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An agreement for the sale of the above Machines with J. J. LEVY (of whom we understand D. J. LEVY is agent), having come to an end, the Bartholf Manufacturing Company will hereafter sell said Machines at their Manufactory,
No. 53 GOLD-ST.,
and after the first of April next at their new Show Rooms, No. — Broadway.
The Bartholf Machines advertised by "D. J. Levy, Agent," at a low price, are the balance of those purchased by J. J. Levy from us, and amount to about from fifty to seventy-five machines. As J. J. Levy purchased these Machines from us, he is, of course at liberty to sell them at what price he pleases, but after these are sold, no more BARTHOLF MACHINES can be purchased below their former greatly reduced prices.
Our contract with J. J. Levy was one by which we simply agreed to sell him Bartholf Machines for cash, and neither J. J. or D. J. Levy have been or now are our agents.
A. BARTHOLF,
Secretary of the Bartholf Manufacturing Co.

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LATE FIRE AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.
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MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & Co.—Gents: I am requested by Mr. T. A. C. Cochrane of this place, to say to you that on the morning of the 4th inst., about 3 o'clock, his store took fire, and the entire stock of goods was destroyed. The heat became so suddenly intense that none of the goods could possibly be saved; but, fortunately, his books and papers, which were in one of your Champion Safes, were all preserved perfectly. And well they may be called Champion, for, during the whole conflagration, there was one incessant pouring of flame directly upon the safe which contained them. And still, upon opening it, the inside was found to be scarcely warm, while the outside was most severely scorched. Yours, truly, N. A. MCCLURE.
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.
$1,000 reward will be paid to any person that can show that a Herring's Patent Champion Safe ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire. S. C. HERRING & Co.,
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OR COUGH LOZENGES,
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Any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.
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Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Catarrh.
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Clear and strengthen the voice of SINGERS, Indispensable to PUBLIC SPEAKERS.
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Soothing and simple—CHILDREN use them, Assisting Expectoration and curing Hoarseness.
"Preeminently the first and best."
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
"I recommend their use to Public Speakers."
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Cream Actually Frozen in Three Minutes.
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Patent applied for.
The subscriber, after careful study and various experiments, has succeeded in constructing a FREEZER which, for simplicity, durability, rapidity and quality of its production, is unequaled, and cannot fail to become a universal favorite.
To satisfy the incredulous, there will be weekly public exhibitions of this Freezer at No. 9 Platt-st., to prove its ability to do all that is claimed for it. Sizes from three to twenty quarts.
Send for a Circular.
The undersigned will dispose of his stock of MASSER'S FREEZERS now on hand, upon favorable terms
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Also, Manufacturers' Wholesale Agent for the celebrated "Old Dominion" Coffee and Tea Pots, and "Arthur's" patent Self-sealing Cans and Jars.

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To everybody afflicted with BALDNESS
To everybody troubled by DANDRUFF.
To everybody annoyed by their HAIR FALLING OUT.
To everybody suffering from SICK HEADACHE.
A remedy at last discovered.
MARAVILLA. MARAVILLA. MARAVILLA.
The proprietors of this justly celebrated preparation beg to offer the Maravilla to the public as a complete Hair Restorer. They do not feel it their duty to denounce other preparations advertised to produce similar results, nor to insult the patience and good sense of the public by long-winded testimonials; suffice it to say, the Maravilla will bring back the Hair when apparently entirely gone; and, if used as directed, will produce GLOSSY CURLS, and preserve to the Hair its NATURAL COLOR, though one live to the age of three score and ten.
Sold by all respectable Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers, and by the proprietors,
CHARLES ERNEST & Co., Perfumers,
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HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—From the days of Job to the advent of this preparation, many external diseases were deemed incurable. That delusion is dissipated. Cancer is controlled and extirpated by this Ointment. Manufactory, No. 80 Maiden lane, N. Y.

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LYON'S KATHAIRON
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THE GREAT INHALING REMEDY,
FOR CONSUMPTION AND ASTHMA.
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J. RUSSELL SPALDING'S ROSEMARY.
The ROSEMARY is the best dressing for the hair known.
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The ROSEMARY has not been and cannot be surpassed—securing to all a clean, healthy scalp and beautiful hair.
The Proprietor can furnish proof to sustain the assertions above. Room will not admit the voluntary certificates from individuals who have used it with success.
The ROSEMARY has stood the test of use for eight years; if you are not satisfied, try it. The signature of the proprietor is on all genuine. J. RUSSELL SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-st., Boston, Mass. Sold by dealers generally.

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WEBB & ALLEN,
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Centenary Edition of the
ORATORIOS,
Messiah, Creation, Paul, &c. &c. Each 75 cents.

New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1859.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as guaranty for his good faith.

Our Mercantile Advertiser.

The next number of our MERCANTILE ADVERTISER will be issued on Saturday, March 5. It will be devoted exclusively to the interests of the Mercantile Public, and will contain a Review of the Markets since our last issue, a carefully prepared statement of the Prices Current of all leading articles of Merchandise; also, a Full Report of the Stock and Money Markets, together with such other items of Commercial Intelligence as shall be deemed of special interest to the 50,000 Merchants to whom it is sent.

We aim to make THE ADVERTISER a welcome and valuable visitor to its readers, furnishing them reliable reports of all the important commercial transactions of each month, and serving as a Directory to the Best Business Houses and Manufactories in our country; while to Wholesalers, Jobbers, Manufacturers, and all who have Goods and Wares to dispose of throughout the regular channels of trade, we believe no medium of equal value can be found.

The March Number of THE MERCANTILE ADVERTISER will be sent, prepaid, to 50,000 Country Merchants, selected from the Agency Books of Messrs. McKILLOP & WOOD. The entire expense will be paid by Advertisements.

Price, $1 per line for space occupied; Advertisements displayed to suit Advertisers. HORACE GREELEY & Co.

New-York, Feb. 12, 1859.

By telegraph from New-Orleans, we have the announcement of the explosion and burning of the steamer *Princess*, on the Mississippi River, near Baton Rouge, on Sunday morning. Four hundred passengers were on board when the explosion occurred, 200 of whom were missing at the date of the dispatch.

A bill was reported to the State Assembly yesterday, to provide for an assessment upon the people of Richmond County for the damages incurred by the destruction of the Quarantine buildings. It authorizes the Governor to appoint three Commissioners, who are to notify the authorities of Richmond County of the time of holding their meeting. They are then to meet and take testimony and appraise the damages. Their report is to be published, and within a certain time any person interested may appeal from the award to the Supreme Court, the decision of which is to be final. The amount of the damages is to be a lien on Richmond County, and is to be collected forthwith by the Controller.

In the SENATE, yesterday, the Post-Office Committee reported adversely to a large number of requests for new Post-Routes. On a motion to take up the Homestead bill, the vote was: Yeas, 26; Nays, 29. Senator Houston made a farewell speech. Conference Committees were raised on the Executive and Diplomatic Appropriation bills. The Post-Office Appropriation bill was then taken up. The third section was stricken out, and in its place six millions of dollars appropriated for deficiencies of the fiscal year. A long and uninteresting debate ensued.

In the HOUSE the two Representatives from Texas wasted considerable time in a personal quarrel. The Naval Appropriation bill was amended (as agreed to in Committee) by cutting down the $3,100,000 for repairs to $1,900,000, and the $1,192,000 for navy yards to $130,000, and the bill then passed. Mr. Phelps moved a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill to extend the issue of Treasury Notes for two years, but the House refused, 93 to 108. In Committee, the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was taken up. A motion to strike out $250,000 for continuing the Coast Survey was negatived.

HONOR.

There is very much perverse and wry-necked logic afloat, but the logic of Honor seems to us hardest of comprehension. For instance:

A bully, exasperated by some fancied insult to himself, or his friend, or his party, assails you and beats you with a club or with his fist. Honor says, You must challenge him to fight with pistols, or with some sort of weapons which will place you on an equality, despite his overwhelming physical strength, and do your best to put a bullet through him. But why? Let us understand the *rationale* of the process. If shooting him would rid the world of that breed of dogs, it might be an act of philanthropy to do it. Unhappily, we know that such is not the actual case. Ruffians and blackguards would still abound, though this one were dead; your shooting him would at best diminish their number by one, while it would swell it by another through the addition of yourself to the remaining number. Why is it not the dictate of true honor to leave butchery to natural assassins, and keep yourself as clearly apart from the disgusting wretches as possible? Suppose we admit that the brute ought to be killed, are you an executioner?

Take another case:

A villain seduces your sister, daughter or wife. Honor says, Kill him! But why? "Because he "has dishonored me." How dishonored you? That he has dishonored himself, if that were possible, we might admit; that he has dishonored the poor victim of his artifices, is also not incredible. But how has he dishonored *you*, who had no part in his baseness, were no wise privy to it, never promoted nor countenanced it in any way? Unfortunate you may be, like the sufferer by the other brutality we have contemplated, but not dishonored, any more than he was. You can only be dishonored by some dishonorable act or purpose of your own: you may be dishonored by killing him, not by spurning him and shunning his leprous presence. Let him bear the mark of Cain whithersoever he will, but do not pollute your hands with his blood. How should you be dishonored by simply loathing and avoiding the scoundrel? If Honor is not ostentatiously at war with common sense as well as with Christianity, why should it not revise its code on this point?]

THE OLD-LINE WHIGS.

"An Old-Line Whig" [the definition is credited to Edward Bates of Missouri] "is one who takes "his liquor regularly, and votes the Democratic "ticket occasionally." Recent developments have somewhat expanded this graphic delineation.

In this City, there has for some time existed a pretended "Whig General Committee," with perhaps some collaterals and dependencies. We have regarded it only as a very small nest of political "strikers," who, having associated with themselves another cab-load of respectable dupes, had chosen this dodge as the best they could devise for getting unearned money out of green candidates for office without danger of being sent to the State Prison for their roguery. Most of those in the plot were at the same time in full communion with the "American" party, and fluttered the Whig flag only as a decoy for that organization, after having made it subserve their personal purpose. Some of those who formerly played this game have already taken shelter in Tammany Hall, and, not satisfied with "voting the Democratic ticket "occasionally," now pretend to vote it regularly. We wish old Tammany joy of her hopeful accession!

But the Naval Corruption Report shows that Old-Line Whiggery has a more expansive and flexible genius than we had supposed. Not satisfied with its forays upon the pockets of ambitious candidates for place, it has been doing a thriving business by selling itself out, body and bones, to the money-changers who have seized upon the Federal Government. Mr. W. C. N. Swift, described as "a whaler" of New-Bedford, Mass., has been selling Old-Line Whiggery and Live Oak to the Navy Department at very liberal prices (less ten per cent. commission to George Plitt), considering that the Oak was too small and the Whiggery *very* old indeed—so old as to be quite rotten. Merrick & Sons, foundery-men, Philadelphia, would seem to have been trading off Old-Line Whiggery and machinery in a lump, getting $4,000 extra for the latter in consideration of a liberal supply thrown in of the former. We should judge, moreover, that James Murphy & Co., founders, of our City, must be Old-Line Whigs, from the fact that their bid to furnish the machinery of the new sloop, New-York, for $130,000 was accepted, though there were *three* lower bids and but one higher—the Allaire Works offering to furnish the same for $105,000, and the Novelty Works for $97,000.

We judge that Old-Line Whigs must be deplorably scarce at the Novelty Works. Though their bid is decidedly lowest on three of the six new vessels, and lower than that accepted in still another case, no job ever comes their way! The Allaire Works bid below the lucky dogs to whom the contracts were given in at least three cases; but they couldn't come in—Old-Line Whigs must be scarce in *that* concern also! Had Mr. Secretary Toucey seen fit to accept the three bids of the Novelty Works, he would have saved $63,500, and put some excellent jobs into the hands of the laborers at those Works, who were fairly entitled to them; but either they or their employers were deemed deficient in Old-Line Whiggery, and never a smell of this Government work came to them. Had the three low bids of the Allaire Works been accepted, the Government would have saved $47,000. Is the supply of Old Line Whigs in our City so deplorably short that our workmen must see all these heavy contracts go to Hartford, Philadelphia, &c., for lack of them? Might it not be well for our foundrymen in the Eleventh Ward to advertise for a few Old-Line Whigs, to aid them in boring jobs out of the Navy Department?

—Seriously: We ask the American People to ponder well the revelations made by the Naval Corruptions Committee. Let them see Members of Congress lobbying on this side and on that, piling up certificates of the superior Democracy or superior political efficiency of the Engine-Works by which they are retained, and receiving their share of the profits for their services and "influ-"ence." See drunkards and loafers by hundreds forced into the Navy Yards and put upon the Government pay-rolls, not that they are qualified or expected to work—that is never mentioned—but because the Hon. Dan Sickles or the Hon. Bill Maclay or the Hon. George Taylor *will have* more of "his" men put on, or he will have the master-workman discharged and a break-up generally. Who that reads Mr. Sherman's Report can ask why the Treasury is bankrupt, the Government running into debt, and the Annual Expenditures over Seventy Millions?

VOTE OF THANKS TO SPEAKER ORR.

From the foundation of the government, it has been customary, at the close of each Congress, to propose a resolution of thanks to the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The motion has generally been carried without a division, but not always. An examination of the journals from the first Congress down to the present, discloses the following facts on this subject:

Complimentary resolutions passed without dissent, down to the Xth Congress, when the chair was occupied by Joseph B. Varnum of Massachusetts. The Yeas and Nays had never been called except once, and then only to permit every member to record his vote in favor of thanks to Mr. Macon, a rare testimonial. There was some feeling in the case of Mr. Varnum, and the resolution passed, on a call of the Yeas and Nays, 68 to 9.

For the following thirty years, the usual resolutions were adopted without a division. The conduct of Mr. Polk, Speaker of the XXVth Congress, was deemed grossly partial by the Whigs on one or two important occasions, and they determined to rebuke him by recording their votes against the resolution of thanks. It passed with the heavy negative vote of 57 to 94, while many members declined voting. This extraordinary rebuke was keenly felt by Mr. Polk, and he behaved himself so well in the chair of the next Congress that the usual complimentary resolution was adopted without a count.

In the XXVIIth Congress, the vote of thanks to Mr. Speaker White was adopted, Yeas 141, Nays 17. The resolution in respect to Mr. Winthrop, Speaker of the XXXth Congress, did not pass without difficulty. Andrew Johnson of Tenn., now of the Senate, moved to strike out the word "impartial." The motion was lost: Yeas 15, Nays 161. The resolution was then adopted, but with many dissenting voices among the Democrats.

This brings the record down to the last Congress, when Mr. Banks was in the chair. It is with that and the present Congress that we are chiefly concerned. On the closing day of the last Congress, Gov. Aiken of South Carolina, Mr. Banks's chief competitor for the Speakership, offered the following resolution, it being in the customary phraseology:

"That the thanks of this House are due and are hereby presented to the Hon. Nathaniel P. Banks, jr., for the able, impartial and dignified manner in which he has discharged the duties of Speaker during the present Congress."

Immediately on its presentation, a storm of opposition broke out. Conspicuous in this uproar were most of the colleagues of James L. Orr. Under the operation of the previous question, the yeas and nays being ordered, the resolution was adopted by a vote of 119 to 35. *Only ten Southern Democrats recorded their names in the affirmative.* Sixteen Americans from the South did the same. Twenty Southern Democrats, who are leading members of the present House, voted in the negative. We give their names:

Messrs. Barksdale, Bocock, Boyce, Burnett, Cobb of Ala., Craige, Dowdell, Elliott, Faulkner, Houston, G. W. Jones, Keitt, Letcher, McQueen, Millson, Ruffin, Savage, Shorter, William Smith, and Stewart of Md.

Those who were present and dodged the vote were:

Messrs. Howell Cobb, Crawford, Goode, Glancy Jones, JAMES L. ORR, Phelps, Quitman, and Alex. H. Stephens.

Now, it is notorious that, throughout the last Congress, Mr. Banks was specially liberal in his treatment of the above-named Members, who voted against this resolution, or refused to vote at all. This was peculiarly the case with Messrs. Orr, Cobb, Phelps, Stephens, Quitman, Letcher, Faulkner, Boyce, Bocock, and Millson. He was also very forbearing, again and again, when under extreme provocation, toward Messrs. G. W. Jones, Houston, Keitt, Savage, Wm. Smith, and others. It should be specially noted that of the four colleagues of Mr. Orr, one, Gov. Aiken, voted for the resolution, and three, Messrs. Boyce, Keitt, and McQueen, voted against it, while the other South Carolina Member dodged, to wit, James L. Orr.

Mr. Banks took the chair of the last Congress under peculiar embarrassments. No party had a majority in the House. The Democrats had only one-third of the Members. Whatever other charges were brought against the Speaker, all, friends and foes, admitted that he held the reins of power with rare impartiality. For instance, of the ten leading Committees, he gave the Republicans a majority on only five. The Ways and Means was composed of one Republican proper, three of the strongest Democrats in the House, four North Americans, and one South American. On all important Committees, he placed the ablest Democrats, giving that party not barely their numerical, but their mental and moral weight, upon them.

When the House ordered a Select Committee to investigate affairs in Kansas, he, of course, gave the control of it to such as had voted for the investigation; but he gave the selection of the minority to the Democrats in the House. In the chair, he was specially urbane and generous toward his opponents. Indeed, it was complained that his eye was always open to recognize gentlemen on the Democratic side of the Chamber, while it was sometimes closed to his own friends. He occasionally called such Democrats as Cobb, Orr, Letcher and Phelps to preside temporarily in the House; and, in Committees of the Whole, he was more apt to invite Democrats than Republicans to the chair.

Let us now turn to Mr. Orr. The Standing Committees are generally composed of nine members. On the Ways and Means he has placed six Democrats, two Republicans and one South American. On Public Lands, seven Democrats, one South American and one Republican (two at the last session). On the Judiciary, six Democrats, two Republicans and one South American. On Military Affairs, six Democrats, two Republicans and one South American. On Naval Affairs, six Democrats and three Republicans. On Territories, five Democrats, one South American, who always goes with his "section" where Slavery is concerned, and three Republicans. We might go through the list, *seriatim*, and compare Col. Orr's Committees with those of Gov. Banks, and prove that, while the latter constituted them with rare impartiality, and even with generosity toward opponents, the former has been grossly partial and illiberal.

In the chair, while presiding, his conduct has been little better. He seems incapable of recognizing his opponents, in any struggle where Slavery or Democracy are concerned, until the friends of Slavery and Democracy cease to clamor for the floor. And he has never called one Republican to the chair of the House for a single moment; and has never called one to preside in Committee of the Whole where general debate could be allowed, but has confined his courtesies in this particular solely to private-bill days, when the House was on the private calendar, and general discussion was out of order. The annals of Congress may be searched in vain for a parallel to such marked discourtesy.

But the great outrage of Mr. Speaker Orr, his crowning crime in the chair, is yet to be mentioned. In February, 1858, the House, after a contest of two or three days, by a vote of 115 to 111, ordered the appointment of a Select Committee of fifteen, with special instructions to inquire into all the facts connected with the formation of the Lecompton Constitution, the enactment of the laws under which it was framed, the vote of the people of Kansas thereon, &c. In a word, it directed the Committee to probe this whole matter to the bottom, and report all the facts to the House. By every principle of parliamentary law, by the rules of all deliberative assemblies, the majority of that Committee should have been selected from those who voted for the investigation. Mr. Orr, after much deliberation, appointed this Committee. A list, as is usual in such cases, had been furnished him by Col. Harris, the mover of the Committee, containing a few names, some of whom he wished to be put upon it. The Speaker placed eight members on the Committee who had voted against the investigation, and seven who had voted for it: and we are informed that among the latter was not one of those upon the list of Col. Harris!

When this packed Committee met, they refused, under the lead of Stephens of Ga., to enter upon the investigation. The minority appealed to the House. The Speaker ruled that a minority had no right to make a report, even to complain of the refusal of the majority to obey the resolution. And there the matter ended. Thus, the order of the House was contemned, its authority defied, its wishes spurned, by its own Speaker, on a grave question, concerning which it had expressed its deliberate judgment.

We will not waste words upon such conduct as this. Had the act been perpetrated by the President of the French Chamber, the Deputies would have hurled him headlong from the Tribune; while, for such an arbitrary stretch of power, the Commons of England would have voted their Speaker out of the chair amid shouts of indignation.

We have recited the annals of Congress on this subject. All parties have furnished precedents justifying members in recording their real opinions in respect to presiding officers.

Thanks to James L. Orr! For *what*? Let us see who moves the resolution, and then give us the Yeas and Nays.

THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION.

We have at length news direct of the arrival in the Rio de la Plata of the vanguard of our fleet, fitted out at much expense and with so much trouble and delay to operate against Paraguay. The steamer Fulton, with the Commodore and the Commissioner on board, and the Dolphin in tow, after some days spent at Montevideo, reached Buenos Ayres on the last day of the year, and the next day proceeded up the Parana. The Water Witch, with the Bainbridge in tow, passed on ahead without stopping at Buenos Ayres; and the Harriet Lane, with the Perry in tow, was to follow from Montevideo, where the heavier sailing vessels were still at anchor. Five or six of the smaller vessels had not yet reached Montevideo.

As might be expected, the arrival of these vessels in the waters of the Plata had produced a certain degree of excitement and uneasiness among all the South American States bordering on that river and its tributaries. So bad is our reputation, growing out of the events of the last ten years, and our dealings in that period with the Spanish American States, that this expedition is strongly suspected to have in view some object which is not openly avowed. Lopez has put forth an appeal to all the States bordering on the river to make common cause against our intrusive ambition, and this appeal has not been without its effect. As yet, it is principally seen in anxiety to have our dispute with Paraguay arranged, as the shortest and easiest way of getting rid of us. Brazil has offered her mediation, and Urquiza, the President of Montevideo, has also offered his. Although the expedition was received at Montevideo with formal hospitality, the object of it was evidently regarded with very little favor. However those States may quarrel among themselves, they seem ready enough to make common cause as against intruders from North America. Brazil perhaps thinks that she has as good a right to control the affairs of the river Parana, as we have to act as Lord Paramount of the Mexican Gulf and the Caribbean Sea.

It would appear that the application made by Commodore Shubrick to the Government at Montevideo for permission to land his troops, and also the request to be allowed a place of deposit for coal, had both been refused.

The plan of operations seems to be for all the vessels of the squadron, at least the smaller ones, to ascend together to the borders of Paraguay, whence it is proposed that the Fulton, with the Commissioner on board, shall proceed alone to Assumption, the capital of Paraguay, there to try the effect of negotiation.

It may be doubted, however, whether Lopez will be inclined to accede to this arrangement. He might regard the Fulton as being thus sent forward, not so much to negotiate, as to spy out the state of his fortifications. Perhaps he might prefer to receive Mr. Bowlin on the very borders of his territories, an arrangement to which, so far as we can see, that functionary would have no right to object.

Nothing is certainly known as to what he has done in the way of defense and military preparation, the communication for a year past having been very scanty between Paraguay and the ports down the river. The report, however, is that he has availed himself of the services of European engineers, and that the approaches to his capital are covered by formidable fortifications. It seems certain that he has received cannon and other military supplies from England; and, as he has had ample notice of our intentions, it would be strange if he had not done his best to be ready to receive us.

The fitness of our vessels for the service they are engaged in—many of them, it will be recollected, were merchant steamers, purchased and fitted out by the Navy Department—is very much questioned; and, to judge from the correspondence published from time to time, those on board do not feel perfectly satisfied on that point. To ascend a river for many hundred miles is a very different thing from forcing a fortified harbor. On the whole, it is much to be desired that Mr. Bowlin may be able to arrange matters without calling in the assistance of the fleet.

DOUGLAS AND DAVIS.

The points of difference between what remains of the Northern and the Southern Democracy, as elicited in the debate initiated by Mr. Brown of Mississippi in the Senate Chamber last Wednesday, are so vital as to preclude all hope of a union in the Presidential contest for 1860, unless the one or the other branch of the party recede. A simple statement of the positions taken will render this evident. To a certain point, there is agreement. Douglas and Jefferson Davis both admit that it was determined by the Democracy to leave the question of Slavery in the Territories to the decision of the Supreme Court; but they differ as to the character of the decision which must be made and the consequences of it, when properly made.

Davis and his Southern friends maintain that a simple expression of opinion on the part of the Judges of the Supreme Court, such an expression as Judge Taney made in the Dred Scott case, is sufficient to establish the right of the slaveholder to carry his "property" into any Territory, occupied or unoccupied; and that, such right being established, it is the duty, first, of the Territorial Legislature, and, failing that, of Congress, to provide adequate means for the enforcement of this right—protection adapted to the nature of the thing sought to be protected. That is, Davis and Mason affirm the doctrine of Congressional intervention to maintain, but not to abolish or limit, Slavery in the Territories. The Constitution, as expounded by the Supreme Court, is, they say, the guardian of the Peculiar Institution, whenever it does not come into collision with State Sovereignty. Why the Constitution be not paramount to State Sovereignty, if their claim be well founded, is a question which both Davis and Brown found it impossible satisfactorily to answer.

Douglas, Stuart, Pugh and Broderick, on the other hand, affirm that the principle of the Nebraska bill was the principle of Non-Intervention. The Northern and Southern sections of the Democracy, finding it impossible to agree respecting the power of Congress to legislate over the Territories, got over the difficulty by ceding to the Territorial Legislature all such power, be it greater or less, reserving no right of revision to Congress under any circumstances. The right of property in slaves, which, it is admitted by these Northern Democrats, is carried into the Territories by the Constitution, must be protected, if at all, by the Territorial Legislatures, which may, either by non-action or by unfriendly action, practically prohibit Slavery, by refusing remedies to the slaveholder or imposing onerous taxes upon his chattels. What, then, is the remedy? An appeal to the Supreme Court, which may declare such enactments unconstitutional. The Legislature may, if so disposed, however, pass other laws, in letter different, in spirit the same. The contest will have to be fought again upon a case made, and, while it is fighting, the question may be practically settled against the slaveholder. What, then, is the remedy? None, except Executive usurpation.

Mr. Douglas thus practically leaves everything to the inhabitants of the Territories, knowing that, so long as the Federal Government is in the interest of Slavery, its power will be exerted as it was in the case of Kansas. But the South, foreseeing the time when the Executive may be in other hands, is desirous of establishing the principle that Slavery has a sacred right to go whithersoever it will, overriding all laws by virtue of its peculiar character.

FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

The Courier and Enquirer has a remarkable leader on "The State of Europe," of which the burden is a thorough advocacy of the cause of France and Sardinia in their War on Austria, which is assumed to be inevitable. We quote:

"We need scarcely add that, in our judgment, a war between France and Sardinia and the people of Italy on the one side, and Austria on the other, is almost inevitable. In such a war, not only a great majority of the people of England, but every man, woman and child in the United States, will most cordially give to France and Sardinia their warmest sympathy and their most fervent prayers. It will not be a war for Republicanism, but a noble contest for the right of self-government; and in such a struggle every American will be arrayed on the side of France and her Emperor. Those who know the people of Europe best, do not desire to see any more attempts to establish Republics; but they do most earnestly desire, to secure to the people the right of selecting and establishing their own Government instead of being 'placed' by such treaties as emanated from the Congress of Vienna, under the despotic rule of foreign masters. Concede and secure to all the right of establishing their own Government, and in process of time the people will become qualified, not only for limited and constitutional Monarchies, but even for Republics. Right glad are we, therefore, entertaining the friendly feelings we do for the Emperor of the French, that he is prepared to *compel* Austria to abandon Italy and cease her oppression of its people, justified though it may be in the eyes of the English Government by 'the faith of Treaties' and the decrees of the Congress of Vienna. We of the United States never recognized nor professed any sympathy with that Congress of despots; and far less have the people of France conceded to it any binding authority whatever. The threatened war, therefore, will be most popular throughout France; and if Prussia presumes to interfere, let her be prepared to surrender to the French nation the Rhenish Provinces of which the Congress of Vienna so ruthlessly robbed her.

"With regard to the result of the struggle, we can have no doubt. True, Austria has 450,000 of the best disciplined soldiers in Europe, every man of whom is armed with a *rifle*. But not more than one half of this force can be made available. *All Hungary, and even Bohemia, which is also Slavonic, will rise against Austrian rule the moment a favorable opportunity is presented*; and, therefore, not one-half of the Austrian army can be used in the coming struggle—for come it will, sooner or later. We consequently look upon France and Sardinia, with the assistance of the people of Italy, as abundantly competent for the task they are about to undertake, and most heartily shall we pray for their success."

—Surely, the ex-Chargé d'Affaires at Vienna must have forgotten his controversy with THE TRIBUNE in 1851, wherein he stoutly maintained not merely the legitimacy but the popularity of the Austrian domination in Hungary. *Then* Kossuth and his compatriots were the leaders of a usurping Magyar minority, while Franz Joseph was the protector, the beloved ruler, of the Slavonic majority. *Now*, the Slavons are so anti-Austrian that even Bohemia is ready to rise in revolt so soon as the heel of the Army is lifted from her forehead! Need we say more?

We, too, believe that Napoleon III. is fully resolved on war with Austria—that, however he may temporize and speak smoothly, to this complexion things must come at last. And while, in such a snake-and-hawk quarrel, we have no partiality for either combatant, we shall not at all regret to see the Austrians driven out of Italy as thoroughly as they were by the first Napoleon sixty odd years ago, though we are by no means convinced that the French can do it now as he did. That done, we should hope that the conquerors would become as odious in Italy as they were in Germany in 1812-13, and to learn that they are chased out of the former as hotly as they were out of the latter. "Italy for the Italians," with such a government as they shall fairly choose, we desire: if the French could be trusted to evacuate Italy within three months after driving out the Austrians, we should heartily wish them success. But in default of such assurances, we protest against the assumption that "every man, woman and child in the "United States" are partisans of one of the great European Despotisms against the other. If they pray at all in the premises, the great majority of our countrymen will pray that Austria shall be broken up and demolished in this contest, and that Louis Napoleon will be dethroned and driven into exile, there to ruminate, like his predecessor at St. Helena, on the fickleness of fortune—or rather, on the certain retribution which awaits the evil-doer—on the nothingness of Man and the justice of God.

It will be recollected that as a substitute for Mr. Slidell's bill appropriating thirty millions of dollars out of an empty treasury, toward setting on foot a negotiation for the acquisition of Cuba, Mr. Doolittle brought forward another scheme. He proposed to appropriate the somewhat more modest sum of fifty thousand dollars to enable the President to enter into negotiations to acquire, by treaty, for the free people of color of the United States, the privilege of settlement in a colony of their own, in some part of Yucatan, Central America, or South America. This idea is by no means new on the part of Mr. Doolittle. It was long a favorite notion of Mr. Jefferson, and many other Southern statesmen and philanthropists, to provide in the tropical or semi-tropical regions to the south of us a place of settlement to which the negro population of those States might migrate as fast as they were emancipated, thus relieving both races from the inconveniences of mutual contact, leaving the more Northern portions of America to the white race, and transferring the colored people to that part of it to the climate of which their constitutions are best ad