Business Notices.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF GENERAL HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS. AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co.,
Nos. 488, 490, and 492 BROADWAY, cor. of Broome-st.,
Having received large consignments of Goods from Europe, for sale on MANUFACTURER'S ACCOUNT, and having themselves an unusually heavy and choice stock of Goods on hand, have, in view of the approaching close of the business season, determined to make a large reduction in their prices,
FROM THIS TIME UNTIL THE 1ST OF JANUARY NEXT,
to insure a large demand, and thus enable them to materially reduce their stock before the close of the year.
In consequence of the reduced standard of AUSTRIAN CURRENCY, they are enabled to offer their BOHEMIAN AND GERMAN GOODS, PURCHASED AT THE LATE FAIR AT LEIPSIC, AT UNPARALLELED LOW PRICES.
The following are a sample of their reduced prices:
COMPLETE WHITE FRENCH CHINA DINNER, DESSERT, AND TEA SERVICES, WITH A COMPLETE SERVICE OF RICH CUT AND ENGRAVED BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE FOR 12 PERSONS, COMPRISING DECANTERS, GOBLETS, CHAMPAGNES, WINES, HOCKS, CELERIES, CENTER BOWLS, PRESERVE DISHES, &c., &c.,
FOR SEVENTY DOLLARS,
which we assert to be the cheapest sets ever sold in this country.
RICH DECORATED DINING SERVICES, at $60, $115, and $125, and upward.
HEAVY SILVER-PLATED CASTORS at $5, $7 and $10,
and SHEFFIELD QUALITY at $15 and $20.
FINE PLATED TEA SETS, 6 pieces, at $25 and $30,
and of EXQUISITE STYLE AND FINISH, at $35.
SETS OF CUTLERY, 39 pieces, with IVORY HANDLES in Morocco CASES, at $21 75 and $24 25.
REAL BOHEMIAN COLORED and ENGRAVED WINE BOTTLES, at $4 50 per pair.
RICH CUT and ENGRAVED DECANTERS, $5 per pair, and
CUT BOHEMIAN GOBLETS, $4 per dozen, &c., &c., &c.
We ask the public to examine our goods and prices, and see that the reduction of prices is genuine.
Prices are marked in plain figures, from which
NO DEVIATION CAN BE MADE.

405 BROADWAY, Up Stairs. HOLIDAY PRESENTS. 405 BROADWAY, Up Stairs.
FINE LONDON WATCHES FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES, or for Pocket Time Pieces.
405 BROADWAY, Up Stairs. DIAMOND JEWELRY, LADIES' GOLD WATCHES, SOLID GOLD JEWELRY, AT FACTORY PRICES, 25 PER CENT LOWER THAN RETAIL STORE PRICES. 405 BROADWAY, Up Stairs.
D. C. PRAGOCK, London, Represented by DAVID RAIT, 405 Broadway. 405 BROADWAY, Up Stairs.

WATCHES and CLOCKS
Cleaned and repaired in the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES
At bargains. The subscriber has received two invoices of Ladies' Gold WATCHES, with orders to sell them for cash at extremely low prices, and he is now selling them at full TWENTY-FIVE per cent less than the usual retail prices.
GEO. C. ALLEN, importer of Watches and Jewelry,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.,
Formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

HOLIDAY GIFTS!
HOLIDAY GIFTS!!
HOLIDAY GIFTS!!!
BRONZE FIGURES, BRONZE CLOCKS, BISQUE FIGURES, CHINA VASES, SILVER PLATED WARE, FRENCH CHINA, DINNER, DESSERT, and TEA SETS, Plain and Richly Cut TABLE GLASS, &c., &c.,
At lower prices than can be found at any other establishment in New-York.
W. J. F. DAILEY & Co.,
No. 631 Broadway.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & Co., No 30 Platt-st.
Post-Office address, Box No. 3,600.

WHAT SHALL I BUY FOR A PRESENT?—AMERICAN WATCHES.—The anxious inquiry at this season of the year is, What shall I buy for a present? We beg leave to suggest a patriotic answer—AN AMERICAN WATCH, which may be found at retail with A. RUSKILL & Co., No. 264 Broadway, and at wholesale of ROBBINS & APPLETON, Agents of the Company, No. 182 Broadway, corner of John-st.

STICK TO IT.
AS STARR'S CHEMICALLY PREPARED GLUE does, in every instance.
DEPOT NO. 112 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.
THOS. JOHNSON, Agent.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
Is the best and cheapest article for Dressing, Beautifying, Cleansing, Curling, Preserving and Restoring the Hair.
Ladies, try it. For sale by Druggists and Perfumers.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS, and TOUPEES are unrivaled. They are light, easy, durable, and fit to a charm. No shrinking nor turning up behind. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, the best in the world; the only harmless and reliable Dye known. Applied at the Factory, No. 233 Broadway, opposite the Park.

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,
For the cure and prevention of PILES, is a blessing to the sick, and a luxury to the healthy.
Every family should have it.
1,000 sheets, $1; 500 Sheets, 50 cents.
For sale by all Druggists, and at the Depots, No. 41 Ann-st., and No. 440 Broadway.

THE STEREOSCOPIC EMP'M.—E. ANTHONY, No. 308 BROADWAY. Open during the evening until Jan. 1.

THE APPROACHING HOLIDAYS.
CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR.
ELEGANT SILVER-PLATED WARE!
Suitable for the Breakfast, Dessert, Dinner, and Tea-Table.
W. S. MURRAY respectfully invites the attention of buyers out of town and in town to his handsome display of SILVER WARE, which for beauty of design, exquisite workmanship, and novelty, stands unsurpassed in New-York.
All goods at remarkably low figures.
Remember the address,
W. S. MURRAY, No. 22 John-st.,
Between Broadway and Nassau-st.

AT ROGERS & RAYMOND'S,
Nos. 121, 123, and 125, Fulton-st.,
BOYS', BOYS', BOYS'
English Cassimere Suits; Fancy Cutaways; Plain Sacks;
$5 Cape Coats, all colors.
CHEAPEST BOYS' CLOTHING HOUSE in the UNITED STATES.

A PRESENT FOR YOUR WIFE,
A PRESENT FOR YOUR DAUGHTER,
A PRESENT FOR YOUR SISTER,
A PRESENT SURE TO PLEASE
Any Lady Friend, is one of the WILCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINES.
PRICES, $30 TO $50.
Depot, No. 508 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
Invite the attention of Tailors, Vest, and Corset-makers, and others who may prefer the "Lock Stitch" seam to their FIFTY DOLLAR SHUTTLE MACHINE,
With recent valuable improvements.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"No meal is complete without it."
LEA & PERRINS'
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Wholesale Agents.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE.—"A Swift Fingered System of Love and Charity." An appropriate Holiday Present to a Wife, Mother, Daughter, Sister, Pastor or Friend. Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK
KEROSENE OIL,
A full supply for the Winter.
DEPOT OF THE COMPANY,
No. 96 PRINE-ST., N. Y.

A FRIEND IN NEED—TRY IT.
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT.
The great external remedy of the age. Prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the celebrated bone setter, whose fame is unrivaled by that of any living man. It is a certain and immediate cure for rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, sprains, bruises, cuts, wounds, burns, scalds, piles, lumbago, headache, toothache, and all rheumatic or nervous disorders, external injuries, &c. All sufferers should give it a trial. RICHARDSON & Co., Proprietors, Norwich, Conn. For sale everywhere.

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.
S. C. HERRING & Co.,
No. 251 Broadway, opposite City Hall, N. Y.

HOLIDAY PRESENT.
Something Useful, Ornamental, often Wanted.
Always kindly remembered for its good offices.
A case of HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES,
With Manual of Directions for Family Use.
It costs but $4 or $5, and will be a source of relief and comfort for years.
F. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
No. 562 Broadway, and by Dealers.

DR. MARSH continues to apply his RADICAL CURE TRUSS with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture, at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Also, TRUSSES of every description for permanent retention of Rupture, Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps, Anklets, and all Surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & Co. No. 2 Vesey-st., N. Y.

MANY & LEWIS,
No. 569 BROADWAY,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, and FANCY GOODS
For the Holidays
At Very Low Prices.

LADIES' EAR-RINGS, PINS, AND BRACELETS.
CORAL EAR-RINGS, PINS, AND BRACELETS.
FLORENTINE AND ROMAN MOSAIC SETS.
ALL GOLD EAR-RINGS, PINS, AND BRACELETS.
For sale low by GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer and Manufacturer, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LADIES' GOLD BAND BRACELETS,
Engraved and Plain, New and Beautiful Styles.
Also, ROLLER CHAIN BRACELETS, Rich Patterns.
For sale low, by GEO. C. ALLEN,
Manufacturer and Importer, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

ICE PITCHERS,
ICE PITCHERS, PLATED ICE PITCHERS, NEW PATTERNS,
For sale low by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

GOLD SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS.
CARBUNCLE, CAMEO, BLOOD-STONE, ENAMELED, ETRUSCAN, GARNET, PEARL, DIAMOND, CORAL, AGATE, HAIR, CORNELIAN, ONYX,
And all other kinds.
For sale low, by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

A MOST ACCEPTABLE PRESENT.
One of GROVER & BAKER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
No. 495 BROADWAY, New-York.
No. 182 FULTON-ST. Brooklyn.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
SEWING-MACHINES,
Good and cheap.
All prices—from $5 to $100.
EAGLE SEWING-MACHINE Co.,
No. 411 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD VEST CHAINS,
NEW PATTERNS.
ETRUSCAN, CURB, WARSAW, CHASED AND PLAIN BRIGHER, ADELAIDE, CABLE,
And all other styles.
For sale low by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

THE WINTER DRESS HAT is now ready.
LEARY & Co.,
Astor House.

CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM.—A splendid lot of fine English SKATES just received. Everything in the Skating line (except the pond) in boundless variety.
CONOVER & WALKER, No. 293 Broadway.

THE DUBUQUE HERALD
(Formerly Express and Herald),
Enters upon its 19th volume January 1, 1860.
THE OLDEST PAPER IN IOWA.
Having an extensive circulation in Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, and Nebraska, it is a most VALUABLE ADVERTISING MEDIUM.
It is published Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly, and Advertisements are inserted at uniform rates.
The attention of merchants, jobbers, and manufacturers is invited to these facts.
J. B. DOER & Co., Proprietors.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES.

No. 2 Sewing-Machine	$100
No. 1 Sewing-Machine	90
The Family Sewing-Machine, A	75
The Family Sewing-Machine	50
Hemming Gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.
No. 154 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CAUGHT BETWEEN COG-WHEELS.
"Dreadfully mangled; cured by the MAGNETIC SALVE—My grand-daughter. John Edsall, English Neighborhood, N. J." For sale by Dr. S. B. SMITH, No. 322 Canal-st., by WELLS & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., and by druggists.

New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 26, 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 a guaranty for his good faith.
We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.
Business letters for THE TRIBUNE should in all cases be addressed to HORACE GREELEY & Co.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE is published every morning and Evening—(Sundays excepted)—the morning edition is delivered to City Subscribers at 12½ cents per week.

CONGRESS.

SENATE, Dec. 24.—Not in session.

HOUSE, Dec. 24.—Mr. Smith of Va., who was entitled to the floor, gave way to Mr. Fouke of Ill., who desired to reply to his colleague, Mr. Farnsworth. Mr. Smith then took the floor, in consequence, as he said, of the course of remark indulged in by Mr. Grow of Penn. After considerable cross firing, a vote for Speaker was had, Mr. Sherman still lacking four votes of an election—Mr. Bocock of Va., the next highest, receiving only twenty votes. The House then adjourned.

We shall not issue an evening edition of THE TRIBUNE to-day, as the day will be devoted to the festivities of Christmas.

By the arrival of the steamers Baltic and Ariel, we have advices from California to Dec. 5, the passengers by the former vessel making the through trip from San Francisco in eighteen days and twenty hours, the shortest passage on record. The same vessel brings $1,408,234 in specie. The news from California contains several items of interest, which are fully detailed in our correspondence. We have also copious advices from Central America and all parts of South America.

The Yacht Wanderer, which some time since gave the authorities at Savannah the slip, under very suspicious circumstances, made her appearance in Boston harbor on Saturday in charge of the mate, he having run her off for home while the Captain was on board a French vessel after provisions. It appears that after getting well out to sea, the Captain summoned all hands on deck, and informed them that instead of going to Matanzas, Nassau, N. P. and back, as they had understood, he was going direct to the coast of Africa for a cargo of Slaves; and he would shoot the first man who refused to obey him.

The application of Mr. Bourcicault for an injunction against the proprietors of the Winter Garden, restraining them from performing the Octoroon, was thrown out of Court on Saturday, the defendants proving that they had paid for the play. In the examination of the case it transpired that Mr. Bourcicault, so far from fearing to incur odium for his course in writing and performing a play illustrative of Southern life, had actually endeavored to have the newspapers influenced to denounce it as an Abolition performance, in order that the public curiosity might be excited. The question now is whether Mr. Bourcicault can claim a copyright, since he gave the play to the public before he copyrighted it. We give a report elsewhere.

"EXTRA BILLY" ON GOV. SEWARD.

The supporters of a bad cause are not necessarily bad men. We have known very good men in that deplorable category. But let a man have a bad cause to uphold, and if there is any baseness in his nature, it is pretty certain to display itself. Therefore, we read with little surprise the following exhibition made of himself in the political debating-club which holds possession of the Representatives' Hall at Washington by "Extra Billy Smith," Postmaster-General Barry's pet mail contractor thirty years ago, and since, by some inscrutable dispensation, for one term Governor of Virginia. It is Mr. Fouke of Illinois who is speaking, and who, having been chosen as an anti-Lecompton or Douglas Democrat, is trying to commend himself and his master to the slave-drivers by rolling himself in all conceivable nastiness:

FOUKE—The Republican party of Illinois has been absorbed by the Abolition party, and cannot escape the "irrepressible conflict" doctrines of Seward. Mr. F. proceeded to state that the Republican party had no sympathy with foreigners, but have deluded them, and as soon as they have done with them they will not only put them upon an equality with the negro, but will go further, and ignore them altogether in their political action. He then referred to a conversation between Gov. Seward of New-York and Gov. Smith of Virginia in 1847 and 1848, as reported in *The Congressional Globe*.

Mr. SMITH (from) of Va., narrated the conversation as well as he could recollect it. The substance of it was, that while he (Smith) was Governor of Virginia he was sitting in the Council-Chamber one day, when a stranger entered and announced himself as Mr. Seward of New-York. A conversation ensued in the course of which Mr. Seward remarked that they were going to allow all to vote in New-York, negroes as well as whites. To that he (Smith) replied, that if they had no objection to free negroes in New-York they would send them a certain number in every packet from Virginia. Mr. Seward said that he had no objection to that—that they would receive them with pleasure; that they had much trouble with the Irishmen and the Irish vote; that a great deal of money had to be used at election time to secure them, and that the rascals would take their money and then vote against them; but that they had no such trouble with the colored people. In reply to that he (Smith) had then told him that he would be very happy to receive an equal number of honest-hearted German and Irishmen for all the negroes that were sent to New-York.

Mr. FOUKE—I am obliged to the gentleman.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Does the gentleman recollect who were present?

Mr. SMITH—Yes, Sir; Mr. Lawson, Clerk to the Council. Mr. Foot told me afterward that he had a laugh with Mr. Seward about it.

Mr. FARNSWORTH inquired whether Mr. Smith had a laugh with the Senator (Seward) about it.

Mr. SMITH—No, Sir; we talked as strangers upon great questions, and of course there was no laughter.

Mr. FOUKE (resuming) said the Republican party were not yet ready to engraft that creed upon New-York, as they were not yet done with the foreign population.

—Now, there are many thousands who believe Gov. Seward to be a great demagogue, intriguer, trickster, and all sorts of a bad fellow; yet there is not in the wide world one man who really believes him a point-blank natural fool. And yet no one who does *not* believe him a fool all over can possibly imagine that he introduced himself to one well known as a bitter, unscrupulous adversary and talked to him in the way above represented by Fouke and Smith. Whoever pretends that Gov. Seward ever talked as above quoted with a stranger like Extra Billy Smith ought to try to have him sent to an idiot asylum forthwith.

Gov. Seward is known to be out of the country; but we have conversed with him about the talk with Smith referred to, and these are its salient features:

1. It occurred, if we are not grossly mistaken, in the Library of the State House at Richmond, while Gov. Seward was in that city as counsel in a patent-suit. Gov. S. was there looking for a book which he wanted as an authority.

2. It was commenced by Smith—at all events, the subject of Slavery and its belongings was introduced by him. Smith held as a bugbear to Gov. S. the notion that the slaves, if emancipated, must be expelled from the present Slave States and would come North, which Gov. S., not deeming it worthy of serious refutation, parried with *badinage*, very nearly as follows:

Smith—If we are driven to emancipate our negroes, we shall exile them from our States, and what will you do with them at the North?

Seward—O, we will set them at work, educate them, and make good Whigs of them.

Smith—But what shall *we* do for laborers to take their places?

Seward—Why, take the Irish that we shall have in excess, set them at work on your farms, and let them swell your Democratic majorities: so we shall each profit by the exchange.

—We do not say that these are the precise words used; but the above faithfully reproduces the spirit, the purport, the drift of the conversation. Gov. S. had no more idea that his bantering persiflage would be taken in earnest than that Smith was a gentleman who might be taken into his political confidence and not expected to betray a private conversation to subserve a partizan end. And there is not a man of any party who, after hearing both sides fairly stated, will not *know* that the representation we have made is the substantial truth.

—THE TRIBUNE has for years been called a "Seward organ," "Seward journal," &c., with no other foundation than the fact that he and we are pretty radically Anti-Slavery. We have never looked to him for counsel nor sought to push his political fortunes. While we should like right well to elect a President of his stamp, we have never favored his nomination for that post, because we have never been able to figure up, with any confidence, the votes wherewith he could be elected. *We* select and nominate candidates to secure the ascendancy of our principles, and have never been able to see how we evinced friendship for a favorite statesman by exposing him to a morally certain defeat. As yet, according to cool calculation, it has not been within the power of Gov. Seward's friends to make him President; wherefore we have resisted his nomination. But of late his enemies have devoted themselves to the work, and *they* may be able to effect it. As they are all manifestly anxious that he shall be the next Republican candidate, they are very likely to exhibit enough of their "plantation manners," on his return to the country and the Senate, to arouse a spirit on the part of the Republicans which will render his election practicable. Whenever we shall feel confident that such is the fact, we shall ask to be counted in.

THE NEW MEXICAN TREATY.

There is a process of accomplishing results by indirect means, sometimes called "looking one way and rowing another," but more popularly characterized as "whipping the devil round the stump." We have a brilliant example of this circumlocution in the terms of the alleged new treaty with Mexico, or rather with that faction in Mexico which happens to hold the port of Vera Cruz. The Administration has been casting about for a long time for a pretext to give the Vera Cruz faction, with which President Buchanan sympathizes, a round sum of money to enable it to whip out another faction which holds the capital of the country, with which President Buchanan does not sympathise. The first step was to recognise the Vera Cruz faction as the legitimate government of the country, which was easy enough. The second was to give it "material aid and comfort," which is not so easy. President Buchanan said to President Juarez, sell us lands, and we will give you lucre; but President Juarez replied, "Our Constitution forbids us to alienate the national territory; and besides, if we were to attempt it, we couldn't do it. We are not even strong as it is; and after such an act, we should be literally nowhere. But we must have money!"

This kind of colloquy, in substance, but with verbal variations, has been going on this twelve month, between the two Presidents, and has been called "Mexican negotiations"—the rub being always how to smuggle some millions of Uncle Sam's money out of his present rather lanky pockets, to help one party against the other in the general scrimmage which is going on in Mexico. The genius of Mr. McLane, under the special inspirations of Buchanan, has however finally risen equal to the undertaking.

Our Washington correspondence tells us that we are to give Mexico, or rather President Juarez, $4,000,000—for what? For the privilege of traversing its Northern deserts, and of crossing the Isthmus of Tehuantepec! "Right of way," it is called! That sounds rather well; but what does it amount to? A right of way across the desert of Sahara, which no doubt we could get for a tenth of the money, would be quite as valuable as that through the scarcely less barren and desert regions of Northern Mexico, where the very wolves are so lean that they could never set up an audible howl, unless through the aid of friendly rocks, against which to lean the while! Who wants to travel through the desolate solitudes of Sonora, and for what great object, that we should pay four millions, or any part of four millions, for the privilege. And as regards Tehuantepec—that most exploded of bogus transits, destitute of ports, and every other facility and requisite for interoceanic communication—why should we expend four millions, or any part of four millions, for the worthless privilege of crossing there, especially when we have better routes freely offered to us at Panama, at Nicaragua, and in Honduras? If Mexico were to establish a convenient or useful transit, and herself pay the millions which such a work would cost, she might, with some show of propriety, ask us for a contribution. But even then her proper demand would be on the commerce and travel which her work would facilitate, and not on the pockets of the farmers and mechanics of this country.

Honduras, with greater facilities, with good ports, and more advantageous position, offers the transit through her territories free to all nations, and makes the ports at both extremities free ports. Why should we pay Mexico $4,000,000 for a privilege which we may here enjoy free of cost? Nicaragua, with demonstrated advantages over Tehuantepec, is also free—as also is Panama, with its established railway and organized facilities. But, above all, if we have four millions to spend on transits, let the money be devoted toward the projected great railway through our own territories to the Pacific.

If Juarez cannot maintain himself in Mexico let him go down; or if we are to bolster him up with subsidies, let us do so openly, as England was wont to do in her European wars. At any rate, let us abstain, as a nation, from enacting the undignified feat of "whipping the devil round the stump" in Mexico.

The only really astute provision that we discover in the reported new treaty is the appropriation of two millions of the four to the payment of American claims against Mexico—of course none of them of the Gardner description. The President has rightly anticipated that the prospect of this plunder will raise up a powerful lobby in favor of the treaty, which will leave no appliance untried to force its ratification. No doubt the hungry race of Gardners and claim-mongers are already hurrying to the capital, to earwig easy Senators, and secure as a personal favor that vote which every Senator must deny as a statesman. Look out for a flood of Washington letters, telegraphic dispatches, and the other operations of the machinery which the lobby knows so well how to put in motion. Thank Heaven, however, there are enough Republican Senators to put an effectual stopper on this last scheme of public plunder and Presidential policy. The lobby may spare its breath, and if Juarez cannot get on without the money, he had better prepare to join Soulouque in Jamaica, or Santa Anna in Carthagena, and enter into the enjoyment of the paradise prepared for expelled and seedy Presidents.

HELPING HELPER.

Up to the hour on which the row about Helper's book was commenced in Congress by J. B. Clark of Missouri, there had not been a single copy of the cheap Compend issued for general circulation. A bare thousand had been printed for specimens, and perhaps half distributed to persons supposed likely to take an interest in the work; but we doubt that even a poor hundred of these had ever been read. Those who undertook to give it a general circulation were doubting their ability to do it until Clark & Co. came to their aid and at once put a new face on the matter. The publisher must have sold five thousand copies of the original work at 50 cents to $1 each, according to the style, and is still selling it rapidly. Of the Compend we are sending out 500 copies per day, and hope soon to increase the number to 1,000. We cannot send it by mail without paying the postage (8 cents) in advance, and we cannot afford to pay that for those who send us 25 cents for a copy, as that would subject us to positive loss on each copy mailed. But we beg every friend of light to procure at least a copy of this work, and ask his neighbors successively to read it, and see if it recommends treason, murder, or anything of the sort, and then judge of the truthfulness of the Pro-Slavery oracles, in or out of Congress, by the test of their veracity thus afforded. If they are found to lie habitually, persistently, abominably, about this book, they will not be likely to tell the truth in cases where they are not half so well watched.

Mr. Helper's "Crisis," it must never be forgotten, is not addressed to slaves nor to negroes of any sort. Its basis is a collection of Statistics, mainly drawn from the last U. S. Census, calculated to prove that *Slavery is a curse to the South*, which it steadily impoverishes and condemns to a state of semi-barbarism. The value of the work inheres in these indisputable facts. You might as well undertake to argue down the Multiplication Table. Mr. Helper shows that Slavery is especially detrimental to the Non-Slaveholding Whites of the South—a class more numerous than the slaveholders and slaves together; and that they ought to organize and combine to root it out. And here is just where it touches the slaveholders on the raw. They know that their talk about its exciting the slaves (not more than one in fifty of whom can read) to insurrection, massacre, &c., is all humbug; but they do greatly fear a moral insurrection of the Poor Whites. Their froth and fury is intended to excite their tools to lynch and murder whoever shall venture to circulate this work among the Poor Whites of the South, or that portion of them who can read. Yet, while there is possibly a page in all of the Compend rather strongly expressed, it is not nearly so "incendiary" as the rantings of Thomas Jefferson against Slavery.

—The last cry got up to turn the edge of this trenchant work imports that Mr. Helper once wrote a book wherein Slavery was incidentally favored. Had that been the fact, what of it? Born and reared in the South, he does not pretend to have been always Anti-Slavery. But the fact is that his "Land, Labor and Gold" *is* an Anti-Slavery, not a Pro-Slavery work, though, being published in Baltimore, it was arbitrarily pruned by the publisher to suit a Southern market. It argued that Slavery ought now to cease in cities, and the slaves be employed in rural labor only—excluded from Baltimore, St. Louis, Memphis, New-Orleans, and set to work in Nicaragua, &c. We will thank the Pro-Slavery men to get up a cheap, fair Compend of it for general circulation.

UNION-SAVING DOWN SOUTH.

What a humiliating commentary upon the Union-saving servility of the North was the recent attempt to hold a meeting on that subject in Washington! The South, and the South only, threatens to dissolve the Union. The two Houses of Congress are the focal point of these treasonable utterances. Right there, under the eaves of the capitol, where, above all places in the country, such a meeting was needed, some simple-minded people gathered an assembly. Of course, it was broken up in a row. The peaceful portion of the audience escaped amid the jeering strains of martial music. Whether the tune was Hail Columbia, or the Rogue's March, the telegraph has not informed us. Could hypocrisy further go! How long will Northern men, who hold the title deeds of their own souls, consent to perform service and labor for the South in this Union-saving business? After this exhibition at Washington, one would think that even Commercial Doughfaceism would have pluck enough to refuse to be sold in market overtly by frightened fossils and political tricksters.

By the by, holding Union-saving meetings in Northern cities, and rebuking public sentiment on that subject this side of the Potomac, reminds us of a ludicrous scene we witnessed in one of the Courts of this city, many years ago. An exciting case was on trial. The room was packed with spectators. The respective counsel of the opposing parties had been exchanging sharp words for the past hour; and now, in the midst of a violent wrangle, they seemed to be about coming to blows. The large audience looked on in unbroken silence. The Deputy-Sheriff, when the fight was at its hight, solemnly rose, and, gazing with a stern visage, but facetious eye, toward the breathless spectators, cried out, "Order in Court, gentlemen! Let the audience keep *quiet!*"

We learn from good authority that Judge Roosevelt has declined the office of District-Attorney of the Southern District of New-York, to which he was lately appointed by the President. Accordingly the place is still vacant. We trust that, without further ceremony, Mr. Buchanan will appoint our distinguished fellow-citizen, John Van Buren, esq. He deserves this acknowledgment at the hands of a party which he has served so well, and at so great a sacrifice to himself. For it is a matter of notoriety that, had he not be governed by a stern devotion to principle, Mr. Van Buren would at this day be a member of the Republican party, already a United States Senator, and probably the next President. The temptation of these elevated dignities, however, had no influence upon the uprightness of his mind. His political convictions lay in another direction, and he manfully resigned the great prizes, which could only be gained by compromising his conscience. Therefore, to this day he remains a humble soldier in the ranks, and the very best joker of Tammany Hall—more honorable, we hope, however, in the eyes of all good Lecompton Democrats, than he would have been if he had persisted in the pernicious path into which he was accidentally betrayed in 1848, even though that path could scarcely have failed to lead him to the White House. It is true that he has not always been sound on the Fugitive Slave law, but that must be forgiven him, among the other eccentricities of his youth. Pray, Mr. Buchanan, let us hear of his appointment. *Date obolum Belisario!* Make John Van Buren District-Attorney of New-York!

"Horace F. Clark leaves for home on Monday, having with some difficulty effected a pair with a Republican, Mr. Stanton of Ohio."—[*Washington dispatch to The Herald.*

—It is quite probable that we do not understand this matter fully; but if there is no more of it than is stated above, then we must express our surprise that Mr. Clark should have asked any Republican to pair with him, and that, if asked, any Republican should have consented to do so. Mr. Clark, it is well known, was the candidate of the Republicans of his District, and heartily supported by them at the polls. The vote of the District stood:

Wards.	Morgan. (Gov.)	Parker. (Gov.)	Burrows. (Gov.)	Clark. (Congress.)	Herrick. (Congress.)
XII	532	1,191	225	1,146	792
XVIII	1,598	2,413	426	2,717	1,559
XIX	739	1,427	113	1,154	1,110
XXI	1,317	1,969	412	2,227	1,419
XXII	1,309	1,859	122	1,791	1,458
Total	5,495	8,864	1,298	9,035	6,338

—Showing that a very large majority of Mr. Clark's entire vote was cast by Republicans, and only 2,526 of it by Democrats. We submit that, in view of this state of facts, the demand of Mr. Clark that a Republican should pair with him, when the only effect of that pair must be to prolong the existing state of disorganization and anarchy, was unreasonable, and should not have been acceded to. If he must pair, why not let the Republican majority of his supporters be paired against the Democratic minority?

It seems that our neighbors of *The Express* do not advocate the hanging, without judge or jury, of such persons as buy or commend Helper's book, but only mean to say that "it ought to be done in the "regular way." We accept and note the explanation of our cotemporary. By the by, it will appall *The Express* to learn that nearly two thousand copies of this book are sold daily by the publisher in this city, and that not a few of his orders come from the South. It will require a large growth of hemp to meet this exigency.

—A bill is now before the Lower House of the Legislature of Missouri, having passed the Senate, to sell or banish all the free negroes of the State. A correspondent sends us the following summary of its provisions:

The 1st Section prohibits the emancipation of a slave, unless the master gives bond, with sureties, to remove the slave out of the State within 20 days.

"SEC. 3 dooms to Slavery every free negro who shall be a resident of the State after September, 1861, and over 18 years of age.

"SEC. 4 requires the Sheriff to bring every such negro before a magistrate, who, on proof of his freedom, gives the Sheriff a certificate, who, thereupon, must proceed to sell the free negro at auction.

"SEC. 5. The purchaser to have the same rights to the negro as if he had always been a slave.

"SEC. 7. The proceeds to be paid into the County Treasury.

"SEC. 8. The Sheriff to notify free negroes before September, 1860, of the act.

"SEC. 9. Free negroes under 18, after September, 1860, to be bound out as apprentices until 21, by the County Court, and allowed 12 months after that time to leave the State.

"SEC. 11. Should such free negro be found in the State after that time, he shall be sold as provided in Section 4.

"SEC. 15 punishes the officer who neglects his duty.

"SEC. 17. Any free negro who comes into the State, and remains in it 12 hours, is subject to be sold as a slave."

—*The Schuyler County Press*, by S. M. Taylor, is a weekly journal just started at Watkins, N. Y. It takes the place of one which, after professing Republicanism and advocating Democratic candidates till every one was tired of it, finally went square over to the enemy last fall. *The Press* promises to be able, reliable and efficient.

THE LATEST NEWS,
RECEIVED BY
MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25, 1859.

THE ADMISSION OF KANSAS.

It is pretty well ascertained here that the Democratic majority of the Senate will resist the admission of Kansas this session, to debar the Republicans of the advantage of its Presidential vote. Northern Democrats in the House may pretend to favor it, while conspiring for its defeat.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The call issued by the Republican National Committee for a Convention is generally acceptable here, and relieves all points of embarrassment.

GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS.

The Opposition intend reducing all appropriations within rigid limits, as liberal grants, heretofore made, were used as a corruption fund for the Presidential canvass, by a large assessment on interested parties.

A DEFAULTER.

A Democratic clerk from Indiana, in the Fifth Auditor's office, who superseded one of Douglas's friends, was recently discharged, with $1,700, the proceeds of an indorsed draft sent that office for examination, which he made payable to his own order.

THE NEXT CENSUS.

Owing to the delay in the organizing of the House, no legislation affecting schedules for the next census is practicable, because the provision in the act of 1850 requires the same forms to be adopted if not altered by law before the 1st of January.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. Sherman was strengthened by the proceedings in the House yesterday. His prompt and decisive demand of Mr. Smith, if any personal reflection was intended in his offensive inquiry, if the House wished a murderer or thief in the chair, produced much effect, and was followed up by a proper rebuke from Mr. Curtis. Though the record subsequently showed that he lacked four votes of an election, he really wants but two, as Messrs. Reynolds and Davis both are prepared to determine the contest when their votes will become decisive. The responsibility directly devolves on Messrs. Clark and Briggs.

The Democracy will probably return to Mr. Bocock, though Mr. Maynard and others want complimentary votes, in consideration of their efforts to bring in the Southern Opposition.

It is given out by leading Democrats that Messrs. Adrain, Riggs, and Davis, are ready to fall into line when required, though it is denied by their friends. The nomination for Governor of New-Jersey has been suggested to Mr. Adrain. The plan is to have these votes, and then coerce the Southern Opposition by presenting a choice between Mr. Sherman and a Democrat. This programme will fail, as a portion of the Southern men will not accept such a candidate under any circumstances.

It is the disposition in some Democratic quarters to close the contest, under the belief that Mr. Sherman's election is inevitable, and that it is only a question of time which is involved.

There is much dissatisfaction among our friends at the extent of pairing off. Yesterday the following were made:

Messrs. Clark B. Cochrane and Jenkins; Messrs. Van Wyck and Barr; Messrs. Carter and Landrum; Messrs. Sedgwick and Maclay; Messrs. Campbell and Florence; Messrs. Stevens and Craig (Mo.); Messrs. Hickman and Dimmick; Messrs. Killinger and Shickles; Messrs. Millward and Barrett; Messrs. Junkin and Webster; Messrs. Woodard and Rust; Messrs. Stratton and Phelps; Messrs. Nixon and Stevenson; Messrs. Ashley and Clemens, and Messrs. Morse and Hawkins.

Some of these would have absented themselves unpaired, if necessary. Mr. Landrum has never attended the House yet, though constantly paired. Messrs. Pennington and Spinner, two among the oldest members, refuse all offers of pairing under any circumstances.

THE SENATE PRINTER.

Unless the President can check a demonstration, Mr. Bowman will be assailed in open Senate whenever the election of printer is ordered. It is now believed that the Opposition will be conciliated by the distribution of an interest.

TREASURY NOTES.

Proposals for $3,000,000 Treasury notes will