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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

The Steam Engine—What it is and what it may be—[Concluded.]

Those who are satisfied with common sense, common reason, and the fundamental and elementary rules of common arithmetic, which all go to prove that the half of 1 can be only 2, and no more, will require no diagrams or geometrical or algebraical formula to convince them that a crank 4 feet long cannot possibly have more than 2 feet average leverage toward rotation. Yet a crank 4 feet long requires a cylinder and piston 8 feet long to work it: and two single strokes of the piston of 8 feet each, making 16 feet of travel of piston, and 16 feet of steam, (expansion included,) to make an entire revolution of the crank shaft. This is the present Steam Engine—this is what it requires. Is it the most efficient and economical contrivance that can be bought of or invented? Or, in the language of the mechanical press of this day, is there "no power lost in the crank?" Let us see. A *pulley* is a mechanical agent well understood and in general use, as we said in our last, before the Steam Engine was thought of. Take off the crank, and in lieu of it put on a pulley 4 feet in diameter, and apply the power at its periphery by means of a chain wrapped around it—What leverage have you then? Answer: *Two feet, constant and uniform*: because it is two feet from the center to the circumference all round. None, we think, will dispute that a 2 feet constant and uniform leverage is as powerful, as natural and as desirable as the 2 feet average leverage of a 4 feet variable and ever varying crank. Now, what length of cylinder, and piston, and stroke, and quantity of steam, is required to give an entire revolution of the shaft with the pulley? Answer: A cylinder and piston and stroke in length equal to the circumference of the 4 feet diameter pulley—which is a fraction over 12 feet—will, in one single stroke of the piston, give a whole and entire revolution of the shaft! The 4 feet crank engine having a 2 feet average leverage, requires two single strokes of 8 feet each—making 16 feet of travel of piston and 16 feet of steam, (expansion included) to produce the same result!! No loss of power in the crank, eh? Only about 4 feet waste in 16. A *quarter* saved! MORE THAN THAT. The 4 feet more steam used by the crank than the pulley consumed to perform the same duty, will give the pulley nearly another THIRD of another revolution—she requiring but another fraction over 22 feet of steam to make the whole circuit. But we have not done with the crank yet. We have been cyphering in the rule of subtraction, and our schoolmaster told us when we had done a "sum" to go to work and prove it right. Following our early training, we will now prove the crank guilty of all the charges of waste and extravagance that we have brought against her. The task is short, simple and easy.

An engine with a crank 4 feet long requires, as we have seen, two strokes of 8 feet each, making 16 feet of travel of piston and steam, to make a revolution.—Wills she has been doing this, now far has her crank-pin traveled? Answer: *Over twenty four feet!* because it described a circle whose diameter is 8 feet, the circumference of which is a little over three times its diameter. We have also seen that with the average leverage of even less than 2 feet, against the 2 feet constant and uniform leverage of the pulley, she consumes about 4 feet more steam to every revolution; and now we find, that with that 16 feet of steam she is sending her crank-pin over 24 feet around *at the same time*—being *double* the distance traveled by the pulley, and more than a *third further* than ever she herself had steam to drive it! Are there not *scatterings* enough here, for the pulley to account for her *third of savings*!

But can the pulley be made to work—can it perform all the beneficial service, without the loss and waste of the crank? Suppose it can: suppose it *has* been done, within the last thirty days, within this city, upon a scale and in a manner that has wrought conviction in the minds of men competent to judge, fully and abundantly corroborating every syllable here expressed! What then? Can a man of capital be found who has sagacity, enterprise and confidence enough in his own senses and judgment, to appreciate the advantages and importance of securing an interest in so great an improvement, and while enriching himself, give to the public the full benefit of it? Let him apply to us, and we will refer him to a man who will exhibit to him a *Pulley Engine*, and such proof of its superiority in performance, as neither ignorance, prejudice, nor malice, can question or dispute.

The Caucuses—The Speakership, &c. &c.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 21.

The two Committees of the leading political parties in the country, held their first joint meeting last night, and continued in session until a late hour, without having made much progress towards the consummation of the object so much to be hoped for, adopting as the criterion of my judgment, the tone of both parties. I question whether any organization will be agreed upon so far as the selection of men is concerned. The most that can now be hoped for, is an agreement of a majority of the two Committees to recommend that a plurality vote shall govern and determine the Election of Speaker; but whether such recommendation will be concurred in by the House, is a question of great uncertainty. Many of the Representatives honestly believe, that resorting to such a mode of electing a Speaker, is not only unconstitutional, but would be establishing a precedent that hereafter might operate most disadvantageously to both parties, and hence there will be a violent opposition to any departure from the old established usages of the House in this respect.

It is supposed that the Committees will be enabled to report by to-morrow, but this I do not believe, and for this reason: The powers granted to the Committee from the Loco-Foco caucus are limited to receiving propositions only, no agreement on their part being binding until first ratified by a majority in caucus assembled. They were to have reported this evening to such caucus of their party, but not having agreed to anything, there will be no opportunity for them should any agreement be arrived at either to-night or to-morrow forenoon, to report to the Loco-Foco caucus before to-morrow night. We shall consequently, in all human probability, enter upon the fourth week of the Session without having elected a Speaker.

The Cabinet to-day agreed upon the appointment of E. Joy Morris, Esq. for the mission to Naples, a better selection than which could not well be made. It was due to him as well as the entire Whig party of Pennsylvania, who have deeply felt the long procrastination of his meritorious claims.

There was nothing done in either Houses worth knowing. ALPHA.

Farther from Washington—Proceedings of the Caucuses—The Senate, &c.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 21—5 P.M.

Nothing has as yet been decided by the Committee. There is greater difficulty in uniting the diverse opinions of the Members than many had anticipated. Consequently there has been no report beyond a request to be allowed further time for deliberation. The Committee had been in consultation and discussion the greater part of the day. The two parties will hold their meetings this evening to receive the report. Great secrecy is observed as to the public character of the proceedings, but it is generally conceded that, without any Free Soilers to embarrass them, the obstacles in the way of an agreement are serious.

It is very certain that there is not that general confidence in the successful labors of this Committee which prevailed yesterday morning. One fact has leaked out, and it is generally believed, that Mr. Ashmun and Mr. Vinton are disposed to recommend to the great body of the Whigs to withdraw from any further participation in the struggle; and to leave it to the Loco-Foco party to elect their Speaker, and to take all the responsibility of legislature of the Session.

I do not think that the House will continue without a Speaker beyond Monday next. But nothing can be said with certainty. Should the Committee make any report to the respective meetings to-night, it will be communicated to the House to-morrow, when we may expect some attempts to oppose its conclusions. Debate, however, is precluded by the existing order of the House.

The subject which the Senate has before it in Executive session is the treaty recently negotiated with the Government of Brazil. No nominations have, as yet, been sent in for the concurrence of the Senate.

It has been announced, by some of the Washington correspondents of newspapers, that Capt. McClelland is appointed Commissioner to ascertain the boundaries between the United States and Mexico, in the place of Col. Fremont, who has declined to act. This announcement is made on insufficient ground. There may be an intention on the part of Mr. Ewing to make the appointment, but, if so, I have no information of it. It is certain that no such appointment has yet been made.

There was no business transacted in either House to-day. The Senate met and adjourned until Monday.

In the House a resolution was sent to the table, authorizing the Clerk to appoint a Committee of Two to invite the several clergy to open the daily proceedings with prayer until a regular Chaplain be appointed.

Mr. KAUFMAN moved to amend by striking out the words "until a regular Chaplain be appointed," which was lost.

A motion was then made to amend by adding a proviso "that no compensation be allowed to any Chaplain out of the contingent fund of the House," which was lost.

Mr. CARTER moved to amend by adding "and that the House shall fast during the said period," which the Clerk announced to be carried in the affirmative.

The resolution was then laid on the table. Ayes 119.

A resolution was offered to permit debate, but it was laid on the table: Ayes 119.

Mr. ASHMUN moved an adjournment till Monday. The Ayes and Noes were ordered, and the motion was lost: Ayes 71, Noes 111.

It was then moved that the House adjourn until to-morrow. Tellers were ordered, and the Clerk had just announced 125 in the affirmative, when the Ayes and Noes were demanded. This led to a scene of confusion, some shouting, "The House is already adjourned!" "We are now only Town Meeting!" "Order!" "Order!"

Two or three questions of order were raised and laid on the table, and finally another vote was taken, and the House adjourned. UPSILON.

XXXIst CONGRESS.....First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 22.

Mr. STANTON of Tenn. desired to present a proposition which had been agreed to by the Committee appointed by the Whig and Loco-Foco caucuses.

Mr. ROOT of Ohio called to order.

Mr. STANTON said that he wished to make a statement, and not to debate, because debate was prohibited.

VOICES—Read the resolution.

Mr. TOOMBS of Ga. said—I will be heard on the denial of the House to pass an order restricting debate. I intend to insist on my constitutional rights at all hazards.

Mr. STANTON called to order.

Mr. TOOMBS—There is no rule to call me to order.

Mr. STANTON—I have the floor.

Mr. ROOT—I called him to order. I was gagged once.

Mr. TOOMBS—I am on the floor. No rule can be enforced.

Mr. STANTON said he had the floor, and appealed to the courtesy of Mr. Toombs to permit him to go on.

The CLERK said Mr. Stanton had the floor for a single object.

Mr. INGE of Ala. moved to rescind the resolution which restricted debate.

Mr. TOOMBS addressed the Clerk amid cries of "order."

Mr. STANTON said that he understood he was to have the floor. As soon as the question was decided he would give way for Mr. Toombs.

Mr. INGE—If the House votes down the motion, Mr. Toombs will have the floor.

Mr. TOOMBS said that he would show the House that they had no power to pass that resolution, according to the act of 1789 and the Constitution. The House had no right to pass that, or any other rule, until organized. Will not the gentlemen, said he, inquire whether they have the right to abridge liberty of speech? Was it true that the majority could demand absolute silence of the minority on a question of such importance?

Mr. ROOT (interruptingly)—I wish the House to pursue the same course toward others as it did toward me.

Mr. TOOMBS—I deny the right to interrupt me. By what rule do you do it?

Mr. ROOT—By the same that interrupted me the other day.

Mr. TOOMBS—I deny the right of Mr. Root to call me to order. I desire him so show the rule.

Mr. ROOT—If any man will gag another, let him do it.

Mr. STANLY of N. C. said that the rule passed on the 14th inst. prohibits debate.

Mr. TOOMBS—You have no rule, and can make none. I don't yield the floor for points of order.

Mr. VANDYKE of N. J.—I called Mr. Root to order the other day, and I now call Mr. Toombs to order.

Mr. TOOMBS—You have no right to call me to order.

Mr. VANDYKE—Let the House decide.

Mr. TOOMBS—Gentlemen may violate decorum, but they shall not call me to order.

Cries of "Order, order," and "rescind the rule."

Mr. TOOMBS said there is no rule to enforce order; he would not yield the floor to Mr. Vandyke.

Mr. BAKER of Ill. asked the unanimous consent of the House for Mr. Toombs to debate the question.—(Cries of "No, no.") I make a distinct motion. (Cries of "No, no.")

Mr. TOOMBS—I wish to be distinctly understood. I have no right—

Mr. INGE—I submitted a motion to rescind the resolution which prohibits debate.

The CLERK said that Mr. Toombs had no right to speak.

Mr. TOOMBS—I have all proper respect for the Clerk, but he has no authority to call me to order.—The Clerk can't put a question without the authority of the House.

Cries of "Order," "Order," and the greatest confusion prevailed.

Mr. TOOMBS—You may cry "Order," "Order," until the heavens fall; that can't put me down.

Again, cries of "Order," "Order," arose from all parts of the hall.

Mr. TOOMBS—It is with the House to determine whether the right of speech shall be abridged. No man can rise (cries of "Order," "Go on.")—I wish to show the House (cries of "Order," "Go on.")

Mr. VANDYKE—I want to know whether Mr. TOOMBS will disturb the order of the House?

Mr. TOOMBS—I have, I say, then—("Order," "order.")—It can't be done. It is an attempt to put down a constitutional right.

Mr. VANDYE—It is for the House to decide whether the gentleman is in order or not.

The CLERK said that the question of order had been raised.

Mr. TOOMBS—I deny the right. I have the floor.—("Order," "Order.") You have no right to put the question.

The CLERK said the question was to be put under the Resolution of 14th instant.

Mr. TOOMBS—You adopted none.

The CLERK put the question to the whole.

Mr. TOOMBS kept on speaking in a very loud tone, and the House sustained the point that he was not in order. Amid much disorder, Mr. T. continued to claim the right to the floor, and would proceed with his argument.

The question was then stated on rescinding the resolution which prohibit debate until a Speaker is elected. Cries for the yeas and nays were made, and confusion worse confounded pervaded the House.

Mr. TOOMBS contended that no power could make him yield the floor.

The House here presented a scene that almost baffles description. "Call the roll," "Order, order," were heard from all parts of the Hall; and the Clerk commenced calling the roll. Gentlemen were standing in the aisles, and in front of the Clerk's desk. Mr. Toombs continued to speak in a loud tone, striking the desk in his earnestness, and numbers calling out "Strike harder." He (Mr. T.) said that his constituents and the Republic should hear what he had to say. Members must be sworn in before they could make rules or do any business. If the House wished to trample under foot the minority, every honest man in the Republic shall hear of it. It shall be printed and sent throughout the country—

The CLERK here closed calling the roll, when—

Mr. TOOMBS wanted to know by what right (pointing to the Clerk,) that intruder interrupted the constitutional rights of members on this floor? The creature there, who interrupts your order, is not the Clerk of the House. The hucksters of Paris, in the days of the revolution, never violated the liberty of speech. The Constitution says you can't do it, (striking the desk a tremendous blow.)

A VOICE—Strike the desk harder. (Laughter.)

The CLERK resumed the roll.

Mr. TOOMBS (still speaking loudly)—My country and constituents ask it to render back what you taken away, until justice and peace may reign in this republic. Until that time let discord reign, if forever.

At two o'clock there was more calm in the House, when—

Mr. ROOT asked—What is the question?

The question is on rescinding the rule.

Mr. ROOT—Has a vote been taken?

Several gentlemen answered, "Call the roll."

After some unimportant proceedings the roll was called, and before the result was announced—

Mr. MORSE of La. wanted to give reasons for his vote.

Mr. ROOT called to order.

Mr. MORSE said he would not give his reasons, if one objection was made. He wanted to set an example of good order.

The vote was announced, namely—97 to 120. The resolution, therefore, was not rescinded.

Mr. STANTON of Tenn. then offered the resolution agreed to in caucus, that the House proceed to the election of Speaker *viva voce*, and if, after calling the roll three times, no member shall have received a majority of all the votes, the roll shall be again called, and the member receiving the largest number of votes, provided there be a majority of a quorum, shall be the Speaker.

Mr. MEADE of Va. desired to amend by striking out, and inserting, after vote shall be taken for Speaker, "after the adoption of this resolution the House shall proceed to select from the four who shall receive the highest number of votes. If neither shall receive a majority, then they shall vote for the three highest; if no choice then, for the two highest; and no votes shall be counted which are not given for one or the other of the two gentlemen."

A motion was made to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. BAYLY of Va. called for the yeas and nays.

The motion was decided in the negative, by 96 to 124.

An ineffectual motion was then made to adjourn till Wednesday; after which—

Mr. KAUFFMAN of Texas, offered a preamble, concluding with a resolution that, for the purpose of enabling the House to discharge its constitutional functions, if on the next vote for Speaker no member shall receive a majority of all votes for Speaker, there shall be no election: but if on the second any member receive within one vote of a majority of all the votes, he shall be declared the Speaker; if, on the third, any member have within two votes of a majority, he shall be declared elected, and so on, requiring one vote less on every trial, until the Speaker be elected; provided, if any time any time any two members have the same number, it shall be declared a tie; and no member shall be elected unless he shall receive a majority of the quorum of the House: and also that this rule shall be applied to the election of the other officers of the House.

Mr. JOHNSON of Ark. moved to amend by striking out the preamble, which, he said, was in the nature of a speech.

Mr. KAUFFMAN acquiesced.

The substitute of Mr. Kauffman was decided in the negative, by a vote of 51 to 148.

The question was then taken on Mr. Meade's amendment, and that was rejected by a vote of 72 to 101.

After this the question was stated on Mr. Stanton's resolution, when

Mr. GIDDINGS of Ohio, offered as a substitute that, *Whereas*, the election of Speaker is one of the highest and most important duties devolving on the House; and, *Whereas*, by common consent every House of Representatives, since the adoption of the Constitution, has regarded a majority as necessary to a choice; and

Whereas, the freedom of speech is regarded as the safeguard of liberty, therefore,

Resolved, That a change in such mode of election as to place the power in the hands of a plurality, while the majority have not been permitted to discuss the propriety of the change in its constitutionality, which would be impressive and dangerous, ought not to be adopted.

Mr. STANTON raised the question that no further amendments could be offered. Amendment having been voted down, and further amendment was not going to the original election.

Mr. MEADE said that Mr. Giddings proposed to do nothing, but only condemned a principle. He would raise a question on that point.

Mr. HOLMES of S. C. asked for the yeas and nays on the point.

They were not ordered, as he moved to adjourn till Monday.

Cries on all sides, "Call the roll on the adoption of Stanton's resolution."

Amid great confusion, the Clerk commenced reading the roll.

Mr. HOLMES rose to a question of order. (Cries of "Call the roll," "Go on.") I ask the question, whether we have had a vote on Mr. Giddings' resolution?

The CLERK of the House determined Mr. Holmes to be out of order.

Mr. HOLMES—We never had a vote. If gentlemen choose to violate the rights of the minority, I will stand up for it. The House only refused to order the yeas and nays.

More cries of "order," and great confusion.

Mr. VINTON could raise no question of order while calling the roll.

Mr. HOLMES—I asked where the rule is.

Mr. VINTON—It has been decided a hundred times.

Cries of "call the roll," "call the roll," and the clerk went on.

Mr. HOLMES again raised the question of order, frequently interrupting the Clerk, and said that Mr. Gidding's resolution was in order. (Laughter.) Mr. H. turning to Giddings, will you give it up?

Mr. GIDDINGS—Yes.

The CLERK finished the roll call, and the resolution of Mr. Stanton was adopted, by Ayes 113, to Noes 106.

Cries again of "Call the roll!"

Mr. ASHMUN moved to reconsider the vote just taken, and on his motion, this was laid on the table.

Mr. STANLY, before voting, said that he supposed parties would have the best poll they could. He hoped no person would again vote for him, but cast it in another direction.

Mr. MCCLERNAND said that he had at no time been an aspirant for Speaker. He thanked those who had voted for him, and withdrew from the contest.

Mr. CARTER here stated that Mr. Levin had been called to Philadelphia, by sickness in his family, and had agreed to pair off with him.

The roll having been again called, the vote was found to be as follows:

VOTE FOR SPEAKER—*Sixty first Ballot.*

Winthrop, Whig	90	Strong, Loco	1
Cobb, Loco	95	Potter, Loco	3
Wilmot, Free Soil	9	Boyd, Loco	3
Rankin, Whig	1	Cobb of Ala. Loco	1
McLaughlin, Whig	4	Durkee, Free Soil	1
Morehead, Whig	4		
Total			218

Necessary to a choice by majority.....110

During the balloting, Mr. Levin appeared in the hall, and he and Mr. Carter voted.

The House again voted for Speaker, with the annexed result:

Sixty second Ballot.

Winthrop, Whig	92	Toombs, Whig	1
Cobb, Loco	95	Boyd, Loco	3
Wilmot, Free Soil	9	Potter, Loco	3
Morehead, Whig	4	Cabell, Whig	2
McLaughlin, Whig	3	Durkee, Free Soil	1
Stevens, Whig	1	Vinton, Whig	1
Strong, Loco	4		
Total			220

Necessary to a choice by majority.....111

Mr. BAKER made a motion to adjourn.

It was now five o'clock, and the galleries were still crowded with anxious spectators.

The chandeliers having been lighted, the Clerk proceeded to call the roll for the

Sixty third Ballot.

Winthrop, Whig	97	Boyd, Loco	3
Cobb, Loco	97	Morehead, Whig	9
Wilmot, Free Soil	9	Durkee, Free Soil	1
Stevens, Whig	1	Strong, Loco	1
Potter, Loco	3	Cabell, Whig	2
Tot!			217

Necessary to a choice by majority.....109

The House now became very quiet, and much interest was manifested while the following vote, which it was generally understood would decide the question, was being taken:

Sixty fourth Ballot.

Winthrop, Whig	100	Cobb, Loco	102
Wilmot, Free Soil	8	Stevens, Whig	1
Morehead, Whig	4	Strong, Loco	3
Durkee, Free Soil	1	Boyd, Loco	3
Cabell, Whig	1		
Total			223

Necessary to a choice by majority.....112

Highest vote for Cobb.....102

Winthrop.....100

Cobb's plurality.....2

One of the tellers at the conclusion of the poll said that Hon. Mr. COBB of Ga. *was elected Speaker.*

Great excitement was occasioned by this announcement, and the clapping of hands in the gallery was tremendous.

"Order" having been demanded, and partially restored,

Mr. STANLY of Ohio offered a resolution that *Mr. Cobb be declared Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

Mr. ROOT desired the question to be taken by Yeas and Nays. (Cries of "Order.") I am opposed to it. ("Order.") I will make my speech and express my opinion according to my conscience.

Mr. SCHENCK of Ohio, in a loud voice, amid confusion—*I say Cobb is Speaker of this House.* (Voices from all quarters making all kinds of exclamations.) Mr. S.—*I move that he be conducted to the Chair.*

A simultaneous outbreak of "Call the roll," "Order," "No right to call," "Order."

The roll was called on Mr. STANLY's resolution, which was adopted, and Hon. HOWELL COBB of Ga. the *Democratic candidate for the Speakership, was declared to be duly elected.*

Messrs. MCDOWELL and WINTHROP were appointed by the CLERK to conduct Mr. COBB to the Chair, which being done,

Mr. COBB spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—It would be useless to disguise the fact that I feel deeply embarrassed in taking this Chair under the circumstances attending my election. I am conscious of the difficulties by which this position is surrounded at this time. The peculiar organization of this body is exhibited in our proceedings since we first met. The nature and character of the various important and exciting questions of public policy which will engage our attention during the present session of Congress, compelled us to render the duties of this office peculiarly embarrassing, onerous and responsible. I may be permitted, therefore, to ask, in advance, your generous aid and support in the effort I shall make firmly, faithfully and impartially to discharge its duties. The country has been looking with anxiety to our efforts to effect an organization, and the people will continue to regard with interest every step we take in our legislative course. Our duties will be laborious—our responsibility great. Let us, then, in view of these considerations, invoke, in the discharge of these duties, a patriotism as broad as the Union, and as comprehensive as the nature and character of her various interests and institutions. Guided by this spirit, under the blessings of Heaven, our action will result in the continued prosperity of our common country. Accept, gentlemen, my grateful acknowledgement for the honor you have conferred on me, in electing me as your presiding officer during the present Congress.

Great applause followed the above speech, when, order being once more restored,

Mr. VINTON, for the purpose of facilitating business, moved that the members of the House be now sworn in.

LINN BOYD of Ky. the senior member, administered the oath of office to the Speaker.

Mr. THOMPSON of Miss. thought that the swearing in of members to-night would not expedite the coming in of the President's message.

It now being six o'clock, the House adjourned till Monday.

LIBERTY PARTY STATE CONVENTION.—The State Committee of the Liberty Party (Gerrit Smith) have called a State Convention to meet at Little Falls, Herkimer Co. on the 23d of January "to deliberate upon public affairs, and the aims and purposes of that party. All the "friends of Human Freedom and of Human Rights, of Righteousness and of Righteous Civil Government," are ardently invited to attend.—The Garrisonian State Convention meets at Syracuse, January 15. GERRIT SMITH has promised to attend both meetings, hoping in a letter to Samuel J. May, that Liberty Party men will attend the Syracuse Convention in "great numbers."

FROM MATANZAS.—By the bark Hecla, Souper, from Matanzas, Dec. 10, we learn that very little new Molasses is coming in as yet. Provisions are low there.

IMPORTANT DECISION TO COMMERCIAL MEN.—We understand, says the *Baltimore American*, that in a case recently determined in the Court of Appeals of Maryland, it has been decided that a deed made by a person in embarrassed circumstances to trustees for the purpose 1st. To defray the expenses attending the execution of the trust....2d. To pay the several creditors of the grantor, named in a schedule annexed to the deed....3d. To pay the claims of such of the grantor's creditors as should, on or before a given day, execute and deliver to the trustees full and absolute releases and acquittances of such claims....4th. If any surplus remain after satisfying the aforesaid creditors, to apply the same to the satisfaction of the claims of all other creditors of said grantor, without any distinction or priority—is void, both at common law, and as against the statute, 13 Eliz. ch. 5. That a deed so void, as to part, is void altogether.

MARYLAND GOLD MINE.—We were yesterday shown several bars of gold, 24 carats fine, valued at about $140, which were taken from the mine recently discovered on the farm of Mr. Ellicott, in Montgomery county, Md. This mine is now worked by Messrs. E. G. Duley, of Maryland, Professor Emmons, of New-York, Mr. Osborne, of New-York, and John Stabler, of Maryland—the owner, Mr. Ellicott, receiving one-eighth of the product of the gold. D. E. Williams, Esq. of Albany, is the agent and superintendent of the works at the mines. Large quantities of ore have been raised, some specimens of which were shown us, which will yield at the rate of $1,000 in pure gold to every ton of the ore. [Balt. Sun.

Forty-fourth Anniversary of the New-England Society in the City of New-York.

A large and highly respectable audience assembled at the Tabernacle on Friday evening to celebrate the Anniversary of the New England Society of this City.

At about 7½ o'clock the exercises commenced by the singing of a piece written, we suppose, for the occasion. The music was under the direction of Mr. Geo. Andrews. A few moments after the music had ceased a general clapping of hands commenced and was continued for some time from every quarter of the house. Upon turning round to ascertain the reason of this, for although the music was fair we saw nothing in it to elicit such an extraordinary burst of applause, we espied Gen. Scott on the platform, bowing thanks to the audience. The General looked well and hearty.

Rev. Dr. Adams was then introduced and made a very impressive prayer. After which we had some more music, at the close of which the orator of the evening, Rev. Dr. Bushnell of New-Haven, came forward and commenced his discourse. As it was very long, much today, as such discourses too often are, we give but a short abstract of it instead of the entire report which we had intended.

"It is," said D. Bushnell, "a filial sentiment, most honorably testified by you, in the organization of your society, and the regular observance of this anniversary, that the founder and first fathers of states are entitled to the highest honor. You agree in this, with the fine philosophic zeal of awards conferred by Lord Bacon when he says, 'to true martial degrees are there. In the first place, *conditores*, the founders of states; the in second place, *ex legislatores*, lawgivers, sometimes called *perpetui principes*, because they govern by their ordinances after they are gone; in the third place are *liberatores* such as deliver their countries from servitude; in the fourth place are *propagatores*, or *propulatores imperii*, such as engage in honorable wars to enlarge their territories, in the last place are *patres patriæ*, which reign justly and make the times good in which they live. Holding this true scale of honor, which yet the more heartily do you have undertaken to remember, and with due observance to celebrate each year the 22nd day of December, as the day conditorum *rei publicæ*. If it be true, as we often hear, that one may be most effectually damned by faint praise, it is still more true that evil results from preferring for those we love and honor, claims which we cannot substantiate. There is no genuine praise but the praise of justice. The very greatness, as it seems to me, of our Puritan forefathers, consists in their very unconsciousness of their greatness. They had a future so magnificent that God was in them, in a latent power of divinity, a world of disposing counsel which they did not assume, a wisdom wiser than they knew, in principles wider and more transforming than they could ever imagine, and thus preparing the whole case to be lifted into a higher plane of existence. Just here is the difficulty which presses me on this occasion. It is to praise these great men justly. It is to make unconscious good the crown of sublimity in good. It is certain that these men brought about, or were the means of bringing about, by the stern elevation of their lives, not only what they neither attempted nor contemplated, but what, as their actions would seem to show, they would have been the very last to sanction. Thus it was with Luther. He became the hero of the reformation, not because he was aware of the precise form that the ideas and principles he was propagating would subsequently take, but because he firmly believed in those abstract principles, endeavored to live up to them and shape his life by them, and had the courage to advocate them in the face of danger.

Now the great difficulty with us, is that we are determined to make heroes of our Puritan ancestors. That is well; but we should remember there are two kinds of heroes—heroes for the visible and heroes for the invisible. The former are the heroes of the livelier kind, and certain classes and writers try to make them heroes of the visible, exemplar heroes. But they fail to do this, and I am glad they do. The Puritans were heroes of faith, lifelong, century long heroes, that were instigated by no ephemeral crown. We do not understand, as it seems to me, the real greatness of our own institutions. We have no kings or nobles here as representatives of the principles upon which our Government is based. We are governed by and we cheerfully obey a set of abstractions. We are the only people on earth that are governed, or rather that govern themselves in such a manner. The Puritans taught us, and we have found theirs to be good instruction; for although upon the formation of our Government the wisest heads in Europe spoke and wrote to prove that a Government without an Aristocracy and tangible, visible representatives of what the people should respect and obey, could not exist—that such a Government was a moral impossibility, we have been growing stronger and stronger, and we are now the strongest government on earth, while the foundations of society in Europe are rotten and thrones are tottering in every direction.—Our people know very little of what loyalty is, in the European acceptation of the term. In that acceptation, it is a mere sentiment, and a government that depends for its stability or sentiment is fit only for persons less advanced in civilization than we are. The strength of our government lies in the fact that it is supported by reason and not by sentiment or loyalty. For four years, we had a President with a Senate and House of Representatives opposed to him, and with but few influential personal friends. He was an unpopular President. The people did not like him, yet no one even talked of a disturbance, although he had not a single soldier to guard him. Whatever may be said or thought of the strength of these governments that boast so much of the loyalty of their subjects, the important fact cannot be overlooked that not one of them would deem itself safe for a week, if this vaunted loyalty were not helped by a little steel. They all have large and expensive standing armies, and if they were to be disbanded, we should hear of dozens of factions all fighting with each other. Now, here no one thinks of such a thing. What government, then, can be stronger than ours, that has no enemies among its subjects—that no one wishes to overturn—that all are ready to defend. Why, if the commander-in-chief of our army were to be foolish enough to think of playing such pranks as the Mexicans and French are so noted for, we would laugh at his folly and merely send a constable to put him in jail. No one would be alarmed or think that our form of Government was about to be changed.—Now, all this we chiefly owe to our Puritan forefathers. They were the first people on earth who practically adhered to those abstract principles which they cherished, and who framed their Governments with reference to them. This was a new era in the world's history. But our forefathers themselves did not foresee what would be the result of their innovation, in detail. They had nothing to do with details—so little indeed, that their contemporaries and immediate descendants did not rightly comprehend or appreciate them.

How little they were moved by theories and projects of social revolution! How faithful to their convictions! How little they expected of men! How confidently they trusted their unknown future to God! And, then, what honor God has put on them! What honor he is preparing for their name. I confess I seem even to have offended in attempting to speak their eulogy. Silence and a bare head are a more fit review than words. Or, if you will erect a more worthy monument, none so appropriate as to learn from them to respect the principle they have so nobly proved.

The oration appeared to give great satisfaction, and, although of unusual length, we did not perceive any restlessness exhibited by the audience. Altogether, it was a very creditable effort, and contained many new and useful if not original ideas. The meeting broke up at about a quarter before ten o'clock.

From Chihuahua.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

INDEPENDENCE, Dec. 5, 1849.

I have gathered upon our streets some other items of news, which if you have not received before, may be of some interest. Mr. Squire Asbury just in from Chihuahua, of the party of Messrs. Hugh Smith, John Ware, and others from Santa Fe, reports that up the latest dates from Chihuahua, about Sept. 20, the cholera was raging to a fearful extent in that city.

As many as 75 to 100 were dying daily. But few of the Americans were attacked with it: the most of them were shutting up their store-houses and fleeing to the mountains for safety. Doctor Groves, who went out through here in the Spring, had died, as also Mr. Schaan of the firm of Schaan, DeBullett & Phillips. He was sick but one hour.

Mr. Asbury came in Zalvaga's train from Chihuahua to El Paso three of the hands had died on the way this side of Carrasal. It was anticipated that it would appear soon in El Paso.

Respecting the fate of Mrs. White and child, whose husband and party were so cruelly butchered at the "Point of Rocks," we have not much additional that is the least palliative with regard to her horrible situation as a prisoner. It was rumored about Santa Fé that an American lady and child had been seen in possession of the Eutaw Indians, but it comes not well authenticated, to make it certain enough to us that she still lives. Her perfect lady like bearing while resident among us, endeared her to many of our citizens, which makes the subject still more painfully interesting to all about our town, and creates so much anxiety in the hearts of all to learn anything respecting her fate.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—WASHINGTON, Dec. 20—Present as yesterday. W. S. Barton, Esq. of Virginia, and A. W. Babbitt, Esq. of California, (Deseret) were admitted attorneys and counsellors of this Court. No. 123. The United States, appt. vs. L. Bolsdore's heirs—Mr. Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of this Court, overruling the motion to dismiss this case. No. 25. L. Blessi, plaintiff in error, vs. M. S. Penrose—The argument of this cause was concluded by Mr. Gamble for the plaintiff in error. Adjourned till to-morrow, 11 o'clock, A.M. [Washington Republic.

SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—We learn that a letter has been received in this City from Lady Jane Franklin, in which she asks for advice and information from the party to whom it is addressed, as to the expediency of her coming over, with the view to the arrangement of an expedition, at her own expense, for the renewal, next Spring, of the search for her lost husband. She meditates the purchase and equipment of two small vessels, with which she hopes a more successful result may be obtained than that which has so cruelly disappointed her, under the command of Sir James Ross. [Com. Adv.

The Drury Case.

The examination of Mr. Johnson took place today. On being sworn he testified as follows: Reside at 29 Prince-st. Brooklyn; am in Mr. Wilkes's office, Nassau-st; I know both the prisoners by sight; I have seen them before in the Court-room of Oyer and Terminer during the argument on the motion to quash the indictment; I saw Mr. Samuel Drury for the first time on that occasion; I saw Mr. Samuel Drury at Starr's tavern on the Third-av. on the 7th September last; he was with a man they call one-eyed Thompson; I saw him on the stoop of Starr's tavern; (I think they call it the Six Mile House;) I saw Thompson and young Drury come walking together; they came on the stoop and entered the house; they went into the bar-room; I went in immediately after; I saw Thompson go and speak to Mr. Starr; then Mr. Starr went into a little room adjoining the bar-room; he was not in more than a moment or so; when he came, Thompson and Drury went into the room with him; Mr. S. came out immediately after and left the door closed; Mr. Wilkes then came to me, and told me he wanted me to go with him around to the side of the house; he then walked me up and down at the window, (it was fastened up, and he wanted me to listen to the conversation that would take place between those two in there;) he then left me standing at the window; Thompson and the young man began to call and spoke about being cheats; I think that was the first that was said; I asked Drury about his fighting cock; asked him where it was; he replied he had him ready whenever he was wanted. I don't know that I can repeat it word for word. He asked Sam had he ever read Dickens's works; I don't know as I can name the works—he says, I think, that Old Weller told his son Sam to beware of widders; he said, you are young yet and I suppose don't know much about women, and I advise you to beware of them; he mentioned two prostitutes were all made so by different circumstances, and to prove this they were so and did not—he that professed to be very free of them brought up their doings to him in that business and it was a bad thing for any man to bring up his children wrong; that he never sold his children a lie nor allowed them to do a wrong action if he knew it; Thompson then says: It is a rather delicate subject for a gentleman to talk to a lady. The old man then you Sam? He replied "sometimes you know what the old man is; when he's sober I have no trouble with him; when he's drunk he gets excited and I suffer a great deal with him." Thompson then says: "I might list torpedo box—do you think everything is safe about that?" Sam said: "I think it is." Thompson again said: "I know the man that made it has been sent to California and he is one of the boys;" he says "how came you to take the box there; Sam says, "I never should have taken it if my father hadn't compelled me." Thompson says, if I had known anything about it, you never should have taken it; you are young and your character is yet uncompromised—the world has told the world was his enemy; that he never did anything against the law in a manner that it could hold of him; then Thompson laughed in a laughing way. Not from principle altogether, but policy. Warner is a d—d rascal; just think of him; he wanted a servant girl to swear that the box was handed in her by a man with one hand from under his clo