verified under eath. When fractional parts of cents are called for, a single passage shall be charged at the even cent next highest, but tickets, in quantities of ten or more, shall be sold at the fractional rate, to be expressed in mills, and any fraction less than a mill shall be counted in favor of the Company. When the statements call for rates of fare less than one cent for each foot passenger and six cents for each horse and cart, the surplus provided passage tickets are sold in quantities of fifty or more at the rate of 75 cents per 100 for foot passengers, and \$5 per 100 for horses and carts, may, at the option of the Company, be credited to the receipts of such other ferry between the same cities belonging to or ran by it under this law, is required to cetablish the next lowest rate of fare. Foot passengers may procure tickets of commutation for any period not less than one month, at the same rate that 1,000 are procured. Willfull perversion in the statements is made punishable as porjury, and \$10 fine for demanding a higher rate of lare than is allowed. verified under oath. When fractional parts of cents

the than is allowed.

THE AFFORNMENT OF SEARCHERS IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. IRVING brought in a bill, entitled "An Act to
mend Capter I i2 of the Laws of 18.5," which repeals
the first and second sections of the law referred to, and
amends the third section by making it the duty of the
Clerk of the City and County of New-York to appoint
a sufficient number of Searchers for the prompt and
correct dispatch of the business of that department, the
valueies of whom shall be fixed by the Board of Supershall perferm his equal share of the bu office, and keep the books open to inspecti

office, and keep the books open to inspection.

THE OFFICE OF REGISTER IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. IRVING introduced the following:
As ACT to amend Chapter 619 of the Lows of 1853.

SECTION I. Section 4 of chapter 619 of the laws of 1853 ereby repealed and the Besister of the City and County.

Sew York and becauter personally perform his equal shad he business of his office.

Mr. VARNUM introduced the following:
AS ACT in relation to the Salarles of the Officers of the Cr.

A. A. In relation to the Salaries of the Officers of the Croto-ender Board of the City of New York, which provides the Common Coupell may, in their discretion, in rease the sala of the present officers, or Commissioners forming the Crotos educt Board, for their present term of office.

Mr. SLUYTER introduced four bills which provide First, That all parties to civil actions may be witnesses.

Second, Provides for the conduct First, That all parties to civil actions may be witnesses.
Second. Provides for the conduct of all special proceedings,
the practice is which is not now defined.
Tried. Amending the Loan Commissioner set by making the
compensation of the Commissioners in New-York City the same
as in other parts of the State.
Fourth, Regulates the practise on appeals in special proceed-

DERTS DUE FOR LABOR.

Mr. KIVLIN introduced a bill allowing the ssizure of such property as is now exempt from the execution of judgments for debt, for the payment of debts due for labor.

The resolution fixing upon Tuesday. Feb. 3, as the time to go into an election for United States Senator,

was adopted.
The Supply bill was received from the Senate with amenoments.
Without disposing of the question of concurring the

House adjourned. FROM WASHINGTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1857. Mr. Buchanan is the existing attraction, and after the second snow storm, which is now falling, engrosses most attention. They dine, wine and prime him. Such is the love of the faithful, they give him no rest. Committees, companies, cliques. converts, bands of music, toadies, old friends. and now and then the ghost of an office-seeker, assemble to do him reverence. It is surprising how young they all find him, just as if a Presidential election was the balm of rejuvenation. They will kill him with kindness. He bears up bravely, but with the load of nearly three score and ten on his shoulders. Such civilities are no trifles. Thus far the object of his mission has not made

much progress. The few friends upon whom he really leans for advice admit the same embarrassment which he acknowledges in regard to a Secretary of State. These who have been most clamorous for change cannot name the man who is worthy to tie the latchet of Marcy's shoes. This is the prime difficulty, and the more it is twisted and turned, the more its reality becomes manifest. Of all the names suggested, proposed, or considered, there is not one that comes up to the mark of the present incumbent. Marcy has enlarged the character of the effice, so that increased proportions are required to full its existing dimensions. The pretenders and aspirants who are ready for any service, balk at this place only. Our pagmics have no idea of vesting themselves in Titanic toggery.

Old Buck is bothered on this score. Were it

Old Buck is bothered on this score. Were it not for an old gradge he owes Marcy, peace might be conquered and the programme settled. But that trouble stands in the way, and is not likely to be removed. Were not Wise and Hunter at daggers drawn, the latter might be offered this portfolio as things stand it is an impossibility. Floyd, who will probably be the Virginia man, proved in Wall street that his forte was not diplomacy. could be settled upon as the New-England member not likely, with a few "representa five men' from the South as colleagues, the Department of State would soon be filled by the pressure with which he would be urged. Unfortunately, however, for this interest, Mr. Buchanan has some views of his own, and they do not happen to cor

respond with those presented from the extreme Southern wing of the party.

There is no longer any doubt--for Mr. Buchanan has said so--if a member of the Cabinet be taken from Pennsylvania, that Glancy Jones will be the happy man. He has looked as if charged with State secrets for a month past, and during the last twenty-four hours the weight of empire has evident ty leaned in that direction. Seriously, however the appointment would be acceptable, and if th President elect will promise to give him half a dozen of as respectable associates, he shall have full abso-

Intion for some ancient Federal sins.

Owing to the suddenness of the adjournment, after the mere announcement of Mr. Brooks's death, without the usual formalities, two days, and per haps even three, will be consumed at this advanced period of the session, when every hour is precious. There is a fitness in all these ceremonials, which should not be allowed to supersede public duties. Mr. Clay was courageous enough to break up the system of grief mockery, by stopping adjournment when Members died at a distance. While it is eminently proper that the death of a Member should be noticed with every becoming tribute of respect, there may be occasions when any departure from the strict observance of propriety might seriously interfere with legislation important to the country. Last week, the days assigned to the Committee on Territories were absorbed by the priv ileged question before the House. On Monday last, Thursday and Saturday were assigned to recom

pense this less.

The attention of the Government has been seriously drawn to the state of affairs in Nicaragua, to the obstacles interposed on the Isthmus transit, to the injuries inflicted upon American citizens and to the obstruction of their rights, as gusranteed un-der the Clayten-Bulwer Convention. And it is not improbable that measures may be speedily taken to secure a degree of protection which this state of anarchy has entirely destroyed. This subject will, perhaps, be considered at the Cabinet meeting to-

EMIGRANTS PERISHING ON THE PLAINS-Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribone.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1857.

Below is a list of the names of the Mormon emigrants, composing three trains, that were met by Lient. Kelton, Q. M., and Dr. Page of Fort Laramie, at the crossing of Sweet Water, in Nebraska, about the 15th of December, en route for Salt Lake City, and, according to the statement of the abovenamed gentlemen, are supposed to have perished. At the above date, says the report, they were suf-tering beyond measure for the want of provisions and en account of the cold. They were very badly clothed, and in consequence of the hardships, many of them were dying; in one camp they buried fi-teen in one day. The mode of burial, since they cannot dig the frezen ground, is to lay the bodies in heaps and pile over them willows and heaps of stones. Gov. Brigham Young, learning something of their condition, dispatched some men and provisions to their relief; but these were met by the stones. Gov. Brigham Young, learning something of their condition, dispatched some men and provisions to their relief; but these were met by the mail party returning to the city again, having been qualified in their declarations that neither he nor any

turned back by the violence of the storm they encountered. What the poor creatures will do, or what will become of them, it is hard to tell. Under delusion, they have left their homes in foreign iands; and, to satisfy a whim of the Governor, un-dertook a journey of thousands of miles, not half provisioned or fitted for a trip that, even in good weather, is difficult enough, let alone at this indement season of the year.

Here are the names:

Am Clever And Cooper, the Cop. James Harret and family. William Phi-candy. Daniel Obberts and family. Rose Key and nonas Octlestone and family, Mary A Perkins. Sam. family.

of this femily, and fimily, Mary A. Miller, Ann Howard, Mach. Environ, Mary A., and Enradeth Fannel, Samme Wirtz, Bryant, Thomas Hopey, Charles, Goner, and farmy, Han, and Maria Kirly, Abricann Ore and wife, Jun. Normoda, re- and John Bradler, George Ingra and wife, Kirly A. Tas-Ellen Tofield, Lucy Ward, James Olivet, Elizabeth Escapat-ck, James Garoner and James, Wm. Hadley and wife, Joseph dead, we and wife, Mury and Hamah Derney, Edward Bowles

Rowley, Thomas Oskley and family, Edward Wheele mily, Frederick Wall and wife, Jenet and Mary Hodges as Sommers Strait Steed, May A. Newman and Mary Hodges as Cherwin, Sph. Crock and definite, Retard and Ac-try, Anna Herbert and son

Maria Chetwin Sophis Crock and designer, Received and Am Goetry Anna Respect and and Thomas and Finne Bewies John Roberts. Wm. Jeffry Rich and Hardwick Richard Tomer, Greege Hemphries and family John Richard Tomer, Greege Hemphries and family John Richard Tomer, Greege Hemphries and family, Mercey Miller and son, Martha Campelin and family. John James George Cartis Vim. James Read family, Mercey Miller and son, Martha Campelin and family. Harther John Bashy and family, Ellen Jones, Ann Rowley and family Win. Purce.

Fig. 8 Walls.—Cabarine M. Griffiths, Edward Griffiths.

Fig. 8 Walls.—Cabarine M. Griffiths, Edward Griffiths.

Fig. 8 Walls.—Cabarine M. Finday and family, Archibald Mr. Phell and family, Marcy Symbol and family, Archibald and family and family James Lane and family, James Christopham and family Comm. Brown. James Girl and wife. And residence of Mary A. Caldwell and family Babara Key A. A. Testi, Construct Christopham (1984). Isabelia Wilkey, Klikabeth Forbes, John Keily and Wile.

Keyn Valley and David Miley Mary Margaret Davids.

wife.

FROM INCLUME — Joseph McKey Marzaret Douglish.
FROM DEXMARK — Peter Madacol and wife Anne Olsen,
Betta Nelland Emma Browant, Peter Jackson and tamity.
Marcan Greverson, Ella Nellson, Louisa Loctions, Johann M.
and Catlarine Jenson, Marcand Anne Anderson, Anders Chris
tennon, Cole Workman and Carriey, Caralle Hillson, Jens Petertennon, Cole Workman and Carriey, Caralle Hillson, Jens Peter-

on and family
Jens Sanbein. Jens Neuera and family. Peter Larson and
Jens Sanbein. Jens Neuera and family. Peter Larson and
Jens Sanbein. And wife. Rasmow P. Hansen, Mareau II
Jens Jensen and family. Rasmow Haisen and wife. Carsten Jensen and family. Rasmow Haisen and wife. Carsten Jensen, Late Vanden. Peter Morterson and family. Sephia
Jensen and wife. Anders Jensen and family. Sephia
Jensen and wife. Anders Jensen and family.

Servin R. Janes.

Janes S. Villey, John Almontage.

FROM SWILL, June 1 Teal From Head Atwood, Levi Savige From THE UNITED STATES - Miller, Atwood, Levi Savige WAGON COMPANY, ORGANIZED AT FLORENCE, WITH THE FOURTH HANDOART COMPANY, FROM ENGLEND - J. S. Cartwell and ismily, J. T. Geery

amily. ON THE UNITED STATES -A. L. Siler, N. L. Christian Reverba Leasou and son, J. A. Jost and family, C. Ander FIFTH AND SIXTH HAND-GART COMPANIES -- CAPTAIN

ake and family, Alfred Bridge, Ellen

Beswick, Elizabeth and Mary Haydork, rederic C. and Elizabeth Rollanson. William Ashton and thy, John Federich tartly, John Thompser and timily, John Mary John Hompser and timily. John Mary etn, Ann and Caroline Apiques, Follomin Davis, Whilliam and the Edwards Robert and William Tetters, Jane and Elizab Brown. Thomps Bird, Mary Japp, John Railer and families Theory, Jane and Mary Hufferd, we Thern, Joanthan Stone, Charles Watts, James Shorter, in Higgs, Whilliam Harrison and tamily, and the Mary Hufferd, while and Leak James Thomas, Amelia Jervis and iny Elizabeth Tayies, Felward Maint, Joseph and Ann es Relard Ledden and tamily, Relards Ledden and tamily, William Am Crane, Elizabeth Higgork, John B. Shotten, the Taylor, William T. Walker, Thomas J. Frankin and family, Joseph and Jane Woodbook, John Hort, William Hill and Sarah Wignall and family.

inson Scotland, James Steele and family, Mary Mordech, Messa Thempson, Robert Mallinde, George P., Wanch, Paul fourlay and family James Hanter, David Boot sof family, Finos Bust and family, Mary and Eleanors, Allen, Mary and James Mitchel, Margaret Paritt, Nathaniel Payton Ist, K or Man - George and John Hunter, James Kewley and

amily.
FROM PINIMONT.—Boile Barthelme.
FROM JERSEY.—Mary A. Quin and family.
FROM POLASIR.—Auton Gibes.
FROM THE UNITED STATES.—Eliza White and family.
Chizabeth and James Taylor.

KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Jan. 19, 1857. The weather has been intensely cold within the past few days. Yesterday morning it was said to be 26 degrees below zero. This is much the coldest weather we have had. I think the report to arise from defective observation, and that it was not quite so cold. I came down from Lecempton on Saturday night, through a sterm from the north that was fearful. I met Pardee and his dragoons going bootless back from their hunt after Patridge. They looked as if they were half frozen. Deputy Marshall Pardee, I learn, took no great trouble to eatch Mr. Patridge. I think there are worse Deputy Marshals than this same Pardee. His instructions were merely to go after the fugitive to Lawrence, n which seditious and rebellious Free-Soil city he was presumed to be. And true as "the fugitive Was presumed to be. And true as the ingrive the ch to the city of refuge," here he had been. He is not here now. He left just before the dragoons and the Marshal came. He will have to dee from Kansas, another persecuted refugee of Freedom, seeking the Northern States.

Deputy Marshal Pardee, I believe, had several other writs with him. One of these was for Mr. Kagi. and was on the same charge on which that gentleman was taken and held to buil in Lecompton last Wednesday. He has already been taken proved an alibi, and given beil twice, but as he is a reporter, and happens to be indicted, the Law-and-Order Democrats" are determined to have him. It means that he must not go to Lecompton. In fact Lecompton was not a very wholesome atmosphere for Free-state reporters toward the close of the week. The "peace and security" may be intered when I state that a band of would-be-assassus prowled around the office of Capt. Hampton of night, in hopes of getting hold of him-and onlibecause he was suspected of being an unsound Pro-Slavery man. I start back this evening, and shall emain, if possible, through the session, but I am

net without misgivings.

The Governor has declared that Captain Walker and Lieut, or "Col. Harvey are to be arrested. This, I believe, arose out of the sham arrests of Dr. Stringfellow and Major Clarke, of which I spoke in my letter of Thursday morning. I tear if Walker and Harvey are taken they will hardly fare so well. Clarke, who was arrested for the sourder of Barber, and admitted to bail, was so treated by Dr. Wood. Commissioner under Lecompte, not by Lecompte himself. He was taken before Lecompte, but as the Supreme Court was in session, and as Leother Pro-Slavery man should be put on trial for stare in "the war." I do not believe that indictments will be found against any such so long as the present authorities control Kansas affairs. Stringfellow, who was also admitted to bail, was no charged with murder, as I stated, and had under stood. The charge is merely for horse-stealing. What renders this more comical is the effort made by Stringfellow in the Convention to urge the Bogus Legi-lature to sflix the death penalty to horse

aling in the Territory. It was the growling of the Pro-Slavery men at these arrests, and the constant complaints because Capt. Walker and Mr. Harvey had been commisioned instead of arrested, that led the Governor, o doubt, to premise the arrest of these two men. I fear that Gov. Geary will find this system of hav ity men arrested to please somebody, a rather dan-gerous and difficult mode of acquiring popularity. Besides, as he has stready promised to have those who are convicted for similar offenses pardoned.

Genry has not paid the Free-State militia, disbanded last December, yet. While in Lecompton I learned nies of Pro-Slavery militia were paid when disof propriety, defers the payment of the Free-State men until the "fanatical" lower Housa of Congress

shall make appropriations for Kansas.

I have just seen a gentleman who left Leavenwerth City this morning. As he left the city a five broke out in the lower part of it. He did not want o see how extensive it might be, as he was on ex-oress. There was nothing new there. Much dis-Land-Office about the sale of property in Leaven-

there is to be an intestigation of Surveyor-Gen-eral Calicours affairs in Lecompton next Thurs-day. Mr. Yeomen, of the Land-Office, Sioux City, has been delegated as special agent to investigate. He is here in Lawrence. He has employed Mr. Parrot to aid him. I apprehend that the investiga-tion will not be much to the Surveyor-General's Pertaps he thinks that "Law-and-Order" men should be as much exempt from all such im pertinent investigations as they should be free from respection for such trifles as murder on the Free

PREADMER AND RESOLUTIONS
IT THE PROSERVER, LAW AND ORDER, NATIONAL DESIGN RATIC CONVENTION,
Held in Lecompton, K., T., beginning January 12, and ending January 15, 1857.

is however. The people of Kansas, by their wole at the law ortion, in accordance with previous notice, did resolve to have

d to ser gratitude for their sub-value centry in the hear of peril, and for thei thoral principles, more with patriots everywhere to west

Learner That a Committee of Twenty one he appeinted to spare an Address to the People of the United States, setting its tie role and objects of our party, and requesting their aid forward our views.

Such are the resolutions as they passed through the Pro-Slavery Convention that has just adjourned. Some other resolutions came under their consideraion relating to the action of the bogus Legislature but were weeded out as inconsistent with the very equiveral position taken above. For the same rea-son it had been determined to leave out the 7th and -th resolutions relating to the Judiciary. These are mild and vague and were left in through indif-

Imagine the theatric start of many of the un initiated Pro-Slavery men when the above "Demo-eratic" resolutions were read. A Convention that bad been so ultra Pro-Slavery as to adopt the Stringfellow resolution as a basis, and even attempted to expel Pro-Slavery men on the ground of their lack of devotion. Let me once more send the resolution on which the Convention organized, as

Whereas. This is a Pro-Slavery Convention, and whereas, here is a motion to appoint a Committee on Credentials, before to History, therefore. Resident That more but seemd Pro-Slavery men shall be ad-mitted as Describes to this Convention or lase part in its de-

The peculiar fitness of the above passed, almost unanimously, as the basis of modern. National Democracy must be apparent. It may be neces-sary in the Northern and Eastern States to permit voters to sauction its policy, who have not been subjected to so severe a test; but here where the product of the united "National Democratic" la-bors is to mature and fructify, it is actually necessary that a more stringent regulation for membership be imposed.

The preamble and first resolution were read by

Stringfellow. Imagine the great Border Ruffian with a meek sir, like a boy who is repeating the catechism he is afraid he will forget, and you have on exact picture of the notorious Speaker of the This induction, the for "National Democracy." This induce by Stringfellow, of orthodox Pro Slaveryism. It placed the uninitiated ultras hers de

Col. Coffee was called on to explain the " Democracy of the resolution. Being a renegade Whig. this was, also appropriate. He said little, throwne no light on so inveterious a subject, but in a playral allusion to the time when he and other Whigs in Missouri took part in Territorial affairs, signified his conversion to the "Democratic" faith. The speaker who vindicated the resolutions, and

who had been reserved for that purpose, was Sur-veyor-General Calbonn, Mr. Calbonn, as is well known, is one of the most violent of all the Pro-

had truly virdicated itself, for the Pro-Slavery had truly viridicated itself, for the Fro-Slavery party was the "Law and Order" party, and the "Law and Order" party was of course the constitu-tional, conservative "National" party. It was necessary that the party should be called the "Nations! Democratic party. That party had always steed by them, and, above all, that party was now in power, and they would require its aid. What was in a name! They all knew that he was fur-thest of any from being a Know Nothing, for his father was a foreigner; but he would be willing that their party should be called the Know-Nothing been willing to take the name of the hated, despised, base Black Republicans, if it had been policy to do so. He spoke of the election of Bu-chanan as a triumph of their party, and of the Orgatic Act as the basis of all their successes. They were the "Law and Order" party, and in main tenance of the laws their great strength lay. He Territory if the Government fell into such hands. He alluded to the emigration of this Summer, and He spoke of the "Squatter Sovereignty" feature but was not equally lucid. They all knew he was a Pre-Slavery man. When the time came he should record a vote; but as a Government official he did to the attempt to arrest members of the Pro-Slavery party for their connection with the difficul-ties in the Territory, and deprecated it. It must not be done. These men were the "Law and Or-der" men, and they were vindicating the laws of the Territory. Their desire was to enforce the "law" and secure good "order," and they ought

to be free from prosecution or trial. Even if the the conduct of the Free-State men. Having delivered himself of this, and much more to the same effect, the speaker took his seat. Ex-Gov. Runsom of Michigan spoke in this Pro-Slavery Convention. A suspicious delegate from Atchison refused to have anything to do with the resolutions, but was smothered. A delegate from Leavenworth made a humbag effort on Simon-pure "Squatter Sovereignty" as "enunciated," &c.: and another from the same section favored the audiesce with a blood and thunder effort against "Abolitionists," who were to be "wiped out" until the "river ran with blood," &c.

Another resolution glorifying Douglas was adopted. This may be considered his apotheosis as political saint and martyr.

FROM NEBRASKA

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribu

OMAHA, N. T., Jan. 15, 1-57. The House of Representatives of Nebraska, by a vote of 23 to 12, have to-day passed the bill to remove the Territorial Capital to Douglas City, town in Lancaster County, on Saline Creek, point seventy miles north of the Kansas line passed the Council by a vote of 9 to 4.

The discussions growing out of the measur have been of the most suimated but peaceful charseter. Both the friends and the enemies of the bill expect that Gov. Izard will interpose his veto to its further progress.

THE WITCHES OF NEW-YORK No. VI.

THE GIPSY GIRL.

No. 207 Third avenue, between Eighteenth and No. The Gipsy Girl! How romantically suggestive was this feminine phrase to the fancy of our enthusiastic reporter. Was it then indeed permitted that he should know Meg Merrilies in private life! His heart danced at the poetic possibility, and his heels would have extemporized a vigorous hompipe but that his saltatory ardor was quenched by the depressing sturdiness of cow-bide boots. With the most pleasing again and again, and looked to the happy future with a joyful hope:

A WONDER-THE GIPSY GIRL.-If you wish A new all the effects of your past and fature for the high may save you years of sorn of fall to consult the above named palmets.

The tippy has a worn hand a secret which have or certification in win or obtain the affect.

ing to pay fifty cents for the information. And then wasn't it worth half a dollar to see a live gopsy' Or course it was. Kettles, camp-tires, white tents under ones, with a panerama of empty cradles and mourning mothers in the distance, moonlight nights, midnight foraging excursions, expeditions against impertinent Resided Whe set U is the sense of this Convention that had nevertal that a convention, or decidedly the most important and variable performs a ladial reservations, or decidedly the most important and variable performs a few that the Terribery that therefore.

Resided That it is one of the cardinal principles of this Convent on the United States.

Resided That it is one of the cardinal principles of this convent on the Perribery of Levier on and the midnight forest cookery of contraband game, surreptitions pags and clandestine chickens were smoothed. That order being the first principle of all harmonia Commission and well argued to deep we deem it expedient to form a contrabation of the United States.

Resided That order being the first principle of all harmonia contributions for the Terribery of Levie, and we did not really expect to find the Third-averue Gipsy camped out under a bed-quilt tent in the part of the training of the Terribery of Levie, and we did not really expect to find the Third-averue Gipsy camped out under a bed-quilt tent in the latest of our experiment and with humar fourners.

Resided That we have the integrity and talent in the Terribers of an experiment of the United States.

Resided That we have the integrity and talent in the Terribers of the contribution of the United States.

Resided That we have the integrity and talent in the Terribers of the contribution of the United States.

Resided That we have the integrity and talent in the Terribers of the contribution of the United States.

Resided That a contribution of the United States are the second of the United States and the contribution of the United States. gamekeepers, demonstrations against hen-roosts-supthought to find at least one or two beautiful babies knocking about, decorated with coral necklaces and golden clasps, suggestive of rich parents and better days, and had firmly resolved to send the little inno cents to the alms-house by way of improving their condition. Full of these romantic notions, our reporter started on his philanthropic mission, taking the prein-inary precaution of leaving at home his watch and pocket-book, and carrying with him only small change nough to pay the advertised charges.

In one of those three-story brick houses so abounding in this city, which seem to have been built by the mile and cut off in slices to suit purchasers, in the Third avenue above Eighteenth street, dwells the gay Bohemian. The building in which she lives, though three stories in hight, is very short between joints, which style of architecture makes all the rooms low and equat, as if somebody had shut the house into steelf like a telescope and had never pulled it out ngain. Out of the chimney, which was the little end of the telescope, issued a sickly smoke; and through a door in the lower story, which was the big end thereof, was our reporter admitted by a little girl. Tols girl was probably a pure article of gipsy herself originally, but and been so much adulterated by partial civilization that she combed her hair daily and submitted to shoes and stockings without a murmur. Ragged indeed was this reclaimed wanderer; saucy and dirty-faced was this sprouting young maiden, but she was sharpwitted, and scented money as quickly as if she had been the oldest hag of her tribe; so she asked our reporter to walk up stairs, which he did. She herself went up stairs with a skip and a whirl, showed her visitor into the grand reception room with a gyrating flourish, and disappeared in a "courtesy" of so man omplex and dizzy rotations that she seemed to the eyes of our bewildered representative to evaporate in a red flannel mist. As soon as she had spun herself ut of sight he recovered his presence of mind and looked about him.

The remantic gipsy who sejourned here had tried to furnish her room like civilized people, doubtless out of respect to her many patrons. A thread-bare carpet was under feet; a little parlor stove with a little fire in it, did its little utmost to heat the room; an uncomfortable locking sofa covered with shabby and faded red damask graced one side of the spartment, and a lounge of curtailed dimensions, partially covered with shreds of turkey red calico, adorned another side. This latter article of furniture, with its tattered cover, through which suspicious bits of curled hair peeped out, and wide crevices in its ricketty frame were plainly visible, locked much too suggestive of cockroaches and other Shavery officials in the Territory. He began by complimenting the basis resolution of Stringfellow. In voting for that, as it had done, the Convention of repose. Three chairs were dispersed throughout

the room, on one of which our reporter bestowed himelf, and the rest of the furniture consisted of a table so exceedingly shaky and sensitive in the joints that might have been the grim skeleton of some former table, loosely hung together with unseen wires, and s cheap looking class that had suffered so serious a comminuted fracture as to be past all surgery-this was all except some little plaster images of soints, strangers o our reporter, and a black rosary, which article would seem to show that efforts had been put forth to Christianize this nut-brown gipsy maid.

A clicking of glasses was beard in the spartment, then the door was opened with an inde pendent dirt, and the gay Bohemian appeared on the scene. If it were desired to fancy visions of enchant ing leveliness it would be necessary to insert therei other logredients than the gipsy girl of the Thir avenue, alone she would be insufficient; too much you; her eyes are brown and bright, and her hands are very large and red. She has no hair, but wears a er her chin and tied on the top of her wig, where iress, but a series of subsciling experiments would texture; the surface was palpably-dist. Accompanying her there was a strong smell of gin; from the odor

scated herzelf in it, not in a graceful and compose i manner, but more as if she had been sumped from a eart. She soon partially recovered herself, an straightened up slightly from the heap into which she had collapsed, and, turning her head away from her visitor, she elaborately remarked: "Fifty cents and your left and.

Our reporter made a careful search for his small change, and fished out the exact amount, which he promptly paid over. This delightful gypsy then took is left hand and looked at it for a minute in an imbethe kind of way, as it she didn't know exactly what to lo with it, and was undecided whether it was to be nade into scup, or she was to drink it immediately with warm water and a little sugar. This last im pression evidently provailed, for she tried to pour into her apron, and was only recovered from he sion when the fingers tangled themselves up in the strings. Then a glimmering of the true state of the case seemed to dawn upon her, and she began to have a dim idea that she was expected to say something. Herenpon she roused herself and spoke as follows, em phasizing the short words with spiteful vindictiveness and aspirating the H's with peculiar pleasure: "You are a person as has even a great deal of dif-

The gay Boltemian here evidently desired to say "difficulty, but the word was a sad stumbling-block, a four syllable rock ahead which was too much for her charged on the unfortunate word boldly, however, and tried to carry it by storm, but each time was repulsed with great loss of breath-"a great deal or dif-difdif-aifle - it was no use, so she tried back and begat again. "You ere a man as has seen a great deal of satisfy her, so she tried again, and after a number o trials she hit a happy medium between "do, "diffreniency" and compromised on "diffict", which useful addition to the language she took occasion to re peni as often as possible with an air of decided tridifflety and trouble-I would not go to any you ave been through too much difflety and trouble, still you ave seen difflety and trouble. If you had been a luckier man in your past life you would not ave see so much difflety and trouble, still you are seen and trouble—I ope you will not see so much hillety and trouble in the future—Life: you will live long; you wil live to be 69 years of here and will di of a lingering disease—you will be sick for a long time, and will not suffer much difflety and troubleixty-nine years of hage you will live to be-Death: dont think or death; that is too far holf a you to think of-but you will die when you are 69 years of hage, and you may ope to go right hup to caven, for you call 'ave no more difflety and trouble then-Money you wall ave money, and you will ave plenty o sched your middle haze-a distant Hinglish relative of yours will leave you money, but you will ave di-

thety and trouble in getting it; do not hexpect to get the groney without difflety, no, do not cherish such a hanswer your letters nor take notice of your happlications, you wall ave to cross the hocean yourself, this money will be a good deal of money and will make you appy for the rest or your days-Business: you will thrive in business, you will never be hunfortunate in business, you will avelue k is business, you will always do a good business, may hexpect to make money by large speculations in business; difficty and trouble in business you will not know. Great troubless you need not hexpect to ave many great troubles for you wil not, you "ave 'ad your great troubles in your hearly days-Sickness you ill never see no sickness, ave no fear of sickness for you will not see none; sickness, do not care for it and make your mind /cary-Friends you 'ave got many friends, both 'ere and helsewhere, your friends will b appy and you will be appy, there will be no difflety ad trouble between you, you ave ad trouble with our friends, but you face brighter days, be appy-Wives: you will 'ave but one wife; in the third month from now you will ear from er, you will get a lette rom 'er and in the fourth month you = d/ be marriedhe is not particularly 'andsome, nor she is not apost ally hugly, she as got blue heyes and brown 'air, is partickles fond of 'ome and is now heighteen years of page - Appiness: you will be the applest people in of the land, you can't himagine the appiness you was ave-Children: you will 'ave three children, after you are married you will see no more difflety and rouble; you will die in a foreign land across the

hocean but you will die appy. Ope for appiness and ave as huneasmess. Thus prophesied the gay Boliemiam, the aut-brown maid, the dark-eyed oracle, the wise charmer, the female seer, the beautiful shyl, the lovely enchantress, the remarks "gip-y girl" of the Third evenue. Ro mance and poesy were effectually demolished by the overpowering realities of dirt, vulgarity, cockneyism gnorance, scratch-wigs, bad English and bad gra-Saday our reporter walked down stairs behind the gyating girl, who reappeared with an agile pirouette twitled down on her toes, and opened the door with a duzy revolution that made her look as if her head and houlders had got into a whiripool of petticoats, and were past all hope of mortal rescue. The little chink, as of a bottle and glass, came faintly from the spartment which is the home of the gipsy, and our reporter fancied that the gay Bohemian had returned to her

We have received from a correspondent an "Ap-"penl of the Young Men's Kansas Association of "New-York City," which was sent to him some-time since by mail with a letter, signed "Daniel E. Proudfeet, Attorney-at-Law, New-York. The purpose of Mr. Proudfoot is to solicit aid for free settlers in Kansas he presents various facts, "shewing briefly the condition of affairs on which our appeal to you for pecuniary aid is founded, and concludes as fol-

"Friend of Humanity. Hater of Oppression and Severy over we select one one. We know that the sons of New England sizes and New England mothers and wive feel strongly on the sub-set. New is the time to act-size at one shife it will appeal. And remember that the risk made offering and the widow's mile will share the same benieve at the hands of the wildow's mile will share the same benieve at the hands of the willow and to force a the risk to the strong out out borders.

"Remittances may be trainly addressed to the Cor. Secretary, Will DANIEL R. PROUDFOOT.

"Howard F. PUTSAN."

** Howard F. Putsan.)

James Haudan.

Dastet E. Precussor. We have instruced diligent laquiries respecting this CHURCH AND STATE CHARITIES COM-Taberuscle on Thursday evening for the benefit of the St. Vit cent de Paul Society. There was a full house, and the benefit to the Society must have been handsome.

In accordance with previous announcement, L. Sanman Ives, LL. D., delivered a lecture in the Broadway

matter, but cannot find the persons whose names are

above given, nor does the existence of such an Asso-

ciation seem to be anaceptible of proof. We accord-

Proudfoot or his associates.

ingly caution all persons against sending money to Mr.

Pr. Henry J. Anderson introduced the lecturer, who on coming forward was greeted with hearty applause.

Dr. Ives proceeded to discourse upon the historical charities of the Roman Catholic Church in all nations where it had existed, and argued therefrom that in all Catholic countries in the world morality among the common people assumed a higher standard than that of the Protestants in any part of the world, or in any age. The Catholies had everywhere and always manifested a strong respect for the Church and the God who was served therein, and therefore, had been the conservators of light and liberty in those nations whose apostate Protestant Kings and Queens had assumed the headship of the Church, and varied out of power and place those friends of truth, and universal freedom of conscience, civilly and religiously—the Roman Catholics. But the Catholies, in not a few instances, had determined to be free from the yoke of pampered aristocrats, and had, by their love of the right of priviste judgment wrenched from Kings what belonged to the people—a fair field so the culcation of the children of the process of the poor. In Germany they had opened the way, and there the traveler now sees, and sees it with amazement, the Catholic priest on one side of the street making converts to the true Church, and Dr. Krean on the other side of the street making converts to the street making converts to the street making converts to the would prove the basis or a thirte pain, magnifectory designed to inaugurate a system of liberty which, although novel, would equalize the rights of the risk Protestant and the poor Catholic, and thus shed a luster upon the power of the Church.

In Catholic Ireland, parents had been prevented by penallaw from educating their children and for centurion the heart of Ireland bled under this restraint; until, by the like of that liberty which had disentically the

the heart of reland oled suder the restrain, and, by the light of that liberty which had disenthralled the people in other Catholic countries, they determined to be educated at all events—they, the Reman Catholica, determining, like the early martyrs, to serve God rather than man. Education did not consist of the lity to read and write, for how often in the course ability to read and write, for how often in the course of a day did we see men highly educated in these elements, possessed of manarous accomplishments, and yet wanting of the decencies peculiar to that society which, having received a moral and religious education without elementary accomplishments, swayed as influence upon the customs at large.

In this country good, truthful and honest men in high effice were the exception; and it must be so, so long

office were the exception, and it must be so, so long as there is such a chasm, between the socialar and the religious education in our common schools. Every thira which the benevotent men in this nation or in any bile a which the benevolent men in this nation or in any nation entertains, was borrowed from the Reman Catholic Church. Protestantism, with its myriad institutions, is but the usurper of rights and duties which legitimately belong to the Churca. The commen school is one of these institutions, adopted in this country during its infancy, and ought to be managed by the Church. The State has no right to usurp duties not beginned by its own. In all countries where the church had been secular and provided for by the State, criminals stood as one to nine of the population.

Men in this city startle to hear of the crimes daily con mitted at our doors, and just such a state of thingsmight be expected so long as the churcation of the poor

might be expected so long as the education of the poor is placed in the hands of men apostate to the faith, and is placed in the hands of men apostate to the faith, and reckless of heart and morals. Our Public Schools are for the education of the children of the rich, and not for these of the poor. This being the case, they have not to this day justified by their practical results the effort which was successful in securing their establishment. But the hour of release will come, when Catholics, truly sensible of their rights, will gain as in times gone by a happy a release from this system of tyrang which their children are made to suffer. The light of common sense will bring it about. In this land of Freedem a day of judgment will come upon the oppressor. It will come, and shall remove a load from the shoulders of every Catholic, and many sorrows from their ers of every Catholic, and many sorrows from their

Frequently during the delivery of the lecture, especivily when reference was made to the wants and the patriotism of Ireland, the Tabernacle rung with ap-

THEODORE PARKER AND THE MARCHETER CLEROYMEN. - Messis. C. W. Wallace, H. H. Hartwell, Samuel C. Bartlett, J. Milton Coburn, L.G. Hubbard and G. W. A. Clack, Ministers of the Gospel at Manchester, N. H., have addressed a letter to the Directors of the Lyccum of that city, protesting against the employment of Theodore Parker as a lecturer. The substance of their protest is as follows:

We not only maintain that one who has published to the world his unqualified denial of the binding au-thority of God's Word, and his sneers at the sinless character of Josus Christ, and who is thus directly undermising the soundations of society, ought not to re-ceive your official and public indorsement as a fit guide of public sentiment, and thereby gain additional influ-

of public sentiment, and thereby gain additional influence to spread his skepticism.

We urge another and even more decisive reason.

Mr. Parker is beld and unscriptions. By frequent implication or assertion, he violates the neutral ground of the lecture-torm, and thus insmustes his skeptical views. One of the last lectures by him before you, his lecture on Progress, contains sentiments distinctly in conflict with the fact of a revelation from God and with Whatever may be his qualifications in other re

spects, we think that such a man has fortested his claim to be employed as a lecturer by the chief literary or-ganization of a Christian city. And we believe, if such gamzation of a Christian city. And we believe it such a selection has been made for the sake of increasing the revenues of the Lyceum, regardless of the consequences to the community, you may yet see that pecunisisty gain can be purchased at too dear a rate.

The Directors, by Joseph Kidder, President, say in

reply, that they have come to the unanimous conclu-sion that they cannot adopt the course which is suggested. In the first place, the arrangement is con luded, and therefore beyond their control, and second, good faith to their patrons, many of whom would be disappointed, forbids any such voluntary change in the list of lecturers. Other reasons are thus stated:

it. Our association is composed of men holding a "I. Our association is composed of men holding at great variety of opinions, and it allows the largest lib-erty of thought and of speech. As a acciety, we in-dorse no iccturer's epinions, but are content to give all men whem the literary public of Manchester desire to hear and whom we can induce for a reasonable com-pensation to appear before us, a fair field and a candid hearing, having confidence in that public, that it is able to discriminate between truth and error, and that any practiculates violation of the neutral ground of the

to a scriminate between truth and error, and that any uncorupulous violation of the neutral ground of the lecture-room, so far from advancing will only injure the cause it is meant to promote.

"And i. While there is, perhaps, no member of our Committee who can be considered as indoming Mr. Parker's peculiar views, but on the contrary, there are many who are equally decided with yourselves in the conformation of those views, we yet believe that truth is mighty and will prevail; that it can occasionally silved to be generous, and to give a candid hearing on neutral subjects, even to the advocate of error; and if, as may sematimes occur, a bold and uncorupulous man, by implication or assertion, advances error; end if, as may sometimes occur, a bold and are supplious man, by implication or assertion, advances sentuments at war with the truths of the Christian reli-gion, we recollect that that religion has in our city able and fearless champions.

We recollect that on every Sabbath day you come before our people, standing on no neutral ground, but,

"We recoiled that on every Sabbath day you come before our people, standing on no neutral ground, but, on the contrary, having the atmost liberty, nay, absolutely required by considerations the most solemn and momentous to contend earnestly for what you believe the Eternal Truth of God. If it he so, it is invaluerable, and neuther covert implication nor bold asseveration can subvert it. We should therefore be paying but a serry compliment, either to you personally, or to the doctrine you advocate, by withdrawing Mr. Parker from before a Manchester andience for such rearons as you suggest. reasons as you suggest.

Somme AT THE LA PARCE. - There was a soires and dance at the La Farge Hotel on Thursday night, which drew together a large and fashionable assembly. The music and viands were unimpeachable, and the attentions of the hosts and their assistants made everything pleasant and delightful. The style and magnificence of dress were remarkable.

Sales at Altrios.—A large amount of property was disposed of at public sale yesterday. Among the sales we have heard of the following: Alonto J. White sold an entire gang of seventy four negroes, at an average of self-tround, including two superannuals d sud two infants, born since their arrival, and several announced as disabled. James Tupper, esq., Master in Equity, end a gang of thirty-four sugrees, at an average of \$3.50 cach. [Charleston Mercury]