G. P. [illegible], Proprietor,
NO. 83 CHARTRES STREET.

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# The New Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1852.

No. 1740, Vol. 10.—NEW SERIES.
Vol. XXX.—Whole No. 6789.

## THE DAILY BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE, GENERAL COUNCIL AND FIRST MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL

Wednesday Morning, March 17, 1852.

**For President:**
MILLARD FILLMORE

**For Vice President:**
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.
(Subject to the nomination of the Whig National Convention.)

**WHIG NOMINATIONS.**
(ELECTION, MONDAY, 22D MARCH)

FOR MAYOR.
**A. D. Crossman.**

FOR TREASURER.
**Wm. H. Garland.**

FOR COMPTROLLER
**O. DeBuys.**

FOR SURVEYOR
**T. H. Pike.**

FOR STREET COMMISSIONER
**James Jolies.**

FOR RECORDERS
1st District—T. H. Shields
2d " —J. L. Farre
3d " —J. Simons
4th " —

FOR ALDERMEN.
1st District—James Robb, J. N. Marks.
2d " —W. P. Converse, James Stockton, W. C. Tompkins.
3d District—Geo. Clark, Judge T. W. Collins, F. Guirey, P. Pecquet.
3d District—John Laidlaw, L. Castera.
4th District—
ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.
*First Ward*—D. B. Forbes, H. M. Summers.
*Second Ward*—Thomas L. Lewis, George W. Shaw, J. Nolan.
*Third Ward*—H. G. Stetson, T. B. Winston, R. B. Byers, L. H. Pike, N. E. Bailey, John F. Wilson.
*Fourth Ward*—J. W. Andrews, J. M. Reid, V. Heermans.
*Fifth Ward*—J. Lanata, P. Devereux, Dr. Auluente.
*Sixth Ward*—Anthony Fernandez, J. L. Warner.
*Seventh Ward*—L. Burthe, A. Lusto.
*Eighth Ward*—J. B. Leffe, S. P. Labarre.
*Ninth Ward*—J. B. Dolhonde.

THE MAIL.—The bulletin board of the post-office announced yesterday that the mail had come through. This is not entirely correct, as respects the newspaper mail. South of Baltimore, our exchanges are all as late as due, but north of that point, the mail is irregular. Our New York dates are to the 8th, those from Boston to the 9th. The new schedule does not yet work smoothly.

OUR SUPPLEMENT.—We issue to day another Supplement, which contains the Journals of both Houses, Official reports and other Legislative proceedings.

EDIFYING EXHIBITIONS.

The Telegraph brings intelligence that two Southern Representatives in Congress, Messrs WILCOX and BROWS, have been entertaining the lobbies with a bout at fisticuffs. After sundry black eyes and bloody noses given and received, the combatants were separated, and taken into custody, but the next day, they concluded that "liar," "scoundrel," and other courteous and endearing epithets, when spoken in debate should be interpreted in a Pickwickian sense alone. Accordingly, honor was satisfied, pugnacity appeased, and Mississippi chivalry once more harmonious.

We suppose it is of little avail to protest against these disgusting and disreputable outrages upon dignity and decency. The moral sense of Congress appears utterly blunted by habit to the ineffable degradation of such conduct, and the people themselves, have witnessed similar exhibitions until they cease even to pique the public taste for novelty, and are regarded as a poor interlude between the acts of an exceedingly wearisome drama. The evil increases every day. The House of Representatives is a Babel or a bear-garden. Calm, methodical and courteous discussion in that body is almost unknown. Debates spiced with personal invective and seasoned with acrimony and vulgar denunciation, can alone attract the attention of the members. The flock around the orator who indulges in bravado and blackguardism. They abandon the gentleman who uses none but intellectual weapons. This peculiarity is one has to our profound regret, invaded the sanctuary of the Senate that once sacred retreat where contending passions were silenced and rebuked by the dignity of manhood, where thought alone reigned supreme, and where the demon of party discord was quelled by the ever watchful instinct of self respect. Yet even the Senate has been polluted by the foted and noisome stream that flows from the House—Men who have been transposed from one house to the other, have carried with them a rude license and brawling temper all insulted to the genius, character and position of the Senate.—But a few days ago, a scene almost as disgraceful as those of daily occurrence in the House, took place in the Senate. Two of its members edified their colleagues by bandying epithets of vituperation and interchanging expressions which no gentleman ever employs save in the last extremity, and when prepared to encounter immediate assault. What a beautiful exhibition it must have been! How pleasant and instructive! How fraught with interest! How charmingly illustrative of the beauties of our Republican system! Mr CLEMENS calling Mr BRETT "scoundrel" Mr BRETT retorting, by terming his opponent "traitor" The one gentleman threatening a resort to the code of honor, and the other denying the authority of its mandates, as he was a professor of the religion of CHRIST—a faith that enjoins humility, forgiveness, uprightness and charity.

To the Senate the American people have been wont to look, as the embodiment of the dignity and decorum, as well as the intellect of the nation. Amid the jarring strife and violent altercations of the House, it was always refreshing to witness in the Senate the abnegation of all dangerous and unbecoming excitement. There were giants in those days. In the presence of a CLAY, a WEBSTER, a CRITTENDEN, a BUCHANAN, a WRIGHT, a CALHOUN, smaller minds were either humbled into meekness, or spoke with a due sense of the imposing attributes of greatness. But those days are over. The epoch of littleness has arrived. Lilliput sends forth swarms of pigmies who squeal and gibber in the Senate chamber. The blandness and courtesy that are the concomitants of strength are gone, and the intolerance, boasting spirit, and passion and petulance that attend upon feebleness, have usurped their place. There are, however, still a few men of brains and power yet left—memento's of the olden time. There are yet a CASS, a MASON, and one or two others. Let them, for the sake of all that is worthy of respect and reverence, for the sake of the past, which is rapidly falling into tradition, struggle on against the overwhelming tide of ignoble and base vulgarity that threatens to engulf the Senate. Let them discountenance duplicate priority of deportment and violence of language, and maintain fellowship with those who violate good breeding. In the House we may well despair, until public opinion is chastened and the people learn to send some but gentlemen to Congress, but there is some hope for the Senate. That body still preserves some of the elements of its former purity. Let them be carefully cherished, and their influence steadily maintained, if the Senate would not become like the House, the shame and scorn of the country.

MLLE. TERESA PARODI.—This distinguished cantatrice we are informed, will shortly visit our city. Her agent, Mr. David T. Shaw, is in town, making the necessary arrangements. She is accompanied by MLLE. AMALIA PATTI, MISKA HAUSER, the great violinist, and MAURICE STRAKOSCH, the composer and pianist. PARODI'S recent tour under the management of STRAKOSCH, has been a brilliant succession of triumphs. We hope she may be induced to appear at some of our theatres, before she leaves us.

ITALIAN STATUARY, FINE ARTS, &c.—M. Vigne will continue this morning, at No. 58 St. Charles street, the sale of the extensive and valuable collection of fine marble statuary, splendid vases, urns Roman tables, &c., of assorted sizes, large marble statues for gardens, rich and elegant Bohemian en glass, and sundry terra cotta of fine sets, of exquisite workmanship, the whole from direct importation, to suit the good taste of the citizens of this community.

**Important to the Third Municipality.**

We learn by a telegraphic dispatch from Baton Rouge, received yesterday, that a bill introduced by Mr. SOLOMON, to suspend the collection of the tax of one per cent on real estate and slaves, imposed by the Third Municipality Council for 1851, has passed both Houses, and received the signature of the Governor. It is important that the authorities and property holders of the third district should be aware of this fact, as further collections are manifestly illegal.

TEXAS AND RIO GRANDE.

By an arrival from Galveston we have received papers to the 12th inst. From Texas there is little intelligence of interest.

By the schooner *Uncle Bill* from Brazos Santiago, news to the 6th instant has been received at Galveston. The *Civilian* gives the account of the battle between CANALES and the Filibusters published by some days ago, and adds the following:

The Mexican steamer, State of Mexico, was sent with a supply of arms and ammunition for Matamoros, but went back to Vera Cruz, returned again to the Rio Grande, and was lying off Brazos Santiago when the Uncle Bill left.

We learn that the general opinion at Brownsville and Brazos Santiago was, that the Filibuster movement on the Rio Grande was *dead*. It was reported that Carvajal's forces had all dispersed.

Trade was dull on the Rio Grande, money scarce, no business doing.

**Still Further—Carvajal captured.**

We learn by a letter from Point Isabel, that Carvajal had been captured by Gen. Harney, and arrived at Brownsville on board the steamer Camanche.

Great excitement was occasioned at Brownsville in consequence of an attack made by Col. Wheat, on Dr. Adams, the editor of the American Flag. The strictures in the Flag of the 6th inst. to which we have referred, provoked the attack.

FROM EL PASO AND SANTA FE.

We take the following from the Galveston News of the 11th:

Capt Skillman, the mail contractor, arrived in San Antonia last week, sixteen days from El Paso.

We have, through the mail, some numbers of the Santa Fe Gazette of December last. The weather in New Mexico had been very fine up to December 27th. Not more than two or three inches of snow had fallen.

The Legislature of New Mexico was in session and had got into a pretty stiff quarrel with the Governor. The Governor and Legislature are also at loggerheads with the Secretary, and each is trying to demolish the other—on paper.

Col Sumner, the commander of the 9th Military Department, has taken active measures to prevent Indian depredation and to punish parties offending against the laws to the protection of the Indians.

The Governor, in his message to the Legislature, alludes to attempts by certain parties to instigate the Pueblo Indians to hostilities, and the Legislature proposed calling on the Executive for the proof to substantiate the charge.

The Indianola Bulletin learns from Mr. Brauns, who came in Capt Skillman's company, that the Indians have been troublesome since the removal of the troops from El Paso. They killed seven soldiers in the Jornada desert between El Paso and Santa Fe, caught a party of Mexicans near El Paso, tied their hands behind them, and sent them into the town with their compliments to the authorities. They were driving off stock continually. Business at El Paso, for the want of protection, was entirely stagnated, many merchants are setting at Presidio del Norte, 175 miles below, and designing making that the main route to Chihuahua, as it is 300 miles nearer, has more water and grass, and is safer.

The people of the Rio Grande anxiously desire to have a post of mounted men at San Elizario, 20 miles below El Paso, and at Presidio del Norte, also one at Live Oak creek, seven miles this side of the Pecos, 300 miles above San Antonio, and about midway the route.

Mr. Brauns will speedily return from New York to Indianola, with a heavy stock of Mexican goods.

Messrs Hyde & Allen (Mr. A. C. Hyde, late of Indianola) had been robbed of $2,000 worth of goods by the Indians.

THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE.—The *National Intelligencer* of the 9th instant, has the following:

We have noticed in circulation, in some of our newspapers, rumors of differences between the Government of the United States and that of France, growing out of occurrences in that country and the manner of recognizing the existing Government there by that of the United States. Without having given any credence to these rumors, we have thought it worth while to ascertain if there existed any foundation for them, and have gone to no pains. We are happy to learn that nothing has occurred to disturb the harmony existing between the two countries, nor can we conceive that any difference in that respect could well arise. The Government of the United States has, according to its uniform usage in such cases, recognized the existing authorities of France as the National Government of the country. International duty and respect alike demanded this, and this Government could do no less.

In this connection we may mention that we have lately read a most able speech of Lord Derby, in the British Parliament, on the address to the Queen, (which we wish we had room to insert in our columns) and we were struck with the identity of the views and sentiments expressed in that speech, on the subject of non-intervention, with those contained in the dispatch from the Department of State of the United States to Mr. Rives.

THE LATEST INVENTION.—It is stated that an invention has just been perfected in Boston by which the mails between any two places—say New York and Boston—may be transported in fifteen minutes. The Boston Transcript of Saturday says:

We had an opportunity this morning of examining the above named invention, and we could see no good reason why it should not be practically successful. We are not at liberty to say much upon the subject at present, but the experiments which we witnessed were of a character to inspire confidence in the success of the principle, applied even to a distance of 300 miles or more. The inventor is a man of genuine skill, in perfect simplicity.

CHICAGO is the most rapidly-growing city in the western country. It has now a population of 40,000, (although but 28,000 in 1850,) and real estate is selling at higher prices than can be obtained any where else.

☞ The Democratic State Convention of Indiana, lately held at Indianapolis, expressed its preference for Gen. JOSEPH LANE as the Democratic candidate for the next Presidency.

MON JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, the present Governor of Indiana, was nominated for re-election to that office. The Whig candidate for Governor is the Hon. NICHOLAS MCCARTY.

**Mail and Telegraphic Items.**

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.

*Heavy Robbery.*—S. E. Ellis, of Parkersburg, Va., was robbed last evening, in the Western train of cars, of $1500. The money was in Virginia bank notes.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.

*Native American Meeting.*—A large meeting of the Native Americans was held to-night at the Commissioner's Hall, Southwark, to express indignation at having a block of marble from the Pope placed in Washington's Mouument. A number of violent addresses were made.

BOSTON, March 8.

*The Detention of the steamer America.*—The agents of the America have given bonds for her value, and she will be delivered over to them.

Joseph Bickley, one of the stewards of the America, has absconded, and $500 are offered for his arrest.

NEW YORK, March 8.

*Honor to Chevalier Hulseman.*—The Arctic brings intelligence that the Emperor of Austria has conferred the order of the Iron Crown upon Chevalier Hulseman, as a mark of approbation for his course at Washington.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.

*Fatal Accident.*—Isaac Homer, a boy aged 6 years, was run over by a coal cart in Kensington to-day, and instantly killed.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.

*Trial for Murder.*—Mathias and Blaus Shupinski, were arraigned this morning for the murder of Jacob Lehman, and plead not guilty. The Attorney General having withdrawn the fifth count of the indictment, the defendants counsel withdrew the motion to quash.

WASHINGTON, March 8.

*Appointments, &c.*—John Wilton, acting chief clerk of the Pension Bureau, has resumed his former position as chief clerk of the Land office. J. C. Metcalf, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed chief clerk of the Pension Bureau.

Spiritual rappings are exciting a good deal of attention in the eastern part of the city, many respectable persons testifying to their extraordinary performances.

NEW YORK, March 9.

*Arrival of Steamers.*—The steamer Union, from Charleston, and Florida, from Savannah, with southern papers ahead of the mail, have arrived.

NEW YORK, March 9.

*Sailing of the Empire City.*—The steamer Empire City sailed this afternoon for Chagres, crowded with passengers for California.

BANGOR, Me., March 8.

*Bangor Municipal Election.*—The municipal election in this city to-day, resulted in the election of Hamlin, for Mayor. The city council is strongly temperance.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.

*Wreck of a Georgetown Vessel.*—The brig Ann Elizabeth, for New York from Georgetown, with 1,000 barrels of flour on board, went ashore on Tuesday night last at Bonehead Inlet, near Cape May. The cargo was all but except 300 barrels of flour, which floated ashore in a damaged condition. The cargo was bought in New York and the vessel in Boston.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on the 9th, Mr SOULE presented the resolutions of the Louisiana Legislature, praying the removal of obstructions to the navigation of the Mississippi

Mr. Stockton gave notice of a bill granting bounty land to the sailors who were engaged in the Mexican war.

Mr. Bayard offered a resolution referring the subject of printing the census returns to a select committee of five, who shall report what parts of the census ought to be printed. Laid over.

Mr. Seward offered a resolution calling for the opinion of the Secretary of the Navy upon the expediency of a reconnoissance of the routes and navigation of the Northern, China, and Japan seas, and whether any of the United States vessels can be engaged in that service. Laid over.

Mr. Sumner submitted a resolution directing an inquiry as to the propriety of a reduction of the rates of ocean postage. Laid over.

Mr. Hunter reported a bill changing the relative value of the silver coin of the United States.

The Chair laid before the Senate several executive communications, enclosing estimates for appropriations to meet deficiencies in the appropriations for the present year, &c.

The Iowa Land Railroad bill was again taken up, and Mr. Underwood addressed the Senate in reply to the remarks of several Senators who have opposed his amendment. The bill was then postponed till Wednesday.

An amendment made by the House to the bill for the relief of Lieut. Col. Mitchell, was concurred in.

And then, after an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE, the bill for the relief of Colonel Mitchell was then taken up in regular order, and occupied the time of the House till half past one o'clock.

Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, said he had looked over the record, and was satisfied that the judgment of the District Court would be reversed. He therefore moved as a substitute a bill authorizing the Attorney General to prosecute the writ of error, and to take steps by which all legal proceedings shall be stayed, until the decision of the Supreme Court shall have been obtained, and that should the judgment of the District Court be sustained, that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to pay the same out of any unappropriated money then in his hands—Adopted.

On motion of Mr Hall, of Missouri, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, for the purpose of taking up, under the special order, the bill granting 160 acres of land for a homestead.

Mr Houston, of Ala., Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, suggested that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, for the purpose of taking up the Deficiency Bill, but Mr. Hall would not withdraw his motion.

Mr Fitch, of Indiana, had the floor for Saturday, and after professing great respect for Mr Fillmore, went into a review of his Message of the President of the United States at the opening of the session, condemned the policy which has been pursued, both as regards the Foreign and Domestic policy of the Government, and went into a comparison of the policy of the rest of the General Government, from the time of Mr Van Buren's administration, for the purpose of showing the extravagance exhibited in the appropriations of 1851.

Mr Wilson, of Iowa, then took the floor, but yielded to a motion that the Committee rise.

The House having resumed, Mr Clark, of Iowa, submitted the resolutions of that State, relative to the Compromise measures, recommending that the carrying it out, as a constitutional measure, whatever might be the view entertained of its propriety.

Mr Clark—a motion having been made to print the resolutions—addressed the House at some length in support of the principles enunciated therein. The people of the State which he represents, he said, had no particular attachment to the institutions of the South, but are willing that its citizens should manage their own affairs in their own way, but were willing to sub-mit to the power that exists, as the dispensation of God. It was the disposition of his people to murmur from the time the children of Israel quitted Egypt down to the present time.

The "precious question" was then interposed, and the main question to print was carried.

Mr Cobb, of Alabama, submitted certain resolutions of the State of Alabama, which were referred to the Committee on Public Lands. After which the House adjourned at half past three o'clock.

In the SENATE on the 9th, Mr Rusk reported a joint resolution authorizing the appointment of an additional assistant Postmaster General.

Mr Pratt, from the committee on claims, reported adversely upon the several petitions for deputy marshals of the United States, asking additional compensation for taking the census.

On motion of Mr Shields, the committee on military affairs were discharged from further consideration of the memorial of Brevet Brig General Talcott

Two thousand extra copies of Mr Hunter's report on the subject of coinage were ordered to be printed.

A resolution offered by Mr Davis, enquiring into the propriety of increasing the salary of consul officers at the principal commercial ports of the United States, was adopted.

A resolution offered by Mr Atchison, directing an inquiry into the propriety of allowing the people of Oregon to choose their own Governor and Judges, was adopted.

A resolution directing an inquiry as to the propriety of paying the claims of the Spanish citizens growing out of the Amistad case, was adopted.

Mr Bayard's resolution, referring to a select committee the subject of printing the census returns, was adopted.

Mr Stockton introduced a bill granting bounty land to sailors who were engaged in the Mexican war.

The joint resolutions upon the subject of non-intervention, were then taken up.

Mr Seward addressed the Senate in support of his amendment. He maintained that the following propositions were fully established.

1. That the people of Hungary, in the exercise of rights secured to them by the laws of nations, in a solemn and legitimate manner asserted their national independence, and established a government of their own voluntary act, and successfully maintained it against all parties lawfully interested in the question.

2. That the Emperor of Russia, without just or lawful right invaded Hungary, and by fraud and armed force subverted the national independence and political constitution thus established, and thereby reduced that country to the condition of a province ruled by a foreign and absolute power.

3. That although the United States, from the necessities of political society, recognize the existing rule in Hungary, yet they are not indifferent to the usurpation and conquest by which it was established.

4. That they may lawfully protest against that conquest and usurpation, and say that any new armed intervention by Russia, to uphold it against the will of the people of Hungary, if it shall be expressed.

This being the whole of our own case, and it being thus established, he asked why should we not proclaim that just and lawful protest?

In the HOUSE, the first business in order was the bill authorizing the granting of right of way and a donation of the public lands in the State of Alabama towards the construction of a railroad in that State, connecting Mobile with the Alabama river at Selma, and Mr. Cobb briefly addressed the House in favor of the bill, and in conclusion of a speech on a former day. He concluded by moving that the bill be put upon its passage.

Mr. Chapman, of North Carolina, moved an amendment, of which he had previously given notice, exempting railroad iron to be used on this and all other roads from duty, bonds being given that it should be used for that purpose within three years after importation; and rendering it ultimately subject to double duty if not so used.

The Speaker decided, that as the bill had for its object to obtain a right of way and a donation of the public lands to the State of Alabama, it was out of order to move an amendment to remit the duty on railroad iron.

The decision of the chair having been appealed against by Mr. Perry, of South Carolina, a motion was carried, tellers having been appointed, to lay the appeal on the table.

Mr. Phelps submitted a memorial from the people of New Mexico against the return of Mr. Weightman, delegate from that territory, and was proceeding with some explanatory remarks, which it was suggested he had better defer till that gentleman should be in his place, and would have an opportunity of replying, and all further action was deferred for the present. It was then moved that the House go into committee for the purpose of again taking up the special order.

Mr. Brooks, of New York, asked the gentleman from Tennessee when the debate on the bill before the committee would drop to a close; as unless the appropriations were passed the government could not be carried on, and the army must be withdrawn from New Mexico and California.

Mr. Johnson of Tennessee, here made some explanation, which, owing to the confusion that prevailed, was not distinctly heard.

Mr. Houston, of Alabama, chairman of the committee of ways means, endeavored to get the House into committee on the State of the Union, for the purpose of taking up the Deficiency Bill, but without effect; and the House went into committee on the special order, Mr. Wilcox, of Mississippi, having the floor; who declared himself to be a Jackson Union Democrat. He said affairs had now arrived at a crisis, which, if not met, would ultimately destroy the liberties of the people; he gave his reasons for being in favor of the compromise measure, alluded to the Mississippi convention, at considerable length, and stated that unless security were afforded within the constitution to the interests of the South; he would be in favor of a Southern Confederacy.

He concluded by appealing to his brethren of the North, with whom, should the Union be ever destroyed, the blame would rest, and begged them to cease their opposition to the South.

Mr. Eastout, of Massachusetts, followed, and replied to the speech of his colleague, Mr. Davis, on a former day; and went into a defence of his consistency, from 1836, when he opposed the high tariff and predicted its result; and concludingly, when he declared the fugitive slave law to be unconstitutional, giving the same reason which he would now, if called upon to express his sentiments. He considered the question of slavery as a great national question, which must be met on constitutional principles.

Three hours, he said, are to be met with reference to it—first, the institution will remain in civilized and enemy—secondly, a union of the Federalists and Democrats must take place, when the States must look to the discontinuance of slavery, and must inquire how it is to be met, and the General Government must buy it up—and the grand issue, to make a stand on the Constitution, which does not allow the General Government to touch the institution, unless in case were taken, the result, he said, would be to build up a debt which would last to all eternity. The only course, he said in conclusion, which presents itself, is either to let slavery alone or to talk out it openly and manfully.

A motion was then carried that the committee rise, when the House resumed and adjourned.

THE NEWS BY THE ARCTIC.

The *Arctic* arrived at New York on the morning of the 8th, with Liverpool and London dates of the 25th ult.

[From the London Times, of Feb. 25.]

**The New Ministry.**

The following has been forwarded to us as a complete list of the new Government, so far it was formed up to last night:

First Lord of the Treasury and Prime Minister—The Earl of Derby.

Chancellor of the Exchequer and Leader of the House of Commons—Mr. D'Israeli.

Lord Chancellor—Sir E. Sugden.

Lord President—The Earl of Lonsdale.

Lord Privy Seal—The Marquis of Salisbury (with a seat in the Cabinet).

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

For the Home Department—*Mr.* Walpole.

For the Foreign Department—Lord Malmesbury.

For the Colonial Department—Sir John Pakington.

First Lord of the Admiralty—The Duke of Northumberland.

President of the Board of Control—Mr. Herries.

President of the Board of Trade—Mr Henley.

Postmaster General—The Earl of Hardwicke

Secretary of War—*Mr.* Beresford

Vice President of the Board of Trade—Mr G. F. Young.

Woods and Forests—Lord John Manners

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (not in the Cabinet)—Sir John Y. Buller

Master General of the Ordnance—Lord Combermere.

Attorney General—Sir F. Thesiger

Solicitor General—Sir Fitzroy Kelly.

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—The Earl of Eglinton.

Secretary for Ireland—Lord Naas

The Chancellorship of Ireland has been offered to Lord Chief Justice Blackburne.

Attorney General for Ireland—Mr. Napier

Solicitor General for Ireland—Mr. Whiteside

Lord of the Treasury—Marquis of Chandos.

Lord of the Treasury—Mr. Bateson.

Under-Secretary of the Home Department—Sir W. Joliffe

Under-secretary for Foreign Affairs—Lord Stanley.

Judge Advocate—Mr Bankes

Secretary to the Admiralty. Mr Stafford

Chief Commissioner of the Poor Law Board—Sir J. Trollope

Joint Secretaries of the India Board—Lord Jocelyn and Mr Henry Baillie

Secretary of the Colonies—Lord Desart

Joint Secretaries of the Treasury—George A Hamilton and Forbes McKenzie

Clerk of the Ordnance—Colonel Forester.

HIS HOUSEHOLD

Lord Steward—Duke of Montrose

Lord Chamberlain—Lord Exeter

Master of the Horse—Lord Jersey

Controller of the Household—Hon Cecil Forester

Vice Chamberlain—Lord Worcester

Captain of Yeomen of the Guard—Lord de Ros

The Lords in Waiting will probably be Lords Morton, Byron, Munster, Templemore, Glengall, Galway, Canterbury, Wynford

PARIS, Monday Evening

FRANCE.—The police have seized from 15,000 to 20,000 copies of an address to the electors of the Seine by M Cruce Spinelli, on the ground that having been sentenced to expulsion, he is now a qualified candidate. M Bouchier will be tried by the ordinary tribunals on a charge of distributing seditious papers, these papers consisting of the letter of the testamentary executors of Louis Philippe to the Prince President, with the letters of members of the exiled family, relative to the confiscation decrees. The three persons arrested with M Boucher are charged with electing the circulation of these so called seditious writings.

For the last week the wholesale trade of Paris has been almost at a stand still. But the retail dealers have done something. It is, in particular, the branches of trade connected with the high price which have been somewhat active in consequence of the balls and masquerades given this season. The only interest of the week is to be found in the amelioration which has manifested itself in the metallurgical districts, in consequence of the various railway concessions. The contractors have received commands sufficient to keep them going for some time.

A decree from the President of the Republic has just appeared, making some further regulations relative to the uniforms appropriated to the members of the Senate and of the Council of the State.

SPAIN.—Our accounts from Madrid are of the 14th inst

This being the day fixed for the pilgrimage of the Queen to the Church of Atocha, all the streets and houses through which the royal cortege was to pass were crowded at an early hour by an immense multitude of anxious people, anxious to give Her Majesty enthusiastic proofs of their sympathy and attachment. The troops of the garrison were drawn up in double line from the Palace to the Church. The balconies were tastefully adorned, and occupied by ladies, holding bouquets in their hands and doves decked out with ribbons, and poetical devices about their necks, to let fly on the passage of the Queen.

At half past two o'clock a salute of artillery announced the departure of the Queen from the Palace. Her Majesty held in her arms the Princess Royal, and was accompanied by the King and the nurse of the infant Princess. As the Royal equipage advanced, flowers and devices were thrown down from the windows, doves were let fly, and shouts of "Viva la Reina!" were heard with the coming of the carriage. The Queen looked well and appeared delighted with her enthusiastic reception. The procession was closed by the authorities of Madrid and a squadron of cavalry. At the Church of Atocha her Majesty was received by the Ministers of the Grandees, of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and the municipal corporations. The most perfect order prevailed, and the Queen returned to the palace amidst the same demonstrations of joy and affection. At night the whole city was to be illuminated.

The Heraldo announces the seizure of the following journals—The Clamor el Publico, Constitutional, Nacion, Las Novedades, La Epoca, Opinion Publica, and Eclectico.

ITALY.—According to the *Opinione* of Turin of the 20th, the French were constructing at Rome an extensive cavalry barrack, in the gardens of the convent of St Calixt, in the Transtevere. The city was to contribute 100,000 scudi towards its construction. They had also made an ample provision of gabions. It was certain that they awaited reinforcements of cavalry and artillery, and foresaw the possibility of military events. This statement is directly at variance with the intelligence received from Rome by the Constitutionnel of Florence, which states that a report prevailed at Rome that letters had been sent by the President of the French Republic to the Papal Government, informing the latter that the French troops would shortly be recalled.

SWITZERLAND.—Letters from Berne, of the 20th, deny that the English Charge d'Affairs had supported the French note concerning the press. The former had recommended the President of the Confederation in a private conversation, while watching the conduct of political refugees, to respect the right of asylum, which ought to be enjoyed in all countries enjoying free institutions.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

**Latest Intelligence.**

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

PARIS.—M Dupin has declined to stand as a candidate to the Legislative corps for the Nevre or any other department

The Secretary of the Pasha of Egypt has arrived in Paris on a special mission.

The *Moniteur* offers a premium of 50,000 francs for the discovery that shall render the Voltaic pile applicable with economy to industry as a source of heat, to lighting, chemistry, mechanics or medical practice. All nations are permitted to compete during five years.

The Government has undertaken to supply the candidature of exiled ex-Representatives.

General officers on the active list are allowed to accept the office of Senator without losing rank or being placed on the retired list.

Rear Admiral Jacquinot is appointed second in command of the Mediterranean fleet, in place of Admiral Dubourdier, promoted.

It is said that the Bank of France is about to reduce the rate of discount from 4 to 3 per cent, if Paris bonds reach 80, and Rentes 65.70.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree appointing ten aides-de-camp and nine orderly officers, who are attached to the person of the Prince President of the Republic.

FRENCH BRIGANDS BY COOLIES.—By a letter from Aden, dated the 24th of January, it appears that a few days previously a French brig laden with sugar, left that port, having on board 150 Coolies, to be conveyed to Bourbon (Reunion.) The vessel had not gone far on her voyage when the Coolies murdered the captain and officers, ran the ship ashore, and escaped. The Zénobia, the last new steamer launched by the East India Company, which has just come into Aden, was preparing to go in pursuit of the murderers and to secure the brig.

*From the London Times of February 24th.*

The French Government has not given to the world since the 2nd December any of those formal and official pledges of its respect for treaties and its desire of peace which commonly follow the accession of any new Power. But within the last few days the Moniteur has been instructed to declare in terms which are neither very accurate nor very precise, that the policy of Louis Napoleon is exclusively directed to internal objects; that no demands have been made by France, since the 2d December, on any foreign State except Belgium, with reference to political refugees; and that it is absurd to impute warlike schemes to a government which has made no preparations for them. We take this declaration for what it is worth, and it may serve to allay the apprehensions of war, which are injurious to the government of France, among its own subjects, though it fail to allay the suspicions or arrest the defensive measures of neighboring States. If the policy of Louis Napoleon be strictly pacific toward the rest of Europe it may be well assured that the policy of the rest of Europe is pacific towards him. But a few phrases in a government gazette are a feeble guarantee against an arbitrary power and military ambition, and we cannot adopt the submissive conclusion of a Belgian journalist, that the intentions of Louis Napoleon are undoubtedly pacific because he says so.

It is not true that no demands whatever have been made by the French Government on any foreign State, except Belgium, for nothing is more certain than that demands of a very urgent nature were made, as long ago as the 24th of January, on the Federal Government of Switzerland. The Federal Council was told that it must hold itself in readiness to expel from the country all political fugitives who may be designated by the French police, that it must put limits on the press which the legislation of the country does not enable it to do, and that it would be held responsible for the evasion of these mandates by the Governments of the several Cantons. These demands, which were doubly base, since they were preferred against the very people whose ancient hospitality and independence sheltered Louis Napoleon himself from the menaces of Louis Philippe in 1836, have been followed by more indefinite threats on the part of the French Ambassador at Berne, and we are apprised by our correspondents of the assemblage of an army in the vicinity of Lyons, prepared for the field, either at home or abroad.

A campaign in Switzerland could, however, afford neither territorial aggrandizement nor military glory to France, and she would merely destroy the neutrality of an important district on her own frontier without obtaining any compensating advantages. For these reasons the statements of European statesmen is far more anxiously directed to the relations of France with the kingdom of Belgium. Though numbering only four millions in population they hold a most important space on the map of Europe and their neutrality is equally essential to their own property and to the general peace. On that ground especially the slightest in infraction of the engagements of the Conference of London, in which the French Government of that day took so conspicuous a part, would be viewed by all the Powers as a most serious occurrence, and it deserves notice, that the Emperor of Russia has now, for the first time, resolved to accredit an Envoy to Brussels, having obtained the removal of the Polish officers heretofore employed in the Belgian army.

It is unnecessary that we should impute to Louis Napoleon a design directly opposed to the engagements and real interests of France, and one which we should be glad to think he had never entertained. But the most substantial guarantee of the independence of Belgium is the certainty that she can rely in the first instance on the loyalty of her own army and population, and in the second on the positive treaties which bind all the great powers to her defence. Neither can we forget that the officers of these forces will fall her in the hour of need, and they may serve even now to avert the possibility of an attack upon her. We are prepared for the occurrence, at no distant period, in France, of military events of a striking character, but unless Louis Napoleon is prepared to force the resistance of a free people and the united power of Europe, he will yet respect the independence of Switzerland and of Belgium.

DENMARK.—The Royal commissioners in the duchy of Holstein gave up, on the 14th, the sovereign administration of the duchy to the King of Denmark, represented by Count Moltke, Chamberlain. The King's power is now exercised by Baron de Scheewyn and Holstein, and the powers of the commissioners are at an end. On the 19th, the Prussian troops had evacuated the duchy. The Austrians had also begun to retire, and it is expected will have entirely left by the 25th March. Rendsburg is still decidedly held as a federal fortress, but will only receive a Danish garrison.

RUSSIA.—Advices from St Petersburg of the 10th mention a great improvement in the Russian funds owing to large purchases made on French account. The five per Cents had reached 108 to 109 and the rise in the six per Cents had been from 125 to 131. It had been received that the contemplated railway from Charkoff to Theodosia should be constructed by a private company, with a capital of 30,000,000 silver roubles (4,750,000,) the government guaranteeing an interest of 4 per cent. Charkoff is a town about 680 miles south-south-east of St. Petersburg, and Theodosia (or Kaffa) is a port on the Black Sea, near the Strait of Yenikale. Accounts are alleged to have been received at St Petersburg of an important success of the Russian army in the Caucasus. From those the dates are to the 9th February. The wheat market was without alteration.

MR. CLIMAN IN TROUBLE.—Our cotemporaries if not our readers, remember no doubt, Mr Climan, the ever smiling and courteous agent of Sucoutha Pasch. We are sorry to hear that while in Havana some days since he was arrested as a suspected emissary of Kossuth. A letter written in the Hungarian language, dated from Kutahia was found among his papers, and this strengthened the belief of his having merely assumed the character under which he arrived for purposes best known to himself. He has not been seen since and it is supposed that he is confined in the Morro until sufficient proof of his innocence shall have been furnished. He strongly denies having had any connection with Kossuth since his arrival in America, having been absent from New York during nearly the whole time that the Hungarian refugees stayed there, and asserts that the letter contains a simple request from an old school fellow of his to procure him employment on his arrival in the United States. Whether this be so, cannot be made out for the present, as there is not a single person in Havana who understands the Magyar language.

BOSTON, March 9.

*The Maine Liquor Law in Massachusetts.*—The Maine Liquor Law passed the Senate to-day, by a vote of 19 ayes to 9 nays. Several amendments were adopted, besides the one submitting the final adoption of the law to a direct vote of the people at the next general election.

NEW YORK, March 9.

*Letter from Liberia.*—Late advices from Monrovia state that the rebel chief, Grimbo, had been completely routed by the forces of the Republic, and himself captured. He would short by be executed, as the only means of restoring tranquility. The Liberian troops only lost seven killed and twenty seven wounded in the several engagements. Collections were being made for the relief of the families of the murdered inhabitants.

A proposition had been started for the building of a great commercial city, to be called Buchanan.

The colony was in a prosperous condition.

WASHINGTON, March 9.

*Contract for a West Wing of the Patent Office.*—A Frenzy, &c.—Messrs Prevost, Winter & Co., marble contractors, whose efficient construction of the east wing of the patent office building, has given such general satisfaction, to day entered into the necessary bonds for building the west wing, and the contract was accordingly signed.

**Queen City, Cincinnati.** Capt Richards, which arrives at Louisville next morning in time for the morning Express train for New York.

☞ Time from Cincinnati to New York 40 hours, without a change of cars.

Baggage checked from Cincinnati to New York and accompanied by a baggage master.

☞ Through tickets can be had at the