five years thereafter; the United States mails shall be carried at the usual price for such services.

Further provision makes it the duty of companies named to construct their roads, &c., in a good, substantial manner, with uniform guage.

All the property of said companies in the territories is to be exempt from taxation, as long as they remain territories. None of the companies shall construct their roads through the lands of any Indian tribes without the consent of said tribes.

They must sell and convey half the lands granted within five years, and the balance within ten years from the issuing of the patent from the United States, and all lands not sold at the expiration of ten years, shall be forfeited to the United States.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA

Important from Nicaragua.

ARRIVAL OF THE TEXAS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Dec. 12, 1856.

The steamship Texas, with California dates to the 20th of November, and San Juan dates to the 5th inst., has arrived here.

The steamship Tenessee left San Juan for New-York with $270,000 in treasure.

The vote of California for President stands as follows: Buchanan, 60,000; Fillmore, 35,000; Fremont, 19,000. Buchanan's majority over both, 6,000. The Democrats also obtained a majority in both branches of the State Legislature.

The California markets generally were dull.

The news from Nicaragua is highly important. Gen. Walker had been successful in a series of battles with the Central Americans.

On the 10th ult. Gen. Hornsby, with 200 men, defeated 1,100 of the enemy under the Costa Rican General Canas. The enemy lost 200, while Hornsby had only two killed and eleven wounded.

Four days' fighting at Masaya had ended in the entire defeat of the enemy.

Gen. Walker had returned to Granada, and, after giving three days' notice of his intention, to allow time for the removal of valuables, fired the place, not leaving a vestige of it.

The inhabitants of Granada had removed to Rivas with all their effects, which will hereafter be the capital of Nicaragua.

A naval battle had taken place between the Nicaraguan war-schooner Granada, Capt. Faysoux, and a Costa Rican brig-of-war, three times the size of the Granada. The Costa Rican vessel was blown up, and all on board of her perished.

It is estimated that the enemy have lost 3,600 men in the various battles since October.

THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

FOURTH DAY.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Dec. 11, 1856.

The Southern Commercial Convention reassembled this morning.

Mr. De Bow of Louisiana, from the Committee on Business, offered a series of resolutions appointing a meeting of the Convention at Knoxville, Tennessee, on the second Monday in August next; indorsing Mr. Dudley Mann's scheme for the establishment of a line of iron steam ferry-boats of 30,000 tuns, to run between Chesapeake Bay and Milford Haven; favoring the introduction of Southern Text Books into Southern Schools and Colleges, and the appointment of a Committee of distinguished Southern Professors to prepare such works; recommending Southern Legislatures to order the use of said books in Southern Schools; recommending the encouragement of Southern books, periodicals and journals, in place of Northern publications; and recommending the encouragement of the mining and manufacturing interests of the South. All these resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Semmes reported favorably upon an interoceanic communication via the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and offered a resolution recommending Congress to make a contract with the Company for the transportation of mails between New-Orleans and California by that route. Adopted.

The Resolutions in favor of the Pacific Railroad reported yesterday were taken up and adopted without amendment.

Many other resolutions were offered and referred.

A letter from Senator Toombs was read, in favor of absolute Free Trade and direct taxation. One thousand copies of it were ordered to be printed.

Much desultory debate pro and con., took place in regard to the reopening of the slave trade, and the exclusion of everything of Northern manufacture from the South.

SAVANNAH, Friday, Dec. 12, 1856.

The resolutions in favor of Free Trade and Direct Taxation were laid on the table by a vote of 57 to 24, but were subsequently reconsidered, and a committee of one delegate from each State was appointed to consider the subject and report to the next convention.

Resolutions in favor of the completion of certain railroads through Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana were adopted.

Mr. Hubbard offered a resolution advocating detective police to ferret out disturbers of the peace in the Southern States, and a union of the Southern planters for the establishment of a fiscal agency.

Resolutions for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the expediency of re-opening the slave trade were debated.

Mr. Albert Pike made an eloquent speech for the opposition on the ground of Humanity. He hoped the whole world would ultimately be free.

Mr. Baker of Alabama replied, contrasting the condition of society in the North and the South, and drew the conclusion in favor of the latter, and hoped Slavery would always exist.

The resolutions were rejected by a vote of 24 to 61; the Delegates from Alabama, South Carolina and Texas, voting in the affirmative.

Various resolutions were reported, in favor of mail contracts with the North and South American Steamship Company; the establishment of founderies for casting cannon and small arms; recommending organizations to promote Southern emigration to Kansas; inquiring whether a due proportion of the arms and munitions of war belonging to Government is in the Southern arsenals; asking Congress to put Southern harbors in a state of defense; sympathizing with the Democratic movements in Central America and the introduction of Slavery there. All adopted.

A Committee was appointed to call the next Convention and issue an address to the Southern people. Adjourned.

The final adjournment will take place to-night.

THE RAILROAD ACCIDENT AT ALLIANCE.

PITTSBURGH, Friday, Dec. 12, 1856.

The Coroner's Jury, in the case of those killed by the railroad accident at Alliance, have found a verdict attributing the cause of the accident to the Cleveland train, and finding that John Cherry, engineer, was concerned in the perpetration of the outrage. Cherry is still at large at the headquarters of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Road, but professes his willingness to give himself up, if protected from the violence of the people of Alliance.

VOTE OF MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, Miss., Friday, Dec. 12, 1856.

The majority for Buchanan and Breckenridge in the State of Mississippi is 11,175.

U. S. SUPREME COURT

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 12, 1856.

No. 60. Thomas J. and Wm. Coggeshall et al., appellants, vs. James Hartshorn et al. Appeal from the Circuit Court of Massachusetts. Decree rendered in conformity to the stipulation filed by the counsel for the respective parties.

No. 42. The New-York and Virginia Steamship Company, owners of the steamship Roanoke, appellants, vs. Ezra Calderwood, et al. Record amended according to the stipulation filed.

No. 24. E. J. Dupont de Nemours & Co., appellants, vs. John Vance, et al., claimants of the brig Ann Elizabeth. Argued by Mr. Gerard for the appellants, and by Mr. Bayard for the appellees.

Adjourned to Monday.

BURNING OF THE BARGE GILBOA.

RONDOUT, Friday, Dec. 12, 1856.

The barge Gilboa, belonging to Outwater & Co. at Tivoli, caught fire near this place and floated down the river in flames. She was burned to the water's edge. The loss will be heavy. She was heavily loaded with grain, hay, &c. No lives were lost.

THE REPORTED BURNING OF JEFFERSON COLLEGE.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 12, 1856.

The reported burning of Jefferson College proves to have been a hoax, it being a barn only that was burned in the vicinity of it.

[The reported destruction of the College and its extensive library, &c., found its way into the city papers through the special correspondence of one of our morning journals, which shows that the Telegraph does not monopolize all the liars of the country.—*Tel. Rep.*]

SOUTHERN MAIL, ETC.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 12, 1856.

New-Orleans papers of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday last have been received. They contain no news of importance. One mail is still due.

Gen. John J. Chapman, an eminent Marylander, and President of the Whig National Convention of 1852, died in Charles County on Wednesday.

THE THREAT FULFILLED.

AN ORIGINAL AMERICAN DRAMA IN ONE ENTIRE ACT

(Copyright not secured.)

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Senator Toombs and his Slaves.

Scene—BUNKER HILL.—Hail Columbia, with the American Eagle in her arms, and the American Flag applied to her weeping eyes, leaning against the Monument in the distance. Enter Senator Toombs, solus.

TOOMBS.—So, this is Bunker Hill. A hill, indeed! Why, such a heap of dirt as this would not be called a hill at all, down South. We have higher hills in Georgia which have never yet been named in history, and here are these presumptuous Yankees making a great row about their Bunker Hill, as though it were a mountain. But I have made a threat to call the roll of my slaves on this renowned hillock, and I have come to fulfill it. It shall be done. *(He takes a paper from his pocket, and unrolls it after the manner of Leporello in Don Juan.)* Ha! here they are. First in the list *(with a loud voice)*, E——d E——tt!

(A mild voice replies)—Here.

TOOMBS.—R——s C——te!

VOICE *(with alacrity, and glibly)*.—Here, massa. May I hab de honor of polishing up dem glittering generalities of massa's boots?

TOOMBS.—R——t C. W——p!

VOICE.—I am here.

TOOMBS.—G——e S. H——d! Come, hurry up there!

VOICE.—I am here. Please don't destroy the Union.

TOOMBS.—I will see about it. G——e L——t!

VOICE.—Here, massa.

(A slow coach rolls up the hill, from which a package of papers is thrown.)

TOOMBS.—Why, what is this? I have not called you.

VOICE *(from the coach, as of one dying)*.—It is *The E——n C——r*, come to offer its services—if you will please accept them, and save the country.

TOOMBS.—Good! Ha! ha! I have done the deed. I have fulfilled my threat; so, I'll to the South again.

(Hail Columbia wipes her eyes, the granite Monument looks bluer then usual, and the curtain falls.)

FROM WASHINGTON.

HOPES FOR KANSAS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1856.

The inferences which are being drawn in regard to what Mr. Buchanan is likely to do toward making Kansas a Free State, have no foundation in anything that has transpired here. Mr. Bigler's speech especially furnishes no ground for the conclusion which has been so eagerly jumped at. In the first place, Mr. Bigler said nothing to warrant it; and in the next he has no commission to speak for Mr. Buchanan; and if he had followed the *wishes* of the President elect, we have not the least doubt he would have held his tongue, instead of making the speech he did. At the present time, the greatest favor Mr. Buchanan has to ask of his friends is to hold their tongues. He is in a swift current, leading through dangerous passages, and much prefers to be allowed to steer his own craft silently, to having officious friends thrusting in their intrusive and noisy oars to help him.

The conclusion that because Senator Bigler timidly ventured the sentiment that he preferred Freedom to Slavery (where is the caitiff wretch in the North who is afraid to say this?), that it is indicative of a design on the part of Mr. Buchanan to favor the cause of Freedom in Kansas, is simply absurd. Why, if he was going to speak at all what less could he say? What Northern man ever dared to say less, however much he designed to play into the hands of the slaveholders? It is stupid to draw favorable inferences in regard to the policy of the new Administration on the Kansas question on such slight grounds as this. What would make Kansas a Free State is an Administration actively on the side of Freedom. What jeopards its fate is an Administration which permits the slaveholder to make it a Slave State if he can. The latter is the position of Mr. Buchanan, and must inevitably be to the end. He cannot escape it if he would, and maintain any degree of political honesty toward his friends.

The only real chance for Kansas to be a Free State rests on the fears of the leaders of the Bogus Democracy North and South, especially South, for the North will have very little to say in shaping the policy of the party, except by way of expostulation and entreaty. The prodigious force of the Republican movement in the North, as disclosed in the Presidential election, has seriously alarmed the moderate men of the South, as it has fairly frightened the Northern leaders out of their boots. Never did a victorious party wear such a meek and lowly aspect as do the members of the Nebraska-bill party in Congress. They look around on their shattered ranks, they behold the heaps of their slain, with dismay. Utter ruin threatens them in the future unless something is done to check the dissolution of their party. This something is to make Kansas a Free State. It is the only thing that will save the Democratic organization, and they know it. Hence the most fervent appeals to the South to permit it will be made with all the earnestness of despair. But with what success, time must determine.

The buoyant and confident tone of the Republicans in Congress adds greatly to the effect produced by the elections, and enlivens the hope that the South will be forced to give way at the last to avoid a worse fortune. But it is the position of the Republican party, and not the position or the wish or the power of Mr. Buchanan, that affords any ground for the belief that Kansas may yet be saved. It is the trembling apprehension of Northern Democratic leaders that utter discomfiture and ruin awaits them, and the alarm of Southern men lest they and theirs be left utterly to the tender mercies of the Black Republicans if Kansas is made a Slave State, that affords the only chance that it will escape this fate. If the Republicans were weaker in the North, if they had accomplished less, as it was confidently hoped and expected they would, in the election; in a word, if it was not seen and felt that they would now rise suddenly and overwhelmingly into power unless Kansas shall be free, the chances of its becoming so would not now be worth an instant's consideration.

J. S. P.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1856.

Connected with Mr. Stoeckl's intended appointment to the Russian Mission there is a pleasant piece of gossip in society, which the lady readers of THE TRIBUNE will not take amiss. He has been attached to the Embassy here quite a number of years, and until last Spring succeeded in resisting the attractions of beauty and fortune, which a diplomatic career and an agreeable person might have commanded, as the world goes, without any serious difficulty. Dependant upon his position, and preferring the blandishments which fashionable life offered to a contented and amiable bachelor, he gave little thought to a change of condition, hardly caring to better the one which he long and comfortably enjoyed. Mr. Bodisco lived here more than twenty years as Russian Minister, conciliating the good opinion of the Government, and the friendship of many of our most eminent public men. He won not only their regard, but the heart of a young American beauty, and by this connection did not diminish the influence he before commanded. This fact may have impressed itself upon the Foreign Office at home; for, as the story goes, the Minister, in addressing Stoeckl not long before his marriage, took occasion to suggest that the Emperor had inquired if he had not married an American wife. The hint was not lost, and, like a ready diplomat, it was no sooner adopted than executed. A little reflection upon former associations, a revival of tastes that may have languished, a visit to New-England, a proposal and the ceremony followed each other in quick succession. And to cap the climax and complete the practical meaning of the diplomatic intimation, the Government informs him that, having been obedient to its prompting, he may prepare for an elevation corresponding to the responsibility which it may have incited. So there are more ways, after all, than one of mounting the ladder of diplomacy, though it does not happen that matrimony furnishes the best round.

The nervous, restless and perverse little marplots who are ever striving to manufacture "outrages," and to stir up bad feeling between the United States and Mexico, will not be able to succeed in their last experiment. It was recently announced with much flourish and emphasis that the Mexican war-steamer Democrata had designedly fired into an American schooner, the Mary Barbour, thus showing a purpose to provoke hostilities. When the intelligence was received here, application was at once made to the Department for a statement of the facts of this case, in order that proper step might be taken to furnish such satisfaction or redress as it required. No answer has yet been given and it is presumed, therefore, no formal complain was made. But that the public mind may be disabused, a brief narrative of the circumstances is desirable. The Democrata was appropriated by the officers in command, for the purpose of aiding Vidaurri's revolutionary movement. Starting with this object from the point where she was stationed, another steamer was dispatched in pursuit, when the design became disclosed. They met, and after an engagement in which both were damaged, the Democrata went to Havana to refit. The authorities suspected all was not right, and detained her, until the Mexican government could be informed, and make an order accordingly. In the meantime, the minister here applied to the Captain-General for extradition of the parties implicated, and the probability is they are now on the way to Mexico, to meet the charge of being rebels against their own government, and the additional one of having committed an offense against the American flag. So the morbid speculators in these contentions, which they stimulate upon every occasion, fair or unfair, will find themselves anticipated by the just and prompt anxiety of the very authorities whom they would embroil with the United States.

The opinion is confidently expressed, and doubtless upon sufficient authority, that Gen. Scott will make Washington again his headquarters after the inauguration of the President elect. It would be a graceful and becoming act in Mr. Buchanan to extend such an invitation—one which he can hardly fail to appreciate as being deserved. The country would receive it with satisfaction, as some atonement for the studied discourtesy with which his functions and proper sphere of duty have been transgressed by the present Secretary of War. Such assumptions of authority and interference induced Gen. Scott to withdraw from all intercourse with the head of the Department, except that which public duty and a sense of self-respect required from him as Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

With the garrility of age, and the impotency of mortified ambition, the ancient Senator from Michigan attempted again to-day to persuade a respectable audience that his Squatter-Sovereignty bantling was alive and kicking, and had not been condemned and crushed in Michigan or elsewhere. The same old raw-head and bloody bones; the same Jeremiads over imaginary dissolution; the same stale calumnies against adversaries, and the same weak, vapid and trashy declamation made up the burden of his song. Ten years ago, day by day, he used to shake his venerable wig, and rock his unwieldy carcass, proclaiming, in the Oregon controversy, that "war was inevitable." Now he cries, dissolution is certain, and will not come upon us like a thief in the night, but walk in by the broad light of day, extinguishing the stars and stripes, striking down the list of Virginia pensioners, and cutting the nation right in twain, with a great political scimitar. Gen. Cass is a respectable old gentleman, and may be persuaded of the truth of all these dark omens, and perhaps believes some of the charges he fulminates so fiercely against the friends of Freedom. But really, they have become very disgusting to sensible people, and it is about time he took to his prayers, or some other more refreshing exercitation. Human endurance could not stand many more such exhibitions, and if Michigan had not provided him with exile, charitable citizens might have found him some other asylum. INDEX.

A MATRIMONIAL SWINDLER ON HIS TRAVELS.

During the past year a man calling himself Dr. S. Thrasher Lyons has been sojourning in New-York, and moving in respectable circles. He represented himself as a man of wealth, and as he lived and appeared well, these circumstances seemed to confirm his representations; though facts recently developed show him to have been not only a Jeremy Diddler, but a deep dyed scoundrel capable of perpetrating any crime. Lyons, it is said, is by birth a Philadelphian, but has lived in Clinton, Louisiana, where he states he has a brother residing, who is engaged in the practice of the law. Another brother, a judge, he states, resides in California. He has resided, also, in Panama and California and says that he has traveled extensively in Europe, India, and South America; and it has been stated that while in Liverpool, he was convicted of some crime for which he was sentenced to transportation to Botany Bay, whence he subsequently made his escape. He is about 45 years of age, about four feet and eleven inches in hight, and weighs about 170 pounds, has black hair inclined to curl, eyes dark with a snakish expression, roman nose, and rather oval face. The general cast of his face is peevish; but his features are marked indicating him to possess strong individualities of character. He is a man of superior address, is highly educated, speaks French with fluency, converses intelligently upon all topics, plays the pianoforte with good taste, and is extremely engaging in his manner. So far as it can be ascertained he has confined his schemes of rascality to swindling women out of money with whom he would get into communication, by advertising for wives, in the morning papers. So systematic and extensive, indeed, have been his schemes that scarcely a week has passed that he has not advertised. An advertisement which was published in October, we annex as a specimen:

A widower of middle age, of good social position cultivated mind, refined organization, warm and affectionate nature, and in every way calculated by habits and association to diffuse a genial and happy influence in the conjugal relationship he aspires to, whose "personal" and style is unexceptionable, and pecuniary position easy, would be pleased to make the *acquaintance* of a *Lady* possessing attributes and qualities in some measure approximating his own. To such, who feel disposed to waive conventional prejudice, and act independently in a matter involving the highest aim, as well as the most important and vital considerations to their domestic happiness he would invite a confidential correspondence, pledging a manly and honorable consideration at his hands, and assuring them of the integrity of his purpose. Address

CALVIN LUTHER, Broadway Post-Office.

Once in communication with a lady, he would obtain a knowledge of her pecuniary circumstances, and if she had means, he would continue the acquaintance, ingratiate himself in her favor, make a formal engagement, advise her as to the employment of her means, offer his services in making investments for her, accept her money, pocket it and discontinue his visits. In one instance which has come to our knowledge, he was engaged to two ladies in this city, both of whom were getting their wedding dresses made by the same dressmaker. It is stated that during last Summer he eloped with the wife of a citizen, accompanied her to a neighboring city, where he robbed her of her jewelry and then left her. It is said, also, that he has married several wives, and having possessed himself of their means has left them to take care of themselves. Recently he accidentally formed the acquaintance of a lady who contemplated going to California with her family. He volunteered his advice and assistance, and she gave him $1,100 to make the necessary preparations for their departure and procure the tickets.

Soon after giving the money, the lady accidentally learned Lyons's character, and as he was missing she caused a warrant to be issued for his arrest; and, though it was in the hands of the policeman for two days previous to Lyons's departure, and the officer apprised of Lyons's residence, no arrest was effected, and Lyons left for Philadelphia, where he left on Wednesday week in the steamship City of Washington for Liverpool, it is said en route for Australia. But Lyons has not only been guilty of robbing his victims pecuniarily, but has also in various instances accomplished their ruin. Five instances of this character have come to our knowledge, in one of which the victim (a young lady) is now insane; and, wherever he goes, it will only be undoubtedly to move in the same path of villainy which he knows so well.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

LIENS ON REAL ESTATE.

The Committee on Ordinances of the Board of Aldermen, Mr. Ely, Chairman, met yesterday afternoon at the Controller's Office, to consider the matter of a communication from the Controller in relation to the Bureau of Arrears, which had been referred to them. The document under consideration introduced the subject of liens upon real estate created by the operations of the Municipal Government, and referred also incidentally to the charges made recently by a clerk in the State Department against the manner in which books were kept in the Department of Finance. It appears from the communication that an act was passed in June, 1853, the seventh section of which provided that the Street Commissioner should, without delay, make to the Clerk of Arrears a separate return of all arrears remaining unpaid on every assessment, at the expiration of twelve months after the date of the entry of such assessment, and at the same time notify the Controller of the aggregate amount of arrears of each assessment so returned. So far from this being done Mr. Flagg states, that although three years have elapsed since the passage of this act, the Controller has never been furnished with a return from the Street Commissioner of the aggregate amount charged by him to the Clerk of Arrears, or the assessments in his hands previous to the passage of this act; and no return has been made to the Controller of the totals of the several assessments since the passage of the law.

In regard to some of the difficulties and developments arising from want of proper and authentic returns from the Street Department, the Controller says:

"The Bureau of Arrears, as before stated, was partially organized in January, 1854, and commenced operations with such returns as had been made. In February or March of that year an assessment lien was reported on certain lots, amounting to $2,610 26, which the person interested declared had been paid several years before. In due time the owner of the lots produced the receipts, showing that he had paid the full amount of these assessments to George W. Campbell, a deputy collector, in the year 1850. On making inquiries at the Street Department, it was ascertained that the course of the deputy collector had long been known to the Department, and that the new incumbent had only continued an indulgence which his predecessor had extended to Mr. Campbell. Then, for the first time, the list of arrears, some 264 parcels, which had been placed in the hands of the Collector several years before, were returned to the Controller, to enable him to commence proceedings against the Collector, as shown in the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen, May 19, 1854. The whole sum in arrear on 264 parcels was stated to be $9,583 42, and the Collector has since admitted about half this sum as having been received by him and not paid to the city. A prosecution was commenced, but the suit has not yet been closed.

"Other errors, of a somewhat different character, have been disclosed, from time to time, which have embarrassed the action of the Finance Department in carrying into effect the obvious design of the 16th section of this act."

The "sixteenth section" alluded to, requires a duplicate account of moneys collected to be kept by the Controller, and that the receipt of the Clerk of Arrears, or his certificate, countersigned by the Controller, shall forever free any lot or lots from all liens of taxes, or for taxes, with the regular rents for Croton water added prior to the 1st of June then last past; and for all assessments due thirteen months or over prior to the date of said receipt or certificate.

Mr. Flagg gives a number of memoranda, disclosing facts which show the importance of having accurate returns duly authenticated on which to base the action of the Bureau of Arrears in regard to that branch of duty which may jeopard the claims of the Corporation for the reimbursement of moneys advanced from the city, and which, on the other hand, may involve individuals in the loss of their land, or litigation for their protection, in cases where they have in due time and in good faith paid all the claims of the city.

In conclusion, Mr. Flagg says:

"It has been a source of just complaint, on the part of persons interested in the transfer of real estate, that the provisions of the 16th section, in regard to searches, have not been carried out; and some of these persons have informed the Comptroller that they were inclined to enforce a compliance with the 18th section, by an application to the Court. The law is specific in its terms, and is probably obligatory on the Bureau and the Finance Department, without the action of the Common Council."

He prefers, however, that the Common Council should pass an ordinance (which he submits) remedying the defects he has pointed out.

The ordinance as follows, submitted by the Controller, being fully explained, the Committee concluded to recommend its adoption by the Board:

"SECTION 1. All bills for arrears of assessments, taxes and 'regular rents' for Croton water, and for redemption and all certificates of the Clerk of Arrears, that no liens remain on any lot for which search has been required, shall be copied, before delivery, into a diary to be kept for that purpose, which copy, after having been compared with the original, by the Clerk of Arrears, shall be signed respectively by the clerk making the search, the Clerk of Arrears and the Comptroller.

"SEC. 2. There shall be five assisting clerks in the Bureau of Arrears, who shall be appointed in the manner provided in the 20th section of the amended charter of 1849, and shall respectively be known as the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Assistant Clerks, and shall perform such duties in the office as may be required by the Clerk of Arrears or the Comptroller; and the compensation of the First and Second Assistant Clerks shall be, each twelve hundred dollars; the Third and Fourth Assistant Clerks, each one thousand dollars, and the Fifth Assistant Clerk, eight hundred dollars per annum.

"SEC. 3. So much and such parts of all ordinances heretofore adopted, as are inconsistent with the foregoing sections of this ordinance, are hereby repealed."

FOREIGN INFLUENCE.

Mr. JOHN MITCHEL lectured last evening in the Tabernacle, upon the subject of Foreign Influence, to a full house. His appearance was the signal for a most tumultuous uproar from the audience, in the midst of which he hurried upon the platform, and, dispensing with the formality of a chairman, bluntly introduced himself after the most approved Democratic fashion. He said the subject of his lecture might lead some to suppose that he was going to talk about the necessity for a change in the emigration laws, or to decry his Holiness the Pope. But were not all of these things written in *The Express* and enrolled in the archives of the Know Nothing party? The subject of foreign influence in America, however, was of incalculable misfortune, and as so much had been said and written about it in the past thirty-six months, he intended to have his say upon the subject. He quoted the words of Washington in his Farewell Address, where he warns his countrymen against foreign influence. This the Know-Nothings had perverted to mean Irish Catholics, which was most certainly not the fact, for it meant the baneful influence of England [applause]. The question was, what is this foreign influence? Whence does it come? Where is it applied? How does it act? and how shall it be counteracted? British influence controlled American commerce, opinion, fashion and literature. Its agents were ever fomenting dissensions between the North and the South, between Anglo-Saxon and Celt, and latterly directed their efforts more especially towards causing bloodshed between the ruling and the servile races at the South. England governed this country by her manufactures, her commerce her fashions, her books, her literature. Americans pay $4,000,000 a year for British books independent of pirated reprints. Mr. Mitchel proceeded to read extracts from Mr. Emerson's latest literary production, "English Traits," which he said its author wrote in a perfect paroxysm of English flunkeyism, to show that American libraries are filled with the standard English authors, novelists, poets, and, the speaker added, he might have said with English theology and English Gospel too. American Editors don't suit Mr. Mitchel. In dealing with the transactions of Europe they do but transcribe English opinions and English versions, thus extending English influence. In the great cities of America are many Englishmen, merchants and men of capital, who never become citizens. Some English artisans become Republicans, and when they do they are generally good ones; but they were only the exceptions to the rule. The Commissioner of Juries showed in his report for 1854 that 3,000 Englishmen residing in this city from 10 to 40 years had not become citizens. They could make fortunes here, own real estate, but gloried in being British subjects. As soon would an Englishman in China become a Celestial and wear a tail, as an Englishman in the United States become a naturalized citizen. Though these men do not vote, they exert a wide-spread and pernicious influence upon others who do to advance British influence. They buy and sell votes; and he knew that British Consuls and British merchants in the United States had subscribed large sums to carry the last election. This influence was always exerted against the Constitution and against the Irish. The British Press, without exception, supported the sectional candidate, Col. "Fraymont," and did all they could to help the Western Britishers elect him, and crush the Southern States. In the South, where there was no "Fraymont," Englishmen and English gold helped the Fillmore party in their effort to oppress Irishmen, and make them as outcast as they were on the other side of the Atlantic. And this they do because they know that wherever there is an Irishman, there is the bitterest and most deadly foe of England [Tremendous cheering]. The Free-Soil, Abolition, Black Republican party, with its war upon the sacred rights of the South, alike with the Know-Nothing party in its war upon Irishmen, were both of British creation, and under English influence. The English try to obtain influence here by giving out that they and the Americans were Anglo Saxons, while the Irish are Celts—lazy, drunken, God-forsaken and good for nothing. The Know-Nothing riots in this city three years ago were instigated by the renegade Gavazzi who came from England, and went back there for his pay, and the English Angel Gabriel led on the mobs. The English were also active, through their agents, the Irish Orangemen, as was shown by the riotous attack upon the Catholic Church in Newark, and the bloodshed which followed. Free Soilism was essentially an English institution. It did not strike anybody that Slavery was wrong until the British found it out a few years ago, and communicated the fact to Massachusetts, through their agent, George Thompson. The British press magnified crazy Garrison into a philanthropist, and all of the Anti-Slavery leaders were New-England men, who seek to please England by shamefully abusing their own country and its institutions. Theodore Parker went so far in his British subserviency as to say that only one small part of the territory of the original United States was free soil, and that was the part which Mr. Webster ceded to England by the Ashburton Treaty. If he had only carried out this idea to its result, he would have cursed Trenton and Bunker Hill and sighed for the liberty of Canada, India and Ireland. Mr. Theodore Parker was under foreign (English) influence. Mrs. Stowe and Mr Emerson were also subservient servants of Britain. Mr. Emerson he described as an elaborator of beautiful sentences, which he did not know how to string together, and he quoted many passages from "English Trays," as he called the book, to show that Mr. E., the "great American author and lecturer against the South," was only an "English flunkey" after all. Cause: Mr. Emerson did not say that the Irish members of Parliament were models of virtue, and proof against temptation. He dwelt thus markedly upon the "Trays" because it was a representative of New-England Anti-Slavery literature. The London *Times* publishes an article once a week on American affairs, sometimes hopefully, at other times the reverse, and on several occasions advised that the quickest way to settle the difficulty about Slavery was by the sword. Only by the last steamer came an article, which ended by predicting that it would be settled on some future battle-field. These articles were all reprinted in every American paper; and hence, the extent of British influence here could not be measured. The English had always tried to create two parties in the United States, to set them by the ears and to cutting each other's throats. And when the Hon. Miss Murray came here and wrote what she saw at the South the Queen compelled her to resign her position as maid of honor. The British Government did not declare war against this country during the late diplomatic embroilment simply because they had calculated on creating a dissolution of the Union at the late Presidential election. Their object is to recover their supremacy of the seas from America, but mainly to regain their dominion over Irishmen, that they may again drive them out naked and homeless to the uttermost parts of the earth. In this, however, they were defeated by the Irish themselves, who are the great conservative element in this country. They elected Buchanan. But for their conservative influence the four Northern States which went for him would have voted for Fremont, and Mr. Buchanan would now have been presiding over the Southern half of these *Dis*-united States. He asserted that the Irish Catholic who confessed to a priest, that confessed to a bishop, that was appointed by the Pope of Rome, was the most effectual champion of the true American idea of Government, and the most effectual barrier against the spread of foreign influence in America. Mr. Mitchel wound up with a terrific philippic in which he foreshadowed the decay and fall of that colossal and diabolical power (England), when she would be hated by her allies, bankrupt in commerce, in fame, in wealth, in intellect, in enterprise: then, by a poetical retribution, she was to receive her finishing blow from an Irishman. If British influence were to obtain ascendency here, it were better that Irishmen had perished eight years ago by the British famine or the British sword.

The lecturer was constantly applauded throughout his address.

MODERN CIVILIZATION.

SECOND LECTURE BY DR. BROWNSON.

Orestes A. Brownson, delivered, last evening, at Hope Chapel, the second of the three lectures announced, on the subject of Modern Civilization. A more numerous audience was present than on the occasion of his first lecture, though the attendance was still small.

The lecturer resumed the consideration of human progress. Much of what was regarded as progress, he questioned as it was progress in the concrete only, and was the necessity for other changes in the existing order to make it correspond with a previous change. The more remarkable progress manifested might be expressed by the term humanity—or philanthropy; the latter term he disliked, as it was a profession of an undesirable class of people—gentlemen who were lovers of humanity in the abstract, but great haters of men in particular—unless they chanced to be rogues or to have a black skin. This progress was manifested by the recognition of human rights. In ancient times there was no recognition of any rights by virtue of man's existence. The principle was the basis of true liberty, whether religious, civil, or political. It was the principle of the apostles. There was no regard among ancient nations for human life. The most enlightened were extremely cruel. The father could kill his child or his wife; and the creditor his debtor. Human sacrifices were common. But Christian law, which taught that every man had an immortal soul, and in the rights appertaining thereto all were all equal before God, had infused into man the sentiment of humanity. This sentiment was first realized in the church when noble and ignoble, master and slave stood on the same ground of equality. This sentiment had spread into civil society, and had become an element in modern civilization, even in those countries which have but little regard to the teachings of our Lord. It was true that after the conquest of England by the Normans, a nation not more than half Christianized, the jurisprudence and laws of that country deteriorated, and were more cruel; yet during the past two hundred years there had been efforts made to ameliorate the penal code, and in some respects it had been carried to a contrary excess. Thus palaces were built for prisoners, who were better cared for, better fed and better clothed than the majority of the laboring classes in any country. In the provisions for the poor, too, paupers had been made. The ancient nations had no institutions for the aid of the poor, and this feature of progress did not develop itself until after the birth of Christianity, when hospitals were provided for the rich and poor, even in the time of the Roman Empire, and soon all of Europe was covered over with these institutions. But in those countries which had broken away from the Catholic faith there had been a retrograde in this respect. Poverty in England and America was considered very much in the light of a crime. The old New-England plan of giving out the support of the town poor to the lowest bidder was bad enough, but the plan of imprisoning them in poor houses, where they are taught to believe that they lack the elements of manhood, was worse. In Protestant countries, philanthropy expanded itself by building palatial prisons, so that those who were under the sentence of the law should suffer as little as possible. In Catholic countries, what one was struck with was the tenderness with which the poor were cared for. In war, too, progress had been made. From ancient times, when prisoners were sold into slavery, or killed, we had reached a time when it was a principle to treat prisoners with respect, and on land to respect the rights of private property, through the influence of the pontiffs of the Church; and now the United States had taken the lead of all the European Governments except the Pontificial Government, to make the same principles apply to the sea as to the land. This accomplished, and war would soon become nothing but a duel between armed forces of nations the folly of which would soon be seen, and it would die away, and peace would become the general order among nations. All of these things were good, but they had evil connected with them. So long as this progress was the result of Christian charity, which was a supernatural virtue, it worked supernatural effects; but during the past hundred and fifty years no small portion of the religious faith of the world was relapsing into the condition of the ancient Pagan religion. Since the peace of Utrecht, the English system had been gradually coming more in vogue in Europe, and that system was pure materialism, and this has grown even upon nations which had not entirely shaken off the Catholic faith. This materialism appeared not in the form of charity, but in the form of humanity—a natural sentiment—seeking, by means of State and civil legislation, to do what the Church had done by charity. But, carried away by this natural sentiment, the most dreadful revolutions had occurred. This sentiment, in its blindness, rushed to great extremes. It sympathized with the slave, forgetting the Constitution, and forgetting the security due the white as well as the black. We were now deluged with a watery sentimentality, while strong, manly feeling and energetic virtue, which could lead and defend itself, was hardly to be found. In the conclusion of his discourse, the lecturer spoke of the blind pursuit of wealth which, he stated, characterized our people. We needed lessons of religion to moderate our desires, and raise our affections from earth and to place them on things above.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

LOSS OF SHIP TRANSPORT OF BOSTON.

The following is Capt. Higgins's report: Left Sunderland Sept. 18 with a cargo of 1,767 tuns coal for the Manhattan Gas Company. Nov. 15, lat. 38° 30', long. 62°, running with a S. E. gale under close-reefed fore and main topsails, at 4½ p. m. the wind suddenly shifted to N. W., which blew away all sail set; at 5½ it increased to a hurricane, which carried away heads of fore and mainmast and head of mizentopmast. 16th, a heavy gale from N. W., the ship making much water. 17th, lost rudder. 18th, the ship continuing to leak, at 8 a. m. saw a ship to windward; all hands insisted on leaving and going on board of her. Set a signal of distress, when the ship ran down to us, who kindly took us on board. We were unable to save anything from the ship, it blowing a gale at the time and a heavy sea running; left the ship at 4 p. m., 18th, she then having 5½ feet of water in pump well. She was built in Pembroke, Maine, in 1855, was 1,855 tuns, and was owned by E. C. Bates & Co. and others of Boston.

Capt. Higgins desires to return his most sincere thanks for self, wife, officers and crew, to Capt. A. C. Hoyt of ship St. Louis, for his kind and humane conduct to us in our distress.

SHIP-BUILDING DOWN EAST

The Inspector of one of the largest Marine Insurance Companies of this city has just returned from a visit to the ship yards of Maine and other Eastern States, and has reliable information respecting the business of the season about to close. Speaking more particularly with reference to ship-building in Maine, which is the leading State in this branch of naval architecture, he says the general character of ships recently built is greatly improved. It is noticed, however, as a remarkable feature, that not only has the construction of "clippers" been wholly discontinued, but builders have gone to the opposite extreme in making their ships full, and of very large capacity. This tendency is objectionable to underwriters, who reason that large ships cannot be made as strong as small ones—that the scantling and fastenings are not increased to correspond with the increased size—and are, therefore, not as well fitted to contend with the elements. Underwriters, too, are reluctant to take risks when there are "too many eggs in a basket." It is estimated that at least one hundred large ships have been built in Maine during the past season, averaging 1,000 tuns. In addition are about fifty of the ordinary description. The total tunnage is believed to be rather below the average amount. As to the prospects for the ensuing year, they are not regarded as very favorable for an extensive business—the number of ships at present in the market being already quite large enough for the amount of business offering.

LOSS OF A VALUABLE CHINA SHIP AND CARGO.

By telegraph from England yesterday morning a report was received, stating that the ship Wild Duck, bound from Foo-chow-Foo to this port, was ash