BUSINESS NOTICES.

ILLUSTRATED NEWS.—This popular paper is published to-day, and contains, as usual, a large variety of handsome engravings. See advertisement.

NEW-YORK CRYSTAL PALACE.—Notice is hereby given by the ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS, to all parties in America desirous of contributing to the Industrial Exhibition to be opened in the City of New-York, in May, 1853.

All persons desirous of obtaining a place in the Building, erected on Reservoir-square, in the City of New-York, by the Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations, are requested to send in their Applications for Space before the 1st day of February, 1853: immediately after which date the Association will proceed to decide on Applications and allot Space.

Each Application must furnish the Exhibitor's name and address in full, and state whether he is Manufacturer, Proprietor, or Agent. It must contain a concise description of the articles offered for Exhibition, and a statement of the precise dimensions of the Space required: if on Wall by Height and Length; if on Floor or Counter, by Length and Breadth.

Applications must be signed by the persons proposing to exhibit, and be addressed to the Subscriber, at the office of the Association, No. 56 Broadway, New-York.

The Association hopes that attention will be given to the exact terms of this notice, and that its requirements will be carefully observed in making applications. By order,

W. WHETTEN, Secretary.

No charge made to exhibitors for space allotted.

January 5, 1853.

N. B. Applications from parties in the State of Pennsylvania are to be made, directly, to A. B. MCALPINE, Esq., Secretary of Local Committee, No. 125 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

India-Rubber Gloves will cure chapped hands and make them soft and white. Rubber Bleaching Mitts can be worn while sewing or sleeping. Persons who are exposed to the weather should provide themselves with a pair of Lined Gloves or Mittens. For sale by BISHOP, No. 181 Broadway; at No. 517 do.; and by HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden-lane.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!—Will be opened this morning, another large lot direct from auction, being the largest and best yet offered by the subscriber. Every article sold is warranted perfect, being wet only, and will be sold to-day without regard to cost of importation. By improving the present opportunity in making your purchases, you will save fifty per cent. A. G. COLBY,

No. 43 2d-av., between 9th and 10th-sts.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 142 Washington-st., Boston.

Choice New Crop Green and Black Teas and White and Yellow Sugars, and Family Groceries may be had in all their variety at reasonable prices at FOWLER'S large stores, Nos. 260 and 458 Greenwich, and 76 Vesey-sts.

WET GOODS.—THOMAS & JAMES, No. 141 Spring-st., having purchased from the underwriters the large cargo which was damaged by the wreck of the ship Grinnell, are now selling them off at one-quarter their original cost. The cargo consists of Linen Damasks, Towels, Table Cloths, Shirtings, &c. These goods are only wet by the salt water, but not in the least damaged. Housekeepers had better embrace this opportunity to purchase cheap.

The surplus is sold off. Now is the time for bargains, irrespective of cost, at any loss. I trade in each season's new goods only. Selling off, fine winter clothing, cloths, cassimeres and vestings, overcoats, vests and pantaloons.

GEORGE P. FOX, Tailor, No. 383 Broadway, cor. Anthony-st., opposite the Broadway Bank and Theater.

$40,000 OF WET GOODS AND DRY GOODS SELLING OFF WITHOUT RESERVE!—ROBERTS & REES, No. 162 Chatham-square, few doors below Mott-st., are now giving the greatest bargains in the city. Their premises are about to be taken down, and the whole stock must be sold off without delay. It comprises Cloaks, Shawls, Dress Goods of every description, Hosiery, Under Garments, Lace Goods, Blankets, Flannels, Cassimeres, Table Linens, Diaper, Sheetings, Shirtings, Bed Ticks, Towelings, &c., &c. Also, a large lot of Wet Goods from the ship Cornelius Grinnell, and from the fire in Pine-st. These Goods are in no way injured, excepting with water, and being slightly soiled, they will be sold off at half the original cost. Ladies are invited to make an early visit and avail themselves of this opportunity to secure great bargains. We refrain from quoting prices as it only tends to mislead. Come see, and judge for yourselves. ROBERTS & REES, No. 162 Chatham-square, the old original one-price store.

Three hundred patterns of elegant Foulard Silks, at $3, worth $7, at BARTHOLOMEW & WEED'S New Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts. This stock of goods will continue to be sold at reduced prices until the contemplated alterations in our store.

ARE YOU SICK?—If so the probability is that your disease proceeds from the Stomach, or the Liver, or the Nerves, or the Kidneys. DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. JACKSON, No. 120 Arch-st., Philadelphia, acts like magic upon Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and Kidneys and will calm and strengthen the nerves. A single bottle will convince the most skeptical of their great restorative power.

FURTHER PROOF.

Dr. GILES, Newton, Hamilton, Pa., May, 1851, said: "I have used myself half a dozen bottles of your German Bitters for Liver Complaint and Diseases of a nervous character, resulting from the abuse of mercury. I was poisoned, and afflicted with spasms, from the use of this latter article. The German Bitters is the first article from which I obtained any relief. I have also given the article to many dyspeptics, with the most salutary results. I think as many more bottles will entirely cure me."

JOSIAH C. YOUNG, Esq., of Dauphin, Pa., May 5, 1851, writes: "I was afflicted with General Debility, Intestinal Weakness and Costiveness, for which I used many different remedies without relief. I at last used your HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. I took a few bottles, according to directions, and was completely cured. I have not been so healthy for ten years as I have been since I took of your Bitters, which is about one year ago."

For sale wholesale in New-York by:

A. B. & D. SANDS, corner Fulton and William-sts.

HAVILAND, KEESE & Co., No. 80 Maiden-lane.

Retail by

C. H. RING, corner Broadway and John-st.

DR. DOOLITTLE, No. 141 Grand-st.

Mrs. M. HAYES, Brooklyn; and by respectable dealers everywhere.

If Time has sprinkled silver on your hair,
Science and skill the damage can repair.

Five minutes at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House, will restore to the whitest head its youthful color, whether black or brown. The Excelsior Dye is unfallable. It is applied in private rooms at No. 6 Astor House, and sold there and by druggists generally.

DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS.—When the proprietor of this invaluable remedy purchased it of the inventor, there was no medicine which deserved the name, for the cure of Liver and Bilious complaints, notwithstanding the great prevalence of these diseases in the United States. In the South and West particularly, where the patient is frequently unable to obtain the services of a regular physician, some remedy was required at once safe and effectual, and the operation of which could in no wise prove prejudicial to the constitution. This medicine is supplied by Dr. M'LANE'S Liver Pills, as has been proved in every instance in which it has had a trial. Always beneficial, not a solitary instance has ever occurred in which its effects have been injurious. The invention of an educated and distinguished physician, it has nothing in common with the quack nostrums imposed upon the public by shallow pretenders to the medical art. Experience has now proved, beyond a doubt, that Doctor M'LANE'S Pill is the best remedy ever proposed for the Liver Complaint.

Purchasers will *beware of counterfeits*, and invariably ask for Dr. M'LANE'S Celebrated Liver Pills, and take none else, as there are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public.

For sale in New-York, wholesale and retail, by C. V. Chickener & Co., No. 81 Barclay-st., and Boyd and Paul, No. 49 Courtlandt-st. Sold also by all the principal Druggists.

In solemn seriousness, it is cruel to let people suffer from disease and pain, now that a positive catholicon or panacea is discovered, but for the foolish fear that because it is all-powerful it may be injurious, therefore to give confidence of its harmlessness, I have determined to take publicly, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at noon, in my office, twelve times the quantity it is requisite to take at a dose to remove the most malignant disease or pain. I will take it from a large tub from which the public can receive it upon the same terms I have always sold it, viz: without remuneration, if not beneficial. I invite all the medical men and editors to be present, in whose company I will remain to prevent the suspicion that I would throw it off the stomach. It is most cruel of this community to let thousands die for want of a proper investigation of this most wonderful discovery. TALBOT WATTS, Magnetic Nervist, No. 424 Greenwich-st., Compounder of the Nervous Antidote.

HAIR DYE AND WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S Manufactory for these articles is celebrated in all parts of the world; persons wishing a light, elegant and durable Wig or Toupee can surely be suited. His Hair Dye is applied, (a sure guarantee) or sold, wholesale and retail, at No. 4 Wall-st. Copy the address—beware of imitations.

Foreign Postage.

The following official notice and order in relation to foreign postage has been issued by the Postmaster-General:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Jan. 24, 1853.

Pursuant to authority vested in the Postmaster-General, and by and with the advice and consent of the President of the United States, (which advice and consent more fully appear by an instrument in writing this day filed in the Department,) it being understood that the British Post-Office charges the same rate of postage on letters and newspapers to and from France, through England, whether the same are conveyed across the Atlantic by British or United States packets: thus making a discrimination of 16 cents (sea postage) in favor of the British line,

It is hereby ordered, That on all letters to and from France, *through England*, the single rate of United States postage be *twenty-one cents*, and on all newspapers so transmitted, *four cents* each, from and after the date hereof, such postage to be collected in and retained by the United States.

S. D. HUBBARD, Postmaster-General.

The Lynchburg Virginian ascribes the invention of the Caloric Engine to a man by the name of Prouty, born and raised in the city of Richmond: "He learned the gunsmith's business in the armory, removed to Augusta, Ga.—where he constructed and put into operation the very engine, about which, there is at present so much noise. His machine was publicly exhibited at the Bell Tavern in Richmond in 1852, at which date a patent was obtained, and an engine was constructed in Augusta, which drove a pair of mill-stones; but for want of capital the contrivance was temporarily made, and had to be abandoned."

Where is Dr. Jackson?

Boston papers state that Mrs. H. B. Stowe received, some days since, from her publishers, Messrs. Jewett & Co., of that city, the sum of $10,000, their being her second payment as copyright on Uncle Tom's Cabin, making upward of $20,000 received by her in nine months.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 26, 1853.

For Europe.

The next number of *The Tribune for European Circulation* will be issued THIS MORNING, at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the Latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the desk. Price Six Cents. The *Arabia* sails from this port To-Day at 12 o'clock.

SEE THIRD PAGE.

CONGRESS.—In Senate, the Session yesterday was occupied mostly with the speeches of Mr. Soulé and Gen. Cass upon the Cuba question, reports of which will be found in the telegraphic columns.

In the House, the New-York Mint bill came up and was further discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, after which the bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the past fiscal year was the prominent topic.

LEGISLATURE.—The proceedings in the Senate were of little interest. In the Assembly the Broadway Railroad called forth something of a debate.

We give in another column the Anti-Liquor Law drawn up by a Committee of the State Temperance Alliance, and presented to the Convention at Albany. This bill will soon be introduced into the Legislature, and pressed to a vote.

Thomas F. Meagher had a brilliant reception last night at Boston, was introduced to Gen. Pierce, and delivered his lecture on "Australia" to an audience of 3,000 persons, in the New Music Hall.

An intelligent correspondent from Washington writes: "The prospect of carrying the New-York Mint bill is favorable. It is quite likely to go through on Wednesday, unless it is damaged by a speech from one of the New-York Members, which he insists upon making, contrary to the wishes of the real friends of the bill."

We have received later and more full advices from Mexico viâ New-Orleans, which will be found in another column, and which furnish many items of importance and interest. By telegraph we have still later news from the sister Republic, of a very important character. President Arista has resigned and left the City of Mexico on the 16th inst., by which Crevallas, Judge of the Supreme Court of Justice, becomes President *ad interim*. The regular troops had been beaten in a regular battle, and the revolutionists were victorious everywhere.

WHY NOT?

Some two weeks since, Martin Langdon, whom we had known from boyhood as unfortunately organized, of gloomy disposition, moderate efficiency, and adverse fortunes, was tempted in a moment of despondency to cut his throat, whereof he died. The Coroner's Jury, on inquiring into the case, found that he had of late addicted himself to what are termed 'Spiritual Manifestations,' and had evinced decided interest and faith therein. Thereupon said Jury found that said Langdon's aberration and suicide were caused by the current 'Spiritualism,' and gravely recommended the peremptory suppression by legal force of all the 'Circles' which meet for the purpose of receiving or seeking 'Spiritual Manifestations' at various private houses throughout our City.

We do not propose here to scrutinize the assumptions as of fact whereon this recommendation was made. Suffice it to say that, if the material facts be as the Jury believed them, we consider the verdict an eminently proper one. When an evil is to be uprooted, a mischief to be confronted, there is no other course to be commended but that which goes straight to the root of the matter.

But Langdon's was unhappily far from being the only violent death lately occurring in our City. We think not less than five Murders and three Suicides have occurred here during the brief period which has intervened between the death of Langdon and this present writing. Coroner's inquests have been held in each instance, inquiries made, causes ascertained, and verdicts rendered. And the one general, fundamental, predisposing cause of all these deeds of bloody violence has been Intemperance, fed and sustained by the Rum Traffic.

But has a single Coroner's Jury proposed, as in Langdon's case, to strike directly at the cause of the calamity? Has one Jury of them all recommended, or even suggested, the suppression of the Liquor Traffic? We believe not one. They have found one after another murdered, or self-destroyed, undeniably under the influence of Rum: but they have not hinted at the closing of the Grogshops.

Why this silence? Whence such manifest partiality? If one man's killing himself because of attending 'Circles' proves that they ought to be suppressed by legal force, why do not many persons' killing themselves or others because of Alcoholic stimulants prove that they and their dispensers should in like manner be outlawed. Can any one tell?

'IT DOES MOVE, THOUGH!'

Whoever has marked the progress of the discussions respecting Slavery in our day must be aware of a radical change in the fundamental assumptions upon which the 'peculiar institution' is defended. Formerly, all who spoke as Statesmen or Philanthropists on the side of Slavery admitted its iniquitous origin, its essential injustice, and its pernicious influences, but urged the inveteracy of the evil, its intimate, intertwined connection with the entire Social framework of the communities legally upholding it, and the impossibility of rashly and suddenly abolishing it without unsettling, hazarding and destroying very much and vital good that had in process of time become inextricably involved with it.

The *new* pro-Slavery platform repudiates and scouts all this apologetic, deprecating logic. It boldly assumes that Slavery is essentially a good—that it inflicts no injustice on the slave and works no harm to the community. On the contrary, it maintains that, *because the Negro Race is incapable of civilization or material improvement*, it *ought* to be held in Slavery, being more happy, useful and progressive thus than in any other condition. This is the basis whereon Slavery is justified by all its earnest and active defenders in the years of grace '52-3.

But this doctrine has just been assailed with explicit determination and undeniable vigor by no less a personage than the Premier of our not particularly anti-Slavery National Administration, (Hon. Edward Everett,) in an elaborate Address before the American Colonization Society. Mr. Everett is no fanatic, no radical, but a leading devotee and magnifier of the lower law, who has proclaimed on the floor of Congress his readiness to shoulder a musket in bloody resistance to any Slave insurrection, whose ruling tendencies are all pro-Slavery, and who never yet publicly expressed an anti-Slavery sentiment but when he was in quest of anti-Slavery votes. This high functionary, speaking to the most influential auditory that could be collected in the land—an auditory preponderantly Southern and qualifiedly pro-Slavery—has argued and proved that the Negro Race is susceptible of intellectual culture and progress, and of rising as rapidly in the Social scale as any other. He has therein pointed most significantly to our own Anglo-Saxon progenitors, as barbarous and benighted, some ten centuries ago, as the African tribes of to-day—nay, to a great majority of the inhabitants of Europe at this hour, very slightly elevated above the level of average barbarism, though their intellectual condition is obscured by the diffusion among them of a few millions more fortunate and cultivated than they. No zealous Abolitionist ever made—we hardly know one who *could* make—a more forcible and conclusive argument against Slavery on the question immediately pending than did Mr. Everett to applauding thousands of anti-fanatics in Washington last week.

Such testimony cannot be invalidated. It cannot be set aside. It cannot perish unnoted or fruitless. It is bound to reverberate, and to tell. The Secretary of State has stormed and carried the fortress wherein Human Bondage had deliberately taken refuge. He has shown that the fundamental assumptions whereon it bases its right to dispense stripes instead of wages, and make merchandise of God's image have no basis in fact nor in reason. He has branded those assumptions as fallacies, and given judgment against their upholders. What will be their next refuge?

TELEGRAPH LINES IN CUBA.—The Government of Cuba recently advertised for proposals for laying down 600 miles of subterranean telegraph wires, and also for building 300 miles upon posts, after the manner of the lines in the United States. Several parties from this City and New-Orleans are competing for the contract, and it is expected that the successful applicant will be declared shortly after the arrival out of the Black Warrior, which sailed yesterday for Havana, taking as passengers, several of our most expert telegraphers, and among others, Mr. John McKinney, Superintendent of the House Printing Telegraph Line between New-York and Boston, who visits Havana for the benefit of his health.

Mr. H. C. Skinner, recently chief operator of the House Line between New-York and Washington, was also a passenger by the Black Warrior. Mr. S., we understand, goes out by request of the Governor-General, to open telegraph offices at Havana, for the purpose of instructing young Spaniards to work the House Printing Telegraph instruments—that system having been decided upon by the Government, mainly on account of the great rapidity with which dispatches can be sent, and also, from the fact that every message transmitted over the wires, is printed in plain capital letters.

Our Broadway Affairs at Albany.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. TABER's bill to prevent injustice in the construction of Railroads, was taken up in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Williams in the Chair. The opinion entertained in the Legislature of the Common Council of this City, and their management, is indicated in a manner not to be misunderstood, by the debate which ensued, of which our telegraphic reporters send us the following notes:

Mr. VAN SCOONHOVEN, of Rensselaer, moved to make the provisions of the bill applicable to all the cities of the State.

Mr. MCMURRAY, of New-York, addressed the Committee at length in advocacy of the bill, thanking the Senator from the XIth, for having introduced it, but he believed it fell short of working out the great reform. That should be to grapple with the City Charter, and place into the field of fair competition every franchise and every privilege.

Mr. COOLEY, of New-York, regretted that the last Senator was not contented with the bill. It is designed to correct one of the many great abuses—and he hoped to see the bill pass rapidly. He could not understand the Senator's views, and yet objects to a bill designed to remedy one of those evils.

Mr. BABCOCK, of Erie, understood the bill was introduced to stop a pressing, impending abuse; that the danger was, if there was any delay, the measure would assume the shape of a contract, and be protected by vested rights and by constitutional provision. If, instead of passing it, we undertake to correct all the abuses that exist in the Municipal Council of New-York, we shall need an enlarged session—undertaking to grasp all, we may lose all. To remedy the great evil more immediate, this Legislature would be justified in repealing the City Charter, and then give the City some plan of reform, which should enable them to remedy the evils immediate. He hoped the Senate would not be amused or delayed into overlooking the present wrong, in a general crusade against all possible evils in the City. To the proposition to make this a general bill, he was entirely opposed. It would be a hardship to bring localities under its influence, where the evils do not exist. But while the effort is making to pass a general bill, the great particular evil is suffered to grow into being.

Mr. TABER, of Albany, stated that the City of New-York had introduced the first usurpation of the right of way. All other railroads are built by direct authority of law. He offered an amendment declaratory of the true meaning of the law.

Mr. VAN SCHOONHOVEN contended that if the arguments of the Senators had any force—if they intended what they said—it was as clear as light that the provisions of the bill should be extended all over the State. The evils which now afflict New-York, may at any moment afflict any city or village in the State. The people of Troy had not supposed that they had the right to lay rails down in their streets, and they came to the Legislature for authority.

He objected to Mr. Taber's non-committal amendment, which, after all, only declared that the law intended nothing at all. If men unit for office get into power in the City of New-York, so they may in every other city. Power abused in New-York, may have its abuse extended through all other cities of the State.

Mr. CORNELL, of Chemung, moved that the Committee report progress, to go into Executive Session, but the Committee refused.

Mr. CONGER, of Rockland, examined the question in relation to its connection with the provisions of the general railway act. The bill proposes to guard doubly the right to pass through streets of cities or villages, while the general law gives full and free right to go through the property of the farmers. Was there ever a greater experiment of crude legislation?

Mr. TABER answered this. The right of eminent domain is guarded for all men; no road can be opened but by consent of the freeholders; no railway, but with the full payment of all damages to those who are the sufferers. Without any such restrictions or payment, the Corporation of New-York have granted the Broadway railroad. It is an act of usurpation attempted in New-York, which never was attempted elsewhere.

Mr. FLATT, of Oswego, owed the Senator from the XIIth all thanks for his care over the cities—the smaller cities. He desired to say to him, that so far as Oswego is concerned, they desired to be let alone. So far as that is concerned, he might save himself all trouble.

Mr. BEEKMAN, of New-York, could not defend his City from the charges made against its Government. The body corporate of New-York was desperately corrupt, and a violent disease requires a violent remedy. He reviewed the history of the legal proceedings had in the case of the Hudson River Railroad, in its passage through the streets of New-York. He admitted that the bill had not been called for by petition—but it had been demanded by the spontaneous will of the people—and if petitions were necessary, fifty thousand names could be had here in a week.

Mr. VAN SCHOONHOVEN was not legislating here exclusively for the City of New-York. He proposed to do his duty, whether the Senate agreed with him or not.

Mr. CONGER would not consent to be the advocate of wealth against the requirements of labor—now and ever he would be the advocate of the laboring man. Under every guise, these interest are sacrificing and being sacrificed—when he saw rich men turn at the first seeming attack on their private interests, he felt appalled at the insincerity. New-York had grown rich by the channels of communication, and the railway interest guided by wise policy, is to increase its title to the claim of Metropolis. This railway in question is opposed by the resident owners of property in Broadway. The Senator from the Vth, (Mr. BEEKMAN) by his own statement of the pressure of business in Broadway, has proved how much this railway is needed, and most flimsy and insufficient is the argument by which this railroad is sought to be attacked. If the railway is an evil, it is a choice of evils, and the crushing, crowding throng of omnibuses is the greatest evil. Mr. C. then took up the different features of the plan in which it was proposed to build the road, and urged that no obstruction could exist to the fair use of the street. It was a question between the Broadway interest, not that of the great population of the upper Wards. Are the mechanics—the daily traveling artisan—the laborer—the working men to be denied the right to come to their place of business in a cheap and easy manner, all because property owners in Broadway are frightened at the shadow of those railroad cars? Have not the Courts power and authority enough in this case? Is there any necessity for the exercise of extra judicial powers? It is no wonder the honorable Senator from New-York was not prepared fully to indorse the bill of the Senator from the XIth. He believed the Senate would pause long before they were invited by any popular clamor to do an act of injustice.

Pending Mr. C.'s remarks, the Committee rose and the Senate adjourned.

A Post-Office has been established at Florence, Mass. (the village in Northampton heretofore known as Bensonville or Greenville,) and J. S. Parsons appointed Postmaster.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Beaver-sts.

The Cuba Debate—Mr. King, &c.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1853.

Mr. Seward will try to get the floor to-morrow to reply to Gen. Cass, but may perhaps be prevented by an Executive session.

Mr. Badger's whipper-in, Clark, means to follow up the matter of his confirmation closely.

"Young America" is using all its influence to discredit Hunter with the new administration.

Mr. Shields is to follow Mr. Seward on Cuba.

Soulé did not to-day answer the expectations of his bearers. The galleries were tremendously crowded.

Mr. King will touch at Key West to enquire about the prevalence of the small-pox at Havana. If the current reports prove to be true, he will probably proceed to Vera Cruz.

Buchanan has received a cordial letter from Pierce inviting him to designate some person from Pensylvania as a member of the new Cabinet.

EYE.

The Recent Fire in the Bonded Warehouse.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune:

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1853.

Mr. Corwin, the Secretary of the Treasury, has ordered the Collector of New-York to thoroughly investigate the cause of the recent fire at the Bonded Warehouse in New-York, and report as early as practicable.

The estimated amount of property in stores at New-York is three millions of dollars. QUI VIVE.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 24, 1853.

In the Supreme Court, this morning, Judge McLean delivered an opinion in the case of the Trustees of Vincennes University vs. the State of Indiana, reversing the decree of the Supreme Court, and securing to the University two townships of land which were in dispute, a portion of which the State had appropriated to its own uses. Justices Taney and Daniels dissented.

Appointments Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1853.

The following appoints by the President have been confirmed by the Senate, in Executive Session: Ephraim F. Miller, as Collector of Salem and Beverly, Massachusetts; and Beverly C. Saunders, as Collector at San Francisco.

Postage on Foreign Letters.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1853.

The Postmaster-General publishes an official notice ordering that on all letters to and from France through England, the single rate of United States postage be 21 cents, and on newspapers 4 cents; such postage to be collected in and retained by the United States.

The Jerry Rescue Trials.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1853.

The U. S. Circuit Court opened at 11 o'clock. The term is specially held for the trial of the Jerry Rescue cases. Present of counsel for Government, Hon. James R. Lawrence, U. S. District Attorney, D. D. Hills, Esq., of Syracuse, and Gerrit Smith, of Peterboro.

After some motions in civil causes were disposed of, the district Attorney moved the trial of Enoch Reed, (colored.)

Mr. Hills said Reed was in town, but not in Court—the room for holding the Court having been changed, he had missed it. Besides, Messrs. Nye and Sedgwick, of counsel, were at the Courtland Circuit yesterday, and were unable to reach here this afternoon. The defendants were ready for trial, yet he would submit to the Court the proper action to be taken in the premises.

Whereupon it was agreed that the case of Enoch Reed should be taken up at 9 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning.

The names of the Petit Jury were called, and discharged till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mr. Meagher in Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1853.

Thomas F. Meagher met with a cordial reception in Boston, to-day. He was received at the dépôt by a Committee of Arrangements, and conveyed to the Revere House in an elegant carriage and four horses, where he was formally welcomed in a speech by J. B. Harvey, Esq., to which Mr. M. responded. He was introduced to Gen. Pierce, who is now here, and several distinguished citizens. This evening Mr. Meagher delivered his lecture on "Australia," to nearly 3,000 people, in the new Music Hall. Mayor Seaver presided.

After the lecture he partook of dinner with the Committee of Arrangements, at Dooley's Hotel.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 24, 1853.

The steamship Empire City has arrived at this port with Havana dates of the 20th inst.

The news is generally unimportant.

Martin Galliano, the Secretary of the Captain-General, has been removed, and his successor was expected from Spain by the next steamer.

The Survey of the Amazon.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1853.

Capt. Conway, of the Water Witch, arrived at Salem, reports that Lieut. Gibbons, one of the officers attached to the U. S. Corps of Survey on the Amazon River, arrived at Para about Dec. 20. He had not been heard from for about 18 months, and some anxiety had been felt for him. He would probably take passage in the next vessel for New-York.

Completion of the St. Charles Hotel.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 23, 1852.

The St. Charles Hotel is now finished, and opens for the reception of company to-morrow.

The weather here is fine and the city healthy.

Maryland Legislature.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1853.

Allen Thomas has presented a petition to the Maryland Legislature relative to a fugitive slave convicted of felony in New-York and pardoned by Gov. Hunt, three days before the expiration of his term of imprisonment.

The bill to amend the charter of the Canton Company has passed to a third reading in the Senate of Maryland.

We have no mail beyond Wilmington, N. C., to-night.

The U. S. ship Raritan, from the Pacific has arrived at Norfolk; officers and crew all well.

John Cassidy, captain of Philadelphia oyster sloop Hero, is likely to die at Annapolis from wounds received while resisting the officers who seized his vessel.

The Virginia House of Delegates have passed a bill appropriating a million of dollars for the construction of a railroad from Covington to the Ohio River, near the mouth of the Big Sandy River. Also a bill increasing the stock of the Manassas Gap Railroad.

John W. Perego, President of the Baltimore Typographical Society, died to-day.

Marine Disaster—Counterfeiter Arrested.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1853.

The schooner Henrietta, from Wilmington, N. C., for New-York, sprung a leak 16th, and run ashore at Currituck Beach, near Bamus. The vessel is a total loss—cargo saved and will be sold on Thursday next. The crew reached here safely to-day.

A man named Horace Wilson was arrested on Saturday for attempting to pass a $50 counterfeit note of the Merchants' Bank, Burlington, Vt., and was committed to jail.

The steamship Roanoke, from New-York, arrived to-day.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

RESIGNATION OF PRESIDENT ARISTA.

The Revolutionists Everywhere Triumphant.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1853.

We have received late and important intelligence from Mexico.

President Arista resigned office and left the City of Mexico on the 6th inst.

Señor Crevallas, Judge of the Supreme Court of Justice, becomes President *ad interim*.

General Minion, with the Government troops, had been beaten in a regular battle.

The revolutionists were triumphant everywhere, and all were looking for the return of Santa Anna.

Anniversary Meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church Society.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1853.

The Anniversary Meeting of the M. E. Church Society was held here yesterday, Bishop Janes of New-York, in the Chair. The principal speakers were Dr. Durbin, the Corresponding Secretary of the Society in New-York; Abel Stevens, Editor of *The National Magazine*, and Bishop Janes. The affairs of the Society were reported to be in a flattering condition. Three new Foreign Missionaries were undertaken during the year in France, Turkey and India.

The appropriations for the current year for missionary work are $210,000, an increase over last year's appropriation of $60,000. The amount collected at this meeting and on the Sabbath was, $1,200.

The meeting was unusually interesting and largely attended, and passed off with triumphant success. About thirty ministers from abroad were present. The session closed last night.

Fire in Providence.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1853.

A large building on India-st., near Fox Point, was set on fire about noon to-day and nearly destroyed, together with a large portion of its contents. It was owned by Mawry & Steere, lumber dealers, and occupied as a store-house for shingles and other lumber, oil, &c. The property is probably insured, but to what amount could not be ascertained. The amount of loss is also unknown.

The weather is delightfully warm and pleasant.

The United States Ship Raritan at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1853.

The United ship Raritan, Commodore McAuley, 98 days from Callao, has arrived. Lieut. Benham died on the passage. His remains were preserved and brought home. She spoke, November 23, ship Danube, from New-York for San Francisco; December 26, steamship Sierra Nevada, from New-York for Rio Janeiro; January 18, fell in with the wreck of a brigantine water-logged and abandoned. The name of "Belfont" only was distinguishable. Owing to the prevalence of the yellow fever the Raritan stopped but one day at St. Thomas. The disease was subsiding. The United States Consul had died.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1853.

Michael Burke, of this city, in endeavoring to get upon a freight train this morning, while the cars were in motion, fell under the wheels, and was instantly killed, being mangled in a horrible manner.

The Marion at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1853.

The U. S. Mail steamship Marion, Captain M. Berry, arrived here at 9 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

To Albany by Railroad, for $1.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1853.

The Harlem Railroad Company have agreed to carry passengers between New-York and Albany, for $1.

Sailing of California Steamships.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 23, 1853.

The steamships Daniel Webster and Philadelphia sailed yesterday, the former for San Juan, and the latter for Aspinwall, carrying 700 passengers *en route* for California.

Markets.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1853.

The Price Current has a statement of the Hogs packed.—The number in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky showing an increase thus year of 206,574. PROVISIONS are declining; Mess Pork sells at $15 50. Bulk Sides, 7½c. Prime Lard, 9½c. for barrelled and 10½c. for kegs. FLOUR has declined to $4 25.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1853.

An active demand exists for SUGAR on plantations. The sales of the last four weeks are estimated at 30,000 hhds., mostly for shipment West, but partly on speculation.—Prices have ranged from 4@4½c., but higher rates are now asked.

XXXIID CONGRESS.....SECOND SESSION

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.

Long before the hour of meeting, the Senate galleries and passages leading thereto were crowded with men and women expecting to hear Mr. Soulé.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate the Annual Report of the Expenses of the National Armory for 1852.

Mr. SEWARD presented petitions in favor of Christian Hanson's proposed line of mail steamers between Brooklyn and Gluckstadt, and all parts of Germany. Also petitions praying further protection to patentees.

Several reports were made.

Mr. CASS offered the following resolution, which was laid over:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire and report whether any measures, and if any, what should be taken by the Senate in relation to the declaration annexed to the ratification on the part of Great Britain, of the treaty concluded between that country and the United States, April 19, 1850, and to the letter of the Secretary of the State to the British Minister on the exchange of the ratifications.

Mr. SHIELDS offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing inquiry by the Secretary of War, to report the most eligible sites for necessary arsenals on the Pacific, Gulf and Atlantic coasts.

On motion of Mr. BADGER, the House bill for the suppression of frauds in the prosecution of claims by members of Congress, and others, was taken up.

The bill was amended, so as to prohibit executive officers from prosecuting claims for or without compensation. Also, amended so as to punish all attempts to take away or destroy any public papers. Other amendments were made and the bill was passed.

The subject of Cuba and the Monroe doctrine was taken up.

Mr. SOULE said that what he had in view on a former occasion in asking a postponement of the debate, was to prevent himself from a too hasty expression of his sentiments on so grave and momentous a question. He had some unwillingness to commit his judgments upon mere speculative matters, which the emphatic language of the Senator from Michigan were so liable from hour to hour to be presented to the Senate in a practical form. He had desired time to school his mind to meet the exigencies of the debate, and was now about to submit his views.

The Senate would allow him to express his regret that he had in anywise to disagree with the two Senators who had opened the debate, (Gen. Cass and Mr. Mason,) in what they had said respecting the course pursued by the Administration with respect to the difficulties with the officials of Cuba. Be the opinion of Senators what it may, there could be no denial of the verdict of the people of the country, recently rendered, on that conduct. The bearing of his remarks when this debate was first opened, must have shown that he felt an anxiety lest the premature discussion of this question might place impediments in the course which might be pursued by the incoming Administration. He hoped no such effect will have been produced. What could have been the object of the call in which this debate had originated? It was not to remonstrate against the interference of England and France, for that would be inconsistent with the position assumed by the Senator from Virginia, that the doctrine announced in 1823, did not extend beyond the circumstances of that day and occasion. It was not his purpose to condemn the President for his refusal to unite in the proposed tripartite Treaty—for that refusal was most proper and was sustained by the Senator. Whatever, then, was the object of the call, it had resulted in the triumph of the distinguished Minister of State, and has perhaps thrown obstacles in the way of the next Administration. He had expected to hear some words of rebuke addressed to the two negotiators on the part of France and England, who had first addressed Mr. Webster, and then Mr. Everett in language conveying a threat. That language deserved a rebuke from every American statesman—he had no doubt but that the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, when he should come back with the resolutions of the Committee, would express himself with unsparing severity upon the threatening tenor of those letters. He did not unite in the commendation bestowed upon the letter of Mr. Everett in disclaiming on the part of the United States any desire for the acquisition of Cuba at this time. France and England invite the United States to participate in a Convention not take Cuba, nor at any time assume a dominion over Cuba, which invitation we refuse, but at the same time emasculate our refusal, by telling them we intend to do, precisely what they ask us to do! He would not have done this. He had heard here those ardent and warm-hearted gallant men who were engaged in so far as results could give it character in the unfortunate expedition, but which so far as the aspirations of their own hearts were concerned was a noble one, denounced as marauders—Fillibusters—Young America with a vengeance—and judging from the past we might expect hereafter to hear all who are in favor of progress denounced as marauders. He had heard much of plucking the fruit when it was ripe—he saw but little difference so far as Spain was concerned, between plucking it when ripe or before it had ripened. The common law made the distinction between the trespass of taking fruit from the tree and the larceny of taking it after it had fallen from the parent stem.

Let gentlemen be careful that while they wait for the fruit to ripen, that it does not rot. He could not see why Senators could denounce the publication of the proposition of this Government to purchase Cuba, when they themselves in their places in the Senate declared to the world their willingness to do so. He considered the publication of that correspondence wrong. The present administration must have found that