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THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION OF THE STATES... THEY "MUST BE PRESERVED."

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TERMS OF THE STANDARD.

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POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
November, 1853.

To the President of the United States.

Sir:—The Report which I had the honor to make on the 30th November, 1853, exhibited a balance due from this Department on the 1st July, 1853, beyond the whole amount of its available funds, of \$195,208 40.

The expenses for the transportation of the mail were early continued undiminished till the close of the year 1853, prior to which date the retrenchments stated in that Report could not take effect; consequently the balance of debt against the Department continued to augment till that period.

The gross amount of postages was, for July 1st to Dec. 31, 1853, \$1,375,437 82

Compensation to Postmasters, including the contingent expenses of their offices during the same period, amounted to \$431,628 89

Incidental expenses of the Department during the same time, amounted to 47,797 29

The expenses for transportation of the mail from July 1 to 31 December, 1853, was 1,013,402 68

Making the total expenses of the Department for that half year \$1,495,828 86

This sum, after deducting the gross amount of postages for that period, leaves a deficit for the six months ending 31st December, 1853, of \$120,391 50

To this sum add the deficit existing on the 1st July, 1853, 195,208 40

And the balance of the debt against the Department beyond the amount of its available funds was, on the 1st day of Jan. 1854, \$315,599 96

From the 1st of January, 1854, the retrenchment in the transportation of the mail, stated in my report of last year, began to take effect; and from that period, the revenues of the Department have exceeded its expenses.

The gross amount of postages was, from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1854, \$1,445,269 69

Compensation to Postmasters, including the contingent expenses of their offices, within the same period amounted to \$461,433 64

Incidental expenses of the Department for the same time, amounting to 30,300 38

The expenses for transportation of the mail from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1854, amounted to 909,028 43

Making the total expenses of the Department for the half year ending the 30th of June, 1854, \$1,490,762 45

This sum deducted from the gross amount of postages for that period, leaves a revenue beyond the amount of expenses for the half year from January 1 to June 30, 1854, of 47,507 24

This sum deducted from the deficit existing Jan. 1, 1854, \$315,599 96

Reduces the balance of debt which existed against the Department on the 1st July, 1854, to \$268,092 74

Such was the financial condition of the Department on the 1st day of July last. The amount of this debt has been continually diminishing to the present time, and it continues to diminish in an increased ratio.

On the 1st day of July, 1854, the balance of the account with Banks was \$395,616 99 against the Department, consisting of loans, \$275,000, and over checks to the amount of \$120,616 99.

In this statement, the difference between loans and over-checks is rather nominal than essential. When over-checks are mutually agreed upon to a certain definite amount as a standing order, they are called loans; but when they vary indefinitely as to time and amount, they are called over-checks. In either case they are debts due from the Department to Banks.

This amount of balance against the Department has been considerably reduced since the first day of July last.

On the 1st day of the present month it stood as follows:

Amount due for loans from Banks \$275,000 00

Amount of over-checks, November 1, 1854, 55,969 09

Making together the sum of \$330,969 09

On the same day the balances of Bank deposits in favor of the Department, constituting the amount of cash on hand, amounted to \$92,031 34

Making the actual balance of the accounts with Banks, against the Department on the 1st of Nov. 1854, 248,937 75

The contracts for the Southern section, including the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, and the Territory of Florida, which will expire with the current year, have been renewed, to take effect from the 1st of January next, on such terms as will effect an annual saving, from the amount now paid for transportation in that section, of about \$120,000.

Additional retrenchments have also been made in the expense of transportation subsequent to my last report, to the annual amount of about \$59,000. Making together an annual saving from the 1st of January next, of \$179,000.

From the savings thus effected, together with the current excess of revenue in favor of the Department, it may be safely calculated, that without any reliance upon an increase in the gross amount of postages, the revenues of the Department will exceed its expenditures, during the ensuing calendar year, to the amount of \$270,000.

From a careful estimate, it may be anticipated with entire confidence, that before the close of the year 1855, the whole balance of debt against the Department will be extinguished. No part of this debt was contracted against the credit of the Treasury, nor upon any other credit or authority than that of the Department alone.

It was never regarded by either of the parties in the character of a debt of the Government, but a mere expedient to anticipate the resources of the Department, based upon the credit of those resources alone.

The means of its liquidation within a reasonable time were always within the legal control of the head of the Department, and no other means have at any time been sought or desired by the Department.

In my Report of November, 1853, the expense for transporting the mail, and for incidentals, from July 1 to December 31, 1853, was estimated at \$1,061,644 71

The actual expense for that period was 1,061,199 97

Varying from the estimate only \$444 74

The net proceeds of postages for the year ending 30th June 1854, were then estimated at \$2,037,410 81

The actual net proceeds of postages for that year were \$1,927,644 44

Falling below the estimate by the sum of \$109,766 37

Thus it appears that the expenses of the Department have not essentially varied from the estimates; but the net revenue arising from postages has fallen short of the estimates then made, more than a hundred thousand dollars. This is believed to be, in a very considerable degree, attributable to the great increase of free letters. The progressive increase of population naturally brings with it an accumulation of business in the Executive offices, which tends, in some measure, to increase their correspondence; and in addition to this, a law passed in March, 1853, extending to members of Congress the privilege of franking during the whole recess, even if they were not in session, has increased the correspondence to a much greater length than in the alternate year, when a Congress terminates.

The expenses for the delivery of free letters at two cents each, have always amounted to a much greater sum during the year when the session is protracted, than during the alternate year. To make a fair comparison between the amount of free letters before and after the extension of the franking privilege, it is necessary to take two entire years. Thus: The allowance to Postmasters for the delivery of free letters for the two years ending July 30, 1852, (before the extension) was \$40,556 89

For the two years ending July 1, 1854, after the extension, was 54,158 88

Making since the extension, an increase of \$13,601 99

Or payment for the delivery of 680,099 free letters more than were delivered the two preceding years. But no allowance is made for the delivery of free letters at post offices where the Postmaster's commissions exceed \$500 a quarter.

If the same proportion of free letters is delivered at offices where no allowances for them are made to Postmasters, as at the smaller offices, then the increase since the franking privilege was extended, is equal to 960,000 free letters more than what were delivered within the same period of time prior to that extension. The postage on each of these letters if not free, would be from six cents to two dollars. The average it is believed, would not be less than twenty-five cents each, exclusive of the Postmaster's commissions. If estimated at this average, they would amount to \$240,000

To this add the allowance actually made for their delivery, 13,601 99

And the increase of free letters within the last two years has actually cost the Department \$253,601 99 which is more than equal to the balance of debt at this time existing against the Department.

Estimates have been obtained from several of the Executive offices, of the amount of their official correspondence carried on through the post office establishment under the franking privileges of the officers by whom it is conducted, and it appears that from the Departments of State, Treasury, War and Navy, the official correspondence by mail, on which no postage is paid, is estimated to be equal to 2,785,235 single free letters in a year, and that by far the greater proportion of them are sent the full distance for which the highest rate of postage would be chargeable. The average postage on those letters, if not free, it is believed would be not less than 18 cents each, which would amount to \$503,481 56.

This estimate is exclusive of the offices of the Attorney General, Adjutant General, Commissary General, Inspector General, Quarter Master General, Paymaster General, and Superintendent of the Patent Office, all of whom have the privilege of franking. It is also estimated that the number of free letters passing under the frank of members of Congress, amounts to 6000 a day during the session.

If the correspondence of the offices above mentioned, which are not embraced in the estimate, and the postage fairly estimated which would be chargeable on the correspondence of members of Congress, if not free, should be added to the statement, it is believed that the annual amount of free letters would not fall short of a million of dollars, exclusive of the correspondence of the Post Office Department itself.

This is an annual contribution by the Department to the Government.

Though the amount of revenue arising from postages, for the year ending June 30, 1854, did not equal the estimate, yet there was a considerable increase above the amount of the preceding year. The gross amount of postages for the year ending June 30, 1853, was \$2,616,538 27

It was 2,823,706 27

Making an increase in the gross amount of 207,168 70

The net amount of postages, after deducting commissions to postmasters, and the contingent expenses of their offices, was for the year ending June 30, 1853, \$1,790,234 65

For the year ending June 30, 1854, it was 1,927,644 44

Making an increase in the net proceeds of \$137,389 79

The finances of the Department continued to be in an improving condition, and the solicitude which has been shown to obtain mail contracts, the reduced rates at which they have been taken for the Southern Section, and the zeal with which contractors generally persevere in their

services to the Department, furnish ample demonstration that its credit is unimpaired.

The number of the post offices in the United States, was, on the first of July last, 10,693, being an increase of 566 over the number reported last year.

The annual amount of transportation has been but slightly varied since my last report. The mail is now carried in stages and steam boats about 16,500,000 miles a year; and on horse-back, and in pack-trains, about 5,600,000 miles, making together about 22,100,000 miles a year.

The certainty of the mail should always be equal to the most rapid transition of the traveler; and that which shortens the time of communication, and facilitates the intercourse between distant places, is like bringing them near together. While it affords convenience to men of business, it tends to counteract local prejudices, by enlarging the sphere of acquaintance.

It perpetuates distant friendships, and creates new ones, by which the bonds of union are strengthened, and the happiness of society promoted. These considerations have always had their full weight upon my mind in making improvements in mail operations.

The multiplication of rail roads in different parts of the country promise within a few years to give great rapidity to the movements of travelers; and it is a subject worthy of enquiry, whether the transportation of the mail upon these roads, will be more economical than the present mode.

Already have the mail roads between Frenchtown, in Maryland, and Newcastles, in Delaware, and between Camden and Amboy, in New Jersey, afforded great and important facilities to the transmission of the great Eastern mail. The rail road between this city and Baltimore will soon be completed, and the distance from the post office of this place to that of Baltimore, will not be materially varied from the present road, 38 miles.

From Baltimore by Port Deposit, in Maryland, to Coatesville, in Pennsylvania, the line for a rail road is located, and the stock subscribed for its completion; and from Coatesville to Philadelphia a rail road is made and in operation.

The distance between Baltimore and Philadelphia, on this road, will be 117 miles; about 18 miles greater than the present land route. From Philadelphia to Trenton bridge about 28 miles, the rail road is nearly completed, and from New Brunswick, in New Jersey, to Jersey City, on the west side of the Hudson River, opposite the City of New York, 30 miles, the rail road is in a state of progress. When these works shall be completed, the only interval will be between Trenton and New Brunswick, about 26 miles, to complete an entire rail road between this place and the City of New York; and it cannot be supposed that the enterprising State of New Jersey will long delay to perfect a communication of such great importance, passing through most of her largest and most flourishing towns. When this shall be done, the whole distance between this city and New York, on a continuous rail road, will not exceed 240 miles; and the journey may be performed at all times with certainty, allowing ample time for stopping at important places on the road, in 16 hours, and ordinarily in a shorter period.

If provision can be made to secure the regular transportation of the mail upon this, and upon other rail roads which are constructing, and in some instances already finished, it will be of great utility to the public; otherwise, these corporations may become exorbitant in their demands, and prove eventually to be dangerous monopolies.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your humble servant,
W. T. BARRY

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The army is at present in a good condition, and sufficiently large to answer all the purposes for which it is designed. During the past year no military movement of much importance has been deemed necessary, save that against the predatory tribes of Indians West of the Arkansas and Missouri, who have for a time been troublesome to some portions of our citizens. The bare appearance of a small military force among them was sufficient to bring them to terms without the effusion of blood. By the prudent management of Col. D. R. Sigsbee, the leader of the expedition, an amicable arrangement was effected, which is hoped will be faithfully observed. The satisfaction resulting from a friendly settlement of this difficulty, is however attended with sorrow for the death of Brigadier General Lavenorth, who fell a victim in the discharge of his duty.

The various duties of the Engineer and Topographical Corps, have been faithfully performed. It is considered necessary in order that their usefulness may be increased, and rendered equal to a perfect discharge of all that may be required of them, that they should be increased and newly organized.

An appropriation of \$100,000 for the Delaware Breakwater is recommended. It appears that a deposit of sand is gradually forming beside the works by which the depth of water in the harbor is already materially decreased. Competent persons are engaged in making observations upon the tides and current with a view to remedy the difficulty.

A further extension of the act of 1829, regulating the mode of supplying the army is recommended. Some modification of the laws relating to promotions is judged necessary, as well as of the Pension laws.

The lands appropriated for the Indians West of the Mississippi, have been duly apportioned among them by the Commissioner appointed for the purpose. A Council has been held at Fort Gibson, at which amicable relations were established with several Indian tribes. Arrangements are in progress, and will probably succeed, by which large tracts of valuable land in Illinois and Indiana, will be exchanged. The Wyandots have not yet consented to sell their possessions in Ohio. An appropriation is asked for the removal of the Seminoles, according to the treaty.

The Creeks are gradually removing—as are also the Chickasaws. A new treaty was concluded with the Choctaws in May last, making provision for such of them as choose to become citizens of the United States.

The lands reserved to the Indian Tribes contain more than 100 millions of acres, which has been divided, and distributed to them in due proportions, and upon which, about 20,000 are now settled, and obligations entered into for the settlement of 50,000 more. The necessity of Legislation for the purpose of preserving peace, and regulating the intercourse between them, is suggested.

The estimates for the Indian Department during the next year \$159,800. The expenses of this department have been reduced more than one half.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

During the past year our Navy has been efficiently employed in the Mediterranean, the West Indies, on the Coast of Brazil, and in the Pacific Ocean. It at present consists in all of 12 Ships of the line, 13 Frigates, 14 Sloops of war, and 6 Schooners, requiring \$1,627,640 for their maintenance, including \$1,627,640 for their completion)—5 ships, 2 frigates, and 6 sloops

laid up for repairs, (which will cost \$1,360,000)—and 1 ship, 4 frigates, 8 sloops and 6 schooners in service. There are also materials on hand for 5 ships, 11 frigates, 7 sloops, and two schooners more. Besides these, it is recommended to construct two or three heavy Steam Batteries for the protection of our coasts, and harbors in time of war. It is also recommended to erect another Dry Dock at New York. Those already built, have been found, upon trial, to answer the high expectations formed of their usefulness.

The whole force employed in the Navy consists of 7,350 persons.

The pay of Naval Officers on Foreign stations, where courtesy, custom, and the national honour require the interchange of civilities with other nations, is considered too small. It is also considered necessary to increase the salaries of some of the subordinate officers, and servants of the Department.

The separation of the Marine Barracks, from the Navy Yards proper, is recommended as a means of preventing the conflicts and difficulties, so apt to occur, between Seamen and Marines, when together.

The number of invalid Pensioners is 287, requiring if all claim, \$23,321 per annum. The whole number of widow Pensioners, including those admitted under the act of June last, is 109, requiring for their payment (including the 5 years' allowance) \$24,925, making the charge against the Pension Fund \$47,246.

The income of this fund is about \$70,000 more than enough to meet all the demands against it, while the surplus of the next year is expected to be sufficient to meet all extraordinary expenses for several years to come.

Under the Privateer Pension act, \$11,995 20 have been paid, and \$1,320 50 cents are yet due. This fund is also amply sufficient for its purposes.

The Navy Hospital Fund has a credit of \$35,559 04, with an increase of \$16,000 per annum; while the expenditures are not more than \$13,000. The investment of the surplus, in productive stocks is recommended.

Of the appropriation for the suppression of the Slave Trade, there still remains a balance of \$14,213 02 cents, making an increase at present unnecessary.

The purchase of a Lithographic Press for the use of the Department in preparing Maps, Charts and Surveys, is considered proper.

The Survey of the Coast has been diligently prosecuted during the past session, and will be continued, for which an appropriation of \$30,000 is deemed necessary.

The careful economy observed in the Department, having enabled it to meet its own contingent expenses, no appropriation for that purpose is requested.

MR. WOODBURY AND MR. BIDDLE.

The Secretary of the Treasury (says the Middletown, Con. Sentinel) has had a correspondence with the President of the Bank of the United States, in relation to the retaining by the Bank, out of the dividends of the stock owned by the United States, about \$160,000, which the Bank claims as an indemnity on the proposed bill, drawn by our Government on that of France, for the first payment of the sum stipulated to be paid by the latter for spoliation on our commerce. The Bank proposes to the Secretary to "go to law," &c. &c. to sue lawyers to the tune of some thousands, in order to test the justice of the claim thus set up by the Bank. This the Secretary declines doing, on the ground that it is not the proper course—the Bank, if it had any claim, having the same remedy that all others have against the United States, namely, an application to Congress for an appropriation for that specific object.

The Secretary in his letter, bears hard room, however, only for the following extracts:

The Bank sets up a claim against the United States. It is presented and disallowed by the accounting officers, because considered in itself neither equitable nor legal; because it had never received the sanction of the U. States by an appropriation; and because, if just, no branch of the Government, except Congress, had any constitutional power to authorize its payment.

Thereupon, the Bank, instead of resorting to Congress for that sanction, proceeded without it, and without any legal pretext, to seize on the dividends belonging to the United States, and to convert them to its private use. The vital error of the Bank on this subject, appears to have been, in supposing that the Treasury and its accounting officers were anything but mere agents of Congress to superintend the settlement of what has been appropriated. If on the solicitation of the Bank, or any individual, however powerful, they allowed or settled any thing else than what had been sanctioned by an appropriation, it would manifestly be converting speculation, or a misapplication of the public money. It must be well known to the Bank, that the first and proper inquiry at the Treasury to every applicant is, where is the appropriation to pay the claim? And next, where is the evidence of its correctness, under the appropriation? It seems rather unreasonable to insist, that the Treasury possesses almost unlimited power when the Bank wants favors, but to deny to it almost all power when apprehending danger from it.

After these objections, and when the common, the equitable, and constitutional tribunal of Congress was, and still is for the Bank, as for all other claimants against the Government similarly situated, open for a resort to obtain damages—it is lamented, that the Bank was so inconsiderately advised as to appeal to this other course, so novel, dangerous, and unnecessary, of seizing upon the public revenue, as being in your opinion "the best, it not only course of settling the question." You state further, that this has been done by the Bank only "to vindicate its rights," when no case is believed to exist where a person not receiving money as an officer or contractor of the Government, or money not previously granted by Congress under some special

or general appropriation, (in which mode the Bank did not receive these dividends) has ever been able to "vindicate" his supposed "rights," by retaining the money to meet any claims, however well founded, against the Government; and when application by the Bank for relief in this case, had never been presented to Congress, and refused, so as to furnish the slightest apology for being obliged, in order to procure redress, to resort to this unlawful remedy.

Alter committing that aggression, and still withholding its possession the money of the United States, the Bank then, and not till then, "invited" this Department to bring the subject of the damages in some way before the courts, and thus indirectly to sanction the appeal of the authority of Congress over this matter, and to acquiesce, till adjusted by litigation, in the Bank's unprecedented and ruinous course as to the public revenue—a course involving a principle which, under all circumstances of this case, if once adopted, might disorganize our whole collections by the seizure of them, without legal precept, under one pretence or another, and, as previously explained, place even our disbursements, so far as the public funds consist of the United States Bank notes, at the sole mercy of an irritated and unscrupulous corporation. But this the Department could not sanction however urgently "invited," without proving faithless to every principle of public duty and public safety. Late as even that invitation, it is remarkable that your letters expressed nothing about the money itself "being an object of indifference to the bank," or that it "would instantly have released the money in any arrangement with the Treasury to bring the case before the courts." On the contrary, though some persons may for some time have apprehended from certain circumstances, that money was "an object of indifference to the Bank" in comparison with some other objects, yet it is difficult to discover "what rights" the Bank then sought to "vindicate," except its rights to the money, and why it should be so tenacious of its rights to the money, and so indifferent to the money itself. By your correspondence at that time, the money appears to have been withheld with the express view to force the Department into a consent to pay the controverted damages claimed, without any sanction by Congress, or into some arrangement to submit to the judiciary for decision, a question which, under the constitution and the circumstances of the case, belongs to Congress alone, and, after that decision, and not till then, if unfavorable, to make a restoration of the dividends, the Bank so unexpectedly seized, in derogation of its laws. It was not "until the time had passed for the repetition of a similar appeal from the laws" by the Bank to cover its other intimated claim for damages, on account of the removal of the deposits, with any probable hope of public approbation in favor of its new mode of aiding the fiscal operations of the Government, and not till after those "elections" to which you refer, may, in your opinion have terminated so disastrously to its hopes, that the bank professed a perfect "indifference" about the money, and a willingness to release it in case an arrangement was effected for a suit at law.

How a suit could still proceed, and the money be first released or repaid, must be left to the Bank for further explanation, as it is incomprehensible to this Department, unless effected through some fictitious case, to be agreed on, in order to deprive Congress of its constitutional power over appropriations to settle contested claims against the United States, and which agreement, you may rest assured, that this Department has as little inclination as it has legitimate power to make.

It may be proper then to state further and distinctly, that the submission of the whole case to the wisdom and authority of Congress, appears to the Treasury to be the only suitable course; and that it cannot enter into any arrangement in relation to the subject, except to receive, as requested in its communication to the Bank in July last, the dividends due to the United States, and to refer the Bank, as is done with other claimants in similar cases, to the justice of Congress for any damages demanded on the bill of exchange beyond the actual expenses and costs incurred.

There is no news of importance either from Spain or Portugal.

The plague continued its ravages at Constantinople.

FROM THE LONDON SPECTATOR.

On Monday the king came to St. James' Palace and received the formal resignations of his late servants: the Duke of Wellington was sworn in as Secretary for the Home Department, and was also commissioned by his Majesty to conduct the business of the other principal departments of the State, with the assistance of the Under-secretaries, until the definite arrangements are entered into. On Friday he further received the seals of the Secretary of War, Paymaster of the Forces, and First Commissioner of Woods and Forests. The Duke is, therefore, pro tempore First Lord of the Treasury, Secretary of the Home, Foreign and Colonial Departments, First Lord of the Admiralty, President of the Board of Control, Secretary at War, and First Commissioner of the Woods and Forests! He will continue to act in these manifold capacities, and in any other we presume that may be deemed necessary, until Sir Robert Peel, who has gone to Italy, returns.

The choice of any office in the Government, including the Premiership, is reserved for that all important personage. It will probably be a fortnight before he can arrive in England, and till then, at least, the Duke will remain the sole responsible Minister of the Empire. This state of things is, we believe, unprecedented.

But it is doubtful what arrangements will finally be made. Conjecture has been busy with the names of those who are likely to take office. Premising, therefore, that nothing certain is known, we may mention that it is rumoured and almost expected, that

Lord Lyndhurst will be Lord Chancellor. Sir James Scarlett Lord Chief Baron (with a Peerage.)

Sir Charles M. Sutton Home Secretary. Sir Robert Peel Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Leader of the H. of Commons.

Lord Ellenborough Foreign Secretary. Marquis of Chandos First Lord of the Admiralty.

Lord Cowley President of the Board of Control. Earl of Rosslyn Lord Lieut. of Ireland. Sir Henry Arding Secretary of Ireland. Sir C. Wetherell Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Earl of Aberdeen Ambassador to France. Lord Stuart de Rothesay or Lord Munster Governor General of India. Lord Maryborough Master of the Horse. Sir Edward Sugden Attorney General. Mr. Follett or Mr. Pollock Solicitor General.

Mr. Goulburn is to be the candidate for the Speaker's chair; and the Standard intimates, that if the reformed House of Commons should refuse to install him at the Duke's word of Command, an immediate dissolution will be the consequence.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

London, Nov. 22.—The Paris papers of the 19th have reached us, and at length we receive the official announcement of the New Ministry. The following appointments appeared in a Royal Ordinance published in the Moniteur of that day: President of the Council and Minister of War—The Duke of Treviso, (Marshal Mortier.)

Minister of Interior, M. Thiers. Minister of Foreign Affairs, Admiral de Bigny. Minister of Public Instruction, M. Guizot. Minister of Commerce, M. Duchatel. Minister of Justice, M. Persil. Minister of Finance, M. Humann.

From the above list it will be seen that the Cabinet is in fact a restoration of the old Ministry, with the substitution of the Duke of Treviso for M. Gerard. The struggle between Guizot and Thiers for supremacy will therefore, we doubt not, be again renewed, and may, and indeed probably will, at no very distant period, again produce a dissolution of the Cabinet. M. Humann has, although, as it is asserted, with very great reluctance, undertaken the labors of Minister of Finance. The office of Minister of Marine still continues vacant.

LIVERPOOL, 24th Nov. (Monday). The sales of Cotton for the week ending on the 21st inst. reached 91,822 bales, including 11,630 Uplands at 84d a 104d. 8,010 Orleans at 64 a 11; 10 at 11; 20 at 13; 5,750 Alabama at 84 a 104. 250 Sea Island at 18 a 23. 16 Stained do. at 16. 4,200 Erics at 11 a 14.

In the early part of the week the Market was quiet, and the account of the King's dismissal of his Ministers appeared on Monday to have a paralyzing effect; but the advices received that day by the N. York packet of 24th ultimo; as to the injury done to the crop and that but little was expected to come forward for some weeks, induced speculators towards the close of the day to renew their operations, which they continued through the week; their purchases are estimated at 17,000 bales of American, and 250 Straits, establishing an advance in price of 1d per lb.—The imports of the week were 2649 bales.

Delicate Workmanship.—The U. S. (Phil.) Gazette says, that "a young man in the employment of Messrs. Skyes & Son, Sheffield, Eng. has made a steam engine, which weighs seven ounces. It is perfect, that with a spirit lamp and two table spoonfuls of water, it will go at the rate of a thousand strokes a minute, and will continue to work until almost the last drop is expended.

A lady asked her physician, whether snuff was injurious to the brain? "No," said he, "for nobody who has any brains ever takes snuff."

IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.

From London papers to 23d Nov. and Liverpool to 24th, received at New York by the packet ship Geo. Washington.