

voice in Congress, the right to administer this Government, and to direct its policy directly in opposition to the conceded principles of the Constitution when it was framed. When the Constitution was framed the Southern States of this Confederacy were upon a footing of perfect equality with all the States of the Union, and my desire has been to do nothing to destroy that equality.

Mr. President, when Congress has exercised its authority by passing a uniform law of naturalization, it excludes the right of exercising a similar authority on the part of the State; and to suppose that the State could do this would make the provision of the Constitution of the United States nugatory. The reason why I have given to the Congress of the United States to establish a uniform rule of naturalization for the express, simple purpose of protecting the minority in this country from aggression of power that might be the result of allowing States to hold out inducements to emigrants. It was to protect us against that intimation or subversion of the principles of this Government, which will necessarily creep into it by the introduction of new members of the Government, imported from foreign countries, and brought here directly to carry out sectional purposes and for sectional objects only. To suppose that a State could make an alien a citizen, or confer on him the right of voting, would give him a direct and broad control in this Government. A man votes for Representatives in the other branch of Congress in accordance with the laws of the State which he resides in, and if you allow aliens to vote for members of Congress, they may control your legislation here, and introduce a system of policy entirely at variance with that upon which the Government was originally formed.

Now, sir, in presenting the views that I have submitted to the Senate, I am not depending alone. In vindication of this principle which I assert, I bring to my support the distinguished Senators whose voice has been heard in this Hall. I will, by permission of the Senate, read the following resolutions, no less a man than John C. Calhoun, who stands here in vindication of the rights of the South, and for the principles of this Government, foreseeing the dangerous consequences which might result in 1836 gave the warning not only to the Senate, but to the country, of the dangers that would result from this cheap suffrage which was being bestowed, or attempted to be bestowed, upon the States then coming into the Union. Mr. Calhoun said:

"When Congress has exercised its authority by passing a uniform law of naturalization, (as it has,) it excludes the right of exercising a similar authority on the part of the State. To suppose that the States could pass naturalization acts of their own after Congress had passed a uniform law of naturalization, would be to make the provision of the Constitution nugatory."

He said further—I quote from his speech on the Michigan bill in 1836:

"To suppose that a State can make an alien a citizen of the State, or to pretend that the question more specifically, can confer on him the right of voting, would involve the absurdity of giving him a direct and immediate control over the action of the General Government, from which he has no right to claim the protection, and to which he has no right to present a petition. That the full force of the absurdity may be felt, it must be borne in mind that every department of the General Government is either directly or indirectly under the control of the voters in the several States. The Constitution wisely provides that the voters for the most numerous branch of the Legislature in the several States shall vote for the members of the House of Representatives, and as the members of this body are chosen by the Legislatures of the States, and the presidential electors either by the Legislatures or by the people of the States, it follows, as I have stated, that the action of the General Government is neither directly or indirectly under the control of the voters in the several States. Now, admit that a State may confer the right of voting on all aliens, and it follows, as a necessary consequence, that we might have among our constituents persons who have not the right to claim the protection of the Government, or to present a petition to it."

"This, to my mind, is conclusive; it is an argument binding with such force on my judgment, that I never can yield the principle. But Mr. Calhoun went further in discussing this question, and I beg that I may be allowed to quote further from him, because surely I think that his arguments will have more force and more effect, when fairly put before the country, and fairly understood by the Senate, than anything I can say, or anything that I can offer. I gladly accept his principles, and his doctrines as a text, and I am willing to abide by them. They are so entirely in accordance with the views, principles, and doctrines of the party I am representing here, that I am rejoiced to find that I am so able an advocate for the humble views of the several States, in this Senate. In speaking of the other party, the framers of the Constitution had in conferring this power, Mr. Calhoun said:

"In conferring this power the framers of the Constitution must have had two objects in view; one to prevent competition between the States in holding out inducements for the emigration of foreigners, and the other to prevent their improper influence over the General Government, through such States as might naturalize foreigners, and could confer on them the right of exercising the elective franchise, before they could be sufficiently informed of the nature of our institutions, or were interested in their preservation."

"That, sir, is the great principle on which I stand. It is in defense of that right that my own party has in its platform laid down the doctrine that aliens not naturalized shall not exercise the rights of American freemen. There is a wide difference between privileges granted and rights conferred. It is only conferring against the right of a State to confer power, which has a direct control not only over the legislation in these States, but that has a power to control the Presidential election itself. I hope I may be permitted, in illustration of this view, to quote still further from Mr. Calhoun:

"Both of these objects would be defeated, if the States may under alien laws, confer the right of voting, and the other privileges belonging to citizens. On that supposition it would be almost impossible to conceive what good could be obtained, or evil prevented, by conferring the power on Congress. The power would be perfectly nugatory. A State might hold out every improper inducement to emigrants, as freely as if the power did not exist; and might confer on the alien all the political privileges belonging to a native born citizen; not only to the great injury of the government of the State, but to an improper control over the government of the Union. To illustrate what I have said, suppose a democratic party in New York, finding political power about to depart from them, should, to maintain their ascendancy, extend the right of suffrage to the thousands of aliens of every language, and from every portion of the world, that annually pour into our great country. How deeply might the destiny of the Union be affected by such a measure. It might, in fact, place the control over the General Government in the hands of those who know nothing of our institutions, and are indifferent as to the interests of the country. New York gives about one-sixth of the electoral votes in the choice of President and Vice President; and it is well known that her political institutions keep the State nearly equally divided into two great political parties. The addition of a few thousand votes, either way, might turn the scale, and the electors might, in fact, vote their election, on the supposition, to the votes of unnaturalized foreigners. The Presidential

election might depend on the electoral vote of the State, and a President be chosen in reality by them; that is, they might give us a King."

Mr. President, I think there is a clear illustration of the dangers that are likely to result to this Government from this lax admission of citizenship. I think, if the political equilibrium of this Government is to be maintained, it is only to be maintained by enforcing the guarantees of the Constitution, which was a compromise made between the States of the North and the States of the South, for the protection of those rights which are now so grossly assailed and so gravely invaded. I do not desire to prolong this debate any further. I rose simply for the purpose of explaining the reasons why I shall give my vote against the admission of Minnesota with her present constitution.

THE AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 17, 1855.

"THE UNION OF THE UNIONISTS, FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION!"

ULTRAISTS, NORTH AND SOUTH.

We are in receipt of many letters from gentlemen in both sections of the Union, and it would be amusing, were it not painful, to see how widely apart are men of equal intelligence, equal honesty, and equal sincerity, residing in different sections. Some, for instance, consider every man who opposes the Leecompton Constitution as an Abolitionist, or at least as "playing the game of the Abolitionist." Even Mr. CHATFIELD is denounced by one who says he is an old Whig, and can never be a Democrat, as "playing into the hands of the Abolitionists," and who says, "as for your man WILSON DAVIS, I would not touch him with a forty foot pole."

We are satisfied that our correspondent is a gentleman of intelligence and perfect sincerity; and, having said this, we make no remark upon his language. From an opposite point of the compass, we receive letters as diverse in feeling to this as the points from whence they come; and it is a little curious that both object to the AMERICANS, the one (by implication) because it plays into the hands of the Abolitionists, the other because it does not discuss the subject of slavery and oppose its extension, but holds it to be a matter which belongs exclusively to the States in which it exists.

Now, we ask, in sober earnestness, if there is no middle ground between these Ultraists—honest and sincere, we admit them to be, but carried away by false representations and their own ardent feelings—upon which a great conservative, Union-loving, and Union-preserving party can stand? Are there not large numbers of men—cool, reflecting, dispassionate, Union-loving men—in every part of the United States who will come together and occupy that middle ground, and say to the fanatics on both sides, "thus far shall thou go and no farther—the Union must and shall be preserved?" Or is this slavery question to become a great maelstrom, which, in its increasing sweep, shall engulf the whole of the United States, and in-gulf our Union, our liberties, our nationality, all that we have to be proud of in the past, and all the glorious hopes we have fondly indulged of the future?

There are two parties now in the country, whose leaders seem determined that slavery, and slavery alone, shall be the issue, and who are ready to take the field against each other, and hazard a battle which we fear would prove fatal to the Union, terminate as it might. We belong to neither of these parties; they are both sectional; we occupy a middle ground between them; but it may be that those who occupy that ground are too few to keep the two antagonistic powers asunder, and may be crushed between them as between the upper and nether mill-stone. This is the ground occupied by such statesmen in the Senate and House, as we could name, were it not invidious to do so, as well as hundreds of distinguished men who have not, perhaps, been so long, or at all, upon the stage of public action; we might say thousands, instead of hundreds, and we would find hope, hundreds of thousands.

Is it not time for such men to band together? Will they wait until all the people are enlisted in one or the other of the extreme parties? If they do, there will be no use in acting at all. They should come together, in a National Convention—not to nominate candidates—not, perhaps, to form a party, but to take counsel together, and at least form an ASSOCIATION whose members shall be pledged to each other and to the nation, to use their utmost efforts, individually and collectively, to assuage sectional hostilities and irritations, prevent sectional parties and sectional discussions in Congress, and restore the old fraternal and national feeling that carried our country successfully through the trying scenes of the Revolution, of the Confederacy, and of the formation and adoption of the Federal Constitution.

We throw out the hint: will our brethren of the press speak upon it? Cannot something be done? P. S. Since writing the foregoing, the proceedings of a mass-meeting of the friends of Henry Clay at Philadelphia, have met our eye, and among the resolutions adopted, we find the following: "Resolved, That the friends and supporters of the rights of the People, be, and they hereby are, invited to join in a great 'National Party,' the object of which shall be to watch over and defend them—a party which shall embrace, according to its name, the combined energies of the country, without regard to minor subjects of difference, whether of a local or personal character, and with a firm determination to maintain, against all encroachments, the privileges of freemen."

Resolved, That official dictation and tyranny have reached a point which requires prompt, disinterested and unequivocal resistance. This Executive oppression overshadows, and is so denounced upon the floor of Congress, not only the independence of all subordinate officers, but threatens the liberty of thought, speech and action in the recesses of professional and private life.

AMERICANISM IN CONNECTICUT.

The Hartford (Conn.) City election was carried some days ago, by the "citizens' ticket." As the Republicans were badly beaten there at the State election, the Times says, "they got down on their knees to the Americans," and the latter had everything their own way, and having thus, their ticket was elected. Had it been otherwise, the ticket would have been defeated.

SNOUT-DIPPING AT THE SOUTH.—A correspondent of the Petersburg (Va.) Express says: "There are, perhaps, in our State, one hundred and twenty-five thousand women, leaving out of the account those who have not out their heads, and those who have lost them, some one of this number, eighty per cent may be safely set down as snuff-dippers. Every five of these will use a two ounce paper of snuff per day—that is, to the hundred thousand dippers, two thousand five hundred pounds a day, amounting in one year to the enormous quantity of nine hundred and twelve thousand pounds."

How delightful it must be to kiss a beautiful pair of plump, rosy lips, made pointing and tempting by a priming of snuff, concealed behind them! Oh! the nectar upon such a lip! How delicious!

SHALL THE EXECUTIVE RULE CONGRESS, OR BE MADE TO RESPECT THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE?

We have the extraordinary spectacle now presented to us, of the President and his Cabinet setting at defiance what is known to be the will of fall two-thirds, if not three-fourths, of the people of the United States, and attempting, by the use of flattery, threats, solicitation, and temptations of a base character, to influence the action of the popular branch of the National Legislature; and when failing to accomplish this, setting its opinions at defiance, and obstinately persisting in measures thus emphatically condemned.

Is there no check upon the President and his Cabinet? Can they continue to go on in a course which a large majority of the nation disapprove just as long as they please—setting public opinion at defiance? Surely there should be some check. The Executive ought, by some means, to be made to respect public sentiment and the will of the people. They manage these things better in France. They manage these things better in England, too. There, public sentiment is brought to bear directly upon the ministry; and when the House of Commons—corresponding with our House of Representatives—directly or indirectly, condemns any Government measure, or when ministers find themselves in a minority upon any important measure or bill, custom, which has become a law, requires that they should at once "resign the seals," and let the Queen form another ministry. Thus: suppose Lord Palmerston, or any other minister, should bring in a bill to Canada a representative in Parliament, and the bill should be, as they express it, "thrown out," or defeated. If it were a Government, or ministerial measure, the inexorable law of custom would require that "the ministry" should retire, and surrender up the seals of office.

And why is this so? Because the House of Commons is supposed to represent and to express in its action, the will of the nation, which must be respected and obeyed; and that, too, in the most prompt and implicit manner. It may be, however, that ministers may be fully impressed with the belief that the nation is with them, and that the majority of the House of Commons do not fairly represent or express its will. In that case Parliament is dissolved; new elections are ordered, and the issue is fairly tried at the ballot-box. If a majority is returned favorable to ministers, they, of course, retain their positions; if not, they promptly resign.

Thus we see, that even in monarchical England, the public sentiment is the "platform" upon which the ministry or administration, stand, and that whenever it is made to appear that this is against them, that their measures are unpopular with, and condemned by, the nation, they at once bow with respect to this supreme power, and retire. This, though under a monarchical form of government, is the very essence of Republicanism—the will of the people, that is to say, of the voters, being the supreme law which none, not even the Queen, dare set at naught. But how is it here? Do our Executive and his Cabinet obey the will of the nation? By no means; on the contrary, fixed in their seats for four years, they set it at defiance, and hold on. This ought not to be so. The custom should be established here that when the measures of the President and Cabinet, or "the Administration," are unequivocally condemned by public sentiment, the President should be required to dismiss his Secretaries, or Cabinet, and call others around him, changing at the same time his course of policy.

Thus, and thus only, can the sentiment of the nation be brought to bear directly upon the Executive, and its will, instead of his, become the supreme law. Shall we be less republican than England? Shall our Government be more monarchical than that of a monarchy?

FRAUD, FRAUD, FRAUD!

It is almost impossible for the daily papers of New York, and for a Weekly, like ours, to record all the frauds and rascalities perpetrated by those immaculate and disinterested patriots, the Democrats of that city and State. The task is a herculean one, but once in a while there comes up a big case which we cannot pass unnoticed. The latest stupendous Democratic piece of villainy is the frauds perpetrated by one Devil—called Devil for shortness.

This Devil was the man whom that well-known patriot, Fernando Wood, was so anxious, when he was mayor, to make street commissioner, and whom he succeeded in making, by means best known to himself. But afterwards, there was a long and violent litigation about his right to the office, Governor King having appointed Mr. Conover, who was put in possession. We now quote from a New York paper:

"The extraordinary anxiety manifested by Devil and the old Deputy Street Commissioner, Charles Turner, to get possession of the books and papers created a suspicion that all was not as it should be. Governor Conover caused a search which has resulted in the discovery that the Street Department has been used for years as a cover to the most enormous frauds upon the property-owners and the people generally. The general results of these researches show that contracts have been given to bidders far removed from the lowest ones; that some contracts have forged intentions made subsequently to their giving out; that a regular system of over-estimate of the work done has prevailed; that extra charges and extra allowances have been made; and that, finally, a clerk in the Controller's office has been in league with the contractors to such an extent that on or about the day of Devil's appointment, he, in humble imitation of some greater men—forged a figure in favor of a contractor whereby the Treasury was robbed of \$10,000, and on which charge the clerk is now under bonds."

"These are but a portion of the developments, and as far as they go the name of Charles Devil accompanies them here and there as contractor or assignee, or surety. Of these frauds we will give a single specimen, as reported to the Common Council by Mr. Conover on the 29th of January last. Charles Devil was the Contractor for setting curb and gutter, and flagging sidewalk in the Third Avenue, between Sixty-first and Eighty-sixth streets. The Surveyor's return of the work done was altered as follows:

Cable Yards.	Surveyor's Figure.	Actual Figure.
Earth excavation.....	1,285 1/2	4,855 1/2
Rock excavation.....	57 1/2	3,075 1/2
Earth filling.....	66	3,50

"The operation is plain: the 1 in the first column was changed to a 4; the other figures boldly prefixed. The whole fraud amounted to \$3,990, which amount was paid to Charles Devil in February and March, 1857."

Fraud and rascality seem to be part and parcel of Democracy, and "peculiar institutions" of that party. They carry elections by fraud, and they fill their pockets by fraud and "stealings."

A DEMOCRATIC "DARK LANTERN" SECRET SOCIETY.

There exists a secret Democratic Association in New York, under the name of "the Foresters," who meet in masks, and who take an oath of secrecy and obedience to the will of the majority. None but members of the Tammany Society are eligible to become members, so that there is "a wheel within a wheel" in this political machine.

The candidate for admission is received at the outer door by one of the Foresters, (Witlers) and is then informed that he has been brought there to join a society of Democrats, which has for its object the regeneration of the Democratic party. "Are you willing to join, and to unite in an obligation which we have all taken?" If he answers "yes," the reply is "pass him." He is then taken to an inner door, where the same form is gone through, only a little stronger. After walking round the room, he is conducted to the chair of the Visible Vice, who addresses him as follows:

"Son of Tammany! You are presented here for obligation as a Democrat and as a member of the Tammany society. The secrets and workings about to be made known to you are not to be revealed under the penalty of everlasting disgrace and eternal damnation! Are you willing to take the obligation on the Holy Scriptures?"

"If it is answered in the affirmative, the scales fall from his eyes, and he finds himself surrounded by masks. The Visible Grand (Fernando Wood) then proceeds to administer the following obligation:

"I do hereby solemnly promise to keep secret the workings of this association in relation to all matters appertaining to the Tammany Society, and to support the ticket nominated by a majority of this association at the ensuing election of Sachems and officers. So help me God."

He then signs the pledge, and is informed that Mr. Wood is the Visible Grand, but that Augustus Schell is the Invisible Grand."

The existence of this "Dark Lantern" Society was announced by the New York Sun some weeks ago, and no one questions the fact; the correspondent of the National Intelligencer speaks thus:—

"The new organization of the Democracy, called 'The Foresters' are quite active. They met last night to appoint their Regular General Committee, consisting of five members from each ward association."

But though the fact of its existence is notorious and undenied, we have seen no anathemas poured out upon it by those papers which were so horrified at the existence of Know-Nothing Councils. What is the reason? Have they exhausted all their indignation and expended all their ammunition of curses upon the latter, or do they look upon Democratic secret societies and "horrid orders" as quite blameless?

Well, circumstances alter cases very much, with some people. The Louisville Journal says: "It is stated that there are two of these Democratic associations, one of which, composed principally of foreigners, is secretly waging war against the public schools with a view to break them down. This one is probably under the control of Archbishop Hughes, of the Roman Catholic Church—whose deadly hatred against Protestant schools will be appreciated only by the demolition of the system. The other is said to be under the control of Ex-Mayor Wood. The difference between the Know-Nothing secret societies and these Democratic secret societies is simply this. The Know-Nothing organization was instituted for purely patriotic purposes, prominent among which were the maintenance of the Union, the establishment of a purely American nationality, and the protection of our Republican institutions from the blighting influence of foreignism. These Democratic 'Dark Lantern' associations are organized for the purpose of destroying our free school systems, and to give to the Church of Rome a political supremacy in this country, and to control the party nominations for office. The secrecy of the Know-Nothing has long since been abandoned, that of the Democratic is but just begun to be assumed. Let the honest and fair minded men of our country Judge between them."

IGNORANCE, EGOTISM, ULTRAISM.

A friend has sent us the New Orleans Delta of March 26, which contains an article headed "Southern Free-Soilism—Senator Crittenden," wherein this statesman and patriot is treated as if he were a mere tyro in statesmanship, and is taught by the profano, learned, and astute editor, of the A. B. C. of that science. He is told that the Constitution is, and is not, as if he had never read it, and his self-constituted teacher were no less than a John Marshall, a James Madison, and an Alexander Hamilton combined. We shall publish the article in our next, just to set our readers laughing at slipshod stupidity and assumption. We have not room for it at this week.

"THE AMERICAN UNION," Morgantown, Virginia, is a welcome paper. The late editor, S. Siegfried, jr., has just retired from it to devote his time to the ministry at Morristown, Belmont county, Ohio, and his father, S. Siegfried, has taken charge of it. He is a plain-spoken man, and talks good sense to his subscribers. We like his style; it is good, plain, racy English; and we like the moral tone of his paper, too. A community that has the good sense to appreciate such a paper, and to take and read it, must go on improving. We copy one article as a specimen:

"THE GREAT AWAKENING.—It is gratifying to observe that quite a large proportion of the secular prints contain two or three columns a week of interesting items in relation to the 'revivals of religion' that are going forward in almost every portion of the land, and of which the readers of the paper have been, and will continue to be, apprised. This is as it should be. Every newspaper should be a faithful mirror of passing events—especially of interesting events—and what can be more interesting to all classes of readers than a moral revolution in our land, at a time when vice is being imported by ship-ladings from the hot-beds of Europe and Asia?"

"We should like to wake up that portion of the editorial fraternity who as yet seem to have heard of these movements! Why, Horace Greely is said to be converted, and James Gordon Bennett is attending daily prayer meetings—theatre and steamboat cabins are being changed to chapels—a general altar is being made upon the empire of the Evil One—and yet, so far as your instrumentality is concerned, your readers know nothing about it! Yet do you wish to multiply 'Know-Nothing' do you? Now, just think what a fine converts make! Within the last six months, to your party, you have enlisted in the ranks of 'Israel'—Why, your columns would have been graced with blinding cannon, and crowing roosters, and starting CAPITALS, and you would have been, figuratively if not literally, drunk with delight!—Come, gentlemen wake up to your duty, and let your readers know what is going on in the world."

Who Wants a Lady Chambermaid?

Does any woman want to hire a lady? If so, let her send a letter to the office of the National Intelligencer, addressed M. B., in which paper we find the following advertisement, which we publish for the lady, gratis:— "WANTED, by a young lady, a situation as seamstress, or to instruct young children; or would be willing to take a situation as Chambermaid. Address M. B., at this office."

OUR CRIMINAL COURT.

There is no doubt of the fact that we have a Criminal Court here in Washington; and that it is the Court for Criminals.

There is no need of denying or disguising the fact, for fact it is, and a well known one, too, that Judge Crawford is a man of tender feelings and lively sympathies for criminals. It seems to hurt his conscience to have any one, no matter how abandoned a villain he may be—a burglar, assassin, incendiary, thief—convicted; and if there is a doubt, or if a doubt can possibly be suggested on the trial of any rascal, the kind and sympathizing heart of Judge Crawford gives the criminal the full benefit of it.

In plain phrase we do not believe there is any possibility of ridding the city of Washington of the pestiferous population which renders our streets so dangerous, and casts such an odium upon the Metropolis of the country, so long as Judge Crawford dispenses criminal law in this District. If Congress will abolish the Court, and establish another tribunal, over which shall preside one who will have some sympathy for the community as well as for criminals, we may hope to have safety and security; but till that is done, or Judge Crawford will so far respect public opinion as to resign, we never can have. But we remember that few die, and none resign; therefore our case is desperate, unless Congress will afford relief.

HOW THE UNION IS KEPT GOING.

The Union says: "The machinery that grinds out the daily Union is lubricated with human brains and vitality; think of that, Farmer Thirly."

"Lubricated with human brains!" Aye! and how are those human brains procured? Who pays for them? How much money in the shape of salaries, is received monthly by those whose brains lubricate the machinery of the Union? How many Assistant Secretaries of State, clerks in the Executive Departments, and clerks of committees of Congress, whose time is paid for by the Government, out of the public Treasury, furnish brains to lubricate the machinery of the Union? "Think of that, Farmer Thirly." That you, yourself, in part, pay for the very brains that lubricate this wonderful machinery. Were it not for the large sums of money paid to the Union by the Government, its machinery would, in a very brief space, come to a dead stand. And how, think you, "Farmer Thirly," this lubricating material and motive power are earned by the Union? Why, by its support of the President in everything—right or wrong; by fletch his mouth-piece, and his tail-piece; by his fetch-and-carry; his fulsome eulogist; his whippers; his faithful jowler to bark and snap at every one he calls traitor, renegade, recreant! "Think of that, Farmer Thirly."

ADJOURNMENT.

Congress has decided to adjourn on the first Monday in June. Very well; but as yet scarcely any business has been done; the committees have their hands full, and yet some of them cannot get a quorum to meet so as to transact business, and a portion of the members seem quite indifferent whether those who have their cases examined and reported upon, get anything done or not. Some of those who have cases in their hands pay no sort of attention to them, and of course make no report. Members are now paid \$3000 a year, instead of \$2000 a day. They used to sit during the long session till the first, middle, or last of August. Now, they have fixed the first Monday in June to adjourn. Let us see if the public and private business is properly attended to and disposed of before that day.

"It is very impudent on the part of the Democratic organs to be eternally talking about the spirit of lawlessness and violence in the American cities of Louisville, Baltimore, and New Orleans, while they have in their hands all the money in Washington, the seat of the United States Government—Louisville Journal."

But they do say something about Washington, charging all the crime and rascality committed by the gangs of rowdies patronized by our city and Federal Government, to "the bloody Know-Nothing," though Americans are almost invariably the victims, and policemen are sometimes the assassins!

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

The Senate and House both appointed committees of conference, with a view to see if there is any chance of coming to an agreement upon the bill to admit Kansas. The House vote was a tie, and the committee was carried by the casting vote of the Speaker.

The bill to establish a railroad to the Pacific has been under consideration and discussion in the Senate the whole week, with small prospect, we think, of its being passed. A substitute for the bill was offered, providing for the construction of a magnetic telegraph from Fort Leavenworth to Utah Territory, which, after being discussed one day, was postponed to the first Monday of December next. (Killed.)

The Senate have agreed to the resolution of the House, to adjourn on the first Monday of June.

Mr. Foot submitted the following: Resolved, That when the two Houses of Congress adjourn on the first Monday in June next, it shall be to meet on the first Monday in November following.

Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, has given notice that on Thursday next he will call up the bill to provide for executing the public printing.

This bill establishes a government printing office.

Mr. Houston having submitted a resolution relative to a protectorate of the United States over Mexico, has given notice that he will ask leave on Monday to present his views upon the subject.

The House has spent most of the week upon the police bill.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE ON THE GUARD BILL.—The House being in the Committee of the Whole, and having in consideration the Senate Bill for increasing the Auxiliary Guard to one hundred men.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Democrat,) said: The present Mayor, elected by the people, is said to be a Democrat. He has, in his appointment, fifty-two men under the city charter, in addition to the fifteen men who have been alluded to as the auxiliary guard, paid for out of the public Treasury. With this force of sixty-seven men, under the authority of the officers of the city government, how are the police regulations of the city executed? How are they managed? You find here murder as a matter of every day occurrence, with arson, burglary, and every crime known in the catalogue; and yet the Mayor, with this force of police under him, has been totally inefficient in suppressing these outrages. You have seen

these crimes committed day after day, and what effort has the Mayor, with his police force, made to prevent them? If he has endeavored to execute the laws of this city, he must certainly have a most inefficient body of men placed under him.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky. Did you ever hear any complaints until the present Mayor was in office?

Mr. BURNETT. I will just say to my colleague that I may not remember of other instances, but I take the times as we find them. I speak of the present; and I propose to find a remedy for the evils as they now exist. I am told by gentlemen around me that these things have occurred before.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky. I have been here for the last eight or ten years, and I never heard of them before.

Mr. BURNETT. We find scenes of disorder and violence occurring every night. I do not think I am a greater coward than my fellow-men. I do not think I have less bravery than the majority of men; and yet, I say here that I have regarded the outrages in this city of such a character, and of such frequent occurrence, that I have thought that every man, when he leaves his room, ought to go armed; for he does not know at what moment an attack may be made upon him. Respectable men have been assaulted, and members of this House have been threatened.

Mr. SINGLETON, (Democrat.) It seems, Mr. Chairman, that from some cause which up to this moment has not been explained, the laws which have been passed by Congress for the protection of life and property in this city, have not been enforced. What is the reason, or where the difficulties have sprung up which prevent the execution of these laws, I do not know. But it is a well-settled fact, that no man can now walk the streets of Washington after dark in security. We are sent here to perform high and responsible duties, and are expected to encounter the dangers that result from our positions, but certainly it was never contemplated by those who sent us to Washington, that we were liable to be assaulted on the streets at night by assassins. And I say to you very candidly, that I am not a coward. What is the reason, or where the difficulties have sprung up which prevent the execution of these laws, I do not know. 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