

MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1861.

OFFICIAL.

Appointments by the President of the United States.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Supervisor for the District of New-York.

SHAS LEE, Attorney for the District of Maine, in the room of Daniel Davis, appointed a judge by the late of Madison.

GEORGE BLAKE, Attorney for the District of Massachusetts.

BENJAMIN JALVINS, Collector of the District of Maine.

MALACHI JONES, Surveyor General, N.C.—This office was previously vacant.

JAMES IRWIN, Collector of the District of Maine.

SAMUEL DUNGAN, Collector of the District of Maine.

JACOB LEWIS of Massachusetts, to be Consul at Calcutta.

The day the SUPREME COURT of the United States met at the Capital. Justices, Justices, Washington and Moore. Chief Justice Marshall is arrived, but was prevented from attending by indisposition.

We noticed within the bar a conference of members of eminent court from different States, who are engaged in several cases of importance that are expected to be argued this term.

Some clamor having been excited by the recent reduction of the Marine Corps it may not be improper to suggest, what has been already suggested, that the Congress at its last session passed a law for the reduction of the navy, it is presumed the President conceived it expedient to make a corresponding reduction of the Marine Corps. Those who have questioned the authority of the President will be pleased to take the trouble of reading the act of Congress of 1708, chap. 89. They will then find that act not only gave to the President full power and authority to discharge those Marines, but implicitly prohibited it as a duty to be performed by him.

The 1000 men retained Marine Corps is believed, are equal to all the exigencies of the government. Two hundred of them are employed in the Mediterranean Squadron. The remaining 800 can have no better employment than the Marine Corps of the navy yard at Washington, the navy yard at Philadelphia, the several frigates at sea, and the barracks at Washington. It has been confidently we apprehend, a belief of public men, to retain our Marines than is necessary to perform the aforementioned military duties.

We learn from the notices the error of many of which appeared in an abstract of some English Prints in relation they give of American affairs.

We regret the necessity of being obliged to notice similar departures from truth in a Print of great reputation both for intelligence, precision and impartiality.

We mean the *London Gazette*, the information in which is generally derived from the most authentic sources.

The following article is reprinted as extracted from a letter received from a correspondent in America.

Extract from the *London Gazette*. The President of the Government of the United States, at Washington, has just held a new public meeting especially fine the presidency of Mr. JERRESON, who not preferred that model and respected his calm, that elegant and elegant, which ought to characterize true republicans in the presence of the representatives of their choice, invested with the supreme power of the country. From the great influx of foreigners, especially from the extraordinary number of ladies who have been led by civility, the disorder in the house of Representatives, some days has been so great, that the members have had the greatest difficulty while endeavoring to preserve the train of their address.

A one period the doorkeeper and other public officers had to go through the *straggling* mob, and to be obliged to order and silence, and another time the Speaker in a declamatory manner would have the house cleared. On the 8th March, Mr. Harper, known not to be much in the French letter was so much interrupted by the noise of the multitude, that he declared "If we can no longer hear himself, and that at present he thought it will be silent, in the

None of being heard another time, as one might judge that the audience intended it in a matter of indifference whether they heard or not." Probably this noise, however well intentioned, as it certainly cannot be the offspring of that harmony recommended by Mr. Jefferson in his inaugural address.

Here the contents of the letter can only give a faint idea. The first mentioned is unique, as are all the circumstances. My very disturbance is stated to have occurred on the 6th of March, which is three days later than the last day on which the House of Representatives sat, and it is implied to have taken place after Mr. Jefferson's inaugural Speech, whereas the Speech was delivered the day after the House met.

The only important point in which this article can be viewed is this; that there are among us some persons who voluntarily misrepresent what is connected with republican institutions, and who apparently, with delight in diffusing erroneous statements, where there is the least chance of correcting them.

A Halifax (N. C.) paper says, the heat was extreme about the middle of July—On two successive days, the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer stood at 94 degrees.

In the University of Cambridge, (M. C.) at a commencement held during the last month, the degree of bachelor of arts was conferred on 24 young gentlemen, the degree of master of arts on 39 gentlemen, and the degree of doctor of laws on one Galeo Stroz, governor of Massachusetts.

Much inaccuracy appears to have crept into the Austrian papers respecting the bill brought into the English House of Commons respecting the eligibility of persons to hold office in that country, and is especially considered as involving an accusation of John Horne Tooke from the point of parliament; whereas in fact the bill said at present stands, and which has been already mentioned in our *entirely private*, and excludes no member of the present body, but prohibits a feat in any other way.

A Harbinger (Pa.) paper states the arrival of the Post-Master-General, of Colonel J. H. Munroe, postmaster at Reading, and the appointment of John Water in his stead.

In the State of New-York an election is to be held of members of a convention to determine the true construction of the act of the Constitution of that State which respects the power of nominating to office, viz. whether it relates exclusively to the governor, or in each member of the council. The convention is to meet on the 10th of July in October.

Proposals are issued by William Livingston at the Flat Lands House, N. Y. for the purchase of the *Biographical Sketches of William Livingston*, late governor of New-Jersey, with his literary productions, in 3 volumes 8vo.

The ship *Hannah* of this has arrived at Boston in 30 days from Liverpool, but no papers or news have been received by her.

DEP.—On the 10th ult. near Winchester, (Virginia) MARTHA HOWARD, aged 100 years.

—In Wilmington, (D. C.) Mrs. VANANEN, aged 91 years.

A republican writer orders has been from Government to Lifford for *Wagner's Vanity*. The time of the former expires this day.

Lon. Pap.

MILITARY SERRAVALLO.—An institution has been founded under the immediate patronage of the King of Sardinia, the Duke of Aosta, for raising up and educating the profession of arms, one thousand children, the legal offspring of British Soldiers. The ground is purchased of Sir W. Forsyth, for the appropriation of this national National Emancipatory near Clivella College. The funds for this national undertaking are to be derived from a Parliamentary Grant, and one half penny out of each Soldier's salary to be paid to the parents of the children.

—The management of a Governor, and a Board of Visitors.

One of the largest steam engines in England, which has been ordered from Messrs. H. & Co. Dockyard, at Portsmouth by Messrs. B. & Co. and was on Saturday completed and set to work. It will pump twenty tons of water in a minute.

In the Session of the honorable body of whom the city is indebted. Some of the Swiss papers, which make mention of the circumstances, intimate, that the city at Geneva, had been benighted with the Hevetic republic.

GENOVA, May 6. In consequence of the late peace received here lately from Paris, the French government to leave this city in a short time. In the Ligurian Republic, there remain no more than three demilitarized provinces, which are to be maintained by the French. They are to be stationed at Vado, Spezia, and Gavi. The commanding general of division is to have his head quarters at St. Pierre d'Arrens, and the two brigades are to be stationed at Spezia and Albenga. The general of division is to receive his orders directly from the minister of war, and not from the commander in chief of the army of Italy. The army near Genoa is to be left to the disposal of Vado.

FLORENCE, March 20. We have established with great solemnity, a new order of Religion, called the Order of the Holy Spirit, first founded about the middle of the 17th century. Gen. Murat has had a hand in this ceremony, which does honor to the government. This general is the son of the late grand duke, and is made by the grand duke, Peter Leopold, his late re-established and observed with rigor. Considering that the reign of this prince was an epoch of glory for the 18th century, and the triumph of Italy, and that he maintained all the conditions of the social contract with his people; that he dispelled the darkness, remains of the ignorance of the past, and that he established a code, the most salutary and salutary of all Europe; general Murat declared, that every year, on the 15th of April, a festival shall be celebrated to the remembrance of this illustrious prince and legislator, expelling the false sentiments of servitude as were manifested by the foreigners of Italy, and to the memory of Gen. G. Medici, father of his country.

OF EGYPT. The news from Egypt by the late English ship, do not come down farther than the present, which has been published in the *Gazette*. Of course, whatever is stated more than has appeared in the official details, should be received with proper caution. Lord Elgin would not have failed to mention to us, in a private paper, the capture of 25,000 lbs of French treasure, and their convey by Lake Keith, had such fresh intelligence reached him at the time he wrote. It is not to be believed that the accounts from before Alexandria, on the 23d April, the very date of the dispatches, which are pretended to have brought this account; as also news of a reinforcement of 5000 men having been received from before Alexandria.

Letters from Petersburg state, that Lord St. Helen was not arrived, but was daily expected. The minister of commerce in London has been to St. Petersburg, regarding an interview, at which he said that his master wished to show his good works to the English, and requested they would hold a meeting among themselves to determine the high method of storing away the property that had been confiscated, and to make out the quantity of damage they have sustained by the embargo, which, independent of the reputation of their flag, which would be a disgrace at the expense of Russia) would be made good by his Russian majesty. A meeting was held, and a number of propositions drawn up and presented to the minister, but they were not adopted, that which had not been given when the letters came away.

TO BE RENTED. THERE have lately in the tenure of Doctor Galliffy and Co. in front of the building is available to any party, by the way of the Pennsylvania Avenue, between the President's House and the Capitol, and within a few rods of the Capitol, a building to be immediately erected the market house.

JOSIAS W. KING, at the Capital.

May 20, 1861.

Intending to leave the city 11th October next, I am desirous of disposing of my Furniture, two Negro Men, one a cook, the other an other and coachman, and a pair of very well bred Horses, to any party who may like to purchase.

It may be convenient to any family removing here, and taking the house now open up for rent, to take the Furniture (which is but the words) by purchase. The house, one of the best buildings on Pennsylvania Avenue, is pleasantly situated, and the furniture is of the finest quality, which is tolerably well fitted to it, will be sold in price in proportion to the wear and use, and change of hands. It will be made right to any party who may like to purchase.

JANIN BRAYSON Ogle, July 20, 1861.

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In favour of the report 10

As much the repairs as it now funds 10

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