The Press.

PHILADELPHIA:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1860.

First Page.—Rose Emmanuel—No. 2, The Empire of Japan; The Blasphemer for Jesus; Location of the New City Hall; Letter from Superior City; Letter from John G. Saxe; The Ogden Poisoning Case; The Great Railroad Racing Match; The Defeat of Mr. Seward. Fourth Page.—General Assembly of the New School Presbyterian Church; Gerrit Smith's Account of his Insanity; Mr. Yancey vs. Mr. Yancey; Marine Intelligence.

The Tariff Bill—Political Economy.

Political economy, as it is formally taught and popularly apprehended, begins with wealth, and ends with wealth, by which is meant material riches, capital, or exchangeable values. ADAM SMITH treats the whole subject within the limits of an "Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations." J. B. SAY, his best expositor, and the founder of the prevailing school, thinks Political Economy is nothing else than a science of "The Production, Distribution, and Consumption of Wealth." MCCULLOCH says, "it may be defined to be the science of values;" and Archbishop WHATELY even proposed to substitute the definition, "A Science of Exchanges." Taking either the technical or popular notion, a complete system might be justly called a Treatise upon Trade, a Mercantile Policy, or anything else that concerns itself first and only with the products of industry, when they are ready for market, or brought into the field of distribution. To inquire, Ask them, "when the trade means slave men, what will you do about it?" You can buy cheapest is the law of commerce, and that will take care of slavery consequences." With them whatever trade is right and best; and, if commerce is in any case a conflict, a free fight has their sanction, and they would pull down custom-houses though they were shown to be fortifications of defance. Appeal to history, and you are answered that it is obsolete; that policy is a blunder and abuse; and that the practical is nothing but routine. They deny all results to be effects; and declare that England, whose system has been the most restrictive, and whose success has been correspondingly complete, prospered not by her policy, but in spite of it. Why? Why, because it was unphilosophical. Which means, that the necessary policy of freebiaxes is not the true theory of conduct, because it is not only unnecessary, but inconvenient and burdensome to matured strength; that no child should be tolerated when once a man is produced; that the end is so much better than the beginning, that the alphabet and infancy ought to be instantly abolished.

These are philanthropists, not statesmen; prophets, not historians; theorists, not philosophers. They do not know that civil government is a system of expediency, and not of speculation; that the absolute best is not so good for use as the best adjusted; nor that liberty itself must be postponed for law, under which it may grow until it becomes identical with law. They do not know that absolute science applies only to order and health, not to disorder and disease. They would repress the adhesive inflammation which heals a broken bone, because it is not the normal state of the circulation; and would tell the convalescent that he got well in spite of it—that the splints and bandages did not protect, but rather embarrassed the constitutional forces. This is the way they treat the navigation act of England, under which her navy grew to the mastery of the ocean, and her protective system, which has given her precedence among the industrial and commercial nations of the earth.

That the system of the theorists of the SMITH and SAY school is cosmopolitical, and not national, is apparent from the fact that all their principles are abstract, universal, and unconditional; that universal peace is the basis of their whole structure of doctrines; that they hold all measures of civil government for the promotion of industrial prosperity as utterly useless; and teach, in general, that to raise a State from the lowest degree of barbarism to the highest prosperity of which it is capable, only three things are necessary—moderate taxation, a good administration of distributive justice, and peace, foreign and domestic." This is the language of ADAM SMITH. J. B. SAY speaks of *private* economy, by which he means that of the single family; of *public* economy, which is that of a nation; and of *political* economy, by which he intends that of all nations, or of the whole human race, considered as one great partnership of mutual and harmonious relations in trade and commerce; but he does not treat of this *public* or national economy, thus distinguished from political, at all; yet his disciples insist that his system is a manual, and a directory for statesmen!

In our next we will endeavor to present such ideas of a national system of economy as may help us to a better elucidation of our particular subject.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1860.

Little doubt is entertained that the Senate will adopt a resolution providing for an early adjournment, probably the 18th of June, as recommended by the House. Should it do so, both bodies will get to work early, and remain in session late. More public business will be transacted in this way than if they *set* till September. The day for labor—the night for debate. The three great measures of the session, which will be got out of the way if there is any sort of organization among their friends, before the adjournment, are, respectively:

The Tariff Question;

The Pacific Railroad;

The Homestead Bill.

The first is now before the Senate. It ought to pass, and I think it will, though not, probably, in the shape it came from the House. I repeat my opinion, long ago given, that this is the fitting time to dispose of the whole question. If Mr. Buchanan will but take an interest in it, and will appeal to the South to yield something to the exigencies of the case, he could settle it on a just and lasting basis; and in this task he could be most effectively assisted by General Foster, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. The delegations in Congress from New Jersey and Pennsylvania could not be more zealous, but they need all the auxiliaries that can be supplied.

The House has fixed Thursday next for the consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill. The better opinion is that it will pass. All parties—from the Democrats down to the Secessionists—have spoken out for a railroad to the Pacific. The Chicago Convention had it in their platform, and of course the next Baltimore Convention will do the same. Little discussion is necessary, and little ought to be tolerated. The President has put himself squarely upon the record in its favor. Col. Curtis, of Iowa, who is the champion of the bill in the House, is sanguine of success, and will persevere in the effort to bring it to a vote with the greatest energy.

The homestead bill will go to a committee of conference, and I have now little or no doubt that a generally fair bill will be agreed upon and passed. Some fears are entertained lest the President might veto the homestead; but this ought not to prevent speedy action on the part of Congress.

The adoption of these three great measures will leave little more for the House to do but pass the appropriation bills, and adjourn. There is a prospect of the adoption of a navy bill, increasing the pay of officers and subalterns in the navy, and some hope of the passage of the Pacific telegraph project. The various overland mail schemes, and the renewal of the contract for the ocean mail service between New York and San Francisco, conflicting as they will, may go over.

Mr. Covode is going on with his investigations without pause. This committee is destined to become almost as historical, if not as odious, as the much-abused Spanish Inquisition. He pursues his objects without fainting or faltering. Some strange scenes have been enacted before his colleagues and himself, and some distinguished persons have there played various parts. He first stirred up the President with the Fort Duquesne letter, and compelled that functionary to put himself before the country in an attitude of defiance against his own theory. He then took in hand the editor and proprietor of the family organ of the President, then Gov. Walker made his debut in explanation of Kansas, and then the Attorney General, in vindication of himself against the charges of Mr. Sebastian.

But probably the most extraordinary of all the characters who have figured before these investigating committees, in both branches, is Mr. Cornelius Wendell. He is, in fact, one of the curiosities of the capital. I have heard it alleged that he has appeared before every investigating committee sweeping the judiciary, that has been raised during the present and last sessions, and while nearly everybody else gets into trouble, Wendell manages to keep his head above water. Openly against the Administration of Mr. Buchanan, after having borne the most confidential relations to it, he is still on intimate terms with Mr. Appleton and others of the leading spirits in that concern. Denounced by Judge Douglas from the stump during his Illinois campaign, Wendell is at this moment one of the Judge's most ardent and liberal friends. A Democrat in all his feelings, it is interesting to see how many of the Republicans are under his control. He tells everybody that he is poor, and yet seems ever ready to assist the poor, and it is said of him, as a good joke, that he borrows money when he is rich, and lends it when he is out of pocket. Apparently reckless in the management of his own affairs, his printing establishment is a model of regularity and completeness, and is conducted with an order, a care, and economy which have rendered it the wonder of all observers. He seems to keep no secrets, to tell all he knows, whenever summoned before the investigating committees, and yet contrives to protect those with whom he has had certain mysterious dealings. Charitable and kind to a fault, his appetite for making money seems to increase as he grows older. Such is Cornelius Wendell, a man more feared by the Presidents, and at the same time more believed in by a host of friends, than almost any other I could name.

OCCASIONAL.

Paul Weber's Pictures.

There is now on view in the room over Chickering's saloon, Chestnut street, a fine collection of paintings by Paul Weber, which Thomas & Son will bear under the hammer on Friday. There are some fine pictures in this small but valuable collection. Mr. Weber is well known as a good landscape painter; but there is the head of an old lady in this lot which is really one of the finest portraits which we have seen for years.

Bothermel's New Pictures.

We have only space to-day to notice more minutely two new paintings, by Mr. Bothermel, now on view at Earle's Gallery—fine paintings, too. One is "Mary, Queen of Scots, signing her abdication," and the other is "Coriolanus outside the gates of Rome."

LATEST NEWS

By Telegraph to The Press.

FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO "THE PRESS."

WASHINGTON, May 22.

THE ETERNAL JAPANESE.

The Japanese will make their appearance in the Senate and House to-morrow at one o'clock. They have kept themselves almost entirely excluded, and on the occasion of this official visit will be accompanied by Captains DUPONT, LEE, PORTER, and their Interpreters. When KOSSUTH visited the House of Representatives, six years ago, he was received by the whole representative body rising. It will be interesting to witness the reception of these equally renowned visiters.

MORE IMPORTANT REVELATIONS BEFORE THE COVODE COMMITTEE.

It came out this morning, before the Covode committee, that the celebrated bid of JOHNSON, of New York, for carrying the ocean mails between San Francisco and New York, although believed to be entirely bogus at the time, was made known secretly to other parties, and when the next bidder who was responsible came forward and demanded his rights, it was discovered that the department had awarded the contract, or agreed to award it, to Mr. VANDERBILT, at an advance of nearly $34,000 over the offer of the responsible bidder. I give the statement as I get it, without vouching for its entire correctness, but I believe it will turn out to be nearly as above.

The Covode committee also examined this morning E. G. DILL, who testified that he was connected with the Washington *Union* in 1857, and had been authoritatively informed in relation to the Lecompton Constitution, just after the Convention which adopted it had adjourned to meet at a subsequent period, *that the slavery clause alone would be submitted to a vote of the people of Kansas.* He was asked the name of the person from whom he obtained this information, but declined to give it on the ground that the communication was made to him confidentially. The committee have not yet decided whether they will require him to give the name or not, but it is probable they will, as it is an important landmark in the investigation of the Lecompton policy of the Administration.

The following resolution was this morning adopted by the House, on the motion of Mr. DELANO, of Massachusetts:

Resolved, That the Committee on Agriculture be instructed to inquire respecting the novel and alarming malady now prevailing among the cattle in certain localities of the United States, known as *pleuro pneumonia*; that they consider whether the infection has or is likely to become so general as to be a subject of national concern; and to recommend any action which it may be competent and expedient for Congress to take, with a view to arresting the ravages of so destructive a disease.

This may appear a novel subject for Congressional investigation, but it is a most important one. Farmers and others, who suffer great losses by the ravages of this disease, are unable to find any remedy for it, and such information may be obtained by the Agricultural Committee if they give it their attention, as will prove to be of immense benefit to the vast interests concerned in the grazing and growth of cattle.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL AND THE EXPENSES OF THE WITNESSES BEFORE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

The deficiency bill is now before the Senate, having been amended in the House as follows. The Senate can hardly refuse to accept this amendment for the payment of the expenses of the Covode and other special House committees, inasmuch as they have provided for the payment of their own special committees; but there may be a collision:

Resolved, That this House do concur in the second amendment of the Senate, with the following amendment: After the word "Senate," in line two, insert the words "and House of Representatives." After the word "dollars," in the fifth line, insert the following words: "And for the payment of expenses of the several investigating committees of the House of Representatives, forty-eight thousand dollars; and also for the payment of the expenses of witnesses summoned or to be summoned before the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives during the present session, twelve thousand dollars; and that the said sums shall be added to the miscellaneous item of the contingent fund of the House."

THE TARIFF IN THE SENATE—ITS PROSPECTS BRIGHTENING.

Senator BIGLER counts twenty-nine votes for the Morrill bill in the Senate, and our friends in that body have expectations of getting the balance of votes necessary to secure its passage out of eleven who are supposed to feel kindly disposed to it. It is due to Mr. BIGLER to add that he is doing all he can to push the bill to a successful conclusion.

TIME WASTED IN THE SENATE.

The country ought to be sick, as it doubtless is, of the eternal discussion of the slavery question in the Senate. Judge DOUGLAS has spoken in reply to persistent assaults, but the debate goes on daily, and precious time is wasted without compunction. Every Senator takes a day to display himself and ventilate his opinions. Meantime, the tariff, the Pacific Railroad, and other practical measures, all hang fire. This is a great wrong, and deserves to be instantly remedied or at once rebuked.

INDISPOSITION OF JUDGE DOUGLAS.

Judge DOUGLAS is suffering from a severe attack of neuralgia, which prevented him from being present in the Senate yesterday during the delivery of Mr. TOOMBS' speech, and will likely confine him to his house during the present week.

A COMMISSIONER TO PARAGUAY.

It is authoritatively given out that the important post of Commissioner to Paraguay will be offered to JOHN VAN BUREN, of New York. It was to have been tendered to Mr. DIX, but he was provided for in the New York post office. Mr. VAN BUREN deserves some consideration from an Administration which after having laughed at through all circles, he now publicly defends.

A GOOD TIME AT WILLARDS'.

The Japanese are the cause of a great consumption of the good things of this life on the part of their visiters and entertainers. The army and navy have united in a combined assault upon the champagne and delicacies, and are as hospitable to the little Japanese as they are hungry. When KOSSUTH visited the United States, he was the source of great expense to the Government and the municipalities, and a glorious excuse for the gratification of the dead-heads. Brown's Hotel here was the headquarters of the German patriot and his bearded followers, and the forthcoming bill is the subject of vast grumbling at the Treasury.

The Messrs. WILLARD are famous for their liberal charges, and as they are having an excellent opportunity for the display of this characteristic, they will indulge it to the infinite edification of Mr. CORE and Mr. BUCHANAN. It is really surprising how much champagne and French cookery these fat and shiney islanders are supposed to consume.

NO MONEY FOR THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES.

Mr. COVODE sent on to New York for a batch of new witnesses this morning, but he and the other committees are greatly embarrassed for want of money, no appropriation having yet been made to pay the expenses of the witnesses. They are thus thrown into the hands of the shavers and Shylocks, who buy up the certificates of the witnesses at an enormous discount.

IMPORTANT TO NAVAL OFFICERS, SURGEONS, ENGINEERS, AND CHAPLAINS.

The following is the bill increasing the pay of officers in the navy, surgeons, engineers, chaplains, and others, as it passed the House on Monday. It removes the objections made to the Senate bill by the surgeons and engineers, and it is said will undoubtedly pass the Senate, inasmuch as, with several alterations, it is substantially the same as the original Senate bill.

AN ACT TO INCREASE AND REGULATE THE PAY OF THE NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled: That from and after the passage of this act, the annual pay of the officers of the navy, on the active list, hereinafter named, shall be as follows:

CAPTAINS.

The senior flag officer, created under and by virtue of an act of Congress approved March 2, 1857, shall receive $4,500.

Captains, when commanding squadrons, $5,000.

All other captains on duty at sea, $4,200.

Captains on other duty, $3,600.

When on leave or waiting orders, $3,000.

COMMANDERS.

Every commander on duty at sea, for the first five years after the date of his commission, $2,825.

For the second five years after the date of his commission, $3,150.

Every commander on other duty, for the first five years after the date of his commission, $2,652.

For the second five years after the date of his commission, $2,825.

All other commanders, $2,250.

Lieutenants commanding at sea, $2,550.

LIEUTENANTS.

Every lieutenant on duty at sea, $1,500.

After he shall have seen seven years' sea-service in the navy, $1,700.

After he shall have seen nine years' sea-service, $1,900.

After he shall have seen eleven years' sea-service, $2,100.

After he shall have seen thirteen years' sea-service, $2,250.

Every lieutenant on other duty shall receive $1,500.

After he shall have seen seven years' sea-service in the navy, $1,600.

After he shall have seen nine years' sea-service, $1,700.

After he shall have seen eleven years' sea-service, $1,800.

After he shall have seen thirteen years' sea-service, $1,875.

Every lieutenant on leave or waiting orders, $1,200.

After he shall have seen seven years' sea-service in the navy, $1,265.

After he shall have seen nine years' sea-service, $1,333.

After he shall have seen eleven years' sea-service, $1,400.

After he shall have seen thirteen years' sea-service, $1,450.

CHAPLAINS.

Chaplains shall be paid as lieutenants.

Every chaplain shall be permitted to conduct public worship according to the ceremonies and forms of the church of which he may be a member.

Every chaplain retained in the service shall be required to report annually, to the Secretary of the Navy, the official services performed by him.

MASTERS.

Every master in the line of promotion, when on duty as such at sea, $1,200.

When on other duty, $1,100.

When on leave or waiting orders, $835.

PASSED MIDSHIPMEN.

Every passed midshipman, when on duty as such at sea, $1,000.

When on other duty, $800.

When on leave or waiting orders, $650.

MIDSHIPMEN.

Every midshipman at sea, $550.

When on other duty, $500.

When on leave of absence or waiting orders, $450.

SURGEONS.

Every surgeon on duty at sea, for the first five years after the date of his commission as surgeon, $2,200.

For the second, five years after the date of his commission as surgeon, $2,400.

For the third five years after the date of his commission as surgeon, $2,600.

For the fourth five years after the date of his commission as surgeon, $2,800.

For twenty years and upwards after the date of his commission as surgeon, $3,000.

Fleet surgeons, $3,500.

Every surgeon on other duty, for the first five years after the date of his commission as surgeon, $2,000.

For the second five years after the date of his commission as surgeon, $2,200.

For the third five years after the date of his commission as surgeon, $2,400.

For the fourth five years after the date of his commission as surgeon, $2,600.

For twenty years and upwards after the date of his commission as surgeon, $2,800.

Every surgeon on leave or waiting orders, for the first five years after the date of his commission as surgeon, $1,800.

For the second five years after the date of his commission as surgeon, $1,800.

For the third five years after the date of his commission as surgeon, $1,900.

For the fourth five years after the date of his commission as surgeon, $2,100.

For twenty years and upwards after the date of his commission as surgeon, $2,300.

PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Every passed assistant surgeon on duty at sea, $1,500.

When on other duty, $1,400.

When on leave or waiting orders, $1,100.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Every assistant surgeon on duty at sea, $1,250.

When on other duty, $1,050.

When on leave or waiting orders, $800.

PURSERS.

Every purser on duty at sea, for the first five years after the date of his commission, $2,000.

For the second five years after the date of his commission, $2,400.

For the third five years after the date of his commission, $2,600.

For the fourth five years after the date of his commission, $2,900.

For twenty years and upwards after the date of his commission, $3,100.

Every purser on other duty, for the first five years after the date of his commission, $1,800.

For the second five years after the date of his commission, $2,100.

For the third five years after the date of his commission, $2,400.

For the fourth five years after the date of his commission, $2,600.

For twenty years and upwards after the date of his commission, $2,800.

Every purser on leave or waiting orders, for the first five years after the date of his commission, $1,400.

For the second five years after the date of his commission, $1,600.

For the third five years after the date of his commission, $1,800.

For the fourth five years after the date of his commission, $2,000.

For twenty years and upwards after the date of his commission, $2,250.

PROFESSORS OF MATHEMATICS.

Every professor of mathematics on duty, $1,800.

When on leave or waiting orders, $980.

ENGINEERS.

Every chief engineer on duty, for the first five years after the date of his commission, $1,800.

For the second five years after the date of his commission, $2,200.

For the third five years after the date of his commission, $2,450.

After fifteen years after the date of his commission, $2,600.

Every chief engineer on leave or waiting orders, for the first five years after the date of his commission, $1,200.

For the second five years after the date of his commission, $1,300.

For the third five years after the date of his commission, $1,400.

After fifteen years after the date of his commission, $1,500.

Every first assistant engineer on duty, $1,250.

While on leave or waiting orders, $900.

Every second assistant engineer on duty, $1,000.

While on leave or waiting orders, $950.

Every third assistant engineer on duty, $750.

While on leave or waiting orders, $600.

WARRANTED OFFICERS.

Every boatswain, gunner, carpenter, and sailmaker, on duty at sea, for the first three years' sea-service after the date of his warrant, $1,000.

For the second three years' sea-service after the date of his warrant, $1,150.

For the third three years' sea-service after the date of his warrant, $1,250.

For the fourth three years' sea-service after the date of his warrant, $1,350.

For twelve years' sea-service and upwards, $1,450.

WHEN ON OTHER DUTY.

For the first three years of sea-service after the date of warrant, $800.

For the second three years' sea-service after the date of his warrant, $900.

For the third three years' sea-service after the date of his warrant, $1,000.

For the fourth three years' sea-service after the date of his warrant, $1,100.

For twelve years' sea-service and upwards, $1,200.

WHEN ON LEAVE OR WAITING ORDERS.

For the first three years' sea-service after the date of his warrant, $600.

For the second three years' sea-service after the date of his warrant, $700.

For the third three years' sea-service after the date of his warrant, $800.

For the fourth three years' sea-service after the date of his warrant, $900.

For the fourth three years' sea-service after the date of his warrant, $900.

For twelve year's sea-service and upwards, $1,000.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to increase the present pay of any officer of the bureaus in the Navy Department, with whom it shall be classed the present superintendent of the Naval Observatory: *Provided*, That the officer now charged with experiments in gunnery at the navy yard, Washington, shall receive the sea service pay of the grade now next above him.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter no service shall be regarded as sea-service but such as shall be performed at sea under the orders of a department, and in vessels employed by authority of law.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act contained shall be held to modify or affect the existing power of the Secretary of the Navy to furlough officers, or to affect the furlough pay.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the increased pay hereinbefore provided for masters shall attach to masters not in the line of promotion, whether on the active or reserved list; and officers on the retired list, when called into active service, shall receive the pay of their respective grades herein provided during the term of such service: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to change or modify the present pay of officers on the reserved list, either on leave or furlough.

THE CAPTURE OF THE FIVE HUNDRED AFRICANS BY THE STEAMER MOHAWK, U. S. N., COMMANDANT CRAVEN COMMANDING—IMPORTANT LETTERS ACCOMPANYING THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Key West, May 10, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to inform the department of the arrival in this port, on the 20th ult., of the United States steamer Mohawk, Lieutenant Commanding T. Augustus Craven, United States navy, having in tow the supposed American bark Wildfire, of New York, Stanhope, master, with a cargo of over five hundred Africans on board. The Wildfire was captured on the 26th ult., on the coast of Cuba, near the port of Neuvitas.

Immediately upon the arrival of the Mohawk here, Captain Craven informed me of the nature of her cargo, and desired that I should take possession of the captured Africans as early as possible. Having no means at that time at my command to secure them, I deformined at once to erect temporary quarters on the lands of the United States, adjacent to Fort Taylor. I commenced work on the 1st instant, with all the available force that could be obtained on the island, and I am pleased to say that by the 4th instant, in the morning, almost three acres of land had been inclosed with a fence six feet high, and a building 140 feet long, and a kitchen erected, and were in readiness to receive them.

The landing of the Africans commenced about 12 o'clock, noon, on the 4th instant, and by 4 o'clock P. M. of that day 458 occupied the quarters hastily put up for them.

There had been landed previously, on the 1st instant, forty-nine sick, for whom I had obtained the use of the carpenter's shop near Fort Taylor, as a temporary hospital.

The total number, including men, women, and children, received by me, and for which I have given a receipt to Lieutenant Commanding Craven, is 507. I regret to say that of this number fifteen have died since they were landed. There are at present under treat in the hospital about thirty-five sick, principally cases of diarrhœa. I have employed two of the most experienced physicians on the island to attend on the sick, and have also secured the services of competent nurses to wait upon them.

It is a matter of great surprise to me that, out of such a large number of human beings, closely confined on board of a vessel, there should be so few sick. Those landed in good health are improving daily. I have furnished clothing to all of them, as they were in a nude state on board of the vessel. In addition to the quarters already built I am having a building seventy-five feet long erected, for a hospital, and will be detached from the other. It will also be necessary to put up a small house for quarters for the guard employed within the enclosure, as it is hazardous for them to quarter in the same building with the Africans, owing to the prevalence of cutaneous diseases among the latter.

I am pleased to inform the department that I am under great obligations to Mr. James C. Clapp, civil engineer, and the agent in charge of Fort Taylor, for the valuable assistance rendered me by his advice in the erection of quarters, and for the use of materials and workmen furnished me from the fort for that purpose, all of which were promptly granted to me upon application, and without which much delay would have been occasioned in providing shelter for the Africans.

I am also under obligations to Captain John M. Brannan, United States army, commanding the post at this place, for the military guard and small field-pieces which he has kindly furnished me upon my application. This guard consists of six men and a sergeant. The men are relieved every twenty-four hours, and have their quarters outside of the enclosure.

Captain Brannan has also tendered me the use of his whole command in case of emergency.

Within the inclosure I have a guard of eleven civilians, who perform duty day and night, and are absolutely necessary to direct and keep the Africans in good discipline. I have also in service a Spaniard, who was on board the bark Wildfire, and claims to have been a passengers on board that vessel. His services are invaluable to me in controlling these people. I have found no difficulty in providing food for the Africans, and trust to have none during the time they may remain here. The supply of water at present on the island is larger than usual at this season of the year, and I hope to experience no difficulty in supplying them with all they may require.

In making arrangements for the safe-keeping of the Africans, I will use all the economy within my power, and trust that the course which I have pursued thus far will meet with the approval of the President.

I am pleased to inform the department that the health of the island is good at present, but as the time is approaching when the yellow fever may be expected to make its appearance in our midst, I trust that the removal of the Africans from here will take place at an early day.

Enclosed I have the honor to hand you an estimate of the probable amount required to defray the necessary expenses of the captured Africans for the month of May.

The department will be pleased to direct all communications for me to be sent to Charleston, to come in the steamer leaving on the 4th and 19th of each month, instead of the Fernandina route, which at this time is very irregular.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, FERNANDO J. MORENO,

U. S. Marshal, Southern District of Florida.

Hon. J. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

(Direct letters to the care of Mordecai & Co. Charleston, South Carolina.)

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Key West, May 10, 1860.

SIR: There will be required to defray the expenses of Africans captured by the United States steamer Mohawk) for the month of May, 1860, the following amounts, viz:

For expenses of temporary quarters, meals, &c.	$2,500 00
For food and clothing	7,000 00
For guards	700 00
For nurses in hospital	200 00
For medical attendance, medicines, &c.	1,200 00
	$12,000 00

You will be pleased to cause a warrant to be issued in my favor for the above amounts, (with which I am to be charged on the books of the Treasury Department,) and direct that a draft on the Assistant Treasurer, New York, for the amount be remitted to me at Key West.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, FERNANDO J. MORENO,

U. S. Marshal, Southern District of Florida.

Hon. J. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
May 16, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, for your information, a copy of a communication this day received from F. J. Moreno, United States marshal for the southern district of Florida, dated the 10th instant, officially reporting the landing of over five hundred Africans from the slaver Wildfire, recently captured by the steamer Mohawk on the coast of Cuba, and stating that he now has them in his custody. He also reports the arrangements he has made for their support, clothing, medical attendance, &c., and urges their speedy removal from the country, as the season is rapidly approaching when the yellow fever may be expected to make its appearance at Key West. The marshal asks an immediate remittance of the sum of $12,000, to meet the estimated expenses he is under the necessity of incurring on this account during the current month; and I respectfully recommend that you direct this to be appropriated out of the moneys made by the act of 3d March, 1859, to enable the President to carry into effect the act of 3d March, 1819 for the suppression of the slave trade, (vol. II of Statutes at Large, page 404,) to be accounted for by the marshal in the usual manner.

The act to which the 9th May, 1859, allusions were made from the judiciary bill for the current year, (vol. 11, page 424,) and which, since that date, have been increased to $31,248 10 for the expenses properly payable from the appropriation for the suppression of the African slave trade; and I have also to recommend that that amount be now transferred from the latter appropriation to the Treasury.

Very respectfully, J. THOMPSON,

THE PRESIDENT. Secretary.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL PASSED.

The deficiency bill, as reported in my former despatch, has just passed the Senate, and will be a law if signed by the President, in which event the investigating committee will have their expenses paid.

[DESPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALIFORNIA LAND CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives, the President communicated to that body, to-day, a report of the Attorney General, showing the amount expended in the defence of private land claims in California, the details of the expenditure, and the results. It appears from this document that an incredible number of fraudulent claims of land in California had been fabricated, and sustained by the most unblushing perjury. Many of them had been approved by the Board of Land Commissioners, and by the district courts of California.

No less than twenty-five appeals in these cases were heard and decided by the Supreme Court in favor of the Government at the last term. The amount involved was nearly in all than $100,000,000. One claim was for thirty-six hundred square miles of land; another for four hundred and fifty square miles; and the famous Santillian claim was for a part of the city of San Francisco, worth about ten millions. The Attorney General pays a high compliment to the abilities of F. M. Stanton, who assisted in this business. The report is an able and interesting document, disclosing legal achievements of no ordinary magnitude.

THE JAPANESE.

The Japanese Embassy will visit the House of Representatives to-morrow at 1 o'clock. They have set apart two hours on Friday and Saturday for visiting them of members of Congress and their families.

The Japanese Commissioners, attended by several members of their suite, and the Naval Commissioners, proceeded to the State Department to-day, where their treaty with this Government was duly ratified. The copies of the document were carefully compared, and the certificates of the correct change made and exchanged. On their way to the department the treaty-box was borne on the shoulders of two of their servants.

Secretary Cass, during the diplomatic proceedings, informed the Commissioners that it afforded him great pleasure to exchange ratifications of the treaty with them, and expressed a fervent hope that the two nations would be bound still closer in friendship. The Commissioners reciprocated the compliment, and expressed their obligations to the venerable Secretary. They also spoke of the kind attentions bestowed on them, and trusted that the peace between the two nations may be everlasting.

REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING.

The Republican Association of this city are making arrangements for a public meeting, on Monday night, to ratify the Chicago nominations.

The City Councils have passed resolutions strongly condemning the riotous interference with the Republican serenading party on Saturday night, and requesting the Mayor to exert the whole power of the city to prevent future outrages, and arrest and punish the guilty in the present instance.

Destructive Tornado at Cincinnati.

LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY—SIX PERSONS KILLED —LOSS HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.

CINCINNATI, May 22.—The most destructive tornado ever known here passed over the city last evening. It came from the southwest in a dense black cloud, two miles broad, pushing forward with fearful rapidity, and accompanied by thunder, lightning, and torrents of rain. It demolished and unroofed houses, causing damages estimated at half a million dollars. A great many persons were injured, and six were killed outright.

Among the buildings injured were the new Commercial Hotel, the roof of which was blown off and carried a distance of a whole square. The wall fell through to Johnson's saloon, injuring many persons.

The steeple of St. Joseph's Church was blown down.

Almost all the public buildings, school houses, and churches, besides a large number of dwellings were unroofed or otherwise damaged.

The telegraph lines were prostrated in every direction, consequently but little is known as to the damage in the country; but, as far as ascertained, it has caused great obstruction to travel on the railroad line.

The Cincinnati and Dayton Railroad is covered with fallen timber. The country along the Miami Railroad, between here and Cleveland, has suffered terribly. The railroad depot and other buildings were demolished at Cleveland, as also the railroad slip at Lawrence.

The Catholic Seminary at Brighton was unroofed; also, the Catholic Orphan Asylum at Cumminsville. The road between Cumminsville and Brighton is also covered with forest trees torn up by the roots.

The storm raged with fearful violence along the river.

The steamers at the levee, however, being safely moored, received no damage.

The schooner Virginia Horne, when two miles above the city, was capsized and stove to pieces. Her three passengers were saved, but two of the seamen lost.

A train on the Covington and Lexington Railroad was blown from the track.

There are no traces of the storm on the Ohio and Mississippi road, and west of Lawrenceburg, but from that point east its effects are seen everywhere.

The storm appears to have extended seven miles on the line of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad.

The locomotive and baggage cars were demolished, but the passengers escaped injury.

A heavy rain followed, continuing till after midnight, drenching the roofless habitations.

It is impossible to enumerate all the damage done. Scarcely a house in the city escaped injury.

Trees were uprooted, houses unroofed, and a wide-spread destruction of property in all directions. Great fears are felt for the steamboats and coal vessels on the river above.

Accident at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 21.—The scaffolding at the north end of Trinity Church, which is in course of erection on the corner of Washington avenue and Eleventh street, fell this morning, precipitating nine workmen about sixteen feet upon a pile of rocks, fatally injuring James Shannon and Thomas Hill, and severely wounding several others. John Norton had his back broken, and he will probably die.

The Weymouth Mystery.

BOSTON, May 22.—The coroner's investigation of the mysterious deaths at Weymouth has resulted in the declaration that both the unfortunate girls, daughters of Mr. Tirrell, were poisoned with strychnine.

Both of the sisters were also *enceinte* at the time of their death. Hersey, the lover, is in jail, and heavily ironed.

An Unfortunate Church.

NORWALK, Conn., May 22.—The new Methodist Church building, now in course of erection here, again fell in to-day, injuring two of the workmen. The same edifice was totally destroyed during the gale of February 10.

Arrival of the Steamer Edinburgh.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The steamer Edinburgh has arrived from Liverpool. Her dates are to the 9th inst., and have been anticipated.

Democratic Congressional Nomination.

ST. LOUIS, May 21.—The Democratic Convention of the Fourth Congressional district, has nominated Elijah H. Norton for Congress, in the place of James Craig.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 22.—Flour dull; Howard-street nominal at $5 50@5 55, a decline of 5@10c. Wheat dull and 5c lower; sales at $1 30@1 35 for white, and $1 25@1 30 for red. Corn has a declining tendency; white 68@70c; yellow, 68@70c; a decline of 2c. Provisions firm, but not active. Mess Pork $18; Prime $15@14; on 10½c. Whiskey nominal at 21½c.

XXXVIth CONGRESS.—FIRST SESSION.

U. S. CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, May 22.

SENATE.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 12 o'clock.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, presented a memorial in favor of a change in the tariff.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, called up the deficiency bill, as returned from the House. The latter has stricken out the provision for paying the widow of Lewis T. Linn arrears of mileage. The Senate, after some debate, receded from its amendment.

Mr. THOMSON, of New Jersey, introduced a joint resolution for the restoration of Augustus S. Baldwin to the active list as lieutenant of the navy.

Mr. GWIN, of California, introduced a bill to grant alternate sections of land to California, for railroad purposes.

On motion of Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, the Senate insisted on its amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic bill, and a committee of conference was ordered to confer with a similar committee on the part of the House.

Mr. Davis' Territorial resolutions were taken up.

Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, resumed his remarks. He corrected the statement made by Mr. Davis and Mr. Pugh, generally in regard to the action of Indiana upon the introduction of slaves. He contended that Indiana did petition for a suspension of the law prohibiting slavery for ten years, and Congress refused it. Slaves were taken in at swards in violation of the law, but the courts decided that the ordinance of 1787 was binding, and all the slaves were emancipated. It was useless, therefore to deny that the ordinance of 1787 was regarded as legal and binding. He read Randolph's report in opposition to the petition of Indiana Territory, and said the growth of that state had demonstrated the wisdom of the venerable sage.

He next referred to the interference of the Supreme Court in political questions, and said that in doing so they had not acted in accordance with their reputations. He hooted at the idea that the Dred Scott decision disposed of the rights and interests of fifteen States of the Union and said it was not pleasant their own reputations were perfectly monstrous. No account can be could settle this question, which was the great question of the age. Where was the Democratic party? Some went for the right, this question has been argued and adjudicated, and the decision of the Supreme Court to decide against the advocates of free principles, would only result in the overthrow of the court. The founders of the Government established anti-slavery principles, and the Republican party is determined to maintain them. They had the courage to say vive defeat, and it was that sort of courage which finally succeeded. He argued at length to show that the power of Congress to prohibit slavery in the Territories had constantly been exercised and no one could have been elected by the Democratic party who was ever known to make a Democratic speech. The Senate or President could not control the election. A meeting of the Democratic Senators was therefore held, to accomplish this purpose. The Senate from Illinois, in a speech occupying two days, has presented the extraordinary spectacle of advocating his own claims to the Presidency, and denouncing those who had dared to express views contrary to his wishes before the Senate. The Senator from Illinois assumed that he was the embodiment of the Democratic party, and all who dared to differ with him were denounced as traitors. The Senator from Illinois claimed to be the sole representative of the Democratic party, and to have and a majority with him at Charleston. How was that majority obtained?

Mr. PUGH, of