

THE INTELLIGENCER.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19.

Through the politeness of Mr. BAYLOR, our Representative in Congress from this District, we have received the following report on the subject of connecting the waters of the Coosa and Tennessee rivers; which was read twice, and committed to the committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. BLAIR, from the Committee on Internal Improvement, reported the following bill:

A BILL to provide for the improvement of the navigation of the Coosa river, in the State of Alabama, and to connect the waters of said river Coosa with those of the Tennessee river.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is, granted to the State of Alabama, and to be selected by said State, three hundred thousand acres of the public lands within said State, which, at the time of said selection, shall have been surveyed, and be unappropriated.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of said State, after making such selection, to cause a fair copy thereof, certified by the Secretary of State, under the seal of the State, to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the three hundred thousand acres of land shall, at such times and places as may be prescribed by law of said State, be sold at public auction for the best price that can be obtained in ready money, and not less than the minimum price of public lands; and two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the moneys arising therefrom shall be paid over to the Board of Internal Improvement for East Tennessee, by and with the consent of the Governor of said State of Tennessee, to be applied, within the limits, and under the authority of that State, to the construction of a canal or rail road between the waters of said river Coosa and the waters of the Tennessee river; and the residue thereof shall be applied to the improvement of the navigation of said Coosa river in the State of Alabama; and if a surplus there shall be, the same shall be applied in aid of the fund already appropriated for the improvement of the navigation of the Tennessee river.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the improvements to be made pursuant to this act, shall commence in each State within one year from the sale of the lands herebefore granted, and be completed within ten years from their commencement, upon such plan as may be devised by the Engineers of the United States, and approved by the President of the United States.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That, if said State of Alabama shall appropriate the money arising from the sale of said land, or any part of it, to any other object or purpose than as directed by this act, the whole grant shall be forfeited, and said State shall become liable to the United States for all the money which may have been received at the time of such forfeiture.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That this grant shall not take effect until it is accepted by act of the Legislature of said State of Alabama, agreeing to all the conditions herein mentioned.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the State of Tennessee shall be responsible for disbursing or refunding the moneys herein before directed to be paid over for the benefit of said State, on the same terms as are imposed upon the State of Alabama.

The following letter from Judge CLAYTON to the editors of the Georgia Journal, will attach additional interest to the newspaper discussions on the expediency of rechartering the Bank of the United States.

Mr. McDuffie has, in all probability, obtained credit for work which he never performed; and his name may have been loaned in a Parliamentary way to the brokers of Chesnut and Wall streets for the purpose of placing this Trojan horse in the citadel. Similar suspicions rest upon the long disquisition of Mr. GALLATIN, which has just made its appearance in the American Quarterly Review, and which is so different from the former compositions of that gentleman, that we need not marvel, if he, too, had fallen into the arms of a banker.

Messrs. Editors—While my Review of the Bank Report was publishing, I received an anonymous letter from one of our commercial cities, informing me, among other things, "that scarcely a particle of the Report on the Bank of the United States, was penned by Mr. McDuffie, but penned by those immediately interested in, or employed by, the Bank;" and that "the following individuals can tell you who penned the document: Langdon Cheves, N. Biddle, Mr. Ingersoll, &c. &c." Now, concerning this matter, I am not only no thing, but believe nothing. I give the fact as I received it. It true, it speaks volumes. If not true, the honorable chairman of the committee, or the gentleman above named, should promptly disavow the public mind of the alarming suspicion which such a circumstance is calculated to inspire.

For the sake of the purity of their deliberations, Congress ought to inquire into it, if there is the slightest foundation for such a belief. This much we do know: one hundred thousand copies of the Bank Report have been published, at the expense of the Bank; it has been republished in all the papers in the U. States; it is a small paper, which from its great circulation charges a dollar a line for every thing given to the public in the nature of advertisements. And under all this strong and high pressure operation, the State Banks, in perfect constancy, have gazed upon the scene, as if their eyes were set in death, without a solitary struggle to parry these deadly efforts designed for their future destruction.

The United States Bank, at present, holds a most mild and conciliatory port towards the local Banks; but just let it be again rechartered, and my word for it they will be crushed like the foolish and fatal worshippers of Juggernaut, never to rise again; for, once more re-established, and its influence is fixed beyond all future control, even from the General Government itself.

There is one other idea, I omitted in the Review, properly belonging to the question of expediency, and which I will take this occasion to mention. There is no Bank, whose bills are so much counterfeited as that of the United States. In the up-country of Georgia, there is an universal suspicion of every bill, of that Bank, that is in circulation. And these suspicious bills, and consequently the public suspicions, will be greatly increased when the counterfeiters come to learn that, if apprehended, they cannot be punished, because in ninety-nine cases in a hundred it will be impossible to procure the evidence necessary to a conviction, and therefore this currency must always be doubtful. For instance, a counterfeit in the back parts of Georgia forges his bills on the branch of Maine, and vice versa. Now, how are witnesses to be obtained from these branches to detect the forgery? Will a clerk come from Maine to Georgia, to prove the forgery of a Five Dollar bill? And if he will, will he do it more than once? The thing is impossible! Now this evil will not, may not exist with the State Banks. We have experience on this subject, the best of instructors. It was but at the last term of Habersham Court, two men were discharged for counterfeiting or passing counterfeit money (another very frequent occurrence) of the Branch Bank at Boston. Our penal code will not suffer the accused to be detained longer than two terms, for trial, if he appear at each, and demand his trial. This was done in the above mentioned case. The Solicitor General, in the meantime informed the Bank, by letter, of the circumstance, and at the second term, receiving no answer nor witness, he was compelled to deliver over the culprits to the renewal of their dirty work. And this will be a constant and growing evil throughout the United States. I hazard nothing in saying, that half the money of that Bank, circulating in the western limits of Georgia, is spurious, and what makes it worse, among the honest people not acquainted with counterfeit money.

A. S. CLAYTON.

FOR THE INTELLIGENCER.

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA.

GENTLEMEN—Some time since, I had seen in your paper an account of a resolution offered by one of the trustees of the University, appointing a committee to report the most judicious plan of disposing of the surplus fund of the University. The resolution I admire, and is one which does much credit to its author; but cannot approve of the report, as the plan recommended by the committee cannot be productive of any thing like general utility. The plan, as it appears to me, is objectionable in toto. In consequence of its selecting the boys by lot. By this plan the boy entirely destitute of genius and merit, has as much chance to obtain a free place in the University, as the boy whose genius would rival that of a Pitt, a Fox, a Milton, or a Burke. In fine, what utility can the public derive from educating a collection of blockheads, who, perhaps, might be selected by lot? Will they be more learned at the end of their course? No; but they will be more proud and more haughty, and inclined to believe in the common proverb, "The bigger fool the better luck."

The plan is also defective, inasmuch as it only requires that portion of knowledge, with which students could not enter college; and even if they could, it would be useless for them, as there is no person, as yet, appointed to instruct them.

With all deference to the author of the report, on which I have made these few remarks, I would submit the following plan in lieu thereof:

1st. That the trustees, after ascertaining the number of students the University could support free of expense, should render it the duty of the Faculty to publish a preparatory course, embracing all the studies necessary to enter the Freshman Class.

2d. That they should publish a certain time at which every student in the whole State might attend, and be examined by the Faculty, who should be bound by oath to be governed by merit, and merit alone, in awarding the free places.

3d. That at the end of the Freshman year, each student of that class should stand an examination with his fellows for a free place during the Sophomore year; and so on, to the end of the collegiate course.

Should the trustees adopt this plan, it would add a degree of laudable ambition throughout the whole State, which cannot be conceived at the present time, by the trustees disposing of the free places on the broad principle of merit, and merit alone. Thus, the obtaining a free place would be, not only an object of interest, but even of the greatest honor. Any other plan, as it appears to me, will open a door for intrigue and bribery, the fatal effects of which time, and time alone, can tell.

But the powerful effects of interest and influential men being removed, every parent and guardian would cherish the fond hope that their sons and wards would enter the literary contest with credit to themselves; and should they fail to have their brows crowned with the laurel, the emblem of victory, they would console themselves that they had been surpassed by genius alone, which tyranny itself cannot suppress. Yes; the youths of Alabama "would wing their way through the blaze of every science, with an eye that would never wink and a wing that would never tire." Then, indeed, the trustees may say with the poet—

"Ergone monumentum ere premis."

PLINY.

Foreign News.—Below we insert the King's speech at the opening of the British Parliament, together with other important news brought by subsequent arrivals. Although these articles do not bear very recent dates, yet they will afford interest to most of our readers. We conceive the King's speech to be the commencement of an epoch in the history of Europe fraught with deep interest to the world; indeed, what has since taken place in the British metropolis is ominous of some great event fast ripening to maturity. We allude to the excitement which prevailed in London at the last dates, and the resignation of the whole Ministry. In Spain, a few streets have been made to throw off the shackles by which she has so long been bound down in ignorance and superstition.

SPEECH OF THE KING OF ENGLAND AT THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

My Lords and Gentlemen: It is with the most lively satisfaction that I see you assembled around me, to aid me by your counsels. Since the dissolution of the last Parliament, events of the deepest interest have occurred on the European Continent.

The elder branch of the House of Bourbon has ceased to reign in France, and the Duke of Orleans has been called to the throne, with the title of King of the French.

Having received from the new Sovereign assurances of his ardent desire to cultivate the most friendly relations, and to maintain inviolate the engagements made with this country, I have not hesitated to continue the diplomatic relations and the friendships which existed with the preceding government.

I have seen with profound regret the state of affairs in the Low Countries. I deplore that the enlightened administration of King William has not been able to preserve the States from revolt; and that his wise resolution to submit the desires and complaints of his people to the deliberation of a special session of the States General, has not brought about any satisfactory results.

I shall exert myself, in concert with my allies, to establish tranquillity, by all the means which are compatible with the good state of the Netherlands government, and the security of other governments.

Symptoms of tumult and disorder have created anxiety in various parts of Europe; but the assurances which I continue to receive of the amicable disposition of foreign Courts, give me just ground to hope that my people will continue to enjoy the blessings of peace.

Penetrated at all times with the necessity of preserving inviolate the engagements which have been made in the name of the nation, I am convinced that my determination to maintain, in connexion with my allies, the treaties upon which are founded the general system of Europe, will appear to you the best guarantee for the maintenance of the peace of the world.

Up to the present time I have not accredited the Ambassador of the Court of Lisbon; but the Portuguese government having resolved to satisfy the claims of justice and humanity by a liberal and general amnesty, I think the time has come to re-establish, in behalf of my people, the friendly relations which for so long a time have existed between the two nations.

My profound solicitude for the welfare of my subjects, induces me to recommend to the immediate attention of Parliament, such arrangements as will secure the exercise of the royal authority, if it should please God to terminate my life before my successor shall have arrived at mature age.

I shall be most ready to concur with you in all the measures which may appear to you proper, for preserving inviolate the dignity and stability of the crown, and to assure more and more the guarantees of civil and religious liberty to my people.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I have ordered to be laid before you, all the statements of expenditures for the present year, which the preceding Parliament was not able to arrange before its separation. The estimates for the coming year will be made in conformity to the principles of rigid economy,

which I have determined to carry through all branches of the public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen: I am deeply afflicted that in some districts of the country, my subjects have suffered in their property from combinations having for their object the destruction of machines, and that heavy losses have been sustained from the criminal acts of incendiaries.

I have seen, not without chagrin and indignation, the perfidious attempts which have been made, to spread a spirit of discontent and dissatisfaction among my people, and to interrupt the concord which has happily prevailed through the different parts of my dominions, the union of which is essential to the preservation of the general strength and happiness.

The great effort of my life will be to preserve the blessings which my people possess, and transmit them unimpaired to my posterity; and I have the more animating hope of being able to discharge the sacred duties which have been confided to me, from the wisdom and affection of Parliament and the support of all my subjects.

I am determined to employ, to the full extent of my power, all the means which the constitution and laws have placed in my hands, for the punishment of sedition, and the prompt suppression of disorder and revolt.

Amidst all the difficulties of the present crisis, I receive with high satisfaction the expressions of loyalty and attachment from a vast majority of my subjects. I am sure that they will duly appreciate the great advantages of the happy form of government, under which, with the favor of Divine Providence, this country has enjoyed, during a long series of years, internal peace, commercial prosperity, real liberty, in short, every thing which constitutes public welfare, beyond any other nation of the world.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.

Since their last publication, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received copious files of London and Paris papers, the former to the 23d of November and the latter to the 18th of the same month, with shipping Lists, Prices Current, &c.

POLITICAL REVOLUTION IN ENGLAND.

The Genius of Reform has shaken his wand over Great Britain, and the Duke of Wellington and his colleagues have been driven from their places by the irresistible force of public opinion. And if the rumors, as to the reformation of the New Ministry prove correct, the whigs have at least obtained full possession of the strong holds of patronage, power, and place.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Tuesday, Nov. 16.

The Duke of Wellington advanced to the table, and said—"I think it proper to acquaint your Lordships, that in consequence of what occurred last night in the House of Commons I have felt it to be my duty to wait on his Majesty, and to tender my resignation of the office which I had the honor to hold. My Lords, his Majesty has signified his pleasure to accept of that resignation, and I now only hold the office until my successor be appointed."

The Duke, after pronouncing these few words, which were heard with marked attention, resumed his seat for a few minutes, and then withdrew.

RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.

Sir R. Peel now rose, and the deepest attention prevailed in every part of the House while the Right Hon. Gentleman addressed the Chair as follows: "Sir, The unfeigned respect which I owe to this House induces me to take the earliest possible opportunity of publicly stating, in my place, that in consequence of what occurred last night, I felt it my duty to wait upon the King, and humbly and respectfully to inform his Majesty that I no longer found it in my power to administer public affairs (so far as those affairs depended upon me) either with satisfaction to my own feelings, or advantage to the country—(loud cries of hear, hear, I therefore tendered to the King my resignation, which his Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept, and I now hold the seals of the Home Department only till my successor shall have been appointed. In like manner, my colleagues, the other Members of the Cabinet, hold office only till other individuals shall have been appointed to succeed them."

Lord Althorp.—In consequence of the communication which the right hon. gentleman has just made to the house, every one must feel that at this moment when there is no Government—no Administration—it would be both improper and inconvenient to undertake the debate which stands for this night, on the motion of my hon. and learned friend (Mr. Brougham.) The circumstances which have occurred render it quite impossible that such a motion could be discussed to-night with any advantage to the country—(hear, hear.) I know of no instance within my own recollection in which a motion of such importance was brought forward under such circumstances, and I now hope that my hon. and learned friend will see the propriety of not urging his proposition this evening—(hear.)

Mr. Brougham.—The respect which I bear for this House is great, I can assure you, Sir, as that which has been expressed with so much grace by the right hon. Secretary, but I still feel the greatest repugnance to putting off the motion, however disposed in other respects to adopt any suggestion coming from my noble friend. I quite agree with a noble friend when he says that no question of such importance as this has ever been brought forward at a time when there was a deficiency in the government; but my difficulty in postponing it arises from the intense feeling that pervades every part of the country, and from the consideration that no question involving such vast, such mighty interests as this, has ever been discussed within these walls—(cheers.) I feel the task I have to perform a very painful and difficult one. Called upon at all times to do nothing whatever which could bear the remotest appearance of not duly deferring to the declared sense of the House, either as to the manner or time of bringing forward this or any other motion I may have to submit, I, however, throw myself frankly, fairly and candidly, on the consideration of the House, and if it be the desire of the honorable Members that I should postpone the motion, I beg it to be understood that I yield rather to their wishes than to my own inclination. As an advocate of administration that may take place cannot affect me, I am anxious to take this opportunity of stating that if I now put off the motion, it will only be to the 25th of this month, and no longer; for I shall positively bring it forward then, whoever may be minister—(Hear, hear.)

Sir R. Peel.—I am anxious to guard against any misconception which may arise in the public mind in consequence of one particular expression that has fallen from the noble lord

opposite. He says that no administration at present exists in the country. In a certain sense that is practically true, but it ought to be known that the functions of the government do not immediately cease with the resignation of the ministers—and in my own case, for instance, I feel that till the seals which I have the honor to hold are given up to his Majesty, I am perfectly competent to exercise all the authority of my office, presuming that I do so for the public advantage—(repeated cheers from both sides of the house.)

Lord Althorp.—The right hon. gentleman has misunderstood me. I never meant to say that there was any such deficiency in the administration as would prevent the executive government from going on till the places of the retiring ministers were supplied.

The subject then dropped, and the petition was laid on the table, after a few words from Mr. Alderman Waltham in support of it.

The business which Mr. Brougham had in hand, and which he was so reluctant to postpone, was a motion for Parliamentary Reform.

The resignation of the Wellington Ministry under the circumstances of the case is one of the most important events that has occurred in the year 1830—boldly as this year will stand out in relief on the page of history. Our accounts are moreover so far in arrears, that we are too taken by surprise—not having been prepared for the change by the gradual developments of events. Nor can we in a single day, or even in two days, present our readers with those copious details of the proceedings in and out of Parliament, which have led to this important result, in as full or as regular an order, as we could have desired. A very brief notice of the occurrences to which we allude, must therefore suffice in this place, together with such extracts of the most commanding interest, as we can make room for.

That the distress in England is attended with increasing dissatisfaction to the government, as it has been administered, there can be no doubt, that the terrible conflagrations which even yet continue in Kent, bespeak a very bad state of public feeling. Indeed the people seem at last to have come to the determination seriously to demand a reform in the representation in parliament, and a retrenchment in the public expenditure.

The Duke of Wellington, known as the opponent of those reforms, has been for months rapidly declining in the public favor. The King's speech at the opening of Parliament, was received with very general dislike by the people. They saw no promise of reform—but only a threat in decided terms, of the employment of power to put down the anticipated effervescence of popular feeling. They also saw, or thought they saw, an intimation of the possibility that England might soon be again entangled in the impending quarrels of Europe, in the end leading to war. This gave great offence. But there was much previous exasperation, for on going down to Parliament in attendance upon the King, to open the session, the Duke was insulted in the streets in the most aggravated manner.

At an early day of the session the Premier had greatly added to the popular excitement against himself and colleagues, by an explicit and emphatic declaration, that it was not the intention of the Ministers to yield their assent to any measure of reform in parliament. The growing dissatisfaction was manifested in a variety of ways. The celebrated Hunt of Radical notoriety, busied himself in organizing bands of rioters, who nightly paraded the streets with tri-colored banners flying, and committed a variety of outrages. During their progress the cries of the rioters were—"Down with Wellington!—Down with the New Police!—Down with the Ministers!—and Reform forever!" &c.

At the commencement of every reign in England, it is the privilege of the Common Council of the City of London, to have the honor of entertaining the King at dinner, at Guildhall. And it had been arranged that the ceremony on the present occasion, should take place on Tuesday the 9th of November. Extensive arrangements had been made for the fête, and the King and Queen were to come to town on that day. Such, however, were the evidences of dissatisfaction, that the ministers did not think it safe to allow the festivity to take place at the time appointed. On the 3th and 6th of November, anonymous letters were received by some of the occupants of the houses in the line of procession, threatening them with vengeance if they illuminated, as such a waste of property would be permitted while thousands of Englishmen were starving. These letters were dated from "Head Quarters." Some of them were forwarded by the persons who received them, to the Magistrates, and by these Magistrates, put into the hands of Ministers. The new Lord Mayor elect, moreover, wrote to the Ministers, stating it as his opinion, that should the King and Queen come to town, and the festivities proceed, in the then excited state of the public mind, their lives—that particularly of the Duke of Wellington—would not be safe. Under these circumstances, a full account of which will be found among our parliamentary extracts, the King, on the advice of his Ministers, postponed the intended festivities. This measure likewise gave great dissatisfaction. Those who wished for a night of rioting, were displeased, and those who innocently wished to enjoy the pageant, were disappointed. The alarm was treated as groundless by the Whigs, who told the Ministers that they might have effectually prevented any disturbances by remaining at home, and leaving his Majesty alone to the good will and affection of his people.

It is not urged, says the Atlas, "that the visit was put aside on the Duke of Wellington's account, but on account of the tumult which was believed his presence would have occasioned. But what need was there of his presence? Could not the Duke have staid at home? His company was the less wanted if it were likely to excite a tumult. He, and Sir Robert Peel, and the rest of the Ministers, might have been well spared in preference to his Majesty, whose popularity was such that he might throw himself unattended, with confidence into the arms of his people. The city of London did not want them; it only wanted to see its King and Queen seated at its hospitable board. But because the Duke was obnoxious, and could not venture out on a public occasion with safety, therefore must the King who was beloved by his whole country, not venture out either?"

But the notices which were posted up, announcing the postponement of the royal procession to Guildhall, were not only received with disappointment—they produced much positive alarm, as will be seen by the annexed extract from the Globe.

"The city was thrown into the greatest consternation by the announcement that the Royal Procession to Guildhall to-morrow had been stopped. The walls were at an early hour

posted with a notice from the Lord Mayor to that effect. The circular from the Home Secretary, to the same purport, was also perused with the deepest attention. No sooner had the citizens read these official notices with consternation than accounts came that a Park of artillery from Woolwich was in the Kent-road, a part destined for the Tower, the other detachments marching to the west end of the town, the part destined for the city marching into the Tower. The guard at the Bank of England was doubled. In addition to all these formidable preparations we have a thousand rumors—100,000 men were marching upon London, all the troops in the metropolis were under arms in the Park. It was immediately reported that an extensive conspiracy against the government had been discovered; the terror of an insurrection at home was (if possible) heightened by the report of an immediate armament for Belgium, arising from a notice from the Navy office for three transports to be ready forthwith to proceed to Deptford; and this being the usual conduct of the Board, even if fifty were wanted, added to the general confusion. The citizens hurried from their usual avocations into the streets and coffee houses to discuss this mass of news, and discover if there was adequate cause for this general consternation which was depicted in the very faces of the trembling assemblies in the public thoroughfares. They still continue, and appear increasing. In this general hubbub, of course, the Stock Exchange opened in the greatest state of excitement. Consols, which on Saturday closed at 70½, opening in the greatest confusion, and all prices from 78 to 80 were called out; the price then dropped to 77½, then to 77, which was the lowest price; from that quotation a rally took place to 78, and at this hour the quotation is 78½."

Previously to the announcement of the postponement, the Police had taken strong measures to prevent the contemplated disturbance; and these precautionary measures, no doubt, gave rise in part to the popular panic. Among other measures, four hundred Special Constables were sworn; and some troops were put in motion; but only a few small bodies.

The next important feature of this eventful history, was the introduction of the Civil List, by the Chancellor of the exchequer, which subject was brought forward on the 12th.

The Civil List of the late king amounted to £1,056,000, from which it was proposed to make a reduction of £85,000, by which the present Civil List would be fixed at £970,000. But taking into consideration the allowance formerly made to the Duke of Clarence and some others, the savings would amount to £138,000.

THE NEW CABINET.

The arrangements for a new cabinet, were not all completed as late as the 22nd. Earl Grey succeeds the Duke of Wellington, as the Premier, and Mr. Brougham ascends the Woolsack as Lord Chancellor. He will be created Baron Brougham, and Vaux of Brougham, in the county of Westmoreland.

The Globe of 22nd Nov. states, that the King held a Cabinet Council that afternoon at half past 2 o'clock, at St. James's Palace, the summons for which were issued by his command on the preceding evening.

All the members of the late administration attended, and resigned their respective seals of office.

The following is believed to be the new ministry, the official announcement of which was to appear in the Gazette of the 23d.—

Lord Grey, First Lord of the Treasury.
Marquis of Lansdown, President of Council.
Mr. Brougham, Lord Chancellor.
Lord Althorp, Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the Commons.

Lord Palmerston, Foreign Affairs.
Lord Holland, Duke of Lancaster.
Sir James Graham, First Lord of the Admiralty.
Mr. Melbourne, Home Office.
Mr. James Grant, Lord of Control.
Lord Darlington, Privy Seal.
Lord Goderich, Colonies.

Marquis Anglesea, Ireland.
Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Stanley.
Duke of Richmond, Master of the Ordnance.
Mr. R. Grant, Judge Advocate General at War.
Mr. Deans, Attorney General.
Mr. Horne, Solicitor General.

Lord Hill, Commander-in-Chief.
Lord Auckland, of the Board of Trade.
Duke of Devonshire, Lord Chamberlain, Lord Plunket, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Mr. Pennefather, Attorney General of Ireland, Mr. Edward Ellice, and Mr. Spring Rice, are to be joint Secretaries of the Treasury.

Mr. Paulet Thornton, Treasurer of the Navy and Vice President of the Board of Trade.
Mr. Ponsonby, Lord of the Treasury and Irish Vice Treasurer.

Lord John Russell to be Paymaster of the Army.
Sir James M. J. P. to be Judge Advocate.

M. Serurier, formerly minister to this country, under Napoleon, has been re-appointed, and with his family was to sail from Havre on the 10th December, in the Louis Philip, for Philadelphia. M. Lasterie, a grandson of Lafayette is attached to his Legation.

By an ordinance of the 8th October, the King granted an annual pension of 20,000 fr. (\$4,000) to Madame Sout.

FRANCE.

Marshal Soult, according to the Monitor of 17th Nov. is created Minister of War vide Marshal Gerard, retired. Gen. Sebastiani is at the head of Foreign Affairs; and Count D'Argout of Marine, Marshal Maison has liberty to proceed on his mission to Vienna.

Paris dates of the evening of the 20th Nov. had been received in London. The French Funds had fluctuated in consequence of large failures, and of the feverish state of the money market, produced by a general stagnation of trade.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Herald, says that the Count d'Espagne has been defeated in a battle with the Spanish Constitutional forces, and is dangerously wounded.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

By a Royal ordinance, a commission has been formed for settling the claims of the United States upon the French Government, which have so long been urged by the American Minister. The same commission will also consider the counter claims against America, and then form a basis for an equitable and final adjustment of each. The Commissioners are, Viscount Laine, President; Messrs. Georges Lafayette, Bessley, and Delessert, Deputies; M. d'Andiffert, President of the Court of Accounts, and M. Pichon, Councillor of State.

Keenpake American.—Mr. De Bohr, of this city, has just published a French work with this title. It is embellished with twelve engravings. The printing, which is neat, was executed in Paris. The literary part of the work is furnished by French writers of celebrity. Among the contributors are the celebrated names of Beranger, Chateaubriand, Victor Hugo, Mignet, Segur, and others scarcely less known to the literary world. One of the articles relates to the writings of Cooper who is spoken of in terms of eulogium.—N.Y. Eve. Post.

JUST LANDED.

From the steamboat Eric and O'Hara.
20 pieces BAGGING,
3 barrels MOLASSES,
10 " SUGAR,
6 kegs TOBACCO.

Which I will sell unusually low for Cash or Cotton. [Jan 8 40w3] IRA GRIFFIN.

WHISKEY & CASTINGS.

Just received, per steamboat O'Hara,
20 BBLs. WHISKEY and
19000 lbs CASTINGS, at the low
price of 64 cents per pound. Apply to
Jan 8 40 N. HUGHES.

HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

JUST RECEIVED.
5 CASES Gentlemen's fine Beaver HATS,
10 " do middling & low priced do
2 " SHOES, assorted,
2 " Best Philadelphia BOOTS,
1 " Gentlemen's Prunella PUMPS.

A large supply of Ladies' Morocco, Leather, and Prunella BOOTS and SHOES.
For sale at reduced prices by
dec 10 ANDREWS & BROTHERS.

GUM ELASTIC OVER-SHOES.

JUST received per barge Eliza, an assortment of GUM ELASTIC OVER-SHOES, which will be sold low for cash.
dec 10 FOSTER & CONROW.

TUSCALOOSA WHISKEY.

5 BBLs. TUSCALOOSA WHISKEY, 1st
quality, just received per barge Eliza,
or sale by [dec 10] N. HUGHES.

JEFFERSON'S WORKS.

JUST received the WRITINGS of THO:
JEFFERSON, in 4 vols. 8vo. Also, a
few copies of JEFFERSON'S MANUAL.
For sale by [dec 10] D. WOODRUFF.

LEGHORN HATS.

6 CASES Ladies' and Misses' LEGHORN
BONNETS, assorted qualities.
For sale cheap by
dec 10 ANDREWS & BROTHERS.

HATS.

JUST received per barge Eliza, a large
assortment of first quality Brewster's
fashionable BEAVER HATS. Also,
Ladies' superior CAMBLET CLOAKS,
together with many other articles in our line.
dec 10 COOK & ELLIS.

CLOTHING.

WE have just received several cases of
Gentlemen's Ready Made Clothing.
—ALSO—
90 Gentlemen's Camblet & Plaid CLOAKS,
" Ladies' do do do
dec 10 ANDREWS & BROTHERS.

WHISKEY.

5 BBLs. Old MONONGAHELA WHISKEY,
just received and for sale low.
dec 3 35 N. HUGHES.

BACON.

20,000 LBS. PRIME BACON,
(middlings,) for sale at
eight cents per pound, by
oct 1 26 HENRY A. SNOW & CO.

BAGGING & ROPE.