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No all communications must be post paid, or they will not be taken in writing, unless he can be allowed to dispatch.

THE DAILY BEE.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 14, 1853.

Wednesday Morning, Dec. 14, 1853.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Not the least of editorial tribulations, is the necessity at the commencement of each Congressional session, of wading through a mass of formidable statistics and voluminous expositions known as official reports. That of the Post Master General which is now before us, fills one column of the Washington *Union*, and is considerably longer than the President's message. The labor of epitomizing it is a serious one.

At the close of the official year ending June 30 last the whole number of Post-offices in the United States was 23,320. Of this number 253 are of the highest class, the Post-Masters of which are appointed by the President. On the 1st December, 1853, the total number of Post-offices was 22,688. During the past year, commencing July 1, 1852, 1,498 Post Offices were established; 479 were discontinued; and there were appointed to office during said year, besides the 1,498 Postmasters to the newly established offices aforesaid, 3,000; 650 upon resignation, 285 on death, 189 by change of site, 91 where the Postmaster had moved away, and 2,475 on the removal of prior incumbent; being 4,767 Postmasters appointed during the year ending June 30, 1853.

At the close of the final year, ending on the 30th June last, there were in operation within the United States 6,622 mail routes. Their aggregate length was 217,743 miles, and 5,563 contractors employed thereon.

The annual transportation of the mails on those routes was 61,992,542 miles, and the annual cost thereof, $4,495,968; being about seven cents two mills per mile. Of these 61,892,342 miles of annual transportation, 19,886,705 miles are required to be performed on railroads, at a cost of $1,601,321, being about twelve cents three mills per mile; 6,683,063 miles in steamboats, at a cost of $632,348, being about nine cents four mills per mile; 21,330,396 miles in coaches, at a cost of $1,806,958, being about five cents six mills per mile; and 20,890,446 miles in modes not specified, at a cost of $1,055,333 being about five cents per mile.

The expenditures of the Department during the last year were $7,982,758. The gross revenue from all sources was $5,940,724.

It appears from the foregoing statement that the gross revenue of the year, ending June 30, 1853 falls short of the expenditures by the sum of $2,042,031

$1,551,000 of this deficiency is supplied by the balance on the Auditor's books on July 1, 1852, and by the appropriations to supply deficiencies, amounting to upwards of $1,000,000, leaving $346,000 to be provided by Congress for the service of the year ending June 30, 1853.

The report complains strongly of the exhorbitant remuneration exacted by Railroad Companies and of their refusal to sign contracts requiring them to depart and arrive at fixed hours. The attention of Congress is particularly requested to this subject.

The failures of the mail between New York and New Orleans are particularly referred to—and the steamboat route between Wilmington and Charleston is cited as the principal source of the difficulties. The land route is, however, rapidly approaching completion, when it will supersede the present one by sea, with all its attendant difficulties. Arrangements are making to transfer the mail on the Manchester and Wilmington route, which will render the service more regular and expeditious. A contract for a daily line of four-horse coaches between Montgomery and Stockton has been completed, on favorable terms.

The expense of mail transportation in California are enormous, and yet the Government cannot compete with private Expresses. The postal system in California needs thorough supervision by an experienced officer, whose place should be that of Assistant Postmaster General, and whose salary should be ample.

Much space is occupied with the considerations of the decrease in the revenue and the increase in the expenditures of the department. Mr. CAMPBELL recommends the absolute prepayment of letters, the modification of existing statutes so as to enforce letter postage on lithographed letters, and the substitution of a system of more rigid accountability than the one now practised.

During the two last fiscal years, the amount of mail matter stolen from Postmasters in postage stamps—of which $198,605 71 remains unpaid.

It is estimated that the expenditures of the Department for the current fiscal year will amount to $8,716,601. The means applicable to meet these expenditures are estimated at $7,566,570—which will leave a deficiency on the 30th June, 1854, of $1,157,741 30. The cost of service for the last fiscal year on the routes United States mail steamship lines, between the latitudes of Panama, is $1,965,—[illegible] The net revenue derived from these lines during the same was $613 232 16. A much larger number of letters has been carried by the Cunard steamships on Colombo line, and hence there is a considerable balance in favor of the British steamer owed at the close of the fiscal year. This balance is due to the partiality exhibited by the Royal Government in sending their mail matter almost exclusively by the Cunard lines, while our Government makes no such discrimination.

No material change has been made in our postal convention with Great Britain since the date of the last annual report. An unsuccessful attempt has been made to effect a mutual reduction of the rates of postage on pamphlets and magazines between the U. S. and Great Britain, and on the mails passing through England, to and from the United States. Hopes are entertained, however, of a final favorable result. Postal conventions between France and the United States are still pending.

The Report states that the contract made by Mr. CAMPBELL's predecessor, with Messrs. Ramsey & Carmick, for a semi monthly service from Vera Cruz, Acapulco, San Francisco, &c., was disapproved by him, since which time he has heard nothing more of the matter.

Various bids have been made for the transportation of the mails at smaller rates of expenditure than under existing contracts—especially from New York to San Francisco, by the Nicaragua Company. This is favored by the Postmaster General.

No alteration in the rates of postage is proposed, and the report terminates with an acknowledgment of thanks to the clerks of the department, for the prompt and efficient discharge of their duties.

NEW BOOKS—Our thanks are due REDFIELD, publisher, through T. L. White, No. 105 Canal street, for the following works:

The Yemassee—A romance of Carolina, by Wm Gilmore Simms. This is a new and revised Edition of one of Mr Simm's earliest, and assuredly his finest work of fiction. The Yemassee is a thrilling story of Indian life, replete with stirring adventure and marked by a close and accurate delineation of Indian character and customs.

Minnesota and its resources—By J. W. Bond. This is a book of real value, and useful information. It is a general review of Minnesota, as it existed prior to its organization as a territorial government, and as it is at the present time. Fine Camp Fire Sketches which are appended are entirely original. An excellent map of Minnesota and the adjacent regions is embraced in the work.

The Stray Yankee in Texas—By Philip Paxton. The sketches of life and travel contained in this volume betray great shrewdness, much observation, and good sense, lurking amidst a section of humorous anecdotes and laughter moving incidents

FINE WINE AND LIQUORS—The amateurs in choice liquors scarcely need be told that SAWELL & TAYLOR, No. 15 Royal street, has constantly on hand a varied and select assortment. His Champagne (*Creme de Bouzy*) from the house of Jacquesson, is probably the finest brand of the delicate product of the grape. Although little given to indulge in libations, we have in this instance, tried the article and stamp it with unqualified approbation. As for his Sherry, Brandy, old and choice Madeira and Amontillado Sherry, we cannot say that connoisseurs pronounce them pure in quality and exquisite in flavor.

Supreme Court of the United States.

TUESDAY, December 6, 1853.

A commission from the President of the United States appointing the Hon. John A. Campbell, of Alabama, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States was read in open Court, and ordered to be entered on record.

Wm Dunbar and F. Perin, Esqs., of Louisiana, and George W McCook, Esq., of Ohio were admitted attorneys and counsellors of this Court.

Nos. 1, 7, 8, 10, and 11 John McDonogh's executors, appellants vs The United States.—These causes were argued by Mr. Attorney General Cushing for the appellee.

Nos. 8 and 9. John McDonogh's executors, appellants, vs. The United States. These causes were argued by Mr Attorney General Cushing for the appellee, and submitted on printed argument by Mr Meredith, of counsel for the appellants.

Adjourned until to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

THE HUMBOLDT'S hull is hopelessly lost, and two thirds of the cargo is worthless. She was valued at $400,000, and the cargo to the same amount, both were insured—the ship in New York, to the amount of $100,000.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1853.

The House of Representatives was organized yesterday by the re-election of all the old officers. This result was not anticipated, but was the effect of an apprehension that if new men were brought in or balloted for, the muddy waters of division and contention would break over their dykes, and there would be, perhaps, no means of arresting their progress. It is no easy matter to bring once long accustomed to military party discipline, up to the striking point of open rebellion, even though they desire to rebel and feel the galling yoke. The New York members had broaded themselves up to this point at home, and were quite ready to "face the music" here; not so was it, however, with members from other States, even though they represented with the New York Hards, and would gladly compel the administration to abandon their policy of affiliating with the Abolitionists and Freesoilers. To do anything contrary to the wishes of the administration, might compromit them with their Democratic constituents, with whom, generally, fidelity to the powers that be is the highest virtue, and opposition to, or questioning the policy of the President, little less than moral treason. Time situated, and having no time to consult together, compare notes, ascertain their real strength, and lay their plans, the "Hards" were surprised for combined action, and therefore had to let everything go by default for the present. Meantime the administration and all its runners and humble servants are not inactive. All kinds of means, promises and influences are brought to bear upon members to intimidate or coax them into the party traces, and it must be admitted that these appliances have not been used in vain. It is understood that Gen. Cass has been brought nearly or quite to the point of abandoning his friends, siding with the administration, and sanctioning its Freesoil policy. Senator Bright is beset in various ways; cajoling and intimidation are alternately resorted to, and it may be that in some cases they will have their desired effect;—nay, it is past a doubt they have had already.

As was expected, the message has been prepared with reference to the peculiar doctrines and tastes of the State rights' men of the South. It takes ground against internal improvements, refers several times to the doctrines of '98—a sugar plum to Virginia,—and adopts the dogma that our Federal Government, or the United States as a nation is only a sort of co-partnership of sovereign States, from which doctrine the corollary is that any State has the right to take itself out of the Union at any moment that it may suit her whim or convenience. New York and Pennsylvania, for instance, which would thus separate the Eastern from the other States by what would then be foreign territory!

The idea of Frank Pierce, scarcely known as a statesman before he was nominated for the Presidency, teaching the people of the United States political doctrines so wholly variant from the views of a Webster, a Clay, or a Marshall, is rather a ludicrous, than serious one.

As to the Pacific Railroad, while the President is opposed to making appropriations of money for works of this kind, he is willing, if I understand him, to sanction appropriations of public lands for its construction.

But I will not undertake to analyse this document, as you will probably have done so long ere this reaches you.

The re-election of Mr. Forney as clerk of the House, is rather a bitter pill to many of the dominant party of the House, and had the reading of his famous letter—not to add the sentence qualifying word—been called for when the election of clerk came up, as several members had threatened to do, he would have been defeated. As it was, with all the influence of the administration in his favor and the friendly efforts of some of the "hards" whose he had assured of his sympathy and approval, there were some forty members of his own party refused to vote for him.

Despatches were received here yesterday from our minister in Mexico, stating that the expedition from San Francisco to Lower California was of a less formidable character than was at first represented, and that the Minister had sent orders to have the expedition suppressed by the U. S. troops. The best understanding existed between Santa Anna and Mr. Gadsden, our Minister, and every thing promised a favorable issue to whatever questions were in controversy between the two nations.

Mr. Clemens, late Senator from Alabama arrived here last evening. He is probably aware that he owes his defeat to influences emanating from the central power at this place, and will of course know to whom he ought to feel under obligations. What a commentary upon the great struggle in the Senate in 1850, and that of 1852, are the present positions of Foote, Cobb, Clemens and Dickinson! "Has the South any honor or chivalry, and will it sit down quietly and tamely, and see these its truest champions thus "cutted out," while treachery and secessionism are utterly ignored, and lose not? Time does, let her never hereafter open her lips to complain, nor call upon northern men for aid and assistance in her hour of peril.

OLDSCHOOL.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

At the St. Charles, the successful drama of Ireland as it Is.

At the Varieties, the Bateman children!

At the corner of Poydras and Baronne sts., WELCHS' magnificent circus.

In St. Charles street, Dan Rice, and his laughable equestrian troupe. Of this Museum it is of course unnecessary to say any thing, as the numerous cards about it are its best recommendation.

THE VARIETIES.—We visited the Variety for a short time last evening; the house was literally crowded from pit to Dome—those astonishing children should be seen to be fully appreciated. They appeared in the "Young Couple."

The pieces selected, are good, but, we, in common with the public, love *versatility*, and are enemies to SAMENESS!

DAN RICE!—But why speak of him! it is only necessary to say, that in the Arena of St Charles street, he is always at Home.

The magnificent circus of Gen. Welsh, opened last evening under the most happy auspices. It was a perfect Jam, all our up town beauties turned out "en masse" to hall so delightful a recreation. The talent of the company is unquestionably of the highest order, and, we only regretted, that from want of time, we could not remain to see the amusements out. We will, however try it next evening.

OPELOUSAS RAILROAD—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Great Western and Opelousas Railroad will be held on Monday, the 16th January next—at which time a highly interesting report of the affairs of the company and the progress of the road may be expected.

It will be seen by the announcement in our advertising columns, that the passenger train will only run on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays. On Sundays an extra train will leave Algiers at 11½ o'clock, and the head of the road at 1 P. M.

☞ We tender our acknowledgments to the Hon. CHAS. GAYARRE, for a copy of his address to the people of the State, on the late frauds perpetrated at the election held on the 7th November, 1853, in the City of New Orleans. The late hour at which we received this interesting publication, prevents us from giving it a detailed notice to-day—but we shall examine it carefully, and lay before our readers the facts which it embodies, and the conclusions it deduces.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND PERFUMERY—The very extensive establishment of Mr. STERE, Nos. 91 and 93 Canal street, is abundantly supplied with medicaments of all kinds, with the rarest and purest chemicals, and the most exquisite perfumery—at wholesale and retail. See advertisement.

TOYS AND FANCY ARTICLES.—A rich assortment of fancy goods, ladies' dresses, ball costumes, gold, silver and silk embroideries, together with an innumerable variety of children's toys and play-things, may be found at Mdme. LUSSAN's store, No. 108 Royal street, near Conti.

THE RIOT AT ERIE—No more rioting has occurred at Erie, but the people are determined to have their way. It is reported that the Attorney General of the State has signed a petition for an injunction against the trains running from Ohio, on the State line to Erie. It is said, however, that the State authorities have determined to carry out the law.

APPRECIATION OF CUBA—The Europa's mails contain a correspondence between Lord Howden, the British Ambassador at Madrid, to Mr Corbin, of Virginia, relative to the British designs respecting the Abolitionism of Cuba. His Lordship pronounces the whole story a wicked fabrication, and says that his efforts have been directed to induce Spain to suppress the Slave Trade and obtain the freedom and emancipation of those who have been unjustly detained in bondage since 1817. The Washington *Union*, however, professes to find internal evidence in the letter confirming its authenticity.

☞ A memorial to the Congress of the United States, of which signatures are sought, is being circulated extensively in the West and Northwest. The memorial prays for a grant of unappropriated government lands to aid in the construction of a Ship Canal around the Falls of Niagara, to connect the navigation of Lake Erie with that of Lake Ontario, and the Atlantic ocean. The St. Louis papers inform that idea, is extensively and that the subscription of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, in the sum of a ship canal be embraced in the memorial aforesaid, work and in the application to Congress.

THE EUROPA'S NEWS.

The steamship Europa, with Liverpool dates of the 19th ult., reached New York on the morning of the 3rd inst.

Effect from the Seat of War.

The latest accounts from the seat of war confirm the previous advices, but state that no more fighting had occurred. The Turks have repressed the Danube, and are said to have attacked Ibraila and Galatz. France warns Austria to avoid interference. Advices from Hermanstadt confirm the report that the Turks had re-crossed the Danube at all points, excepting Kalafat, which they still retain and have strongly fortified. They retired without giving battle. Small guard, numbered is in contemplation, which the passage of the Danube has served to much.

France has formally announced to Austria that if she gives Europe to armed Russians retreating from the Turks, France will regard it as a declaration of war.

M. Drouyn de L'Huys has replied to the circular of Count Nesselrode. He asserts that if, as Nicholas says, he has no wish to subvert the integrity of Turkey, or the sovereign rights of the Sultan, the peace of Europe cannot be hazarded by French interference, inasmuch as France interferes only on behalf of the said integrity and sovereign rights.

Vienna letters of the 14th state that the Turks had attacked Ibraila and Galatz. Former advices mentioned that they were moving on those places.

The Russians are sending their sick and wounded to Kirchenesen in Bessarabia, the hospitals of Wallachia and Moldavia being insufficient to contain them.

Some of the English papers have been publishing extracts with the following heading: "Burning of Sachsen," "Terrific slaughter of the Turks," "Defeat of the Russians," "Twenty thousand English troops at Malta," &c. These remarkable stories were purely imaginative.

The mails to hand at Liverpool on the morning of the Europa's sailing would indicate that there had been a good deal of fighting wherever the posts of the two armies came in contact, but without any result of importance. Canonedding was heard in various directions, and northwith battles were manufactured for the stock jobbers. Reinforcements were hurrying to the Russians and additional levies continued to arrive at the Turkish camps. If the season will permit operations of magnitude, both parties will soon be in a condition to carry them out.

A general attack is to be made immediately at some point on the Russian line, which, being much extended, is very vulnerable.

The Island opposite Gairgero has been taken several times by both sides, and at present remains in the hands of the Turks.

Paris correspondents state that the French Government—are collecting troops between Strasburg and Marseilles, which would enable it to send off 100,000 men on five days notice.

England's course is still kept a secret.

The Sultan had officially announced his intention to place himself at the head of his troops in the spring.

A new note had been prepared but neither the Czar nor Sultan listens to it.

A Berlin dispatch announces another victory of the Turks over the Russians at Oltenitza.

Another account say, that the Turks, in attempting the passage of the Danube, near Kalarash, opposite Grigaero, were repulsed by the Russians with considerable loss.

It was remarked that a force of fifty thousand Russians had crossed the Pruth.

More Russian prisoners of war had arrived at Constantinople.

A new note from France and England had been received at Constantinople, but the Porte had declined to sign it.

A telegraph despatch from Vienna says that the Turks had passed Hoobarest, which was in flames.

The Russians were retreating on Crossstadt.

Fifteen thousand Turks were sent to intercept them.

After destroying the fortifications of Oltenitza, the Turks left their position on the left bank of the Danube without a battle, on account of the centralization of the Russian forces.

There is another rumor that a Turkish army had been partly cut off and destroyed.

FROM TURKEY IN ASIA.—Abdi Pasha was about commencing a general attack on the Russian line in Asia.

A small Turkish squadron was cruising in the Black Sea.

A Russian vessel had been captured on the coast of Asia.

Large masses of Turkish troops were concentrating on the Asiatic frontier.

The British and French line-of-battle ships were lying off Therapia.

Choclowitch has been captured by the Turks with two thousand muskets and one thousand men.

The Sultan has received the name of "Victorious."

The reports generally are partly contradictory and to all appearances totally unreliable.

A letter from St. Petersburgh of Nov. 6th, says that all the troops in the vicinity of the capital have been ordered to be in readiness to march at a moment's notice.

The Russian manifesto of war was read in all the churches.

Seventy wounded Russians arrived at Bucharest on the 5th.

The Admirals of the English and French fleets were at Constantinople.

The Turks and Russians were both endeavoring to obtain possession of Makmun.

Daily reports at our time favorable to the Turks and at another favorable to the Russians are received from various quarters

The reports are so very conflicting that people scarcely know which to believe.

There is a most extraordinary lack of reliable information in reference to the events at the seat of war. All is utterly unsatisfactory and contradictory as many of the accounts given that it would be a waste of time to repeat them.

While one report states that Gortschakoff had been repulsed from before Oltenitza, another asserts that he has driven the Turks across the Danube; a third says that the Turks have stormed Bucharest; a fourth that they had chased the Russians to the Pruth; and a 5th, Omer Bacha's division has the Turks pinned to at his mercy.

It is also reported that fighting, which result-ed unfavorable to the Russians, had taken place at several points; that the Turkish forces were victorious in Asia; that the Russians were in expectation of strong reinforcements, which are said to be already near the Pruth, and that the Moslem commander had determined to take one and hold the passes made to drive the invaders from the Turkish soil.

There has been probably no action deserving of name fought since the repulse of Gotschakoff, from Oltenitza, as published in the news received by the Atlantic.

Skirmishes occur almost daily, but they have no weight on the general result.

The enthusiasm of the Turks, since it has been made known that the Sultan himself will take command of the army, exceeds all bounds.

Here are two despatches purporting to be of the same date:

BUCHAREST, Nov 14.

The Turks after destroying the fortifications at Oltenitza, re-crossed the Danube without being molested.

PARIS, Nov 17.

A telegraphic despatch received by way of Berlin, announces that the Turks have gained another victory at Oltenitza, but no details are given.

It is just possible that these two despatches are compatible, and if it be true, as asserted, that the Russians have a force of 45,000 men, collected on the spot, the Turks have rendered their position useless, by destroying the works and may have withdrawn their force to the south bank of the river, rather than hazard another battle.

ANOTHER BATTLE.—This, too, may go to explain an otherwise inexplicable statement that Prince Gortschakoff had driven the Turks across the river.

A letter from St. Petersburg states that the Czar had made known to the eastern courts that all further negotiations and mediations were out of the question, while the Turks were on the left bank of the Danube, and while the Sultan's declaration of war was not withdrawn.

ENGLAND.—The Gathering people's rally. The public are not enlightened as to their deliberations, whatever they may be.

Rumors state that the Emperor of France continues to urge, in strong terms, the necessity of some active movement against the Russian fleets.

The report current at the sailing of the Atlantic, that Lord Aberdeen had resigned, is fairly contradicted.

Money was more abundant at London. Banks discount good paper freely at five per cent.

FRANCE.—The trial of the conspirators at the opera *Comique* against the life of the Emperor, has been brought to a determination. Six of the prisoners were acquitted, and twenty two found guilty, with mitigating circumstances. Of the latter, seven have been sentenced to transportation, three to 8 years exile, and the remainder to imprisonment ranging from 5 to 10 years.

SWITZERLAND.—President James Fazzy had resigned, the Ministry being to a minority in his measures. This information rests on a private letter dated Geneva, November 15.

SPAIN.—The Marquis De La Rivera, Spanish Minister in Mexico is transferred to Berlin and is to be succeeded in Mexico by Miguel Facon, Marquis of Salmon, at present Consul General at London.

THE HUMBOLDT'S NEWS.

Four days Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, Dec. 6.

The steamer Humboldt with Southampton dates of the 23d, in attempting to put in, here for coal last night, got ashore at the mouth of the harbor. Her passengers 90 in number have been landed in safety. She brings 400 tons in freight.

The Hermann touched at Southampton, on the 20th, short of coal. The Niagara and City of Manchester reached Liverpool on the 20th.

Donna Maria, Queen of Portugal, died on the 15th, in child bed. The King was immediately declared Regent, till the nearly of the young Prince, who is now in his 12th year. Lisbon was tranquil.

Cuba.—Advices hold at Senate on the 12th [illegible] Government introduction of the slave trade in Cuban colonies, brought the second time.

The Superior Court of Paris has decided that the Government has the right to open Foreign Correspondence entrusted to the Post Office.

The Russian Minister at Paris had joined the Russian at Portugal.

Arrests had been made on charges of parties posting revolutionary proclamations, alleging want of work and destitution of bread as the cause. Illuminations in Paris appeared at several places.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—The retreat of the Turks across the Danube is officially confirmed. The passage was effected without interruption. The Turks held Kalafat with 30,000 men. The intention of the Russians to invest Comet Rasdi to repel. It was reported that the Emperor had left St. Petersburg.

Advices from Bucharest state that the Turks had crossed the Danube in different places, and that the Russians had retreated to Kalafat, and that the Turks had taken Ibraila and Galatz.

It was reported from the Russian of Russian about 12,000 men were proceeding to join the Turkish army, and would cross the Servian territories with or without leave.

The Bombay wire, fortifying Odessa, A white book has been published, showing the plot of Odessa in continue to commerce under neutral flags.

The French Consul at Constantinople had refused leave for supplying the French fleet during the winter in the Black Sea.

It was reported that the Russian Ambassador at London and Paris, had orders to demand their passports if the combined fleet remained in the Black Sea.

Austria and Prussia had given a formal assurance of their determination to remain neutral.

VIENNA, Nov. 28—It is reported that the Russians have taken British ship in Georgia by the Turks. The Turks believe have declined warning and to publish any thing calculated to provoke Russia.

Frequent skirmishes occurred between the Russian and Turkish outposts. The Turks were strongly fortified at Kalafat, and were constantly receiving large reinforcements. The Russians were concentrated at Bucharest. Omer Pasha's division was at Nicopolis, but invariably transport them with you, in order that the moral force of the Russian proclamation may not be lost to the Government, while, at the same time the advantage to be derived from them by the enemies of the Crown, would thus be prevented.

The disaffection of the natives of the island being so widespread and so well known, it would be a waste of time and money to attempt to open to them the national account the cause of the Government, your Excellency will suppose, with a firm hand any attempt of any kind, whatever or any expression whatever of disaffection at the measures of Government herein previously enumerated, and, in case an example should be necessary, to make such necessary to impart respect and absolute submission, one or more of which were at Constantinople, and the Turks, in executing to take place at a distance from any town or city and while the troops are on the march.

This circular bears date Havana, Oct. 29.

The rigorous policy which this extraordinary document marks out, is thought to foreshadow the course which the new Captain-General of Cuba, Gen. Pezuela, will pursue in Cuba. The new functionary, it is said, comes invested with powers never delegated to his predecessor, and will yield a very unpalatable dose of martial. Gen. P. was one of the two leading spirits in the struggle for the absolutist Don Carlos; and rivals in the Spanish Army, he is the rival of the late Reading Clerk, in his stead, and the friend of McKane, late Chief Clerk of the Reading Office, at the Treasury.

It is believed that the House, to-morrow, will elect Armstrong, printer. The adjournment