIDENT'S PROTEST.

Mr. HOCKMAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary,

brium. Therefore, the House of Representatives should confine its action to the limitations and requirements street runces and newseaser articles. There is a possibility that these things may; have already done much to lessen the confidence of the country in the legislative, as well as other despectments of the Government. While Congress should maintain its nown dignity, it should not make assaults on individuals in public and erivate life. The powers and duties of each town the formant of another, excensely say spininj set forth in the validity of droctions. One despectments are independent, one of another, excensely spining set forth in the validity of droctions of another, excensely the power to try it. There is no other mode by which the House can inflict punshment capet by improvement. He constitution, but of the House have the sole power of impeachment, and the Senate the power to try it. There is no other mode by which the House can inflict punshment except by improvention, he could be inneared for a power to try it. There is no other mode by which the House can indicate the control of the contro

PENNSTLVANIA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.—
The nineteenth annual report of the board of managers of this incitution has just been published. It comprises a handsomely printed pamphlet of sixty-eight pages. During the year a new hospital for males has been completed, which combines many conveniences and comforts that have been tasted by experience, and much that is novel in character. Thus, added to the building previously in use, enables the Ponnyl-vania Hospital for the insane to begin the general vania Hospital for the insane to begin the general vania Hospital for the insane to begin the general vanial Hospital for the insane to begin the general vanial Hospital for the insane to begin the general vanial Hospital for the managements, and with a greatly included the same tract of one hundred intelligence of the hospital, therefore, as now constituted, consists of two distinct buildings, seath complete in itself, one for males and one for females exclusively, having separate pleasure grounds and endoamers, both stuated, however, on the same tract of one hundred mortal remain, herefore, and the continuity produced and in the Twenty-fourth ward, originally produced and in the Twenty-fourth ward, menta remain, he herefore, and the mortal through the produced and an account of the same and associate officers one or more physicians, a steward and a marton in each, building. Communication here two will be facilitated by menns of a telegraph, and a public spirited citizen has officed a liberal subscription towards putting a wire suspension bridge over the mendow which separates the two pleasures. He subscription towards putting a wire suspension bridge over the mendow which separates the two pleasures. He produced the produced of the prod

nent, 312 as stationary, section, and count of the new The amount of money paid on account of the new building and its varied fixtures and arrangements, up In a mount of money paid on account of the new biding and its varied statures and arrangements, up to indicate and its varied statures and arrangements, up the property of the stature of \$30.00 will be 1700. When \$333 set \$65. and a further turn of \$30.00 will be 1700. The stature of the money expended \$10.41.73 was for furniture.

At the date of the last report 230 matients were in the institution, since which 171 have been admitted, and 187 have been discharged or died. leaving \$51 under care at the close of the year. The lotal number of gatients in the hospital during the year was \$91. The hielest number of the stature of the

intensity of the partyrs are in the possession of the institution. The fourteenth animal course of leatures that the partyr of the partyr of the partyr of the sunal period of nine months, would not contain the usual period of nine months, would not not the Two musseums and randing vomes are connected with the institution, one at each building, which have proved a pleasant place of resort to the more intelligent f patients, receipts during the year amounted to \$73.049 % expenditures \$67.381.0. The average cost of abunc acab patient ser week was \$1.00. During at 1850, there was expended \$10,748.6 in supportant land to the patient service.

cal, 853.
The report of the viriters for the month is as follows: otal expenditure, \$2 599.38; coal distributed, 165% tons; cod, 41% cords; sent to the Almshoase, 333; rehead to find to almshouse, 24; whole number of adults reverd, 3.332; total number of children relieved, 2.965. Charles Burgus, recently discharged from Wills Howitzl, propounced mourable, desired the means \$2 transre noupling source time to the town in the con-sense of the eye.

Mr. Robbins presented a communication in resert to Arr. Robbins presented a communication in Frankford, sho is insane, and asking funds to send her to the bos-pical at Harrishur. The communication was accom-panted by a certificate, signed by Dr. Reacon, recom-munication as to the consideration of the board.

The communications were referred to the Registal

I m power to act. house reports that he had receive 7.45. The out-door egent reporte \$543.50 of the bond and suppor ommunication was referred to the Committee of s. granting them power to act.

was adopted. Was received from Morris Rodgers, on was adopted. Was received from Morris Rodgers, or part of the almabous for axteen cents per ton. I have been considered from the alma what it is not to the House Committee.

**Linnard stated that the watchman of the Almase had saved twenty five per cent, on the gas bits me the last two months, and moved that the confirm e.g. as and watchman of the House be referred to Diokinson. Mr. Linnard said that if these matter is properly supervised, at least \$1,000 per annum the saved. Referred to the House Committee. The cost instead of the resent the appropriate the cost instead of the resent dioce. Mr. Model the having signed two bills. both on different dates, he save a mount of cost—one for 180 tons. \$3,40.

MILITARY PARADES .- The military parades ame off yesterday agreeably to previous arrangements though the heavy rain, for a time in the morning

Pennsylvania Engine Company, of San Francisco,

Read.—Frederick S. Ladé and John G. Hall, to the use &c., vs. B. Andrew Knight and John Wileon, tradian; &c., rarnishees. The plantiffs, Ladd and Hall, recovered a judennet against the Philadershia lemmance Company, but before the money sould be recovered thereo.

in the services of Mr. Miler was a service for. The services of Mr. Miler was a service of the Mr. Miler was a for that the transactions could not have been consequent to that the transactions could not have been consequent to the transactions could not have been consequent to the transactions. He want to Harrishur and we-cared an act of argembly authorisins the renaiser of the property; and by his exertions in Washingtone obtained the none on the last day of Mr. Pierce's Administration. For these services Mr. silbone said him the money in question. The defence held that the string of the money wis neither more nor less than a fair bustiness transaction. Not concluded St. G. T. Campbell and J. F. Johnston for pisnitiffs; Brightley and G. M. Wilsy I stransaction. Not concluded St. G. T. Campbell and J. F. Johnston for pisnitiffs; Brightley and G. M. Wilsy I stransaction. Not of defendants.

Miss. I stransaction. Not concluded St. G. T. Campbell and Santhern and Santhern and Friendam of Prison of the Cities of the Constant of the Cities o on the reads of the comp mes, imposed by an ordinance of the city.
District Court, No. 1—Judge Stroud.—John Poly sp.
District Court, No. 1—Judge Stroud.—John Poly sp.
Ziward Wright. A feigned issue to try the ownership of a quantity of liquors. Jury cut. J. T. Montgomery for plaintiff; B. H. Brewster for Cefendant.

James Brown & Son vs. William Young. An artica on a mechanical lies for work done on the Grey's Ferry intel Verdige for planning \$225.22. Brinching and Stows for plaintiff; Hiest for detendant. The Trought Colling William J. Aliesm. and George B. Deacont Bahop, William J. Aliesm. and George B. Deacont District Colling William J. Aliesm. and George B. Deacont Colling nd Woodward for plaintit; Kemak and r. O. Diewessen and defendants.
Bucknow vs. Whetham. Refore resorted. An action on a promisency note. Verdict for defendant.
Common Firsts—Judge Indie w.—Henry R. Gaskell vs. Henrietts tind. An action to recover for work and labor tions by plaintiff for defendant. Verdict for plaintiff for all. J. E. Bowers for plaint fig. Parsons for Hillsry vs. Maxwell. An action a ainst a security for rent. On trial. Benton for plaintiff; W. A. Hasbands

represented the Commonwealth.

John Birely and John Wilder each plead suilty to separate charges of larceny. The former was guitesced to four and the latter to six months' imprisonment in the country prison.

William White. Chaffes Allen, and John Jones were
charact with burstary in entering the dwelling and store
of Mrs. Baker, Spruce street, shove Fourth, and found
sulty. They were each sentenced to pay a face of \$500
and to be imprisoned five years in the Eastern Pesitesand to be imprisoned five years in the Eastern Pesitesand to be imprisoned five years in the Eastern Feminatiary.

Charles Mobile and Franklin Crouse were charged
with burglary, the former as principal and he latter as
an accessory siter the fact. Medulien was charged
with orterint to house of Mr. Black. 28 orgh Tenth
street, and stealing a quantity of lines. McMulies was
artested with the stolen lines, in his presenter,
and, in the attempt to escow, he dropped the lines, and
Crouse, who had occur as probed the article into the
identified by Mr. Black as moovement, and scheeneastly
identified by Mr. Black as moovement of the preidentified by Mr. Black as moovement of the preidentified by Mr. Black as moovement of the property
identified by Mr. Black as moovement of the property
identified by Mr. Black as moovement of the property
in the country prison.

A nurber of theirs were bride on petry danges, after
which the court adjourned.

ATTENPIRS AT MURDER AND SUIGIDS.—Yes-

STABBING CASE .- On Saturday night, a co-THE THUNDER STORM .- Yesterday morning center. No. 1633 Arch street, was struck by lightning

RUNAWAY Accident .- Yesterday morning, sbout ton o'clock, a horse attached to a warm ran away from Third street and Girard avenue. Two men who vere seated in the vehicle were thrown out and badly not. Accident.—About seven o'clock last evening a Mrs. Thompson was severely injured by the ex-plosion of a fluid lamp, at her residence on Pennsylva-nia avenue, above Eightsenth street.

CITY ITEMS.

An Auspreious Renoval.—We yesterday paid a visit to the splended new warerooms of Messrs. R. & P. A. Wright, at 624 Chestnut street. This house haben in existence well migh a quar er of a century, and

HECTORES.—10-morrow (Wednesday) evening, he Rev. E. H. Chapin is announced to deliver his celarated lecture on "Social Fo.ces," at Concert Hall. This evening, at the same hall, the Rev. Dr. Scudder ill give his lecture on "Beaton Transcendentiatem," ommenoing at 8 o'clock. This lecture will be followed, on Thursday evening, by another from Dr. Soudder on the "Muttny in India," both to be delivered at the re-quest and under the auspices of the Young Men's Chris-tian Association of this city. GRAND FLORAL PARTY.—Mr. D. L. Carpentar will

GRAND FLORAL PARTY.—Mr. D. D. Carpentar will sive his Fifteenth Annual Floral Festival on to-mor-row evening, at the Musical Fund Hall. His festivals are gotten up with good taste, and justly merit the large attendance, which they annually receive. Tickets can be had at the store of John Thornlay, No. 311 Chestaut street, and of D. L. Carpenter, at Washington Hall, this day. druggist, northeast corner of Sixth and Vine streets, has lately invented an article, which he terms Clarified Madinated Pigs, a safe and speedy ours for bebit durerent apparatus of curvity, with a view to combine the best and most efficient apparatus.

DONATION.—The Association for the Relief of Disabled Firemen has received \$200 as a donation from a number of instrance companies.

THE Yearly Meeting of the Orthodox branch of the Society of Friends is now being held.