The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. — NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1853.

Vol. 11.—NEW SERIES. No. 1 XVI.—Whole No. 7041.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar for every TEN lines, in each language on the first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.

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THE DAILY BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

Thursday Morning Jan. 20, 1853.

THE NORTHERN Mail came through yesterday, with dates from New York to the 12th, from Washington to the 13th, and from Charleston to the 15th.

THE MESSAGE.

We are so crowded for space that we cannot afford to examine this document as elaborately as we could desire. A brief comment on a few leading points must suffice for to-day.

In some respects, the tone of the Message is very exceptionable. The Governor regards the result of the Presidential election as a victory over fanaticism and sectional strife, refers to the bold and unequivocal position assumed by Mr. PIERCE on this subject, as if Gen. SCOTT had not been equally distinct and emphatic in the affirmation of genuine conservative and compromise views. All this is pretty and out of place; and what is more, is originally belied by the well known fact, that every faction, from the Union Democrat, to the Secessionist and Abolitionist, combined in favor of Mr. PIERCE, and abjuring their principles, but holding them temporarily in abeyance, until the grand object of securing the spoils to Locofocoism should be settled.

For ourselves, what the Governor says relative to the necessity of liberal remuneration of the Judiciary, and of the caution to be observed in shielding the tenure of office, meets our entire approval.

"Old Fogyism" pretended awfully in the commencement almost of the present Administration to put to the power vested in the State to pledge her faith for projects of public improvement. We explained, and are ready to prove, not only that this has been repeatedly done by other States, but that it can be always done with safety and even profit. The Governor, as a good Locofoco, is of course opposed to Banks. It may even be created, he wishes them establish ed under a general law.

The finances of the State are certainly in a deplorable condition. The Treasurer has been unable to meet the most ordinary and pressing demands against the State. The remedy for this is not easily found. Salaries seem to have been cut down to the lowest point, compatible with justice, and taxes have been increased almost beyond the point of endurance. To diminish the appropriations, and to require the Tax Collector to make semi-annual returns, are the only suggestions of the Executive to meet this difficulty.

The necessity of providing safeguards against the destructive overflow in the Mississippi, of repairing the internal improvement fund, of providing for a common school system, &c., are properly urged upon the attention of the General Assembly. Other notable recommendations are made to which the reader is referred.

Among ideas is that of using temporarily the money arising from the sale of the swamp lands, for state purposes.

In the midst of embarrassed finances, the message does not hesitate to advise the General Assembly to make various appropriations, not absolutely necessary, nor required by good sense. We think, on the contrary, that the Legislature should observe the most rigid economy until every outstanding claim against the State is fully satisfied.

MASONIC BALL.—The Second Annual Grand Masonic Ball for the benefit of the General Relief Fund, will take place this evening at the Odd Fellows' Hall. Great preparations have been made for the occasion, and it will no doubt be one of the most brilliant assemblies of the season. No tickets will be sold at the door, and those, therefore, who desire to participate in the pleasures of a delightful re union, will do well to provide themselves beforehand. A supper will be served up in most sumptuous style.

☞ The completion of the great line of railroad between Baltimore and Wheeling, and its formal opening, were celebrated on the 11th inst., at Wheeling, in a splendid manner. The Governor of Maryland, the city authorities of Baltimore and many distinguished guests graced the occasion. A procession of the military was marshalled by the citizens of Wheeling in a most profuse and hospitable manner. The details of the ceremonies occupy several columns in the Baltimore papers.

☞ The Sun, W. R. KING did not leave for HAVANA on the 12th, in consequence of the unfavorable state of the weather. We were informed last evening, says the *Republic*, that the health of the honorable gentleman was slightly worse than it had been for some days previously.

☞ James Hailoran and Route Book for the West and South, corrected quarterly. January issue. A. M. ELLIS, publishers, Cincinnati. With this little work at hand, the traveler can find his way throughout the South and West and to the East (so far that matter) by the most direct lines of inter communication, whether it be by Railroad, Steamboat or Stage, and can also estimate the probable cost of the trip, and the fares from place to place before purchasing. We heartily commend it to the public. For sale by B. M. NORMAN, No. 14 Camp street.

Important from Mexico via Havana.

We learn from Captain FEUTTY, of the schooner *Amphitrite*, arrived last evening from Havana, that Commodore PERRY, accompanied by Mrs. Perry, whose health has been very much impaired, left Mexico on the 1st inst., for Vera Cruz, intending to proceed to Havana in the U. S. steamer Mississippi, belonging to the Home Squadron, now at Vera Cruz. Mrs. Perry and family left for Havana on the 10th inst., to remain there until Commodore Perry's return.

The Commodore was to leave the city of Mexico on the 1st inst., and would probably reach Vera Cruz on the 5th inst., to communicate with Gen. Santa Anna, and if possible, to induce him to return to Mexico and take command of the revolted portion of Mexico, which was every where in the Republic with the exception of three.

Mr. Harmon, also came passenger in the English steamer, to Havana, *en route* for this port.

The brig *Adams Gray*, left Havana on the morning of the 13th, inst., for this port.

THE GARDNER PAPERS.—Another pile appears by the *Intelligencer* and the Charleston *Mercury*, to notice the names of Lieut. Hunter and Col. May, who were of the Commission which was sent to Mexico by our Government to ascertain the whereabouts of Dr. Gardner's character, or the alleged loss of which he recovered several hundred thousand dollars from the Government at Washington. From all we can make out of the Mexican journals, and also from the fact that Dr Gardner has not returned with the Commissioners, but remained in Havana, we are inclined to the belief that the Silver Mine was discovered to be a term incognita, and as difficult to be found in Mexico as the Divine will be hereafter within the limits of the United States.

BOSTON, January 14th.

LATER FROM HAYTI.—The brig Two Ladies has arrived with Port au Platte dates of December 30th. The report that the French had seized Samana was wholly unfounded. No vessel of war was seen in the neighborhood. The republic of San Domingo was unusually quiet. A Portuguese schooner, with a crew of 50 men, had been seized at Port au Platte and sent to San Domingo for trial. The health of Port au Platte was good.

WASHINGTON, January 11th.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.—Senator Douglas has no connection with the movement for the purchase of the Republic. Whether this purchase be consummated or not, the organ for the incoming Administration is to be established immediately. The parties now negotiating the affair are from Concord. The new paper is to be General Pierce's mouth-piece, and will be under the editorial supervision of the present editor of the New Hampshire Patriot.

☞ A Washington letter in the New York *Express* says

At the Democratic Senatorial caucus, held after Judge Badger's nomination, at which twenty three Senators were present, it was decided by a vote of 22 yeas to 1 nay, to lay the nomination on the table. General Pierce will be over the heads of nine tenths of the members. The objection to Mr. Badger is probably fatal. He is not residing in the circuit in which the vacancy exists—comprising the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas—the reason assigned for his rejection. Gen. Downs, now Senator from Louisiana, who is succeeded by Mr. Benjamin, a Whig, on the 4th of March, it is supposed will receive the nomination from Gen. Pierce. [The Senate confirmed Mr. Campbell, of Richmond, Va., who still remains in Richmond, for the 8th Judicial District, lying in the States of Alabama and Mississippi, and refused him consent to confirm the nomination of Edmund Bradford, of La., one of the most accomplished men in the State, and who knows the district. The reason given for assigning Mr. Badger's defeat is therefore a paltry one.] The nomination may be confirmed notwithstanding the caucus, but the chances will be much against it, and he will be defeated.

☞ A DESPERATE NEGRO.—Last night, a negro boy who was being conveyed to the calaboose with, it is said, a stolen trunk containing clothing belonging to Mrs. Davis, whose house was recently entered, made a desperate attempt to escape from the officers who had him in charge. He succeeded in getting away from them, and fled down Magazine street, pursued by a crowd of persons, who, however, failed to overtake him. He was subsequently arrested by officer Hyde, and lodged in the calaboose.—*Delta*, 19th.

☞ The Sun, W. R. KING, arrived at this city on the 18th inst., from Havana, where he had been for the benefit of his health. He left Havana on the 12th inst., and reports that the yellow fever was prevailing to a considerable extent in the city, and that the deaths were averaging from 30 to 40 per day. The weather was very unfavorable during the whole time he was there, and he did not see the sun for more than a few minutes at a time. The Consul General of the United States, Mr. Campbell, was very ill when he left, and his recovery was considered doubtful.—*Picayune*, 19th.

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CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on the 10th, Mr. Pearce, of Maryland replied at length to the remarks of Messrs. Cass and Downs, of Thursday last, up on the Bulwer and Clayton treaty.

He said he understood the treaty precisely as Mr. Clayton had, and voted for it with that understanding. He also said he was authorized to say that the exchange of ratifications with respect to the explanatory letters were fully known to President Taylor and his cabinet. He gave the history of the British claims in Honduras, and contended that the treaty never adjudicated or settled these claims; the treaty excluded Great Britain from the political Central America, and not the geographical Central America. He referred to the appointment of a Consul at Belize, by Mr. Polk, as an acknowledgment of the right of dominion in Honduras by the British.

He was satisfied that Mr. King was a man whose truth and honor could not be questioned, and he attributed the statement made to Mr. Case as the result of a memory impaired by health.

Mr. Seward followed in an earnest and animated defense of Mr. Clayton, and a defence of the honor and integrity of General Taylor's administration.

Mr. Stockton reported a bill providing for the re-organization of the Navy.

Mr. Davis submitted a resolution calling for correspondence relative to the affairs of Central America. Adopted.

Mr. Cass followed in reply to Mr. Seward, and repeating his remarks of the last session to the effect that the treaty under the belief that it would exclude Great Britain from all Central America, and that he did not know of any explanation of it till the publication of the papers.

Mr. Downs also replied to Messrs. Seward and Pearce, and repeating the views expressed by him on Thursday last.

Mr. Borland said he would never have voted for the treaty, did he not suppose it excluded Great Britain from the whole of Central America.

Mr. Soule commenced an address, stating that before a treaty was negotiated, he and some other Senators were invited by Mr. King to his room to hear the projects of the treaty read. He called the attention of his friends to the obscurity of the term Central America; and was told by Mr. King that what ever obscurity was in the language of the treaty, it was intended to cover and protect the national pride and honor of the British Minister, who was unwilling to make the surrender in plainer or broader terms; and that out of regard to this, he had been prohibited by Mr. Clayton consented to the language employed.

He was about to state what occurred in Executive session to the treaty, when he submitted to the Senate his right to do so.

The Chair decided it was not in order, and the Senate went into Executive session. Shortly after the doors were opened and the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE nothing of importance was done.

In the SENATE on the 11th, the House bill to cede to Ohio the unfinished portion of the Cumberland road in that State, and the House bill for the relief of the heirs of Joseph Arnold, deceased, and bill to confirm certain private land claims in Louisiana, were passed.

The joint resolution authorizing a contract for two ice mail boats on the Potomac, at a cost not exceeding $20,000 per annum, was taken up and passed.

The bill to repeal an act entitled "an act concerning tonnage duty on Spanish vessels," was taken up and postponed for two weeks.

Mr. Cass then, at the earlier part, one, said, with a view to remove the injunction of secrecy on the subject debated yesterday, he moved an executive session, which was agreed to. At 5 o'clock doors were opened, and the Senate adjourned.

The injunction of secrecy was removed from the Nicaragua treaty during the Executive Session.

In the HOUSE, the motion to re-commit the bill to prevent frauds on the U. S. Treasury gave rise to an animated debate, in which Messrs. Chapman and Barrere, of Ohio, warmly defended the character of Mr. Corwin. The motion was not acted upon.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the bill to prohibit the issue of small notes in the District of Columbia, and adjourned without acting on the bill.

In the SENATE on the 12th, the Chair reported back the bill making appropriations for the payment of the naval pensions, and the invalid and other pensions for the year ending June 30, 1854, and they were severally considered and passed.

Mr. Underwood submitted a resolution directing an enquiry into the propriety of appropriating $100,000 to enable the government to investigate frauds upon it and punish the offenders. Adopted.

Mr. Cass submitted a resolution calling for correspondence relative to the various treaties with the Central American Governments.

After some conversational debate, Mr. Hale's resolution touching the conduct of Commodore Morgan, whilst in command of the Mediterranean squadron, was laid over to enable Mr. Shields to present certain papers on the subject.

Mr. Soule said that as the injunction of secrecy had been removed, on Monday he had intended his remarks upon the treaty, but that because of the want of clearness in its terms, and the reasons given for the obscurity in the terms, and the guarantee given of the object and purpose of the treaty, the total exclusion of Great Britain from Central America—as well understood. After the treaty came before the Senate, he intended to discuss its clauses and principles upon the point, and the assurances that there was no doubt or question of that object being fully attained. Under these circumstances he had voted for the treaty, as had others. He saw no discrepancy in the statement authorized by Mr. King, and the letter published by Mr. Clayton. Both he and all others supposed the right of Great Britain to colonize wood was untouched, but she had no other rights there. He referred to the British assertions of the treaty by Messrs. Bulwer and Clayton in no way affecting the treaty. He then elaborately investied the claim of Great Britain to the Bay of Honduras and the Bay of Islands, and read from the various treaties with Spain, and demonstrated that Great Britain never had any right in the Bay of Honduras but that of cutting wood, and that as late as 1824 the British Government formally renounced all claim to power or dominion over these islands.

He regarded, therefore, the colonization of these islands, no matter which construction of the treaty be right, as a direct violation of the treaty, in the very teeth of the assertion of the Monroe doctrine. He desired that European powers should know that as much as we desired to avoid collision with Great Britain, still, if the issue came, it would be maintained unflinchingly on our part.

Mr. Pearce said he entered into the debate to defend Mr. Clayton, and thought that gentleman had been successfully vindicated. He did not understand the treaty as some gentlemen did. He believed the rights of Great Britain, whatever they were, remained untouched by the treaty. He read, at request of Mr. King, a letter stating that Mr. King had no intention to cast the slightest imputation upon Mr. Clayton, but believing him to be honest, interested in this matter by the highest motives of a patriotic statesman, and regretted that anything he should have said should have been construed differently. Mr. P. said this letter was in perfect keeping with the high character for truth, King for strict integrity and scrupulous honor.

Mr. Soule said if Mr. King's letter applied to the recent or former conversation on the subject.

Mr. Pearce said he could not apply Mr. King's remarks to any particular conversation or person.

Mr. Davis and Mr. Cass followed, repeating their views.

Mr. Hale said he never heard that the British rights in Honduras were ever included in the treaty.

Mr. Underwood expressed similar recollection of the subject.

After some remarks by Mr. Mangum, the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE, the motion to re-commit the bill against frauds upon the Treasury again came up and was debated. The small note bill was then considered and discussed, without final action.

Key West.

[Correspondence of the Mercury.]

KEY WEST, Jan. 12, 1852.

Messrs. Editors—The brig Lucy Watts, Roney, from Thomaston, with 1,906 bbls. Lime for New Orleans, went ashore on Sand Key on the 9d, and was assisted off by the sloop Eutpie, and arrived in town same day. 250 bbls. were thrown overboard and the Vessel not leaking, she has proceeded without repairs.—Sailed 7th. Expenses $711.

Ship Woodside, Hodges, from Mobile for Liverpool, with cotton (being previously in a leaking condition, and bearing up for the West) on reef opposite Circus Creek, 30th Dec. and bilged. Sailed 10th inst. Lumber, cotton and handspikes, for the French Navy. The vessel has been stripped and sold—sale $1,500.

The bark C. Thomas, Rylands, from Marka, with cotton and tobacco, for New York, went ashore on Middle Key, Tortugas, on the night of the 31st December, and was obliged to remove the cargo to lighten her to get off. Situation. Took out 300 bales of cotton, when she came off. The vessel has been brought to town and libelled for salvage. Workmen are busy and will soon be ready to take up.

The schr. Eliza, Howland, of New Bedford, with oil for the Light Houses of the Gulf, went ashore on *French Reef* on the night of the 4th January, and was obliged to take oil from the vessel to lighten her, before she could get off. The vessel is a little injured. Salvage, $4,500.

The bark Everett, Carlton, from Boston, for New Orleans, with a cargo of dry goods, coffee, &c., struck on Sambo reef, Florida reef, on the 13th, and has bilged. Cargo two-thirds saved dry.

The sloop of war Cyane, Hollins, hall, arrived from Havana, officers and crew all well.

The [label leaving before her usual time, in consequence of the mail.

The bark Mary Varney, Hawes, of Charleston, on the 23d December, fell in with the brig Cesarea, of Wiscasset, from Cow Cay, Cuba, with a cargo of Barilla, bound to New York, and in a sinking condition. With difficulty the people on board having nothing but the clothes they stood in, were received on board on the 5th.

Arrived—January 9, brig Lady Wyatt, Baker, from Matanzas, (cleared.) Jan. 3, ship Hamilton, Hutchinson, Garden Key, coaling. Jan. 6, bark George and Thomas, Pinto, 10, Marbo, with sugar, for New York. Jan. 7, bark Mary Varney, Hawes, New York; Jan. 8, brig Sarah Maria, Rowland, New Bedford, whaling; Jan 8, brig Herald, Luce, New York; brig Governor Brown, Trim, New York, 15 days; Jan 9, wreck-ing sloop Florida, Sherry, Jupiter Inlet, to the Shoal; Jan. 10, steamer Isabel, Rollins, Charleston; Jan. 11, bark Ocilla, Starks, New York.

Cleared—January 9, ship Emma Alden, Sprague; Jan. 7, brig Mary Wade, Savory, Orleans; brig Crimea, Lowry, New York; Jan. 8, brig Harriet Crane, Le Marie; brig Gov. Brown, Trim, for Marbo; Jan. 9, bark Mary Varney, Hawes, for Mobile; Jan. 10, steamer Isabel, Rollins, Havana.

The Baltic's News.

The United States Mail steamship *Baltic*, Capt. Comstock, arrived at New York on the morning of the 11th, bringing four days' later advices than those by the *America*.

The *Baltic* left Liverpool at noon, on Wednesday, the 30th ult. In running down the Channel, she encountered thick weather, with a very severe southwest gale. She was twenty-six hours in reaching Tasker, and forty-two to Cape Clear. To the longitude of 45 degrees west, experienced strong westerly gales and heavy seas. Thence variable winds, and generally smooth seas.

Several severe gales had recently occurred on the English coast. On the 25th, (Christmas,) ult., it commenced to blow in the morning, and blew fearfully the entire day. On Monday, the 27th, another gale of still greater violence occurred. Many ships had returned, and were returning to Liverpool, in a damaged condition; and there can be little doubt that the storm which the *Baltic* encountered in the Channel was productive of the most disastrous consequences.

LONDON, December 28th, 1852.

The Cabinet has been definitively formed, and with the exception that the Houses of Commons will meet to-night for some formal business, Parliament has adjourned till the 10th February next. The following list furnishes an account of the individual members of the new combination:

Lord Aberdeen, Premier. Age 69. Was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the Wellington Administration, about 20 years ago, and subsequently under Sir Robert Peel, from 1841 to 1846. Has also acted as Secretary of State for the colonies, having received that appointment in 1834, and held it for about a year.

Lord Cranworth, Lord Chancellor. Age 62. Has been Solicitor General, and was appointed Vice Chancellor in 1852.

Mr. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Age 43. Son of Sir John Gladstone, Bart., a Liverpool Merchant. Was educated at the University of Oxford. Began his political career at a very early period, and has been Under Secretary for the colonies, Vice President of the Board of Trade, Master of the Mint, President of the Board of Trade and Secretary of State for the colonies—in succession—and was Minister at Naples. Was last in office under Sir Robert Peel in 1846.

Lord Palmerston, Secretary of State for the Home Department. Age nearly 69. Was Secretary at War 44 years ago, and held the appointment for 20 years. Became Secretary for Foreign Affair in 1830, and continued so with two intervals until December, last year.

Lord John Russel, Secretary of State for foreign affairs. Age 60. Was paymaster of the forces from 1830 till 1834. Appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department, in 1835, and Secretary of State for the colonies, in 1841. Resigned upon the formation of the Peel Cabinet, and remained out of office till 1846, when he was called upon to form an Administration of his own, which lasted till the spring of the present year. Has been member for the city of London for 11 years.

The Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State for the colonies. Age 41. Was first Commissioner of Woods and Forests, and Chief Secretary for Ireland, (Lord Lincoln.)

Sir James Graham, First Lord of the Admiralty. Age 60. Previously occupied the position of the First Lord of the Admiralty in the Reform Cabinet of 1830, and retired in 1834, on account of the extent to which it was proposed to carry the reform of the Irish Church. Was Secretary of State for the home department, under Sir Robert Peel, in 1841 and 1846.

Earl Granville, President of the Council. Age 37. Was appointed Vice President of the Board of Trade in 1846, and was subsequently Paymaster of the forces, and Treasurer of the Navy. Succeeded Lord Palmerston as Foreign Secretary in 1851, and held office only for a few months until the formation of the Derby Cabinet.

Duke of Argyle. Lord Privy Seal. Age 29. Has taken an active part in the debates in the House of Lords during the past few years, but has not previously held office.

Mr Sidney Herbert, Secretary at war. Age 42. Was Secretary of War in the Peel administration at the time of its resignation 1846. Had previously been Secretary to the Admiralty

Sir Charles Wood, President of the Board of Control. Age 52. Has been Secretary to the Treasury, Secretary to the Admiralty, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, which latter post he held from 1846 till 1852.

Sir William Molesworth, Bart. First Commissioner of Public Works. Age 42. Was a member for Cornwall from 1832 to 1837, and has sat since that time for the metropolitan borough of Southwark. Has devoted himself to the question of colonial reform, and was formerly proprietor and editor of the Westminster Review.

Marquis of Landsdowne, a seat in the cabinet without office. Age 73. Was Chancellor of the Exchequer many years back and recently President of the Council under Lord John Russell.

These form the Cabinet. The subordinate offices are mostly to be filled by experienced persons who have previously held office under Sir Robert Peel or Lord John Russell. The Viceroyalty of Ireland is to be given to Lord St. Germans. The age of this nobleman is 54. He was formerly associated with Sir Robert Peel (Lord and has been Secretary for Ireland, and Postmaster General.

With regard to the policy intended to be pursued by this administration, Lord Aberdeen last night in the House of Lords gave a summary of the principles upon which it is based, and Lord John Russell, in an address to the electors of London, has adopted a similar course. Commercial and legal reform, the extension of education, the removal of all disabilities from a reform of the representative system, and, of course, the abolition of all the remaining impediments to free trade, are the principal points of this declaration, and these declarations have given increased confidence to the public.

From FRANCE, the last intelligence is that the Senate have agreed to the modification of the constitution giving the Emperor unlimited power over all the public finances, and to the country. It is said that since the rejection of the Emperor by the Princess Vasa, negotiations have been commenced to obtain the hand of a young German Princess at Dusseldorf. The lady is stated to be in her 18th year, and is a daughter of the Prince of Hozenzollern Sichingen, who in 1849 resigned the sovereignty of the principalities to the King of Prussia, and has assumed in consequence the rank of a younger Prince of that kingdom, with a certain annual pension.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Aberdeen administration, as announced in the London papers of December 28, is composed of the following members—the Cabinet, it will be seen, is nearly identical with that announced in anticipation in the London Sun, of Dec. 23:

First Lord of the Treasury—the Earl of Aberdeen.

Lord Chancellor—Lord Cranworth.

Chancellor of the Exchequer—Mr. Gladstone.

Secretaries of State—Home, Lord Palmerston; Foreign, Lord John Russell; Colonial, Duke Newcastle.

First Lord of the Admiralty—Sir James Graham.

President of the Council—Earl Granville.

Lord Privy Seal—The Duke of Argyle.

Secretary at War—Mr. Sidney Herbert.

President of the Board of Control—Sir C. Wood.

First Commissioner of Public Works—Sir W. Molesworth.

The Marquis of Landsowne.

The above form the Cabinet.

In addition, it is believed that the following appointments have taken place:

President of the Board of Trade—Mr. Cardwell.

President of the Poor Law Board—Right Hon. M. T. Baines.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—Right Hon. R. Smith.

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—Lord St. Germans.

Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—Sir J. Young.

Lord Chancellor of Ireland—The Right Hon. M. Brady.

Attorney General of Ireland—Mr. Brewster.

Lord of the Admiralty—Hon. W. F. Cowper.

Attorney General—Sir A. Cockburn.

Solicitor General—Sir W. J. Wood.

Judge Advocate General—Mr. C. P. Villers.

Lord of the Treasury—Mr. Sadler.

Under Secretary of State for the Colonies—Mr. F. Peel.

Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—Lord Wodehouse.

Secretary of the Treasury—Right Hon. G. Hayter.

Joint Secretaries to the Board of Control—R. Lowe, Esq., A. H. Layard, Esq.

Vice Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household—Lord E. Bruce.

Treasurer of Her Majesty's Household—The Earl of Malgrave.

FRANCE.—The following decree is published officially in the Moniteur:—

Napoleon, by the grace of God and the national will, Emperor of the French, to all present and to come, greeting:

Looking to Article 4 of the Senate Consultum of November 7, ratified by the plebiscite of the 21st and 22d of the same month, and relating to which it appertains to us to regulate, by an organic decree addressed to the Senate, the order of succession to the throne in the male parts family, in case we should not leave any direct heir, legitimate or adopted.

While hoping that we shall be permitted to realize the wishes of the country, and to contract, under Devine providence, an alliance which will allow us to leave direct heirs:

Being, however, unwilling that the throne, created by the grace of God and the national will, should be left vacant through default of a successor designated by us, we decree as follows:

Art. 1. In case of our leaving no object heir, legitimate or adopted,

Our well-beloved uncle James Napleon Bonaparte, and his descendants, direct, and legitimate, the issue of his marriage with the Princess Catherine of Wurtemberg, shall succeed to us, by order of primogeniture, to the perpetual exclusion of the females, are appointed to succeed us.

Art. 2. The present decree, invested with the seal of the State, shall be carried to the Senate by our Minister of State, to be deposited in its archives.

We command that the present decree, Given at the palace of the Tuileries this 10th day of December, 1852.

NAPOLEON.

By the Emperor:

The Minister of State, Achille Fould.

(Countersigned.)

The Senate, on the 8th inst., by a vote of 69 to 3, ratified the decree, and declared the hereditary succession to the throne vested in the male descendants of Prince Napoleon, Jerome, and their legitimate issue. A deputation from the Senate will present this resolution and the proclamation of the Emperor of the French will, it is stated, be accompanied with certain autograph letters, addressed by the Emperor to the Senate and the hereditary prince. M. de Kisseleff had an audience of the Minister for Foreign Affairs on other his return to Paris, he informed a deputy that the empire should not be erected at all, and that the recognition should be simply of Napoleon, Emperor of the French. The ratifications were made, and probably will not be made. It is officially announced that the Senate has received his letters, and it is considered likely that they will be presented without much further delay.

SPAIN.—The Madrid Gazette, of the 18th of December, publishes a circular from the new Minister of the Interior to the provincial Governors, of which the following is the essential part:

The new Cabinet presented to Her Majesty and to the country various projects of reform of the Constitution and of the organic laws, and the Government considers the moment to have arrived when public opinion may be enlightened as to their merits by a conscientious, profound, moderate, but free discussion.

This discussion is now open to all legitimate parties and sincere opinions, and when the day shall come, the advisers of the Crown, after maturely weighing the reasons of all, and obtaining the authorization of Her Majesty, will submit their projects of reform to the impartial and enlightened examination of the Cortes.

To enhance, if possible, the splendor and prestige of the throne, the symbol of all our traditions and glories of the nation, without impairing the essential basis of the representative system or suppressing the right of examining and publicly discussing the acts of the Ministry, and to add to the present institutions fresh elements of stability and consecration—such is the great problem we must all endeavor to solve, and upon which, at the proper moment, the legislative bodies will have to pronounce a solemn judgment. Such are the ideas and views of the Government with regard to the electoral struggle about to commence.

The latest advices from Madrid state that a large portion of the Moderado opposition had opened negotiations with the new Cabinet, which were likely to be attended with favorable results.

Telegraphic Items.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The large building occupied by Parmlee & Harvey, wire makers, and Upman & Co., India rubber works, was burnt this morning. Loss, $100,000, which is covered by insurance.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.

SYMPATHY FOR THE MADAIA FAMILY.—Mr. Beekman, offered resolutions in the Senate to-day, expressing deep solicitude in regard to the persecutions which Francisco Madaia and family were subjected to in Tuscany, for the alleged crime of reading the Bible. They request the President to exert his influence with the government of Tuscany to allow them and their fellow-prisoners to emigrate to the U. S.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 10.

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Thomas Graham and sister were attacked by two highway robbers, on the Langsingsburg road, a little north of Lansingburg, this forenoon. The girl was severely beaten, and would soon have been killed but for the timely arrival of assistance. The ruffians who made the attack, named John Conway and James Golden, were arrested and lodged in jail.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.

ARREST OF MAIL ROBBERS.—Dr. D. Newton and John Rodgers, recently arrested in the state of Maine, charged with several mail robberies in this vicinity, were to day committed to prison

BOSTON, January 11

DECLINATION OF ROBT. C. WINTHROP.—The Hon. Robt. C. Winthrop has declined to stand as a candidate for the U. S. Senate.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 11.

PITTSBURG CITY ELECTION.—The election for Mayor to-day, resulted in three success of Riddle, whig, by 350 majority.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.

ATROCIOUS MURDER.—Joseph Rink, the keeper of a toy store under the circus, Chestnut street above Fifth, was murdered at half o'clock this afternoon, by some unknown man. Rink was alone at the time, and no particulars are known. He cried out that he was stabbed from his door, and the murderer running out was pursued, but escaped. Rink died in a few minutes. A bloody knife was found in the store, which probably was the one used. The motive is unknown, and of robbery was the object of the miscreant, he failed in his purpose. Rink was a single man, aged 45 years

FIRE.—J. Howell was fined $5 yesterday by Recorder Watter, on the charge of carrying concealed weapons. He had a loaded knife in his possession.

DEATH BY.—A charge of perjury was preferred yesterday, before Alderman M. M. S Tracy, also Thomas Johnston, for executing a letter addressed to McDowell, Mills & Co., of this city, and containing drafts amounting to about $6000. Also, against Robert Hall and Thomas Clark, for endeavoring to create a mutiny on board of the ship Monte Taylor.

THE WEATHER.—A heavy snow storm has been raging all day, accompanied with a high wind from the North.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.

We have had a very disagreeable day, snow having fallen since early this morning.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 12

A heavy snow storm is now raging.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.

THE STORM AT THE WEST.—*Wreck of the Illinois*.—The storm continues to rage with unabated fury, accompanied by a heavy fall of snow.

The steamer Illinois, with the California mails and specie, is below, but cannot get up.

Accounts from the interior represent the storm as very severe also along the line of the Erie railroad. The snow in some places is a foot deep, causing the detention of the trains

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.

It is snowing here and at Lewisburg, Harrisburg, and Lancaster. On the mountains the snow is very deep.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.

RECEPTION OF GEN. PIERCE.—*Death of Mr. Newell*.—The city of Allentown have appointed a committee to make arrangements for the reception of General Pierce on his way to Washington.

Mr. Newell, who was so severely injured by the railroad accident which proved fatal to Gen Pierce's son, died to-day.

The Granite Guards have postponed their grand ball in honor of the late Democratic victory until the 4th of March.

MADISON, Jan. 10.

John Pettit was elected U. S. Senator to-day, at Indianapolis, to fill the unexpired term of James Whitcomb. In the caucus he had nine votes more than Mr. Lane.

A dispatch prevails on the river here, and both mail boats have laid by.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.

FUNERAL OF GEN. PIERCE'S SON.—The funeral services on the son of General Franklin Pierce, took place this morning at the house of Mr. Aiken, in Andover. The attendance was large, embracing many of the citizens of Andover and Boston, and students of the seminary, and quite a number of the family relatives of Gen. Pierce from this city.

The remains were enclosed in a rosewood coffin, lined with white satin, and decorated with silver studs. The corpse looked very natural. The features were composed, and the face wearing a pleasant expression. The head was surrounded with a wreath of laurel and white roses, one of the leaves of which partially concealed a scar on the forehead. On the lid of the coffin were two prettily-wrought wreaths of laurel and white roses, and a silver plate bearing the inscription:

"BENJAMIN PIERCE,
Died Jan. 6, 1853, aged 11 years and 9 months."

At 1½ o'clock the remains were conveyed to Concord, in a special train, for burial.

General Pierce is recovering rapidly from his lameness,