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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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GREELEY & McELRATH, Publishers.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

Failure of the Southern Mail.
BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 15—12 M.
The Southern Mail has failed beyond Richmond, Va.

The Vermont Anti-Slavery Resolutions.
BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 15.
We learn from the Richmond papers, that great excitement prevailed in the Virginia Legislature upon the Anti-Slavery Resolutions passed by the Legislature of Vermont. It had been suggested that they should be returned.

Markets.....BALTIMORE, Jan. 15—12 M.
Moderate sales of FLOUR are making at $4 87½ for Howard-st. The GRAIN market is generally held higher, though the sales are not important.

From Washington.
Correspondence of The Tribune. WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 14.

The election proceedings were stopped to-day by a successful motion to go into the consideration of the report of the Committee on the Rules. This occupied the whole day. It may probably be resumed to-morrow, and if so there is little doubt that another day or two will be devoted to it, so that the elections may not come on before the close of the week. The candidates for the different offices yet to be filled are kept here at a great expense probably. But as the present rules expire to-day, unless the subject had been now taken up, there would have been in existence no rules for the government of the House beyond to-day.

As to the positions which the parties and the candidates for office occupy, they remain, I believe, pretty much as they stood at the close of last week. I see no symptoms of a complete reunion between the two sections of the Loco-Foco party, although there is some progress made toward it. Mr. GIDDINGS, it is confidently expected by the Whigs, will be elected whenever the matter comes again before the House. On the other side, there is an impression that the Whig candidate will not on the next trial stand so high as he did on Saturday.

The whole of the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Spanish authorities at Havana, in relation to the abduction of Rey, was laid before the Senate to-day. It is very voluminous, but, after such a hasty glance as I have been permitted to take at it, I do not see that there is anything contained in it which throws any new light on the matter or imparts any new interest.—The subject is supposed to be entirely done with.—Mr. Dowrs will have satisfied himself and his constituents by the withdrawal of these papers from the bureaux of the State Department; and there is nothing to be drawn from them which can in any way tend to embarrass the Administration. The course of our Government throughout the whole business will be found to be manly and dignified.

There is nothing new to-day, throwing aside the rumors which rise and sink again with the morning and evening sun, and ninety-nine hundredths of which there is no other foundation than the vivid imaginations of the letter-writers. UPSILON.

At Church—The Weather—Congress, &c.
Correspondence of The Tribune. WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 13.

I am afraid that many people drink too hard here of a Sunday, and that their potations are *rather strong*. If this is so, it assuredly is not the fault of Mr. PINE, who officiated this forenoon in the Protestant Episcopal Church in the President's Square. The Presbyterians formally debarred from a participation in the holy communion all persons of loose, immoral lives. Mr. Pine would exclude them from society itself. He wished to see the day when under such a rule, admission into the society of Washington would admit, and exclusion from its pale exclude, to or from society in all other parts of this vast country. There was not a gambler there was not a slave to intemperance, &c. in the metropolis, who was not known to be such, yet the political influence, the social station elsewhere, or the family connection of such persons obtained for them a too ready admission into the social circle here. Dueling, and the carrying offensively or unnecessarily of weapons hazardous to life, he would also place under the ban of American society, and be instanced one branch of the U. S. service in which dueling is already efficiently discouraged by very high authority. Mr. Pine, of whose views I only speak from memory, did not say a word against Republican equality—the equality which honors talent, virtue, sterling worth, tho' in homely garb arrayed, and without power, patronage or worldly riches, but confined his rebukes to the fashionably vicious. I liked his eminently practical discourse—the manner and the matter were good, and he seemed so honestly earnest, that I regretted when he closed. Most aptly did he illustrate the happy results which would flow from an improvement in the manners of politicians, by comparing his flock, embracing persons of every shade and party in politics, there assembled in the presence of God as worshippers, displaying kindness and good-will one to another, with the bitterness of spirit displayed through the press and the party rancor manifested elsewhere. His church is built in the form of a cross and was filled by a polite, very decorous, and, generally speaking, a richly attired audience. (Poverty, if there is any here, stayed away.) If they do as he bids them they are most fortunate in a pastor. President TAYLOR was in one of the pews, in no way distinguished because of his high rank, thus rightly exhibiting a due sense of the equality of man when in the presence of his great Creator. Last time I was in this church—July, 1840—President VAN BUREN was there, devoutly listening to a charity sermon delivered by Bishop CHASE of Ill. To-day Lady BULWER, Mr. CRAMPTON, and other strangers of note, were of the congregation. Mr. CLAY left his hotel on his way to the Baptist church (as I was informed) this morning between ten and eleven: to me he seemed to enjoy good health, and his step was far more elastic and gave better evidence of strength and vigor than when I saw him in the North last year. He stops at the National—Mr. FILLMORE is at Willard's. Mr. GRINNELL of your City, and Mr. CROSWELL of Albany, came south in this morning's cars—so did Mr. FRINDLE, the late Clerk of Assembly, N.Y. I hear that Mr. WEED of Albany is also in the city. The grounds round the Capitol and the President's House are elegantly and tastefully laid out, but although this morning's sun shone clear and bright, the day has turned out as gloomy and dismal as the present New-York weather complained of by your Mr. Items. I learn that the Blue Book, issued biennially, is just out, exhibiting, as usual, the distribution of federal patronage, and birthplaces of the officials, with their salaries, &c.—the whole being given as these matters stood some five or six months after the Whigs came into office, to wit, on the 30th Sept. last. Congress having been so fortunate as to agree upon both Speaker and Clerk, will now probably take hold of the public business in sober earnest. Noon is thus far the hour of meeting of the House of Representatives. Doubtless its Special Committees are already at work industriously bringing up all arrears; and if a two-cent, half-ounce letter-postage bill should happen to become a law, as I sincerely wish it may, before this day six weeks, the country would begin to feel the *substantial* benefits of Congressional deliberations. T. T.

Smithsonian Institute—Synopsis of the Annual Reports.
From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

The Institution, during the past year, has been gradually extending its operations of usefulness, and successively bringing into operation the different parts of the plan of organization. The various parts of the plan were adopted provisionally, and it is gratifying to be able to state that experience, thus far, has indicated no important changes to be necessary. The institution contemplates effecting with the fund at its disposal the following objects:

1. The publication of original works, consisting of positive additions to knowledge.
2. The institution of original researches.
3. The publication of reports on the progress of knowledge.
4. The formation of a library, museum, collection of apparatus, and a gallery of Art.
5. The delivery of public lectures in the City of Washington.

The greater portion of the income is at present devoted to the erection of the building, and that to be applied to the active operations of the institution is comparatively small.

PUBLICATIONS.

The first volume of contributions has been before the world for upwards of a year. It has been distributed to learned societies in all parts of the world, and to the principal libraries, colleges, and other institutions in our country. This volume has been received with much approbation, and all of the learned Societies, as far as have been heard from, have signified their intention of exchanging with the institution. To enable individuals to supply themselves with these volumes, it is proposed hereafter to print an edition to be sold at a low price, barely sufficient to repay the cost of paper and press work. The copies of the first volume sold were disposed of for the benefit of the authors.

The second volume of contribution is now in the press. It comprises memoirs on a variety of subjects, as Astronomy, by Prof. Walker; Physical Geography, by Mr. Ellet; Voltaic Electricity, by Prof. Secchi; Chemistry, by Dr. Hare; Geography, by Prof. Gibbes; Natural History, by Prof. Agassiz; and the Ancient Monuments of the Aborigines of this country, by Mr. Squier, and other memoirs of great interest.

RESEARCHES.

The Institution has assisted Lieut. Gilliss in procuring instruments to be used in his expedition to Chili, and has caused to be computed, published, and distributed to Astronomers, a set of occultations of fixed stars during the year 1850, for the scientific exploring parties and others. It has supplied magnetic instruments to the Mexican boundary survey. It has in preparation a circular to be issued to engineers and other suitable persons, requesting them to transmit to the institution statistics of railway and canal explorations, measurements of hights, geological sections, &c. It has sent letters to different individuals and various historical societies, asking them to assist in collecting information on the ancient monuments of North America. It has assisted explorers in New Mexico and California in collecting Natural History and Botany, by subscribing for the specimens brought home by them, and in purchasing collections made in other parts of the United States, and has established an extended system of meteorological observations, reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, now comprehending 150 stations, from which returns are regularly received, and which, by the acts of the States of New-York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, with observations made at the military posts and naval stations, will probably comprise 300 observations.

Instruments are likewise to be furnished for offices of the telegraph lines, from which returns once a day are to be transmitted to the Institution, and it has aided its own observers to supply themselves with instruments by having a large number constructed in a very superior manner, and selling them at about half cost.

REPORTS ON THE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE.

The first part of a report on Forest Trees of America will be published in a few months, illustrated by original drawings from Nature. It is divested of technicalities, so as to adapt it to popular as well as scientific use. It will contain all the recent discoveries, with much original matter. It is by Professor A. Grey of Cambridge, Mass.

A report on Meteorological Instruments, their Use and Construction, by Professor Guyot, is ready for the press. It will be sent gratuitously to all the meteorological observers of the Institution.

A report on Recent Discoveries of Astronomy, by Dr. B. A. Gould of Cambridge, Mass. is also ready for the press. Also a report on Agricultural Chemistry, by Dr. Lewis C. Beck of N. J.

LIBRARY.

As far as the appropriations of the year would permit, Prof. Jewett has been actively engaged in collecting, arranging and catalogueing the books in the library. A catalogue of all the books in the principal libraries of the United States is in progress, as well as the libraries of Congress, Departments, &c. in Washington City. Much information has also been accumulated relative to the libraries in the United States, the number of their volumes, the state of their catalogues, the general rules for their government, how sustained, &c.

MUSEUM.

The portion of the building devoted to this department is yet unfinished, and but little advancement has been made. It is the design of the institution to procure special collections; a series of objects intended to elucidate a particular subject of inquiry, being preferable to amassing a heterogeneous assemblage of miscellaneous articles of mere curiosity.

APPARATUS.

Collections in this department are to be arranged as a Museum of Physical Instruments to exhibit the progress made in this line of workmanship, and to furnish models to workmen in our country for their construction. The munificent donation of Dr. Hare has been received and partly arranged, comprising the apparatus collected and used by him for the illustration of the lectures in the Chemical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. It contains also a suite of instruments for the illustration of the laws of light and heat. Some have been received from Europe, and a very fine set of Apparatus for Pneumatical experiments has been furnished to order from Boston. A descriptive catalogue of all the collections of this character will be issued for the use of visitors. It is proposed hereafter, when the building is completed, to permit portions of the apparatus to be used by persons making original researches in Physics or Chemistry, who are competent and skilful in their use.

LECTURES.

A series of lectures will be delivered in the Smithsonian building, commencing on the 16th of January, to be continued at intervals during the session of Congress. The lecture room in the east wing has been much enlarged, and rendered more suitable in its arrangements for the accommodation of the audience. A number of gentlemen distinguished for their attainments in literature and science, have accepted the invitation of the Secretary to visit Washington to deliver two, three or more lectures each.

The amount of the connection between this institution and the Government of the United States is given in the following extracts:

"After the experience of three years, I am fully convinced that the true policy of the Institution is to ask nothing from Congress, except the safe keeping of its funds, to mingle its operations as little as possible with those of the General Government, and preserve distinctly its own organization, while it cooperates with other institutions in the way of promoting knowledge. On the other hand, it is desirable that Congress place as few restrictions on the Institution as possible, consistent with a judicious expenditure of its income, and that this be judged of by a proper estimate of the results produced."

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The whole amount of the Smithsonian bequest received into the U. S. Treasury was $515,169. The interest which had accrued on the same up to 1st July, 1846, was $242,129, making in all $757,298.

The Regents were authorized to expend on the building the $242,129 which had accrued in interest, together with such portions of interest on the original bequest which might remain unexpended in any year. They concluded, however, to limit the whole expenditure on the building and the grounds to a sum not exceeding $250,000; and in order that this might not exhaust the accrued interest, it was resolved that this expenditure should not be made at once, but in the course of five years, and that in the meantime the sum of $242,000, authorized to be expended on the building, should be invested so as to yield an interest which might, in part, serve to defray the expense of the building. To carry out this plan, the $242,000, with the addition of accrued interest sufficient to make up the sum of $250,000, were invested in Treasury Notes; and in order that the Institution might not be a loser by a possible depreciation of these notes, the contracts for the building were made payable in these at par value, or in specie, at the option of the Regents. Up to this time, only $50,000 of these notes have been expended. They have thus been made to yield a constant interest, beside increasing in value on account of the rise in Government securities. The whole expenditure since the commencement of operations to the present time is $199,157 41, the whole of which has been made from the accruing interest on the fund and the sale of $50,000 of notes above mentioned.

From this it appears that after paying for more than half of the building, carrying on the operations of the Institution, collecting a Library and Philosophical apparatus, the sum originally intrusted to the Regents has only been diminished by less than $10,000.

ABSTRACT OF REPORT OF THE BUILDING COMMITTEE.

The contractor has made rapid advances with the work during the past season, and has succeeded in placing the building under roof before the occurrence of severe weather, this Committee concurring in the increased expenditure thus rendered necessary.

The total expenditure of the building up to date is $136,000, leaving a balance of over $10,000 liable to be expended before the 19th March next.

An earlier completion of the building than is called for in the contract is suggested. Contract expires March, 1852.

The stone for the unfinished portions of the work, chiefly the towers, is all quarried and partly dressed.

Alterations have been effected in the lecture-room, enabling it to hold 1,000 instead of 600, as before.

The Lecture room, contemplated in the centre building, has been dispensed with, and the space is to be occupied with a Museum of Philosophical apparatus. In the adjoining part of the first floor, sufficient space has been reclaimed by dispensing with a main passage, and by carrying the staircase up in the main tower, to afford nearly double the Library room previously arranged to be used for that purpose. These changes are to be effected at an increased cost of only $100, but the additional furniture required for the enlarged Library will demand an increased appropriation under this head.

A clere story has been added to the great Museum room in the second story of the centre building.

The rooms now occupied in the building are warmed by hot air furnaces in the basement, and they have not proved satisfactory in their operation. The use of a steam heating apparatus is advised for the rest of the building.

The work entitled "Hints on Architecture," authorized to be published by the Building Committee, has been issued. The cost of this volume exceeded considerably the appropriation which was passed relative to it.

A contract made for planting and cultivating trees in the grounds, and a hedge on the margin of the grounds not having been complied with on the part of the contractor, has been annulled. This is to be regretted, as an entire year has thus been lost.

Amount applicable to the building	$250,000
Amount liable to meet 1850	146,000
Amount to be expended	104,000

If no unforeseen expenses arise, it is supposed that about $85,000 of this sum will be required to complete the building, and the improvement of the grounds.

From British Guiana.

The *Georgetown* (British Guiana) *Gazette* of the 6th ult. says that, "in consequence of the heavy rains that have fallen in the course of the present year, our planters will sustain a serious loss in this year's crop of sugar, the deficiency being estimated at from eight to ten thousand hogsheads." ....Yellow fever prevails among the troops at Antigua. Many deaths had occurred, and a considerable number of planters, at the latest accounts, continued in hospitals.

Death of Dr. Martin Gay.

The death of this distinguished physician and chemist of Boston took place on Saturday, after a short illness. The *Post* says:

"The doctor was in the enjoyment of his usual health, when, but a week ago last Saturday, as we are informed, he was seized with sudden nausea and distress in the region of the stomach. Temporary relief was afforded by the ordinary applications, and the hope was indulged that in a day or two the patient would be restored to his professional avocations. But a relapse soon took place, and, after great suffering, the doctor expired between 1 and 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon. This lamentable result is attributed, by his professional friends, to the inhaling of some noxious vapor during some chemical manipulations, in which the doctor was supposed to have been recently engaged. The vessels of the heart, upon examination, exhibited symptoms of inflammation. The death of no citizen among us could have been more unexpected. Dr. Gay was not only in the meridian of life, enjoying perfect health, remarkable for his regular habits, his unbroken repose of temper, and his amiable manners, but longevity was one of the characteristics of his ancestry. This sudden bereavement, which has overwhelmed the circle of his friends with grief and wonder, may be regarded as a great public loss. Dr. Gay was considered one of the ablest chemists of the day, both as to his thorough knowledge of the science and the mastery of its practice processes."

The Steamer Philadelphia—Markets, Stocks.
Correspondence of The Tribune. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14, 1850.

The new steamship Philadelphia of this port reached Savannah yesterday in 48½ hours, passage from Havana. The distance between the two ports being six hundred and fifty miles, this is the shortest trip on record.

The receipt of two weeks' later advices from Europe, by the Canada, inducing a further advance of ¼ ⅌ lb in Cotton, has unsettled the market for this staple, and most holders decline operating until after the receipt of their private circulars. The FLOUR market has undergone no change; common shipping brands are held firmly at $5 ⅌ bbl, but the sales for export are limited. For city consumption moderate sales at $5 and 5 12½ for common brands, and extra at 5 37½ and 5 50. Rye Flour is steady at 2 87½, and Corn Meal at 2 75 ⅌ bushel.

The demand for GRAIN continues limited but prices are unchanged. CORN is in good demand, 7,000 bushels new Southern yellow sold on Saturday 59 cents, which is an advance. OATS are scarce; Southern is worth 32@35 cts. and PEAS 55@56 per bushel. WHISKEY sales in bbls at 27@27½ cents and hhds at 27 cents.

SALES OF STOCKS—*First Board.* 9 N Orleans Gas Bk 116; 50 Road RR 15¾; $2,000 U S 6s, '67, 111¼; $2,350 State 5s, 88; 11 Com Bk, 56¼; 10 Girard Bk, 11¼; 25 Com and RR Bk of Vicksbg, 14¼; $2,000 Sch Nav 6s, '82, 43; 12 Lehigh Coal and Nav, 25¼; $1,000 Texas Notes (registered), 25; $1,000 do Notes, (registered), 25; $200 Sch Nav 6s, '82, 74.

Second Board—114 Girard Bank, 11¼; $1,000 Reading RR Mort Bonds, 61; 50 Harrisburg R R 47¼; 6 do, 47¼; $200 City 5s, 99; $2,400 Lehigh Mort 6s, 90¼; 250 Sch Nav 6s '82, 10; $500 do, 43¼; 300 Morris Canal, 9¼; 4 Mechanics' Bk, 25¼.

THE HUNGARIAN EXILES—*Their Reception in Baltimore.*—The train from Philadelphia on Saturday afternoon brought to our city, (says the *Baltimore American*,) a number of Hungarian patriots who have recently sought a refuge in this country. The party consists of the venerable Gov. Ujhazy, his son Capt. Theodore Ujhazy, Capt. Urosy, Count Vass, Mayer Ed. Thr. D'Umbright, Capt. Weiss and Col. Pragay. They are accompanied by L. R. Breisach, Esq. of New-York, and C. Kraitsir, Esq. of Boston.—On the arrival of the cars at the depôt, where a large crowd had assembled, the exiles were hailed with the utmost enthusiasm. They were received and welcomed to the city by Col. Magruder of the U. S. A. H. F. Von Kapff and other gentlemen, and amid the continued cheering of the multitude, passed from the depôt to Guy's United States Hotel. Here they dined, and during the afternoon were visited by a number of persons, our German citizens being foremost in paying their respects.

In the evening Gov. Ujhazy, with several of his fellow-exiles, accompanied by Col. Magruder and others, visited the Museum, where their reception by the crowded audience was most enthusiastic and cordial. After remaining some time there the party passed over to Carroll Hall, where the Germania were giving a concert. Here again the large audience, which occupied every part of the spacious hall, testified by every means in their power the unfeigned pleasure which was felt at the arrival in our midst of these distinguished patriots, and amid the cheering of the male portion of the audience and the exhibition of an equal though not so noisy an enthusiasm by the large number of ladies present, they were conducted to the seats which were reserved for them. They remained until the close of the concert, when the feelings of the audience again breaking forth, the Governor and his suite were stationed at the head of the saloon, and nearly the whole of the audience passed in front of them exchanging salutations with the different members of the party. They afterward, by invitation, paid a visit to the members of the Baltimore Club at their house on Fayette-st. where they were most hospitably received, and at a late hour returned to their hotel.

During Sunday Gov. Ujhazy and his companions were waited upon by Major Stansbury and a large number of our citizens. In the evening they partook of the hospitalities of the Germania Club at their house on Lombard-st. They left for Washington in the morning train of Monday.

Parkhurst, the Alleged Kidnapper.

The *Snow Hill* (Md.) *Shield* of the 8th inst. has the following in reference to William C. Parkhurst, who lately escaped from prison at Richmond, Va., where he was awaiting trial for selling as slaves, three free negroes from Caroline county Maryland.

"Poor Parkhurst passed through Snow Hill on Friday last, on his way to see his wife and children, who live near Georgetown, Delaware. He looked, we are told, haggard and pale, from his long confinement. He frankly said as he passed through that he had escaped from jail; but no one could be found in our community to molest him. It is stated by the stage driver, that Parkhurst was shown a paper offering a reward of $200 for his apprehension, and remarked that he intended to be taken dead, if at all—he would prefer selling his life in resisting such an attempt, to being again imprisoned. He is in a consumption, and will not live long. We have ever doubted his guilt, having understood upon good authority that the negroes were regularly conveyed to him by a fraudulent bill of sale, and the irresponsible villains fled soon after deceiving him. This fact no doubt assisted his escape from jail, as it is presumed from some expressions he let fall, that it was 'winked at.' After seeing his family, his destination is California and we judge he is now far on his way thither.

"Parkhurst is a native of New England, and has parents living in either Maine or Massachusetts, who are said to be respectable people of property. He emigrated to the Eastern Shore of Virginia, and for many years has been engaged in the negro trade."

LATE FROM THE DARCY PARTY.—We understand that numerous letters have been received by the Cherokee, from the Darcy party. They were much longer on the road than they anticipated, having been deceived in the route, by emigrants professing to know the best road. The company that left Missouri continued through together, without separating, as most other companies did. They retained their teams, and consequently did not suffer for want of food or clothing. A portion of the Company, after reaching the Sacramento, proceeded to the upper mines, and the remainder located on the Yuba River. Dr. Darcy was at Sacramento city at the last accounts. They advise their friends not to attempt to pass the overland route, as it is laborious and attended with great exposure and hardships. They advise their friends to remain at home, as the climate in the mines is unhealthy, and but small rewards received for their labors. In consequence of the immense number of miners, the richest bars were occupied. [Newark Adv.

CITY ITEMS.
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 15.

M. VATTEMARE'S INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES—ANOTHER COLLECTION FROM PARIS—*Plan for a City Library.*—M. Vattemare has again presented to the City, through the new Common Council, as it has been his good fortune to do on many similar occasions, through the liberality of the Minister of the Interior in France, a new collection of testimonials from France to America—comprising the Criminal Records of France from 1827 to 1848, nine volumes quarto; a full account of the events of June 1848, with a map of Paris, one volume; a collection of fac-similes of Diplomas and Charters of the Merovingian Dynasty, written on papyrus and vellum, preserved in the National Archives and National Library of France, and published under the sanction and authority of the Government; a collection of Portraits, partly of the Kings of France from A.D. 550 (Childebert I.) to A.D. 717—with Portraits of the most illustrious and celebrated characters of France who flourished in the Sixteenth Century, being perfect fac-similes of the original colored crayon drawings by the most distinguished artists of that time. These plates are accompanied by historical and biographical notices, and the continuation of the work will be forwarded as soon as the succeeding numbers appear in Paris. The Portraits of this collection already published and presented are the following:

1. Pierre Quesnel, painted by his son Nicholas, A. D. 157[illegible]
2. Charles the Ninth, King of France.
3. Mary Stuart, Queen of Scotland.
4. Louise of Lorraine, wife of Henry III. King of France.
5. Elizabeth of Austria, wife of Charles IX.
6. Henry the Third, King of France.
7. [illegible] Catherine de Medicis—two portraits, taken in youth and manhood.
9. Queen Claude.
10. Queen Helyonnour.
11. Marguerite of France, first wife of Henry IV.
12. Portrait without any indication.

There are also two lithographs representing the glorious death of the Archbishop of Paris, killed on the barricades on the 25th of June, 1848, while endeavoring to put an end to the civil war. The scenes depicted are those where the prelate, when urged not to expose himself to such imminent danger, replied "The good shepherd gives his life for the flock;" and when receiving the death-blow, he exclaimed, "May my blood be the last shed!"

—These, like the preceding offerings of M. Vattemare, are presented in behalf of the People of France from a conviction that nowhere could they be more advantageously placed than here. They will be placed with the other donations to the City, in the new City Library, City Hall. M. Vattemare's communication tendering them to the Municipality was transmitted by the Mayor to the Common Council on Monday night, with his high recommendation of the suggestions put forth by M. Vattemare for the speedy formation of a FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY for the masses of our citizens. Such a Library, Mr. V. observes, under the management of a Board whose services shall be honorary and gratuitous, could not fail to gain rapidly by donations from well-disposed citizens, from legislative aid, and from other sources—while it would entail no other expense upon the Corporation than a moderate annual appropriation for the payment of a Librarian, and for the smaller contingencies for fuel, stationery, etc. The plan suggested for the Library by M. Vattemare is briefly as follows:

First. It is to be a Public Library, for the People and founded by the People's representatives in the Common Council.

Second. It is to be free to all under such regulations as the Managers to be appointed shall make from time to time, so as to insure the safe keeping and proper use of its works, engravings, MSS. &c. The Librarian and other subordinate officers to be subject to the control of the Managers.

Third. The Managers to be [illegible] in number, to consist ex officio the Mayor of the City; one of the Judges of the Superior Court, to be designated by the Court; the President of Columbia College; the Chancellor of the University; the Principal of the Free Academy; the President of the Board of Education; the President of each of the incorporated Benevolent Societies now existing, viz: the St. George's, French, Hibernian, St. Andrew's, St. David's, Knickerbocker and New England Societies; and eleven citizens at large to be designated by the Common Council. M. Vattemare suggests for these members of the first Board, Messrs. Alex. W. Bradford, Dr. J. W. Francis, Wm. C. Bryant, B. F. Butler, Jas. McKeon, Aug. Fleming, Hugh Maxwell, Horatio Allen, Frank T. Valentine, Prof. Beck, Jas. A. Aikin.

Fourth.—All vacancies to be supplied by the Common Council.—Twelve members to constitute a quorum for important business; five for ordinary. The Library to be kept open during the day and in the evening for such length of time as may be found expedient and practicable.

Such is the plan sketched by the indefatigable gentleman whose labors have been so long and faithfully devoted to the one great end of advancing the friendly relations of different Nations, and in providing opportunities for enlightened and rational recreations to the mass of the people.—We trust our New Corporation will give their early attention to the importance of this subject amid the improvements of the present year. The foundations of the plan have already been securely laid; we have nothing to do but build the superstructure. Messrs. Aldermen! shall we have a Report and prompt action?

☞ THE POLICEMEN of the City have petitioned the Common Council for an increase of salary.—Their presentment of names and grievances makes a huge roll of manuscript, which was presented in the Board of Aldermen on Monday night by Ald. Shaw. At his request the matter was referred to the Mayor. The Alderman wished to have the opinion of the Mayor in an affair like this, inasmuch as he is the actual head of the Police Department; and he also desired that matters pertaining to the different Departments should be referred to the Heads of those Departments respectively. It becomes us, and the Ald. to look seriously and carefully into every department, and to hold them strictly to the requirements of the Charter. Things have been reversed—a new form of Government implies changes in the operations thereof—and in view of these self-evident truths, it was the desire of the Alderman that this example should at once be set, and it was done.

RAILROAD MATTERS IN THE COMMON COUNCIL.—The Board of Aldermen have adopted a resolution introduced by Ald. Shaw requesting the Corporation Counsel to report an abstract of all the laws of the City containing grants of rights or privileges, or imposing duties, obligations or liabilities upon the Harlem and Hudson River Railroad Companies. On motion of the Alderman of the Fifteenth, the subject of widening West-st. and making ground beyond for the purpose of accommodating the New-York and Erie and Hudson River Roads, was taken up on the same evening, and referred to the Committee on Streets. The Special Committee on the West-side Railroad was given in this morning's issue.

THE ORIGINAL CHARTER.—The Corporation have ordered a reissue of the original Charter and the Commentaries thereon compiled by the direction of the Common Council by the late Chancellor Kent and published in 1836—both of which are entirely out of print. One thousand copies are to be printed, and $1,000 appropriated therefor, subject to the decision of the Committee on the Law Department, to whom the matter is referred.

☞ A Portrait of Commodore ISAAC CHAUNCEY has been presented to the City by Peter Schermerhorn, Esq; through His Honor the Mayor; and will be immediately placed in the Gallery of Portraits in the Governor's Room, City Hall. Commodore Chauncey was greatly distinguished as Commander of the American Naval forces on Lake Ontario in 1813.

☞ The Controller has been required to report to the Common Council at its next meeting the amount of moneys paid for advertising Corporation ordinances and notices in the various papers of the City, from the 8th of May, 1849, to the 1st of January, 1850. It is generally understood that the *denouement* of this will create quite a bit of an excitement, arising from the discrepancy of the rates charged for these services.

CORPORATION SUITS.—The Counsel to the Corporation has been requested to report to the Common Council whether there are any suits of the Corporation in charge of or under the conduct of any other counsel, with the amount of costs and charges incurred. Resolutions of 'inquiry' are getting to be the order of the day.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN—*Monday.*—The President in the Chair.—*Petitions Referred.*—That a sewer be constructed in Sixteenth-st. from the sewer at Eighth-av. easterly to Bloomingdale road, thence to Fifty-fourth-st....To flag sidewalk and gravel Fifty-first-st. from Third-av. to the Public School....Of Sherry & Byrum, for permission to place one of their clocks in cupola of City Hall....Of D. R. Martin, for renewal of lease of pier foot of Franklin-st.

Invitation.—To Freemasons Ball Jan. 22. Accepted.

Resolutions.—That Street Commissioner report price paid for timber in rebuilding pier foot of James-st.; also to report as to building or rebuilding pier No. 14 North River, and Beach-st. pier. Adopted....That notice be given in at least by two public papers, having the largest circulation, to be ascertained and designated by the Controller, at least twice a week for six weeks, prior to the action of the Common Council, of all applications for Railroads or Ferry Cases. Referred....That the Collector of City Revenue report the amount of fees received by him. Adopted....That Controller report the value of the land on which Washington Market is now built....Also that he report under what title the slips foot of Barclay, Canal and Christopher-sts. used for ferry purposes (Hoboken) are held. Adopted....That a report be presented as to contracts for supplying oil in lighting the streets, the resolution being in view of the complaints as to the lighting. Adopted.

Communication.—From Russ & Reid, stating that many individuals desire to have their pavement laid down in front of their buildings, and asking instructions.

The Message of the Mayor was read and its various subjects referred to appropriate Committees—that in relation to altering the term of meeting of the Boards to a special Committee. The Board then adjourned.

FIRE.—On Tuesday at 11 o'clock in the morning a fire was discovered in the upper story of the dry goods store of Morris Jones, 210 Bowery. It was put out with about $100 damage. We believe no bells were rung.

—On Sunday at 4½ P. M. there was a false alarm at the corner of Broome and Mulberry-sts.

—On Monday night at 11 o'clock there was a false alarm for the First District.

☞ The bark Sarah, Capt. Cook, arrived last evening from Fayal with the surviving passengers of the Caleb Grimshaw, recently destroyed by fire. We trust the gallant Captain and crew who labored so long to save the unfortunate passengers, will be received with a corresponding cordiality by our citizens. The freedom of the city, and a gold box are ready for Capt. Cook.

DIAMOND REEF.—The examination of this reef and of Prince's Reef, in the East River, off the Battery, was completed on Thursday, by Lieut. Woodhull. He left town on Saturday morning for Washington. Diamond Reef is a large ledge, about 140 feet long and about 60 feet wide. It has two summits, one of which is within 10 feet of the surface at extreme low tide. It is very dangerous, and should be removed, as well as Prince's Reef.

NEW POST-OFFICE.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

The time has arrived when action should be taken to have a Post Office in New-York at once central and sufficiently accessible from all sides to enable persons to transact their business with it comfortably and conveniently. Provision should be made for coats, with heavy mails to reach different desks under cover and on all sides of the building. The Office never should have been removed from the Park. Chambers-st. is perhaps the best place in the City, and would accommodate more of our citizens than any other point. SECOND WARD.

QUICK PASSAGE.—The packet-ship Ivanhoe, Capt. Knight, of 1,136 tons, sailed from New-York on the 29th of November for Liverpool, where she discharged an entire cargo, and loaded with a cargo of 1,600 tun's weight and measurement goods, took on board water and provisions and 318 passengers, and arrived back at this port, making the entire voyage within the space of 53 days.

NEW STAGES.—Two very fine omnibusses of the Ninth-av. (Empire) Line, made a grand turn out and show yesterday. One sits about as easy in one of these splendid vehicles as on his sofa at home, in spite of the roughness of the worst cobble-stone pavement.

CHILSON BLUES.—A splendid company of soldiers under this title passed our office yesterday, with a thoroughly peppered target. They had their invited guests in an omnibus, whether indicative of the length of the march or the excellence of the dinner, we cannot say.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Before Judge Edwards.—*Marcus Lamp vs. Harney.*—Action for assault and battery against Gen. Harney, brought by a wounded disbanded soldier, a passenger on board the ship Alabama, from Mexico, in November, 1848, on board which vessel Gen. H. was also a passenger. It is charged that plaintiff and other disbanded soldiers coming in the vessel complained of the fare, when it is said that Gen. H. assaulted and severely beat him, &c. This was denied, but no testimony offered in defense. Verdict this forenoon.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Before Judge Edmonds and Ald. Franklin and Conklin.—*Case of Robert Lamp.*—The Jury in this case, (reported yesterday,) after being out about 20 minutes, sent in to inquire of the Court if they should return a verdict that prisoner set fire to the rubbish solely with a view to effect his escape, if he would be punished. The answer was in the negative. After further deliberation they returned the verdict already stated of guilty of an attempt in the third degree.

Case of Josiah Rynders.—The District Attorney stated that he was ready to proceed with the trial of Josiah Rynders for assault and battery (in connection, we believe, with the riot, on complaint of Mr. Fuller of the *Mirror*) but he would ask the Court previously to take some order in relation to some persons indicted and out on bail, some on their personal recognizance. The names of Messrs. Parks, Tappan, Burns, McGuise, and Allen were called, and the latter not answering their recognizance, (with sureties) was forfeited. Some conversation then took place between the counsel and the Court as to the trial for assault and battery, when Mr. Graham, on behalf of accused, stated that he would withdraw the plea of Not Guilty and plead Guilty to the indictment for assault and battery.

The trial of Isaiah Rynders, John S. Austin, William Miller, Thomas O'Donnell and John Walker, jointly indicted on a charge of inciting to a Riot and tumultuously and unlawfully assembling, with others, on the evening of 10th of May, &c. Messrs. John Graham, John Van Buren and L. D. Holmes appeared for the defense, and Messrs. Whiting and McKeon for the prosecution. The empanneling of a Jury was then commenced.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—In the case of James Spear, 23 years of age, it was shown that he arrived here with his parents in 1840; that he was, in that year, arraigned at the Sessions for incendiarism, but found to be a lunatic, and sent to the Lunatic Asylum. It was also shown, by the testimony of his mother, that he received a sun-stroke when he was about 16, since which he has been unsteady in his disposition, but previously was the reverse. It was contended by Mr. Morrison, for prisoner, that he labored under that branch of monomania or dementia which creates a passion to see fire or light, called fire-mania. A strong predilection to that effect was shown in regard to him by the testimony of Mr. J. Arlington Bennett, in the same cell with whom he has been confined at the City Prison. [The matter on which he has been indicted, it will be recollected, was entering No. 15 Ann-st. at which he had been employed, in the night, setting it on fire, and also attacking a person with a knife, saying afterward he did it for fun.] The Jury returned a verdict finding that the prisoner is insane. He was remanded, and will be sent, as Kleim was, to the State Lunatic Asylum.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—*Monday.*—Two lads, about 15 years of age, named Joseph Larkin and John Scott, were called to trial, charged with burglary in the third degree, in having, on the night of the 28th December last, broken into the clothing store of John G. Robe, corner of Greenwich and Canal sts. and stolen therefrom upward of $40 worth of clothing. The accused are impleaded with an older person, who made his escape at the time. The evidence of their guilt was conclusive, and some of the property was found in their possession. A verdict of guilty was rendered, and the Court sentenced them to the House of Refuge.....Charles Brown, indicted for burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit burglary. The plea was accepted, and he was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.....Thomas Newall was then called to trial, charged with marrying Sarah Bradley on the 14th November last, while his wife, whom he married on the 4th of March, 1839, was still living. The evidence was conclusive, and the prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.....Joseph C. Ashley was brought into Court, having been delivered up by his bail. The assistant District Attorney moved for his commitment by the Court, and the accused was placed in custody of the keeper of the City Prison.....Peter Corson was then placed on trial, charged with having on the 1st of September last, stabbed Policeman Edward Connelly of the Sixteenth Ward, while in Twenty-second-st. It appears that Mr. Connelly was on duty in Twenty-second-st. on the night in question, when he observed two men come out from the area of a building. He asked them what they were doing, and received for answer, that they went there to get out of the rain. An altercation ensued, during which the officer received a stab in the right side, which laid him up for three months. Mr. Connelly was quite sure that the accused was the person that stabbed him; but the father and mother of the accused swore that he went to bed on the night of the 31st about 10½ o'clock, and that he was in bed at a very early hour on the following morning. The Jury had not agreed on a verdict when the Court adjourned.....John McCabe was then called to trial, charged with robbery in the first degree, but no evidence being produced against him, he was acquitted and discharged.

LOAFERISM OR SMOKING IN THE STREETS.—*Mr. Editor:* I shall be much obliged to you if you will request, through *The Tribune*, such loafers as are in the habit of smoking in the streets to avoid puffing their smoke in other people's faces. You will also do a favor to request such as have the still more disgusting habit of chewing tobacco, to avoid spitting upon carpets, ladies' dresses, &c. in public places where their company cannot be avoided. If any portion of the human species cannot content themselves without forming some habit of stimulating and injuring their nerves, it would be a great improvement if they would adopt the Chinese habit of using opium instead of tobacco. It would use them up much sooner, and render them while living much less disagreeable to their associates and friends. A CITIZEN.

☞ Take it coolly, dear citizen, take it coolly. By-and-by we shall have all such nuisances suppressed: nay, we shall have statutes that no man shall invade the public air with the attar of onions or the perfume of rum in his breath; ay, more, no man shall affect the general breath with the taint of boiled cabbages, nor shall the mouth be opened until dentifrice and Croton have done their cleaning; and, moreover, it shall not then be publicly opened unless a sponge saturated with disinfectants and perfumed with costly and fragrant spices be held before it. Ay, "there shall be no money; all shall eat and drink on mess score; I will apparel them all in one livery, that they may agree like brothers." Therefore, we say keep cool, dear citizen; the world is rolling slowly, and will come right side up ere long, when cigars and pipes shall have ended in smoke, and saliva shall have become a thing that was.

"THE LAW'S DELAY."

To the Editor of the Tribune:

The delays in our Courts of Justice are beyond endurance and call for immediate action on the part of our Legislature. Cases which were ready for trial *four* years ago, are now awaiting their turn, with no prospect of being reached for a long time to come. A defendant, by interposing a plea of demurrer, can prevent a decision being had for several years, by which time he may be insolvent, or have transferred all his property beyond reach of his creditors. This state of things is grievous, and ought not to be allowed to exist. The remedy is to provide more judicial force. A special provision should be made without any delay. Either additional Judges should be created, or a large portion of the County Judges should be directed here, to assist in disposing of the cases which have accumulated. Instead of one Circuit Court, there should be three or four held constantly, during this year, or until the arrears of business are brought up. And instead of only three General Terms of the Supreme Court, in each year, there should be a Term every month, or what would be better, there should be a continuous sitting of the General Term until all the business is completed—the three Judges to be relieved by three others, as often as occasion requires. There are but few subjects which at this time so seriously commend themselves to the immediate attention of the Legislature, as does the subject matter of this communication. BAR.

☞ We are opposed to creating more Judges—there are quite enough already; but we trust the proposed concentration of Judicial force on our City will be effected. Let us have the Law Reform promptly perfected and cordially received by the Courts; let the old tricks of delays, demurrers and appeals on points of practice be demolished; let our Judges consider themselves in honesty bound to earn the public money they receive by ten hours' faithful service in each secular day; and let our leading lawyers be obliged to confine their practice to some one or two Courts each, so that cases need not be put off, and put off, because one or another lawyer is engaged in another case in some other Court. In this way, the arrears of Judicial business can be speedily brought up. But the more we make extra Judges, the more we shall need them; for those who get in will find some excuse for keeping in. Let us stop that business just here. [Ed. Trib.

A GOOD SPELL.—The *Boston Chronotype* publishes the following specimen of the orthographical resources of the Anglo-Saxon tongue. After this, there is no wonder the *Chronotype* has taken a resting spell:

SCRATCHING PHEELING.—Thea Mare ov Bawstne sez that awl thehn uv inkreesed krime evening ekalir thy ignorless ov thee incomprent yows of wennikkling nikerz, tha avoiding of jewriz to chowuit, the kranjenez ov jew disholl centendze, the phelghnighierie of pahrmes and marbydde skanthrope.

SUICIDE AND INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Geer at Randall's Island on the body of Thomas Marsh, a native of England, 46 years of age, who committed suicide on Sunday last by hanging himself in a stable on the Island. The deceased has for some time past been partially deranged. Verdict accordingly.

PHRENOLOGY—LECTURE OF REV. JOHN PIERPONT.—This gentleman's Lecture before the Phrenological Society at Clinton Hall last evening was numerously attended by a very intelligent audience. The able and eloquent discourse was listened to with the most marked attention and, without doubt, the highest profit.

He commenced by stating that Phrenology had been hotly opposed by persons who refused to canvass its claims, on the ground of religious objections. To these objections he would devote his remarks and hoped to show that Phrenology although supposed to be antagonistic to Christianity was indeed in perfect harmony with the doctrines of Jesus Christ as taught by himself and his Apostles in the New-Testament scriptures. He would not attempt to prove the one or the other, but that there was no antagonism existing between them, that both were great cardinal truths of God, and that each truth in the universe harmonizes with every other truth; that the word and works of God are ever congenial, each illustrating and sustaining the other, as well as the wisdom and power of God. He did this to pay only a small instalment which he as a minister of the Gospel owed to Phrenology. He proceeded to compare prominent passages of Scripture with the teachings of Phrenology.—"The natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit, neither can he know them because they are spiritually discerned." What is the true natural man but the one who lives in accordance with all the laws of his being; his moral and intellectual as well as animal powers? All these powers blended in full harmony and just proportion, constitute the being called man. The passage referred to means the animal man "receiveth not the things of the spirit," i. e. "the flesh lusteth against the spirit," or moral nature of man, and can by no means comprehend a God or morality. It is by means of the moral nature and intellect or spiritual constitution of man that he is to discern the things of the spirit, without these man could no more apprehend duty and truth than any other animal. Revelation was addressed to the spiritual nature of man, and by means of it, scripture becomes *revelation* to him. The moral nature is as natural to man as his animal feelings.

The developments of the race show that "that which is first is natural and that which is afterward was spiritual;" this is true of the individual, it was true of the race. They were perfect specimens of the natural or animal, but for ages the animal predominated over the moral and intellectual or spiritual, and might or animal feeling was the ruling law of the world. The sentiment of justice slumbered for want of enlightened, intellectual guidance, as seen in the history of Assyria, Greece and Rome. The animal scourged the world until the moral or spiritual which came "afterward" to humanize the race and bring them into obedience to morality.

When the Apostolic teachings are candidly canvassed they seem perfectly in harmony with Phrenological truth and one is led to the conclusion that the Apostle derived his light from the same fountain of truth which dictated and established Phrenological Science.

Conscience is not an intellectual power—it does not *judge* of right; it craves the true—the just, but being in itself blind, must be enlightened by the intellect. On no subject do men more widely differ than on the subject of Conscience. There is little agreement among metaphysicians.—Phrenology settles this question by showing that Conscience is not the supreme judge of duty, because equally conscientious men decide so differently. Paul was equally conscientious when he persecuted as when he preached Christ. When he was enlightened, the same conscience led him to reverse his whole line of action.

In our limited space we cannot do justice to the subject or the speaker. It should have been heard to be appreciated.

At the close the following resolutions were adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Phrenological Society and the audience generally, are due, and they are respectfully tendered, to Rev. Mr. Pierpont for the highly interesting, clear and able lecture to which we have just had the pleasure to listen.

Resolved, That the high expectations which we had entertained relative to this effort of the friend and eulogist of the lamented Spurzheim, have been fully realized.

[We are indebted to a friend for the above sketch of Rev. Mr. Pierpont's Lecture, and trust it gives a fair idea of the discourse.]

SEIZURE OF POWDER.—Late on last Saturday night Assistant-Engineers Miller and Lacour, two of the prompt and vigilant officers of our Fire Department, received information from Mr. Vantassal, an efficient officer of the Eleventh Ward Police, that a quantity of powder was concealed in the loft of a stable in Forty-Seventh-st. near Cato's road, and on Sunday morning they (Messrs. Miller and Lacour) proceeded to reconnoitre the place.—Not liking the looks of the inhabitants, they went to the Eighteenth Ward Police Station, and having procured a reinforcement of Policemen and members of Hose Co. No. 39, returned and searched the suspected premises, where they found in the loft of the stable 19 large kegs and 21 small kegs of powder, being equal to 41 kegs of 25 pounds each. A wagon was at once procured, and the Powder taken to the magazine of the State Arsenal on Sixty-Fourth-st. While this lot was being taken to the Arsenal, another lot was discovered in a barn in Forty-Second-st. This consisted of ten small kegs and one large one. It was at once seized and conveyed to the Arsenal. The officers were threatened, but no physical resistance was attempted.

BURGLARY IN THE FIRST DEGREE.—Officer Clifford of the Sixth Ward yesterday arrested a man named Richard Farlow on a charge of breaking into the dwelling of James Moran, No. 162 Anthony-st. by forcing open the front door and stealing therefrom some coin and a quantity of clothing valued in all at $23 50. The property was found on the person of the accused, who was committed for examination.

THE FLORIDA INDIANS.—It has already been stated that the Indians did not meet General Twiggs in council on the 15th December, as promised by them. A letter from Tampa, Dec. 30, says:

General Twiggs immediately closed the trading house and sent word to the chiefs that it would remain closed until they visited him. The chiefs returned word that they would meet him in the next twenty-five days. The sub-chief of the Tallahassees and Sam Jones, principal man and sub-chief, both say they will go West, and will induce as many as they can to go with them.

A correspondent at Tampa of the *N. O. Picayune* is of opinion that the Indians are not disposed to emigrate peaceably.

SNOW IN ARKANSAS.—The *Ouachita Herald*, published at Camden, Ark., announces a fall of snow that rather exceeds anything happening in this meridian the present season. It says:

"A magnificent snow-storm commenced at 2 o'clock P.M. on Sunday, Dec. 9, and continued, with but slight intermission, for the space of 24 hours! The weather, in consequence, has been very severe. The snow fell to the depth of at least one foot, and lay on the ground a whole week."

HYDRAULICS AND MECHANICS.

A DESCRIPTIVE AND HISTORICAL ACCOUNT of Hydraulic and other Machines for raising Water, ancient and modern; with observations on various subjects connected with the Mechanic Arts, including the Progressive Developments of the Steam-Engine. Descriptions of every variety of Bellows, Piston and Rotary Pumps, Fire-Engines, Water-Rams, Pressure-Engines, Air Machines, Eolipiles, &c. Remarks on Ancient Wells, Air-Beds, Cog-Wheels, Blowpipes, Bellows of various People, Magic Goblets, Steam Idols, and other Machinery of Ancient Temples. To which are added Experiments on Blowing and Spouting Tubes, and other original Devices. Nature's Modes and Machinery for raising Water. Historical Notices respecting Siphons, Fountains, Water Organs, Clepsydræ, Pipes, Valves, Cocks, &c. &c.

BY THOMAS EWBANK.
Illustrated by 300 Engravings.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

This is a highly valuable production, replete with novelty and interest, and adapted to gratify equally the historian, the philosopher and the mechanician, being the result of a protracted and extensive research among the arcana of historical and scientific literature. Mr. EWBANK's work cannot be too widely circulated. It is an elegant "*Table-Book*," suitable to all persons—to the ordinary reader, who is anxious to acquire useful knowledge, as well as to the theoretic and practical connoisseur in hydraulics. Hundreds of impressive biographical and historical anecdotes, generally unknown, might be quoted as proofs of the multifarious intelligence which Mr. Ewbank has amassed for the edification of those who may study his richly entertaining volume. [National Intelligencer.

It is really one of the most remarkable publications connected with mechanical philosophy that has ever fallen under our observation. [Merchants' Magazine.

An interesting work of science. The title will furnish the reader a good general notion of the matter of the book, but not of the clearness, method, precision, and ease of the manner of it. We believe there is no work extant which treats of the specific topics which he has chosen—none we are certain which describes it with more fullness of argument and illustration. [Democratic Review.

All classes, as well the farmer and professional man as the artist and engineer, will rise from a careful perusal of Mr. Ewbank's book wiser and better. [U. S. Monthly Review.

It contains more valuable, curious, and interesting information than can be found in any volume ever published on the subject, and is a work which commands the attention and should be placed upon the shelf of every gentleman's library, and in every College and Academy. [N. Y. Sun.

A splendid book. We are inclined to believe that it will be one of the most curious and interesting works that have issued from the American press for many years. [N. Y. Tribune.

It possesses great interest, not only for mechanicians, engineers, and men of science, but for intelligent readers generally. [Phil. Enq. and Nat. Gazette.

This large and beautifully printed octavo is probably the most valuable volume that the publishers have presented to the public during the past year. [N. Y. Cour. & Enq.

It is a scientific work, but commends itself not to the scholar only, but to the mechanic and general reader. [Boston Daily Times.

An Encyclopedia of mechanics. It is richly illustrated, full of curious information, and every way worthy by its copious knowledge and its incentives to curiosity, not only to a place in every gentleman's library, but what is more, to one on the shelves of every District School Library in the State. [Union.

A thick volume of nearly 600 pages; but let no reader be dismayed by its size, for the author says with a good deal of truth, that in the annals of mechanics are to be found incidents as agreeable and exciting in their nature as anything that can be realized by the imagination. [N. Y. Eve. Post.

Whoever rejects this book from the supposition that it is a dull detail of machinery and the various applications of the mechanic powers, will be guilty of great injustice to the author. It is one of the most entertaining books we have ever met with, on a scientific subject. It is full of interesting historical and well-written descriptive matter, interspersed with appropriate quotations from old writers, enough almost to give it the title of THE POETRY OF MECHANICS. [Boston Courier.

One of the most valuable scientific works which this country has produced. [Albany Advertiser.

It entitles him (the author) to take rank at once with the very best writers in this department of literature, whether ancient or modern. Quite as entertaining as Beckmann, he exceeds him immeasurably in practical usefulness; and while aiming, like Ferguson, at a popular style, he brings to his aid a liveliness of fancy, depth of feeling, and eloquence of expression, to which Ferguson was a stranger. We have seldom seen a volume so absolutely crammed with useful information. [London Mechanics' Magazine.

A compressed library. In short, it is such a work of labor and original research as we rarely see. It is an acceptable contribution to the *literature* of mechanical science and practical engineering. It is the kind of book which every mechanic or inventor ought to consult. [London Athenæum.

The work is eminently entitled to be called a history of the human race. * * * * .....Whether viewed as a purely philosophical work, or as a comprehensive text-book for mechanics and inventors, Mr. Ewbank's book is equally valuable. The mass of information it contains is unusually great, and the immense variety of machines which it describes are illustrated with about 300 engravings. It is capable of saving infinite trouble and mortification to inventors.......We have seldom seen a more instructive and amusing work. [From the Surveyor, Engineer and Architect's Jour.

Description, however, unless as copious as an index, would fail to afford an idea of its extent and value. [London Literary Gazette.

☞ The above valuable work is now published at 204 Broadway, New-York, and is for sale by booksellers generally. j8 lawtwD&W

FARTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

By the packets New-World and Ivanhoe we have London and Liverpool papers to Dec. 21st, in advance of the Canada. We publish the following extracts:

ENGLAND.
The Nicaragua Question.
From the London Globe, Dec. 13.

We have had the pleasure of anticipating the *Times* in the expression of the opinion that "the American Minister in London spoke the other day like a man of sense and the representative of a sensible Government, when he said that no exclusive advantages were sought (in the matter of effecting the Isthmian communications between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans) by the Cabinet at Washington; and although there may be in this country, as there is in the United States, a set of men who are always ready to take the jealous and disputatious view of such subjects, the grand interests of England and America are in truth perfectly at union."

But we cannot agree with the *Times* in the notion, which it seems rather hastily to have adopted, that the best way of seconding the men of sense on the other side of the Atlantic, in the struggle they may have with the men of nonsense, is to affect ignorance and indifference on the points in question. The *Times* says:

"It would be deplorable if the public interests of the passage of the Isthmus or the peace of nations could be seriously troubled by the question by whom it is to be made, or through whose territories is the line to pass, or by a squabble between rival States in Central America. At present those regions consist of dense forests, pestilent swamps, and barely navigable rivers; the wand of commerce may awaken them to improvement, civilization, and life—the contests of the sword, or even of the pen, can only consign them to prolonged insignificance and desolation. If Lord Palmerston is still resolved to regard the Mosquito Coast as British territory, let us be told, and let us know the grounds on which he rests his claim; but if those grounds are wanting, we decline to attach an importance to the Mosquito Coast which even the settlement of Honduras would hardly deserve."

We beg to observe that whatever importance may be, or may not be, attached to the Mosquito Coast, it is impossible to over-rate the importance of the passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and the consequent importance, provided there is a fair *locus standi* whereon to place ourselves, of precautions against exclusive political and military possession being taken of that passage by any single Power. The relations in which we stand toward the native inhabitants of the Mosquito Coast, give us, we contend, a clear right of interposition on their part and on our own; and that interposition is made and maintained with no other object than *one* which is common to this country with the whole civilized world.

The *Times* says:

"Since we produced the article of the Treaty of 1786, which put an end to that (the former British) protectorate, the whole argument derived from prescription is extinguished."

With all due deference we beg to say, that the discovery of that treaty was not made by the *Times*. We had already assigned to it whatever weight it can well throw into either scale. But if it be granted that by the terms of that treaty, the old protectorate was discontinued, it is not less certain it was renewed, on the renewed solicitations of the Mosquito people, amidst the anarchy which succeeded Spanish dominion. We had, at all events, as good a right to resume, as we originally had to accord it; and the power to step into our shoes being at an end (if it ever existed), neither protectoral power nor right was transferred by Spain to any of the anarchical and atomical statelings which succeeded the dismembered empire of Iturbide, and the still farther sub-divided Central American Republic.

In order to contest with any propriety the claim of the British Government to take the ground which it does take in this matter, it would be requisite to recur to the maxim sometimes put forth by American orators (and latterly by one American diplomatist—the somewhat go-a-head gentleman who is Charge d'Affairs in Nicaragua)—professing to be founded on the Monroe Message of 1823-4, which Message, however, simply referred to the deprecated contingency of interference on the part of the European "Holy Allies" with the independence of the lately revolutionized Spanish America. The extraordinary extension of the principle of "America for the Americans," said to have been asserted at that epoch, which would deny to powers possessing large American dominions all interest in America, has hitherto been fortified by no official authority but the somewhat subordinate one of Mr. Squiers. We suppose *The Times* does not mean to say ditto to Mr. Squiers—at least, quite to that extent.

But that those who maintain the common rights of England and Europe in this matter—we will not say against the American Government—(for we hope and believe that its policy is represented by the language of its Minister in this country)—but against exaggerations of American policy, which have a real existence, though we trust they have not, and will not have, an ascendency over the good sense of the American public—have not been fighting with mere shadows, is fully proved, not only by the language of Mr. Squiers to his worthy Nicaraguan proteges, but by the report of a Committee of Congress last session in favor of a Railroad, rather than a Canal; as the construction of the former, according to the views of the Committee would throw the whole "Commerce from Europe to the East Indies, China, and the West Coast of this (the American) Continent into American hands," unless it adopted the alternative of pursuing the old route. We pronounce no opinion on this anticipation; but the exclusive temper it indicates is obvious—and not less obvious, that if the party, whose views it expresses, had things all their own way, they would endeavor to render a canal as subservient to "exclusively American" interests as a railroad.

This is farther evidenced by the terms of the contract, negotiated under Mr. Squiers's official patronage, between the petty Nicaraguan authorities and an embryo company in the United States, to run a canal between the seas, of dimensions sufficient for ships of the largest burden. Upon this point, we quote the December number of the *Colonial Magazine*, which contains an article on this question, also published in a pamphlet form, under the title of "Mosquito, Nicaragua and Costa-Rica:"

"One of the chief clauses in the contract with Mr. White is that the enterprise shall be possessed by American citizens, and the majority of its stock be held by them. Another, that they shall possess the exclusive right to inland steam navigation. Powers are likewise accorded for constructing a ship canal from any one of their ports on the Atlantic to any one deemed feasible on the Pacific; the remarkable part of this clause being that the State of Nicaragua never possessed any port at all on the Atlantic. But this is nothing, when compared with the cool hardihood and effrontery, with which the nations of the world are informed, that the canal will be open to their ships, products, and people, on equal terms with those of the United States, "provided such nations shall first enter into such treaties, stipulations, and guarantees, respecting said canal, as may hereafter be entered into between the State of Nicaragua and the United States."

The above cited writer, whose information is valuable, though we may not, on all points, adopt his sentiments, or modes of expression, goes on to observe (and on this point we entirely concur with him):—

"It is impossible the United States Government could for one moment support so monstrous an assumption. What an impoverished Charge d'Affaires from the United States, and the ignorant but presumptuous government to which he has been accredited, may deem a very simple, straight, go-a-head decision, to be accepted as pronounced, the President and statesmen of the United States cannot fail to recognize, at once, as involving the ridiculous requirement that all nations should blindly contract to submit to the perpetual dictation of the State of Nicaragua and the United States."

The English Ministry.
From the London Weekly Chronicle, Dec. 17.

In reference to the statements which have been so perseveringly repeated, in various shapes and quarters, of "a split in the Cabinet," on some presumed question entertained respecting a fixed duty on corn, as well as on some hypothetical personal quarrel between the noble earl at the head of the Colonial Department and the noble Viscount the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, we have the most distinct and undoubted information that there never was a period at which such reports were as completely destitute of the smallest foundation.

We may confidently affirm, that the greatest unanimity of opinion in reference to the policy of the country at home and abroad prevails among the rules of the Cabinet. The facts so much relied on by the newsmongers, and which might appear at first to countenance their stories—that Cabinet Councils have been frequent of late, and that Lord John Russell has paid several visits to Osborne House in quick succession—are at once explained by observing that the near approach of the session renders it necessary for Ministers to decide on the nature and order of the measures they have to propose, and that the visits of the Premier have had relation to the results of each council.

It is to be hoped that in future our contemporaries will not suffer themselves to be misled, or to be the misleaders of the public on a subject of such vital importance; and that they will cease to affirm that two distinguished statesmen and able servants of the crown, could be capable, from any impulse of private feeling or personal pique, of destroying the healthful action of the government to which they belong, and thereby virtually sacrificing those great principles of which they have been the eloquent and successful candidates.

Miscellaneous.

MADEMOISELLE DE LUZY.—We have heard on good authority that this lady, who, it will be remembered, was governess in the family of the Duc de Praslin at the time he so cruelly murdered his unfortunate Duchess, and who was arrested and examined on suspicion of being an accessory to the crime, was married, lately, to the nephew of an Irish peer. [Liverpool Chronicle, Dec. 21.

THE EUROPA—COLLISION.—In the Admiralty Court, on Wednesday, the amended allegations in this case, which relates to the sinking of the Charles Bartlett, emigrant ship, by the steamer Europa, were admitted. [Liv. Chron. Dec. 22.

☞ SEE FOURTH PAGE. ☜