

Business Notices.

L. O. WILSON & CO. Are now prepared to offer to the trade their Spring stock of Dry Goods, which for extent and variety will be found unequalled in this market.

No. 12 COURTLAND-ST., No. 11 and 13 DEWEY.

LEARY & CO'S NEW QUARTERLY PATTERN FOR GENTLEMEN'S DRESS HATS is this day issued, together with a large selection of PARIS HATS of all styles, including the only one made in America. For a list of our competitors, see our circular, and for sale at our counters only. LEARY & CO., 100 NASSAU ST., opposite the City Hall.

TOWN TALK. The weather has been abominably bad, and it is not likely to be any better. The wind is from the north, and the rain is falling in torrents. The streets are very muddy, and the people are complaining of the cold.

As for me, I'm content—I've saved cent per cent. By buying my clothes from NORTH BROTHERS. For, without any doubt, they are better and more than half, and yet just twice as long as all others.

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 122 and 124 Fulton-st., New York.

REMOVAL.—A. RANKIN & CO. Have removed to the new and spacious store, No. 96 BROADWAY, where they offer a large assortment of Hosiery, Ladies' Garments, Gloves, &c., at low prices.

CARPETINGS AND OILCLOTHS. BRIDGEMAN AND TAPSCOTT, 20 NASSAU ST., N. Y. BRIDGEMAN, CLARK & CO., 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. BRIDGEMAN, CLARK & CO., 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y.

FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES, BY PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 524 Broadway, opposite No. Nicholas Hotel.

READ, READ, READ. Our advertisement in the D. Y. Goods column. W. J. DOLLEY & Co., No. 61 and 63 Broadway.

CERTAIN CURE FOR CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, &c.—BEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., COMPOUND CANPHOR LIE. This is a certain cure for chapped hands, face, &c. It is a very good remedy, and is sold at a low price. BRIDGEMAN, CLARK & CO., 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y.

SHAKERS' APPLE BUTTER. A. N. THOMPSON & Co., Wholesale Agents, Nos. 221 and 223 Fulton-st., New York.

SMITHSONIAN HOUSE. Broadway, corner of Houston-st., New York. HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. OR ON THE AMERICAN PLAN, at moderate prices. SIDNEY KOPMAN.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & Co.'s GAZETTE, a beautiful and complete treatise on the art of sewing, containing full and reliable information about Sewing Machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. It is a very good book, and is sold at a low price. I. M. SINGER & Co., 232 Broadway, New York.

WIGS.—I. M. SINGER & Co.'s GAZETTE, a beautiful and complete treatise on the art of sewing, containing full and reliable information about Sewing Machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. It is a very good book, and is sold at a low price. I. M. SINGER & Co., 232 Broadway, New York.

TO TEA DEALERS AND GROCERS.—We invite attention to our stock of OOLONGS, ENGLISH BREAKFAST, KEATING HUSBAND and OTHER TEAS, including some choice choice teas from the island of Java, which are being sold at moderate prices. Cash or on usual time for approved paper. JAMES CASSELL & Co., No. 155 Front-st., New York.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—J. H. GREATLY REDUCED.—Owing to the late improvements in the construction of pianos, and the consequent increase in the value of the instruments, we are now selling our pianos and melodeons at a great reduction from their usual prices. H. WATERS, Agent.

DR. ALVAN GOLDSMITH, late Professor of Surgery, will resume the practice of LITHOTOMY (or removing stones from the bladder without cutting), together with all the operations of the stone, in his office, No. 79 FRANKLIN-ST., N. Y. Hours from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.

R. R. R.—In five minutes after an application of BROWN'S READY RELIEF, the most severe paroxysms of pain will cease; and the system afflicted with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, or any other painful ailment, will be restored to its normal condition. BROWN'S READY RELIEF always stops the most torturing pains, and relieves the system from all inflammation. R. R. R. Office, No. 102 Fulton-st., N. Y. Sold by Dr. Fisher, corner of Bleecker and Christopher-sts., No. 109 1/2 N. Y. Street, No. 48 1/2 St. Dr. Hunt, corner of Bowery and Broadway, No. 100. W. B. Zeller, No. 41 South St., Philadelphia. Mrs. Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—SALT RHEUM, SCORFIC ERUPTION AND SCROFULA.—Nearly half the human race can bear witness to the efficacy of this wonderful ointment in the cure of these diseases. It never fails, however long standing or desperate the case may be. Sold at the manufacture, No. 10 Maiden Lane, New York, and No. 214 Strand, London; and by all Druggists, at 25c., 50c., and \$1 per pot.

CARD. HEAVY'S LIGHTS. The manufacture of the above article, heretofore conducted at No. 120 West Broadway, has been transferred to No. 120 West Broadway, New York.

THE BUSINESS. In connection with others, under the name of HEAVY, KOSSELL & Co., No. 120 West Broadway, New York.

No other parties in New York are authorized to manufacture these lights. The "prismatic" and other inferior imitations, are in violation of my patents, and the suits which have been commenced against infringers will be prosecuted with energy. THADDEUS HEAVY.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1857.

A limited number of advertisements are taken in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE at the rate of one dollar a line. This paper has attained a circulation of 175,000 copies, and is unquestionably the best medium extant for advertising in the country. Advertisements should be handed in at any time before, and not later than, Tuesday of each week.

THE SENATE was occupied on Saturday principally with a discussion on the bill granting a State government in Minnesota, which finally passed. The bill establishing a judicial district in the Garden purchase, creating the office of Surveyor-General and granting donations of land to actual settlers, was also passed.

The time of the HOUSE was consumed in a debate on the impeachment of Judge Watrous. The subject was ultimately postponed for further consideration until next Saturday. The resolution from the Committee on Elections, declaring that Mr. Whitfield was not entitled to his seat as delegate from Kansas, was laid on the table by a vote of 90 against 85.

The current crime which has been temporarily checked by the great event in Bond street, as a show sometimes ceases for a moment after a heavy clap of thunder, is again getting under way. Our local columns contain two garrote robberies, one ferocious stabbing case, and sundry items of brutal assault, as the leading events of Saturday night and Sunday morning. We might add many more quite as important in intention, but as they failed in execution, they are passed over under the technical cover of disorderly conduct.

We have a resting place at last in the Burdell case. The Grand Jury, after a thorough investigation, have indicted Mrs. Cunningham and Eckel as the murderers; held Snodgrass to bail as a witness, and unconditionally discharged the daughters. Ex parte examinations are now closed, and when the matter next comes up the parties will be arraigned before a tribunal which will hear both sides.

The Mexican war steamer Guerrero arrived on Friday at Mobile, bringing as passengers Dr. Crawford, bearer of dispatches from Minister Forth to the Government at Washington, and Col. Butterfield. The latter gentleman is the bearer of a copy of an important treaty concluded between our Minister and the Government of Mexico. Gen. Comte's administration is reported as gaining strength daily. Secrets of the revolutionary leaders

had been arrested, and the rebellion was thought to be at an end.

From the Iowa City Republican, Feb. 5.

A LETTER FROM HORACE GREELLY.

To the Editor of The Iowa City Republican:

As I am closing a brief visit to this State, a friend has put into my hands a copy of The State Gazette of recent date, in which I find a renewed attack upon me in connection with the Des Moines River Improvement Company. The writer is careful to abstain from direct charges, but he quotes part of the evidence of a person unknown to me, who purports to be a clerk of said Company, in such manner, and with such suppressions and omissions, as to convey the impression that I was employed by said Company as a lobby agent before Congress last Summer, and received \$1,000 therefor. This witness I cannot locate, never had any dealings with him whatever; and his testimony is withheld from the public, except so far as his ignorance or his blind guesses can be made to give color to the charge, which its authors well know to be utterly false and calumnious. The real authors of this slander are, I presume, certain Democratic members of the late Investigating Committee raised by the Senate of Iowa to inquire into the management of this Des Moines Company; and these gentlemen do surely know that the charge against me, which they are nursing and abetting, is a base libel. As I never did them any harm, I can only conclude that this is their mode of warfare against the influence of the journal with which I am connected. We shall see in the event how much party caprice they make by the operation. Meantime, in utter ignorance of what they may have stored away in their magazine of unprinted testimony, I wish to give, through your columns, a full and clear statement of the transaction on which this calumny is founded.

I went to Washington at the opening of the long session of the present Congress, Dec. 1, 1855, and remained there, with brief intervals of absence, until about the middle of April. During that time I cannot remember that I once heard of this Des Moines Company; and I am very sure that neither this nor any railroad or other company or claimant employed me to do any service, or paid me one farthing on any account whatever. In a single instance only did an old and esteemed friend ask me to aid him in securing for his claim the favorable attention of Congress, which I thought it deserved; but, on my explaining to him my position and the annoyance and embarrassment to which any connection with measures involving pecuniary interests would inevitably subject me, dropped the subject, and never renewed it.

About the 25th of June I returned to Washington for a week or so, to watch the proceedings in the House on the question of admitting Kansas as a Free State, under the Topeka Constitution, and remained until the day after that admission was defeated by a vote of 107 to 106; but neither at this visit nor formerly did I say one word to any member on behalf of the Des Moines, nor any other land grant or railroad company, nor in favor of any measure of a private or pecuniary character, nor was I ever employed or paid to do anything of the sort.

As I was leaving Washington for the last time up to this present, on or about the 1st of July last, a friend handed me a draft for one thousand dollars, drawn on the Treasurer, in New-York, of the Des Moines Company, which he asked me to take with me and use to pay a draft which he said would probably be drawn on me by an agent employed by said Company. I took this draft, accordingly, home with me, and held it, until I was apprised, nearly four weeks thereafter, that a draft on me, answering to this one, was coming on from Washington. I immediately, and for the first time in my life, visited the office of the Des Moines Company, and found therein an old and valued friend, Mr. Alvah Hunt, formerly Treasurer of our State, and now Treasurer of this Des Moines Company. I said to him, "Mr. Hunt, do you know of a draft for one thousand dollars on your Company, payable to my order?" He answered, "Yes, I understand it."

I rejoined, "Do you know that I have no interest in said draft?" He said, "Yes, I know all about it."

"Then," said I, "I shall accept and pay the draft against it." He said, "Certainly," and I presented the draft in my hands, which he paid, and with the proceeds I paid the one thousand dollars draft drawn from Washington on me. That draft is now in my possession.

These are the facts in the case, and which, immediately on the story being started that I had been employed by this Company, I made affidavit in due form of law, and transmitted the same to the Investigating Committee of the Iowa Senate, corroborated by the statement of Alvah Hunt aforesaid, that I never was interested in nor employed by said Des Moines Company, and never was paid nor promised by it one farthing for any service whatever. I believe it one farthing for any service whatever. I believe it one farthing for any service whatever. I believe it one farthing for any service whatever.

Whether there would have been any culpability in my acting as agent for said Company, had I done so, it is not necessary to consider, since it is certain that I never did. I was nearly five months in daily attendance upon the doings of the present Congress, and during that time I never was paid nor promised one mill for anything I did or tried to do in Washington to advance any interest whatever.

I can only stop the deliberate, intentional detraction of which I have been made the subject by asking the verdict of an Iowa jury upon it. All the favor I have to solicit is, that in adjudging the case politics shall be utterly forgotten, and justice between man and man only regarded. Yours, HORACE GREELLY.

Iowa City, Feb. 4, 1857.

Mr. Greeley not having yet reached home, or had any opportunity to reply to the statements of Mr. John Stryker before the Investigating Committee at Washington, we hasten to lay before our readers the above account of the transaction in question, published by him in a journal of Iowa City. It will be seen that this account varies in no essential point from that we gave on Friday, though it states some particulars of which we were not aware.

The steamer Asa arrived yesterday morning bringing a week's intelligence from Europe. It is of unusual interest and importance. On the Continent, there are indications of a relaxation of Austrian tyranny in Italy and Hungary, in compliance, no doubt, with the urgent advice of the British Government. A sort of domestic legislature and domestic administration is to be given to each of these countries, and the Emperor is occasionally to transfer his Court to Milan and Pesth. The signs seem pretty plain that a closer alliance is preparing between Austria and England on the one hand, and France and Russia on the other. From Switzerland there is no news.

In England, the opening of Parliament has given occasion to prolonged discussions of the policy of the Government in connection with the income tax and Central American affairs. The documents relating to the wars with Persia and China have also been called for, and when they are produced those subjects will be thoroughly overhauled. The passage upon taxation revealed the interesting fact of a combination between Mr. Gladstone, the accomplished chief of the Peelites, and Mr. Darasin, the leader of the Tories in the House of Commons. The point on which they combine is Mr. Gladstone's original proposition to extinguish the income tax in 1860. It is said the Manchester men and Radicals

will also go with them, and that by the mingling of these incongruous elements Palmerston will be turned out and the Peelites and Tories take possession of the Government. Such seems to be the impression of our London correspondent, but we have the means of knowing that Lord Palmerston's friends entertain no fears of such a result. "He will evidently hold on," so writes one of them in a private letter, "until death chokes him off."

We have heretofore had occasion to notice the discontent and suffering prevailing among the laboring classes of London. Unusual numbers of them are out of employment; some 50,000 able-bodied men as we hear, are holding meetings and marching in processions to an extent which the press of that city apparently fears to notice. There are hundreds of gangs, all behaving with the utmost order, bearing their tools on their shoulders, parading the West End daily. They generally sing the "Serg of the Shirt," or else unite in a chant, the burden of which is, "Why have we no work to do?"

This is a fearful commentary on the commercial prosperity which, we have been told, exists there, and a portentous warning of the great crash which is to come, and which there is reason to fear will be felt here even more sensibly than in Europe.

The Tennessee, which came in on Saturday night, having left San Juan del Norte on the 13th inst. brings an extended version of the news, or a part of it, briefly telegraphed to us on the 17th, from New Orleans, as having been brought by the Texas. The latest intelligence from Walker is to the 3d of February, brought by the Orizaba, which touched at San Juan del Sur on the 2d and left the next day. Walker was then there with about 300 men, which were, it is to be presumed, the flower of his forces. He had come from Rivas to receive the recruits by the Orizaba, which, however, instead of the 500 that were expected, numbered only fifty.

All that is known of the previous operations of Walker was obtained by communications made by him and his men at San Juan del Sur. In addition to extracts from the Panama papers, we publish accounts drawn up for us by passengers who came through from San Francisco, and who enjoyed at San Juan del Sur all the opportunities of obtaining information which anybody possessed. It appears that on the 26th of January Hoeningsen attacked the allies at Orizaba, but was repulsed with the admitted loss of six killed and nineteen wounded. On the 28th the allies were again attacked at St. George. A severe fight ensued, when Walker was again repulsed with a loss of twenty-nine killed and forty-five wounded. This loss, according to some of the accounts, fell very heavy on the officers. After this Walker had proceeded to San Juan, where the passengers by the Orizaba found him. His men are an emaciated, sickly-looking set. Some without shoes, shirts or hats, and others in rags, beset the passengers to beg money to buy bread with. There was on board a quantity of provisions for Walker, but they were not landed. There was no discipline in the army, and the officers were a drunken set. Walker's entire force fit for service is set down at five or six hundred. Such was the state of things on the Pacific side of Nicaragua. We turn now to the Gulf side.

The Punta Arenas filibusters having got their steamer in readiness, left Greytown on the 23d of January, and established themselves some twenty miles up the river, and about five miles below the station of the Costa Ricans at the mouth of the Sarapiquí. The principal object of this movement appears to have been to prevent the men from deserting. The encampment was a miserable mud flat, and the men were represented as suffering from sickness. The Texas, with Col. Titus and other filibusters from New-Orleans to the number of some 250, reached Greytown on the 4th instant, and immediately proceeded up the river to join the others. Two days after their arrival the force had moved five miles further up the river, and had taken a position at Cody's Place, which is represented as a hill within cannon shot of the position of the Costa Ricans—though apparently on the opposite side of the San Juan. Such was the state of things when the Tennessee left. The telegraphic account from New-Orleans speaks of a defeat of the Costa Ricans at Cody's Point, but this, we are inclined to believe, is only an amplified version of the occupation of Cody's Place. It is not likely that the Texas remained long at Greytown after the sailing of the Tennessee. Indeed, the telegraphic account from New-Orleans represents her as having sailed on the 10th; but this is evidently a mistake, as the Tennessee left on the 12th and left the Texas behind. Probably she sailed the same or the next day, and it is not likely that she carried to New-Orleans any news in addition to that brought by the Tennessee. It is stated that in addition to the old boat, which has been repaired, Scott is building a new boat at Punta Arenas, which is in a state of forwardness. But even if we suppose these filibusters to succeed in forcing their way to the Castillo Rapids, they have no means of transportation beyond that point. Or even should they force their way to the Lake, with the Lake steamers in the hands of the Costa Ricans how are they to cross that? We hear nothing of the war steamer which, it was said, was to be lent by the Government of Chili to the Costa Ricans; but it appears that the Costa Ricans had applied to that Government for a loan of \$300,000. The Chilean press was in favor of the loan, and even of making it a million, if necessary. Chili, being in prosperous condition, is able to advance the money.

Our readers, and particularly the "young lady" section of them, will, we hope, peruse and ponder so much of the life and letters of Mr. Alexander Pyle as we are enabled to lay before them to-day. The ingenious and fast young man about town, a chapter of whose history we publish, it seems, in the habit of dabbling a little in stocks in Wall street, and a good deal in female hearts all over the country. Under the euphonious name of *plume* of Wm. J. Melville he has been carrying on, for we do not know how many months, a sentimental correspondence with persons of the more lovely sex, averaging five or six letters a day. Though we are not so well advised as could be wished of his methods of making the acquaintance of his intended victims, we are inclined to believe that he did not, after the example of Dr. Thrasher Lyons, late of this city, make the public journals the avenue of communication. His means of "bringing two hearts to beat in unison" were more elegant and diversified, as became a dealer in fancy stocks and a leader in the perfumed circles of fashion. He would see a young lady, whose face pleased him, upon the street, follow her to her home, discover her name by collating the door-plate with the directory, and address to her such a letter as the one which led to arrest. Or he would, in the course of a Sunday drive, a pleasure excursion or a business journey, chance upon one of the attractive

damsels, who occasionally manage to grow up in the provinces, mark her as his own and make her such, within a very few days, through the medium of the Post-Office. We have no data from which to gather the tale of his successes or defeats, but we infer from what we have before us that he is conquering and to conquer in quarters where better things should be expected—among the well-bred and well-educated, among professors' daughters and attendants upon Institute lectures, among those who "read the papers" and call choice extracts from them. We infer, too, that he possesses taste in selecting his game, and address in softening hearts already soft.

What we print delicately suggests much more than it reveals, and forcibly brings to mind the well-known lines of Goldsmith about the fate of lovely woman when she stoops to folly, &c. No one can doubt what this young prodigal's intentions were in most, if not in all, his liaisons. Money, the point in which the history of the Duke of Marlborough and of Dr. Thrasher Lyons coincide, was not his object. He meant to ruin those whom he found approachable—that is the plain English of the matter. No man could carry on so extensive a correspondence with pure intentions. It may all have been a joke to him and to "his partner"—whose name is as yet unknown—but to the families into which they insinuated themselves, it would have been, and perhaps may yet be, no joke before the expiration of the year.

We do not print the details of this case merely as a piece of news. We do not wish our readers to glance over it, pick out the scandal, and then let the matter drop. It is, so to say, a representative case; it carries a moral in its arms. It is more to the point than the case of the departed Lyons, for the subject is homed, and is but a fair type of too many of the dashing men who are marshaled by the Great Brown into the doors of Fifth avenue palaces. Nor are the ladies who were silly enough to return his advances exceptional. How many are there who would, like Miss B., tell their fathers of such a letter as she received, instead of answering it? Supply answers to demand, the world over. Young men will give up seducing young women when young women are less ready to be seduced, and not before. The millennium will not be nearer until the philosophy of social life shall be better understood and more virtuously put in practice. We trust, however, that this exposure may teach more than one young man a salutary lesson, and lead more than one young woman to decline all intercourse with gentlemen who do not come under the frank of a relative or a friend. "The eccentricities of the Post-Office" have for once served a good turn.

The memory of Washington will be biblically and oratorically recalled at the Astor House this evening by "the friends of civil and religious liberty"—not, we trust, by all those in this city who have some small claim to that creditable title, but by such of "the friends" aforesaid as have the inclination to purchase tickets and the money wherewithal to pay for them. There will, no doubt, be a prodigious salvo of post-prandial eulogies, the biggest gun to be discharged on the occasion being Stephen A. Douglas, who is so well known throughout the country as a leading "friend of civil and religious liberty." It is true that this Douglas has a peculiar and eccentric way of showing his deep devotion to the principles thus indicated. We all know his achievements in the civil department, which have consisted mainly in efforts to establish Slavery wherever Freedom now exists, and which have resulted in the incomputable amount of "civil liberty" now vouchsafed to the people of Kansas. In the religious line Mr. Douglas has had the same odd method of proving his soul-absorbing passion for Liberty. This he has done by spitting upon three thousand clergymen for exercising the religious liberty of protesting against a great legislative crime. Douglas has since endeavored to compromise matters by giving some land or money to a Baptist church, which donation, we confess, astonished us just as much as if we had heard for the first time that Tom Paine was a liberal subscriber to the American Tract Society. On the whole, we do think that somebody better qualified, both by his opinions and his antecedents, might have been selected to talk upon such an occasion. For to put this man forward as the eulogist of Washington—this man, who is the foremost champion of despotism in America—this man, who cannot hear of freedom without falling into a passion and railing like a fish-wife—this man, slyly from crawling in the mire at the feet of the slaveholders—this man, who has shown that not one pulsation of his heart beats responsive to the principles of the American Revolution—this man, so loathed by the humane and intelligent—it is an insult to the memory of the great chiefstain whom there is a pretense of honoring. That it should come to this, that the contemplation of that character should have brought forth no worthier fruit; that men should remember Washington, and remember him to so little purpose!

Mr. Douglas will undoubtedly want a text for his speech, and we generously present him with several. Perhaps the very small giant has been reading up in Sparks for this occasion. If so, he has not the resolution drafted by Washington and adopted "at a general meeting of the freeholders and inhabitants of the County of Fairfax," July 18, 1774! It is as follows:

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that, during our present difficulties and distress, no slaves ought to be imported into any of the British colonies on this continent; and we take this opportunity of declaring our most earnest wishes to see an entire stop put to such a wicked, cruel and unchristian trade."

There is something for the author of the Nebraska Kansas bill to reflect upon, to consider before he discharges himself to-night. And does he know that Washington wrote to Lafayette, encouraging him in his scheme for the emancipation of his slaves in Cayenne; that he wrote to Robert Morris, declaring that "no man wished more than he did to see a plan adopted for the abolition of Slavery," and that for such a plan his suffrage should never "be wanting"; that he declared in 1783 that he meant never to buy another slave; that in a letter to Charles Pinckney in 1792 he spoke of the "direful effects" of Slavery; that upon his death he emancipated his slaves? The opinions of Washington upon this question are too well known to require here vouchers or illustrations. They were in clear and beautiful consistency with all his political professions and with his illustrious position before the world. If he did not at once carry them into practice—if he considered the difficulties of doing so insuperable—he never canted in defense of what he pronounced a sin and a wrong. This manliness of his character many of his modern eulogists have studiously sought to conceal; and how could an Everett or a Douglas have done otherwise? Can we expect of such men that they will indirectly proclaim to the world their own

ability, and by showing what their hero was, prove how base they are?

We have no hope that to-night there will be a word spoken in behalf of that freedom in the establishment of which the life of Washington was spent, or that he will be regarded, over their flowing bows, as anything more than a misty and convenient myth. For our own part, however, we show our respect for his memory by recalling the benevolent scheme which occupied that serene old age, and by showing how, in every point of character, he was the opposite of the person who has been selected as his eulogist.

That supple of the whole race of toad eaters, Isaac Toucey—who, being very narrow-minded in general and very ignorant in general, has been selected by Mr. Buchanan for Attorney-General—has written a letter about matters and things in general to a Sunday newspaper in this city. We present this delicate morsel of stupidity to our readers, not because it is of the least intrinsic importance what Toucey thinks, or writes, or says, but because he is an instrument, and it is barely possible that other and more important people may be blowing through him. Here it is:

"WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1857. "MY DEAR SIR: I have received your obliging letter, and observed your articles in The Mercury. I need not say how much I have been gratified by these proofs of very partial friendship, although I may have it in my mind to do you some good. I am, it is true, one of those who undertook to initiate a settlement of the only difficulty likely to threaten the permanency of the Government. We agreed to take the Slavery question out of Congress except in those cases where Congress is expressly authorized to interfere, and to leave the country with the people of every self-governing community, and as there was some difference of opinion as to the power of the people before organized as a State, we agreed to refer that question to the Supreme Court, in a summary way, as in the Kansas act, and to abide by its decision.

"This was agreed to by gentlemen North, South, East and West. We adopted the measure in season to go to the people of the country with it before the Presidential election. The ruling party of the country has adopted the arrangement, and we have elected a President upon it.

"We intend to carry out the measure to its complete fulfillment, and thereby remove the only danger to the Federal Government which we have any reason to apprehend.

"I know not that you concur with me, but this has been my course.

"With the warmest thanks for so many proffers of your kindness and courtesy, I am, very truly yours, "IS. S. SCOTT WORTH, C. S. J."

"We," it seems, did great things. "We" agreed to take the Slavery question out of Congress. "We," it must be confessed, have not been very fortunate in accomplishing what "we" undertook. The more Toucey & Co. "take out" the obnoxious question, the more it seems resolutely bent upon coming back again. The people of Connecticut have been more successful in their attempts, for they have taken Mr. Toucey out of Congress, and our present impression is that he will stay out for the rest of his life.

But, Mr. Toucey says: "We intend to carry out the measure [the Kansas bill] to its complete fulfillment; that is, 'We' are determined to continue with pertinacity what was begun in perfidy, and to stick fast by ruffian codes, and mock elections, and sham legislatures. The votes of Northern Democrats in the House on the Kansas relief bill indicated as much, and now we have a direct declaration under the automaton hand of Toucey. Well, go ahead! If Mr. Buchanan wants to make a Pierce of himself in his old age, although we may pity him, we really do not see how his lunacy can be prevented.

The differences of the "Democracy" in this city, brought about by the coup d'état of the Mayor in the late Primary Elections, were taken into consideration some time since by the Schemers of the Tammany Society, and on Saturday that tribunal promulgated a plan of arrangement. That plan is substantially to adopt the system of enrolled voters for all primary elections—a system inaugurated here by the Republican party and found to work to general satisfaction.

It is gratifying to know that the most respectable and influential members of the Administration party have at last become not only ashamed but alarmed at the frauds by which cunning men have forced themselves into their Committees, and compelled nominations which outraged every sense of honesty and fitness. Theseascalities have been practiced for years, and every year has witnessed a rapid decline in the character of the candidates thus nominated; but it was not till the Mayor of New-York, forgetting the dignity of his position and more than usually regardless of the rule of decent political strife, threw himself into the battle, wielding the entire power and prestige of his office and using the police force to carry out his designs, that the better portion of the party fully realized the danger of the system. This primary election was held last December. It was Wood and Aati Wood, and in every ward, we believe, there was a close contest. Votes were crammed into some boxes by the handful, and fighting and confusion prevailed. When the returns were made to Tammany Hall, it appeared that the Anti-Wood votes amounted to nothing; the Mayor's friends had managed to secure a majority of the Inspectors in nearly every ward, and as the Inspectors sided so the tickets were certified as elected. The Wood men took possession of Tammany Hall and elected the Mayor's Clerk, Wilson Small, Chairman of their Committee. The contestants, headed by the late Lorenzo B. Shepard and John Y. Savage jr., met in another place, refusing to submit their claims to the decision of the other side, as there was not the least chance for justice.

The usages of the party require that the "Regular" Committee should have legal possession of Tammany Hall, and in case of doubt the Schemers of the Tammany Society are to decide which is the "Regular" Committee. All probability of mutual settlement having faded out, the case was taken up by the Schemers. They have deliberated long and carefully, and finally conclude to order a new election about the middle of March, under the direction of three inspectors, one to be appointed for each Ward by a majority of the five delegates to the Wood Committee, one by a majority of the delegates in the Anti-Wood Committee, and a third by the Council of Schemers; and in case either of the organizations named neglect or refuse to appoint inspectors for said election, the two inspectors otherwise named, are to have the power to appoint the third man. The Committee thus elected, when organized, shall take the necessary steps to have the known and recognized Democrats of the several election districts enrolled into Associations, from which in all future time delegates are to be elected to a Ward organization, which shall have the power to elect delegates to the General Committee and all nominating conventions for the city and county.

This plan was adopted by a vote of seven to five, which shows that the Schemers themselves are by no means unprejudiced umpires. By this decision there is now practically no Democratic General

Committee, and Mr. Buchanan must look to individuals for the voice of the party in this city.

It is doubtful whether the decision will be admitted to, at least without a struggle. The machinery of the party has been too successfully used by unscrupulous scamps to get the power and spoils of office to be yielded without resistance. And should they temporarily acquiesce, it is not impossible that they may muster sufficient influence at the election for Schemers in April to bring things back to the good old regular Democratic practices of shoulder hitting and box-stuffing. However, the Schemers have the thanks of all good citizens for this attempt at reform, and it will not be their fault if it is not successfully achieved.

The Albany Atlas very characteristically speaks of Mr. Greeley's "evolution of the process to appear 'and testify' before the Investigating Committee. This is contrary to the truth. Mr. Greeley left for the West about the middle of January, to fulfill lecturing appointments made, many of them, months before. He had not the slightest idea that the Committee could have occasion for him as a witness; and when the summons came he was so far away, and communications, both by rail and telegraph, were so broken up, that he could not be informed of the fact in season to reach Washington before the Committee reported. He has evaded no process.

THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE HONDURAS RAILWAY. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1857.

I learn from a private dispatch sent here by the Asia, that the British capitalists who have taken up this enterprise, and bought out the American holders of the grant, are about to set the work energetically on foot. It will positively be commenced in April.

FROM WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1857. Saturday was a day pretty much lost in Congress, precious as time now is. Mr. Etheridge made a grand speech in the House, but it did not expedite business. Mr. Whitfield's case was taken up, but the House refused to unseat him by nine majority. A long discussion took place over an appropriation in a little deficiency bill, giving Mr. Cullom fifty thousand dollars to reimburse his expenditures for books furnished to members this Congress before the passage of the new compensation bill. Mr. Sherman of Ohio proposed to get out of the difficulty by furnishing every new member a set, but his amendment was rejected. It may result, however, that this gratuity will be finally added to the increased pay of every new member of this Congress.

The Post-Office Committee only await an opportunity to report a whole basket full of gift contracts to speculators in steam mail lines, Amazon included. These mail contracts for steam sea service, excluding all competition, are a monstrous abuse.

The Atlantic Telegraph merely sleeps in the Senate. It will be taken up and passed. The Minnesota State bill went through the Senate yesterday, with an amendment restricting suffrage to citizens. This sends it back to the House, where it is easy to kill it by filibustering. Mr. Hall, however, holds it on a motion to reconsider, and the attempt will be made to-morrow to expunge the amendment.

Oregon came up, and Mr. Green of Missouri moved to tack on to the Toombs Kansas bill of the last session. The question was debated, and went over to Monday. The result of the move is doubtful.

The Senate voted to extend the already inordinate boundaries of Oregon eastward from the Pacific, so as to give it a depth from the sea of nearly a thousand miles. These boundaries should have been curtailed instead of stretched. If it had been slave territory, this would have been done.

A new Judge and Surveyor-General for Arizona were made on Mr. Rusk's motion.

The report of the Investigating Committee is the universal topic of conversation. Its personal aspects are very trying. The whole case turns on the credibility of witnesses, which many doubt and some deny outright. The Committee are criticised with great freedom, and charged with exhibiting the eagerness of prosecuting attorneys rather than the cool judgment of a judicial body. The animus displayed in the reports of Water Davis especially is not what was anticipated of him. The precise effect of the reports and testimony upon the House cannot be easily foretold before the debate thereon, which will commence on Wednesday. Their general aspect is, however, deemed to be unequivocally bad.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1857—p. m. I was told to-night, on reliable authority, that in a correspondence between the Attorney-General and Charles Morgan, the former stated that if there were any recruits for Walker on board the Tennessee on her next trip, the authorities in New-York had instructions to seize the vessel.

To the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 21, 1857. The Attorney General has rendered an opinion in answer to a series of questions relating to the construction of the act to promote the efficiency of the navy