

New-York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1860.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications. What we notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. We are not responsible for the insertion of advertisements. The name and address of the advertiser must be given for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith.

The Tribune Campaign Tracts. No. 1. SEWARD AND O'CONNOR. No. 2. DEMOCRATIC LEADERS FOR DISUNION—WELLS'S SPEECH. No. 3. THE ADMISSION OF KANSAS—SEWARD'S SPEECH. No. 4. NATIONAL POLITICS—Speech of Abraham Lincoln of Illinois. Will be Ready This Morning: No. 5. LAND FOR THE LANDLESS—Hon. Galusha A. Grew's Speech in the House, February 29, 1860. See advertisement.

LEGISLATURE. SENATE, March 15.—Bills were introduced relative to transportation of convicts, to penalties for violation of Election laws, to railroads in New-York City. Several bills were passed, among them those relating to the Contracting Board, and to the recovery of rent and demised premises. The Railroad Toll bill was debated in Committee, and amended by limiting its operation to three years.

ASSEMBLY, March 15.—Numerous bills were reported among the annual Appropriation bill which was made the special order for the 29th. The bill to protect property and earnings of married women was amended and returned to the Senate. Among the bills introduced were one to authorize regulation of the sale of liquor in Albany, one reorganizing the Central Park Commission, and one to amend the Registry law. It was resolved to hold evening sessions every night except Saturdays.

The Republicans of Fishkill yesterday elected John Jaycox Supervisor, and nearly the whole of their ticket.

We have Denver City dates to the 7th inst. The rush to the diggings has commenced, and mining prospects are represented as being never so bright.

The Tanners of the country have organized an Association, the object of which is to curtail the production of Sole Leather, now considerably beyond the requirements of the trade.

The Republicans of Nebraska have met with a glorious triumph in the recent election of Delegates to the Constitutional Convention about to be held in that Territory. The Convention is to consist of 52 members, and the returns, up to our latest information, indicate the election of 40 Republicans. The Territory has also undoubtedly voted in favor of State government.

In the Board of Aldermen, last evening, the nomination of Mr. ex-Sheriff Willett for President of the Croton Board was rejected. In the Council Mr. Lent took his seat, and the ordinance creating an Emigrant Bureau in connection with the Mayor's office was adopted, the chief clerk to have a salary of \$2,000 per annum; first assistant, \$1,000; second, \$800; two interpreters, \$750 each, and one messenger, \$600.

The proceedings of Congress yesterday were not as interesting as usual—no fights, nobody called a liar or scoundrel, and no threats to dissolve the Union in case 't'he side carry the next Presidential contest. The Senate passed, by 30 to 14, the bill to authorize the enlargement of the Canal around the Falls of the Ohio at Louisville, and the House passed the Indian Appropriation bill. For the drift of the talk, see proceedings by telegraph.

Dates from Mexico to the 7th inst. are received. Alvarez had ordered Gen. Whiat to Vera Cruz to command the foreign forces there, and Miramon was not expected to attack that city. Carraval, with 2,000 men, had not only cut off Miramon's communication with a thousand of his troops, but also his communication with the capital. Miramon was left short of provisions, and dependent upon the Havana expedition for supplies. Alvarez was blockaded by the Liberals, and since the departure of Mr. McLane, the British, Spanish, and French Ministers had been pressing a proposition for a compromise between Juarez and Miramon. It is said that American influence was declining in Mexico. Commander Jarvis had warned Miramon against interfering with Americans.

By the Circassian from Galway at St. Johns, we have four days' later advices from Europe. The news is important. The speech of Napoleon III. to his legislative laqueys clearly prostrates trouble at hand. While forbidding the formal annexation of Tuscany to the Sardinian Kingdom, in notorious defiance of the fervent wishes of the Tuscans and of nearly all Italy, Napoleon plumply avows his determination to clutch Savoy as the recompense of his sacrifices to the cause of Italian liberation. France, it will be remembered, is, according to her Empire, the only nation capable of making sacrifices for an idea. It seems that the idea of 1859 was Savoy. Of course, this manifesto bodes war. It will embarrass the Palmerston Ministry of Great Britain, and may not possibly topple them over, in spite of their recent triumph on the Budget. We write without advice of its effect on the Exchanges of Europe, but it must naturally have been depressing. There seems to be no Imperial pretense that Savoy desires to be French, or that Piedmont consents to be thus amputated. It is France alone—that is, Napoleon—that demands the transfer. It will not be made without a deep and wide agitation.

Cotton has fallen 1/2 at Liverpool, the supply being very great—750,000 bales. The portents which darken the political sky probably aggravated the depression.

THE PROPOSED SLAVE CODE. The Democratic members of the Senate of the United States are substantially agreed as to the propriety of legislation by Congress for the protection of slave property in the Territories. The only difference of opinion between Mr. Brown of Mississippi, who represents and leads the ultras, and his colleague, Gen. Davis, who represents and leads the more cautious men of the party, is not a difference of opinion as to the expediency of a slave code, but only as to the time when it is prudent to urge such a measure. Gen. Davis, who was before the year 1852 one of the most violent of the slaveholding party, seems to have materially softened his tone since that year. He was formerly a Secessionist; but, having tasted the sweetness and satisfaction of power in the Union, under the Pierce Administration, he seems disposed to try the experiment again. Douglas quotes him, not altogether unfairly, as having first suggested the idea of getting rid of Slavery in the Territories by "unfriendly legislation;" and, the other day,

the Mississippi fire-eater of 1850 graciously conceded that the election of a Republican, like Senator Foot of Vermont to the Presidency, would not be a sufficient excuse for dissolving the Union. The difference between Davis and Brown, as developed by recent discussions, is this: While both are in favor of the slave code, Brown wants it now, and Davis thinks and knows that if it is passed now, the Presidential election is inevitably lost. Or, to put it in the precise shape in which it appears in the Senatorial debates, Brown thinks that the exigency now exists, while Davis thinks it does not now exist. It is well known that the Democratic Senatorial caucus has agreed to support Davis's resolutions. Brown is satisfied with nearly all of them. He agrees to support the first, second, third, sixth and seventh, and has only a verbal criticism to make upon the fourth. The fifth he proposes to amend. Davis's resolution reads thus:

Resolved, That if experience should at any time prove that the judicial and executive authority do not possess means to insure adequate protection to constitutional rights in a Territory, and if the Territorial Government should fail or refuse to provide the necessary remedies for that purpose, it will be the duty of Congress to supply such deficiency.

Brown says he shall move to amend it by substituting the following:

That, experience having already shown that the Constitution and the common law, unaided by statutory enactment, do not afford adequate and sufficient protection to slave property, in some of the Territories having failed, others having refused, to pass such enactments, it is the duty of Congress to interpret and pass such laws as will afford to slave property in the Territories that protection which is given to other kinds of property.

No man can read these two propositions without seeing that the whole question is one of immediate political expediency. Brown is clearly right when he says that experience has already shown that the Constitution and the common law do not afford sufficient protection to slave property. The recent legislation in Kansas and Nebraska is sufficient evidence of this. Kansas has abolished and prohibited Slavery, in spite of Gov. Medary; and Nebraska has been unsuccessful in the same enterprise only because the Anti-Slavery men in her Legislature were not quite numerous enough to override the veto of the Governor. Gen. Davis must see this as clearly as his colleague. He does see it. But he is ten years older and twenty years more prudent than he was in 1850. He has had an important share in administering the Government since that time, and has no sort of objection to enter upon the same line of public service in 1861. It will not do, he knows perfectly well, to undertake to pass the slave-code now. It must wait until after November, 1860. Mr. Brown must moderate his zeal and restrain his turbulence till that time.

We are able to see now, quite as clearly as we shall see the Charleston Convention has dissolved, what the Democratic platform for 1861-65 is to be, in case that party carries the election. Congressional legislation for the protection of Slavery in the Territories—this is the established programme. It will make no difference who is the President elect, this experiment will be tried. The platform of the party are not established at Baltimore, and Cincinnati, and Charleston, but in the Senate of the United States. This body has for years given direction to the policy of the party, and it will continue to do so. The moment the Presidential election is decided, if the decision is in favor of the Democratic party, we shall be informed by the unanimous voice of the Senators representing that party, Gen. Davis at their head, that the exigency requiring a slave code has arrived. Senator Brown's language will then be accepted as the literal truth, and we shall be pointed to the legislation of Kansas and Nebraska and told that experience has already shown that the Constitution and the common law are inadequate, and that Congress must interfere by the enactment of a statute. The failure of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and of the Leocompton Constitution and of the other measures of slaveholding aggression, will not deter the slaveholders from making this new assault upon the patience of the people. One of the chief motives which have governed them in their recent acts of legislation against the interests and feelings of the Northern States, has been a design to degrade them by placing hostile laws upon the statute-book, and to familiarize the public mind with the sight of a great people acquiescing in the most flagrant wrongs and the most degrading insults; in other words, to break down the spirit of the North. These experiments will continue to be tried, though in practice, as means of security to slave property, they may fail. Senator Brown, who labors through a speech seven or eight columns long to prove that slave property is entitled to the same protection in Kansas and Nebraska as other property; that it does not now get it, and that Congress must interfere, knows perfectly well that he cannot frame an act strongly or ingeniously enough to effect his purpose against the wishes and purposes of the people. He may argue, with never so much subtlety, that the right of a man to his slave is as sacred as his right to his horse or his plow; but he knows, or will be made to know, that the instincts of the human heart contradict his theories, and will put at naught his legislation. But the slaveholders cannot resist the tendency to aggression, if they would. They are fighting for political supremacy; they mean to reduce the North to a political condition which will render Senator Mason's designation, "servile States" the only one applicable. Every statute they enact, every judicial decision they impose upon the people, helps forward this purpose. Every act of infamous legislation furnishes precedents for more infamous acts to come afterward. Douglas traces the repeal of the Missouri Compromise to the legislation of 1850, itself an outrage upon the Free States. The slave code will be traced, in like manner, to the legislation of 1854, and the reopening of the slave-trade will in turn be traced to and derived logically from Senator Davis's slave-code resolutions. We trust the time has arrived for resisting this accumulation of insults and injuries, and for putting a stop to it by the election of a Republican President.

NORTHERN STRIKES AND SOUTHERN MECHANICS. When a body of Northern mechanics, conceiving, whether correctly or not, that their employers pay them too little, determine to abandon their accustomed labor, and by the cessation of production to distress the capitalist, there is no statute with which we are acquainted against parades, fires, drums, flags, and speech-making. Of the good-sense of such demonstrations, we here say nothing. It is possible that a man who cannot afford to work for nine shillings per diem, can very well afford to earn nothing at all, although in achieving his purpose of living upon nothing he may be at considerable charges for hall-rent, bunting, transparencies, and brass-bands. Those whose stomachs are not very hearty, may possibly exist for an indefinite period upon quick-steps and huzzas—a fact quite demonstrated by the recent jaunt of the Seventh Regiment to Washington, and its safe return without the loss of a man. But whether strikes bring plenty or poverty, starvation or repletion, they are a luxury in which every Northern artisan, if he has a taste for it, is at liberty to indulge. His news-

paper gentlemen, therefore, who have taken pains to convince the cordwainers of Lynn that in times past they have been no better treated than "niggers," neglect an element very essential to a just comparison. These indignant workmen are ill-treated and cozened, but they have no liberty left in the worst event—the liberty of protest; and that this is a pretty large one, recent occurrences in Massachusetts have sufficiently proved. One of our cotemporaries speaks of these strikes as "the irrepressible conflict between capital and labor." Admitting this, the main point of the definition is, that there is a conflict, which implies something like an equality of sides, or something like a hope for the weaker one, if a weaker there be. The angriest cordwainer in Lynn would have stuck like wax to his work at even less than the old wages, if he had been sure that striking would be bootless. No—will defend him against his friends—he is not a negro slave, no matter how low shoe-making wages may be. He can speak, remonstrate, protest, persuade. When he speaks, he must be heard; when he remonstrates, he must be listened to; when he protests, he does so with a power of enforcing respect; and when he persuades, he knows that sterner weapons are in his hands if they shall be needed.

Now look at the state of the black-slave! Take first his condition as gayly depicted by Senator Brown and others of like grave and potent kidney. Here is the fortunate African, with nothing to do but to eat and grow fat. The man who owns him provides him with food and raiment and a roof—with physic if he fall ill, and a coffin if he die; with a parental watchfulness, his every necessity is cared for while he lives, and there is a volunteer parson and a gratuitous grave for him when he dies. Everything is done for his good. Southern benevolence is continually racking its gentle invention to devise for him extraordinary pleasures and comforts new. The object of a boundless human love, he skips, like an unthinking lamb, all day through sunny pastures, and warbles, like a bobolink, his chief Chummy melodies in the evening. Will anybody in his senses compare this blithe creature with a down-trodden, abused, and overworked Massachusetts shoemaker?

Again, we will look at the other side of the picture. Here is a human being toiling from youth to age without requital, without hope in the world, half-fed, half-clothed; at the mercy of insolent caprice; exposed to the whip, or to something worse; without domestic relations of more than accidental perpetuity; without culture, without ambition to excel, without the possibility of temporal advancement. This black man is no better than a beast. Some quadrupeds have gentle owners, and so may this biped; some animals have cruel drivers, and so may this. He is the sport of a stern chance, with the odds infinitely against him. He is born meanly; he lives meanly; he dies meanly; he is buried meanly. Will any truthful man compare this piece of damaged human goods with the shoemakers of Massachusetts? Yes; members of Congress do this—Democratic members—lovers of the dear people—gentlemen who quite despise white laborers do this. These are the soft-hearted champions, Man of Lynn, of Natick, of Haverhill! who have taken your rights under their protecting wings. A pretty beginning they have made of it, surely. Well might some stout, independent, self-respecting New-England workman angrily exclaim, "Am I that name?" Well might some virtuous New-England workingman cry:

Could not have laid such terms upon his collar! —No. When driving demagogues, slaving the feet of the great Southern Dagon, put their fingers in their eyes and pretend to pity New-England shoemakers, they are merely trying to use them for private purposes of a somewhat dishonorable description. All such arts, basely useful as for a time they may promise to be, will soon enough hoist those who practice them. And if any intelligent striker sees fit to compare his condition to that of a Southern slave, we can only say that he is, if not actually starving, quite as well off as he may deserve to be. He may have wrongs; he may sometimes find it difficult to make both ends meet; he may not think his wages great enough, or the man who pays them considerate enough; but he knows that he is not a slave, and he will probably regard any one who says that he is, as at least uncommonly unkind.

At the worst, he can but die. There is nobody justly interested in him to keep him just alive. At the worst, he can say: "These hands are my own, although nothing else is left me. Work upon these proposed terms I will not, come what may come. I have said it!" Imagine a set of field-hands striking upon the most patriarchal plantation, drawing up a tariff of prices, fixing the hours of labor, dictating terms to the occupant of the great house, abandoning the shovel and the hoe, taking up the fiddle and the bow, forming processions, making speeches, hoisting flags, cheering, visiting neighboring plantations, and having a good time generally. Ah! this is rank rebellion! Bring out the bull-dogs and the blood-hounds; load the rifles and the revolvers; maim, hack, shoot down, starve, hang, draw, quarter! The Southern strike, we imagine, would soon come to a lame enough conclusion. There would be a great fight at first, and afterward as much butchery as might be considered consistent with a liberal economy. Are the Lynn shoemakers like the Southern negroes?

This expedient of recrimination some of our Southern friends seem to regard as irresistible. But "you are another" proves nothing and settles nothing. A bad system of labor at the North, does not make good a similar system at the South. And yet slaveholding Senators and Representatives are of such gigantic intellect that they seem to consider this species of argumentation as the least answerable in the world. Northern merchants find money tight, and the beauty of Slavery is at once demonstrated. Northern manufacturers languish, and the Southern position is thereby rendered impregnable. A Northern factory falls down—ah! it would not have fallen at the South, for the excellent reason that it would not have been there. In every crime and confiscation, in every riot, and in every railway accident, and in every wreck, and in all scarcities and short crops and commercial embarrassments at the North, the South finds proof positive of the excellence of Slavery. When a Northern cashier embezzles, when a Northern clergyman falls into disgrace, when a Northern enthusiast proclaims his atheism, the Southern slaveholder thanks God, takes courage, and exclaims: "How beautiful is 'Slavery!' If he be in Congress, he flings his dirty little fact like a glove into the forensic arena, and vauntly dares any Northern Representative to take it up. If nobody does so, as very often nobody is disposed to do, he considers the question settled, and the superiority of the South established. He fancies that he has proved his case, and sits down in infinite complacency. Whereas he has proved nothing except his own absolute incapacity

for treating a great public question. To argue with such a philosophy, a real paragon is nearer than next to impossible; and we sometimes wish that the South could produce a few first-rate public men; for, as the breed at present stands, one may have an abundance of food for ridicule without being called upon to air his logic once in an age.

RAILROADS IN OUR CITY.

Mr. James B. Swain, of The Albany Statesman, has sent us a long letter, in which he denies, or seems to deny, that he was interested in the famous "Gridiron Railroad" bill, which our State Senate most improperly passed, and the Assembly most justly knocked in the head. We quote Mr. Swain's precise and carefully-chosen language on this delicate subject:

"For myself, I wish to put in a denial of the honor you see fit to bestow. I never spoke as any Senator about 'the omnibus,' until it had been acted on in the Senate. I never gave any Senator any advice about City Railroads, except that I did endeavor to induce Senator Manierre not to report favorably on any bill."

—We presume it to be the fact that Mr. Swain was "let in" to the Gridiron arrangement at a very late hour—after the bill had been "acted on" [not passed]—in the Senate. It is none the less true, however, that he was in, and the tenor of his letter abundantly proves it, if proof were wanting. But we cannot print the greater part of it, since it is made up of charges of virtual corruption and malfeasance against the Speaker of the Assembly, the Chairman of its Committee on Cities and Villages, &c.—charges which we know no facts to support, though Mr. S. says we do know, or might know them. He should recollect that we have spent very few hours at Albany this Session—few, in fact, for years. His position has been different, and more favorable to the acquirement of this sort of knowledge.

But Mr. Swain proceeds at length to talk of matters whereof we have due cognizance; and here we quote him in full. Hear him!

"It is said that among those combined in the five bills of the House, the editors of several leading journals were 'taken care of,' and that they find themselves, as the boys say, 'out in the wet,' and hence their indignation at the action of the Senate, that only took portions of three of their own projects, grouped them together, in one bill, and with different corporations, passed it."

"I suppose this story, that the New-York editors were interested in the five bills, is a slander. But others are not so charitable. They say, from your own story, that the five bills were 'a good thing to have in the House,' 'the omnibus' should not have been driven through the Senate? Does the fact that there were different drivers change the character of the measures? I cannot see that it does."

—We solemnly assure Mr. Swain and his half-dozen cronies in Albany who are capable of believing or suspecting what he says they do, that no editor of THE TRIBUNE had any shadow or fraction of interest in any bill to charter Railroads in our City or elsewhere that is now or ever has been before the Senate or Assembly, and that no editor of this paper has sought or wished to have any such interest. How it may be with our cotemporaries implicated by him, we do not know, but we presume the case is the same with them as with us. As Mr. S. is the Albany correspondent of one of them (The Times) and was once one of its editors and proprietors, he may know something that justifies his insinuations so far as that journal is concerned; but we believe them utterly groundless.

Mr. Swain asks if—supposing Editors were interested in some or all of these Railroad projects—that would not be a parallel case to that of Senators being personally interested in such a bill as "the Gridiron." We answer, Not by any manner of means. If these Railroads are to be constructed and owned by money-making corporations, we do not know that Editors are necessarily excluded from taking stock in such corporations, though we prefer, for our own part, not to have any. But legislators hold a very different position from ours. They are the chosen arbiters as to all such matters—the august judges, elected and paid by the People to decide all such questions in accordance with the requirements of the public weal. For them to have an interest in any such enterprise is exactly like a Judge accepting a present of one-eighth or one-fourth interest in a claim sued before him, and on which he is about to pass judgment. We could not have supposed any one but Frank Spinoia incapable of perceiving and respecting this broad, obvious line of demarcation; though possibly the Senator who opposed the Gridiron till his own partner in business was named in the bill as one of the corporations, and thenceforward voted steadily for it, may be equally obtuse. There cannot well be another.

—One word only on the general subject. Mr. Swain runs a parallel between "the Gridiron" and the five roads favorably reported in the Assembly, and proves that, if the former be objectionable, the latter are equally so. We do not favor those Assembly bills, unless seriously modified; but the difference between these and "the Gridiron" is vital and palpable. The Assembly bills propose to compensate the owners of Omnibus routes and stock which the proposed roads are to render nearly valueless; "the Gridiron" made no pretense of doing this. Now we hold the claim of the Omnibus men to be compensated, in case they are ousted by Railroads, to be righteous and just, and we trust no bill will pass which ignores it. If the Stages are to be compelled to evacuate the streets—as we trust they soon may—we cannot see how the claim of their owners to equitable compensation in some form is to be rejected. Hence, while we support none of the bills proposed, unless it be Mr. Manierre's, we consider "the Gridiron" immeasurably worst of all.

BEWARE OF FRAUD!

The ingenuity of the gentlemen whose peculiar profession is to deplete the City Treasury is unparalleled. A little more than a year since, under the administration of the late Counsel to the Corporation, judgments by default, or upon the reports of referees under very peculiar circumstances, were recovered against the City to the amount of nearly a million of dollars. Last year, an act was passed authorizing the Controller, in cases where he deemed the recoveries fraudulent or collusive, and where the Corporation Counsel would not move to open them, to apply to the proper Courts to open these judgments and obtain trials of the actions on their merits; and in a number of instances he has successfully opened such judgments, and the actions are awaiting trial. This course, it seems, is not gratifying to the chancellors of industry who get their living from such claims against the City, and a suf-

ficient interest has been secured to obtain a stay provision in the Tax Bill to annul all those proceedings and leave the judgments valid! The provision, as reported in yesterday's proceedings, is that "all actions in which the Corporation is a party are declared void unless conducted in the name of the Corporation Counsel or with his consent." This would dispose of all the proceedings taken by the Controller under the act. The further provision is there contained directing the Controller to "pay" "all judgments heretofore recovered against the Corporation to which an appeal is not taken by the Corporation Counsel." This would make all the judgments obtained by fraud or collusion within the last two years instantly payable by the Controller. Among them are judgments for large damages on contracts abandoned by the contractors—for damages for violation of contract by the city where the contractor was the party violating, to amounts largely beyond the whole money agreed to be paid if he performed the work: the Jacob Sharp judgment, the West Washington Market judgment, &c. Friends of the tax-payer in the Legislature! lovers of honesty and justice! strike out these iniquitous provisions!

We publish on another page the petition to the Legislature of the owners of 1,222 acres out of 1,673, comprising all of New-York Island north of One-hundred-and-fifty-fifth street, for the passage of a bill to appoint Commissioners to lay out on a map roads, streets, and avenues, suited to that elevated, irregular, and rocky region; thus avoiding the ruin of the property-owners and expense to the city involved in making rectangular streets there. We have examined the bill with care, and find that no power is conferred upon the Commissioners to open any street or road. That rests with the Corporation, as it does in other parts of the city, and is subjected in this bill to the control of the land-owners. The Commissioners are to receive no compensation whatever.

We have rarely met with a more respectable, wealthy, and unobtrusive body of petitioners. They certainly understand the interests of their own lands, and are not likely to countenance, or be engaged in any scheme "to cut up and deface the upper portion of Manhattan Island," as The Herald has chosen to characterize this bill. The same article charges that the property-owners do not desire this measure for two or three years to come. Their petition sufficiently refutes that statement. The measure is evidently a proper one, and in the opinion of the petitioners is of pressing necessity. We can see no good reason for refusing their petition.

The Turin correspondent of L'Indépendance Belge says that he is able to state, in a general way, that the French and Sardinian Governments have come to a definite understanding as to the cession of Savoy and the annexation of Central Italy. The cession and annexation will be proclaimed some time during the month of March. They are delayed only in order to ascertain for a certainty that Palmerston will remain in power in England, and that no opposition is to be expected from Parliament. As Russia has recently announced to the Sardinian Government her intention to take the initiative for a new diplomatic Congress, her attitude is not considered to be threatening.

THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY 'MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.'

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 15, 1860.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE ERA AND REPUBLIC.

There has been a consolidation of Republicans to-night in regard to uniting the subscription lists of The Era and Republic newspapers, continuing their publication under one head. The result of the consultation, though not definite, was satisfactory. The circulation of the two journals is over thirteen thousand.

MR. MORRILL'S LOAN AND TARIFF BILL.

The statement of the details of the Loan and Tariff bill of Mr. Morrill, made in The Philadelphia North American is in many respects incorrect, and altogether premature, as the bill has not yet been brought before the House, and is subject to daily modifications. It is hoped the Committee will report in favor of a drawback on exports of manilla cordage and some other articles, a subject they now have under consideration. The Massachusetts people are generally averse to the proposed modification, yet the new bill enlarges the free list in the interest of the manufacturer. The proposed duty on pig iron is to be five or six dollars a ton, and on railroad iron ten to twelve dollars. The maximum sums are insisted on by the Pennsylvanians.

POLYGAMY.

The report and bill of Mr. Nelson of Tennessee on polygamy is being printed. The bill affixes severe pains and penalties for the practice of polygamy in any of the Territories. It will come up for action in a few days, when we may look for squirming among the Democrats. There is a majority of the House in favor of it, and its passage can only be prevented by filibustering. We shall see if that will work.

RESIGNATION OF UTAH JUDGES.

Judge Eckels of Utah has resigned his place on the Bench, and report says Judges Sinclair and Cradlebaugh will also resign or be removed. There is a conflict of opinion between these Judges and Gov. Cumming. It is said that the Governor is a Mormon and the Judges are Gentiles, hence the dispute. The policy of the Administration seems to be to appease the Mormons by removing the Gentiles, and substituting those who sympathize with polygamy.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

The Homestead bill was postponed in the Senate to-day, the Democrats fearing to touch it. They must soon face the measure, however, as Judge Wade has charge of it.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF GREYTOWN.

Parties who were sufferers by the bombardment of Greytown are endeavoring to have a Board of Commissioners appointed to examine into their losses, and report the same to Congress.

THE PRESIDENT AND SENATOR DOUGLAS.

The President having issued instructions to his officials throughout the Northern States to send delegates to Charleston hostile to Mr. Douglas, these gentlemen have responded to the request by electing themselves in many cases. Thus in Pennsylvania, the Postmaster, Collector, and Naval Officer of Philadelphia, the Postmaster of Lancaster, and the Postmaster and Collector of Pittsburgh, are among the delegation from that State.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

News from the Rio Grande is of a more pacific nature. Col. Henry Brown has arrived at New-

Business Notices. A POLITICIAN'S ORACLE. "Will the great Douglas bear away. At Charleston in the coming fray. That mighty stake for which we play." And at Chicago, when they meet, Can new and old opponents meet, Or will he sink beneath the tread, Or will he sink beneath the tread. "If Charleston for the Douglas through, What then will be the great people do? Speak! for all things are known to you!" "While man is heavy mounted" said The oracle with nodding head—"But the future can be read!" "Let him who seeks the People's voice, To DENY BROTHERS, and make choice Of clothes which will the eye rejoice!" "Then let him on the platform mount, His deeds, his services recite—Good DEEDS OF TAYLOR IS THE POINT!" "That candidate of brains and pluck Will win, who is attracted by SMITH?" So answered this ORACULAR MYTH! SWISS BROTHERS—One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 122, 126 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

\$4 HATS SELLING FOR \$3. GENTLEMEN'S DRESS HATS, FINEST and best quality, \$3.00. Three Dollars. W. K. BANTA, Manufacturer of Gents' Dress Hats, No. 207 Canal-st., corner of Marble building.

KNOX'S SPRING HAT.—It is only becoming necessary for Knox to announce the introduction of a new style, to at once arrest public attention, and it is perhaps needless to say, though we will say it, that his SPRING STYLE has been so well received with a degree of favor that it has become a favorite with his customers. His sales of the past week have been very heavy, a substantial compliment to the quality of his appearance and to his work. His new hats at his establishment, No. 213 Broadway.

LADIES' splendid GAITERS at 12/6 to 20/6; charming SLIPPERS, 6/6 to 14/6; lovely BOOTS and SHOES for Children. Ladies, remember. MILLER & Co., No. 283 Canal-st.

HUNT & DUSENBURY, Successors to HUNT & Co., Leaders and Introducers of Fashionable GENTLEMEN'S HATS, introduce this day the SPRING STYLE, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

Persons having BOOKS of any description to BIRD will find it their advantage to call at JAMES FORSTER'S, Book-Binder, No. 142 Fulton-st., Broadway. Plain and bound BOOKBINDING done up in the best style, and at the lowest prices. Harper's Magazine bound for 45 cents. JAMES FORSTER, No. 142 Fulton-st., Broadway.

TOMES, SON & MELVAIN, No. 6 MADISON LANE, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in GUNS, FIREARMS, CUTLERY, FINEST, WARE, JEWELRY, FANCY GOODS, BUREAUX, PERPENDICULARS, AND SOAPS. (Wentley Richards's celebrated Gun, Heifer's Army and Model Rifles, Adams's Patent Revolving Pistols.) Sole Agents for New-York.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES. STRAUB & MARVIN, No. 40 MURRAY-ST., N. Y.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES. No. 1 Sewing-Machine, \$30. No. 2 Sewing-Machine, \$40. The Family Sewing-Machine, \$75. No. 3 Sewing-Machine, \$90. L. M. SINGER & Co., No. 458 Broadway, Brooklyn.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES. At EXTREME NEW STYLE. Designed for all manufacturing purposes, needless in its operation, very rapid, and capable of every kind of work. It is the best machine ever produced. Price only \$110. L. M. SINGER & Co., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.

GROVER & JARVIS'S NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. THE BEST IN USE. No. 45 Broadway, New-York. No. 102 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THE CELEBRATED EUREKA SEWING-MACHINES. Price \$50, Complete. EVERY MACHINE GUARANTEED. It is an excellent Machine. Express. New-Jersey State Fair, &c., &c. Agents Wanted. Office, No. 419 Broadway, corner Broome-st. Agents Wanted. Ladies don't allow "D. J. LAY, Gen'l Sup't."

BARTHOLOMEW'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES. These superior Machines are adapted to Family Sewing and to Plantation and Manufacturing uses, and are unequalled in excellence and simplicity. BARTHOLOMEW MANUFACTURING CO., No. 484 Broadway, cor. Howard-st.

FINKLE & LYON'S SEWING-MACHINES received the Highest Medal at the Fair of the American Institute, with the highest Premium for the Sewing-Machine work; also, highest Premiums at the Fair of the American Institute, New-Jersey State Fair, &c., &c. Agents Wanted. Office, No. 502 Broadway.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES. "We prefer them for family use."—Tribune. "They are the favorites for families."—Times. Office, No. 502 Broadway, New York.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. Sold by F. S. LEE, 151 Broadway.

STAR'S Chemically Prepared. For Family Use; 25 cents per bottle, with Brush. For Sale EVERYWHERE. Manufactured and Sold by STAR'S GLUE CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

CHILTON ON THE CROTON. The DIAPHRAM FILTER manufactured by McKENZIE & O'HARA, is the kind of porous Filter which I alluded to in my recent report to the Croton Board. I consider the artificial sand which constitutes the Filtering medium to be an excellent article for the purpose. The instrument is quite durable, and only requires to be renewed occasionally to maintain its activity. JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

BARRY'S TRICHOPOREOUS is the best and cheapest article for Dressing, Beautifying, Cleansing, Cutting, Preserving and Restoring the Hair, Dyeing, &c. For sale by Druggists and Perfumers. BARRY'S JAPANESE BOOT AND SHOE POLISH. Splendid gloss. No rubbing, no soot, no dirt. Sold every where. No. 457 Broome-st., on door west of Broadway.

DR. MARSH continues to apply his RADICAL CURE Tonic with success in effecting permanent cures of Hereditary or Acquired Diseases. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Also, Treatise of every description for permanent retention of Hair, Dyeing, Tricoporeous, Suppurgatory, Siccific, Siccific, Caps, Ankers, and all surgical appliances, scientifically applied, by MARSH & Co., No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the Church of N. Y.

HORSEMAN, ATTENTION!—DR. TORIAN'S VENTRICAL TONIC, the best and most reliable medicine ever offered to the public for the cure of Cuts, Galls, Sprains, Lameness, Colic, Overheating, &c. Keep a bottle in your stable. It is sold by all Druggists. Depot, No. 36 Courtland-st., New-York, sold by all Druggists.

BACHMELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS, and TOUPEES, are unrivaled. They are light, easy, durable, and fit to be worn. No itching, nor turning, nor falling out. Bachmolor's Hair Dye, the best in the world; it is permanent and reliable. Dye known Apply at the Factory, removed to No. 18 Bond-st.

LAINIE SUPERIOR TREES.—WM. R. PRINCE & Co., Flushing, N. Y. Price of Catalogue of TREES and PLANTS gratis. At FOWLER & WELLS'S, No. 308 Broadway.

POSTAGE STAMPS (3 and 10 cents), for sale at this Office.

ANTI-SABBATARIANS.—The Anti-Sabbatarian Association, consisting of German concert-room keepers and lager-beer sellers, met yesterday afternoon, Mr. Weber Kirch in the chair. The Finance Committee reported the receipt of \$300. It was stated that the Liquor-Dealers' Association had refused to aid in the anti-Sabbatarian movement. The brewers donated very sparingly. After hearing the report, the meeting, consisting of about 50 persons, adjourned.