WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, THE MARKETS, AGRICULTURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

DAVID FULTON, Editor. | GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY. | TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

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WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
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TERMS

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No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers. No subscription received for less than twelve months.

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Five new subscribers, to one address,	$11 00
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

CHARLES D. ELLIS & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
GILLESPE & ROBESON
Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of
Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.
Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.
The Observer and the North Carolinian, Fayetteville, will copy six months and forward accounts to this office.

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COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND
GENERAL AGENT,
Wilmington, N. C.
Respectfully refers to
Messrs. J. & E. Anderson, R. W. Brown, Esq. } Wilmington, N. C.
Messrs, Woolsey & Woolsey, " Richards, Bassett & Aborn, A. Richards, Esq. } New York.
June 27, 1845. 41-tf

EDW'D HEALY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS.
Hall & Armstrong's Wharf,
Wilmington, N. C.
June 13, 1845. 39-1y

CORNELIUS MYERS,
Manufacturer & Dealer in
HATS AND APS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
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ROBT. G. RANKIN,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York.
september 21, 1844. 1-tf.

WM. SHAW,
Wholesale & Retail Druggist,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN HALL,
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One door So. of Brown & DeRossett's, Water-st.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILLIAM COORE,
General Commission Merchant,
AND
Receiving and Forwarding Agent,
Next door North of the New Custom-house,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

LIST OF BLANKS
ON HAND, and for sale at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs	
do do Subpœnas	
do do Fi. Fas.	
County Court Scire Facias	
Apprentice's Indentures	
Letters of Administrators	Appeal Bonds
Juror's Tickets	Marriage License
Peace warrants	Guardian Bonds
Constable's bonds	Administrator's do
Notes of hand	Military Ca Sas
Checks, Cape Fear Bank	Land Deeds
do Branch Bank of the State	Negro Bonds
	Warrants, Ca Sas
Note's negotiable at bank	Ca Sa bonds
Inspector's Certificates	Bills Sale, Negro
Certificates of Justices attending Court	
Shipping Papers	Bills Lading (letter)

☞ Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

☞ Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapes rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE

BLANK Negro Passes For sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

FAMILY GROCERIES.

JUST received from New York, a general assortment of Family Groceries, viz.
Coffee, all kinds,
Sugar, Porto Rico,
do New Orleans,
do Crushed, } Woollsey's best.
do Loaf,
do Powdered,
Crackers, all kinds,
Sperm Candles, } all sizes,
Tallow do
Soap, all kinds,
Raisins, Figs, and Almonds,
Foreign and American Brandy,
do do Gin,
do do Rum,
Cincinnati Whiskey,
Port, Maderia, and Champagne Wines,
Pure juice of Port,
Ground Pepper, Starch,
Preserved Plums, Pine apples, Limes, Canton Ginger, Peaches, and Crab Apples,
Tomatto, Mushroon, and Walnut Catsups
Brandy Peaches, and Cherries,
Spices of all kinds,
Pickles, do
Gherkins, Onions, Colly Flower, Horse Radish, Sardines, and Pickled Lobsters,
Indigo,
Cod Fish and Irish Potatoes,
Fulton Market Beef,
No 1 Mackerel, do Butter, do Cheese,
For sale at the new Family Grocery store, one door East of the Carolina-Hotel.
Call and see, we have just the thing for Christmas, and every thing a family wants for to eat, and good. by H. R. NIXON & CO.
D5.

ADAMS & M'GARY

HAVE OPENED their store in the Parsley buildings, between Chestnut and Walnut streets, where they have and will keep a large assortment of GROCERIES, SHIP STORES and PROVISIONS, among which will be found

6 hhds. P. R. and St. Croix Sugars,	20 Tubs Butter
50 bags Coffee	50 boxes scaled Herrings
50 brls Canal Flour	30 boxes Sp'm Candles
40 half do. do. do.	10 do brown Soap
50 brls Mess & Prime Beef	fancy do
40 brls do. do Pork	80 kegs White Lead
100 brls Pilot and Navy Bread	20 ½ brls Fulton Market Beef
½ barrels and boxes Crackers	20 ½ " No. 1 and 2 Mackerel
25 brls Whiskey	40 M Segars, assorted
20 do Rum	SADDLERY
20 do Brandy	Smoked Beef & Tongues
10 do Gin	Oils and Paints
40 chests and ½ chests Tea	Fine Liquors
10 casks Cheese	All kinds of Cordage
	A general assortment of Chandlery.

ALSO—Some very superior TEAS, for family use, in half pound, quatroons and canisters.
N28 11-tf

FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having been burned out on Market street by the recent fire, informs his friends and the public that he has taken the Store one door below B. F. Mitchell's, on Water street, where may be found a good assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting in part of the following: CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATTINETS, &c.

A superior article of English and American wool-dyed black, blue black, and invisible **CLOTHS,** from $1 75 to $8 per yard. **CASSIMERES,** at various prices and patterns. SATTINETS, blue, black, steel mixed, and fancy colors—some very superior **CALICOES, &C.;** English and American prints of the most fashionable style and best quality. Cambric, Lace, Muslins, &c. &c.

DOMESTIC GOODS:
Bleached and brown, of every description.
Mouselin DeLane, Alpacas, Paris Reps, Merinos, &c. &c., of very handsome styles.
SHAWLS—A variety of Woolen, Merino, and dress Shawls and Capes.
THREAD, HOSIERY, &c., of all descriptions, and at very reduced prices.

HATS & CAPS.

Mens' fashionable Fur Hats, at various prices. With a variety of Cloth and Seal Caps, wool Hats, &c. &c.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Plate, patent spring and pad locks, hinges, screws, cart and wagon boxes, pocket and table cutlery, &c. &c. with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. The subscriber invites purchasers to call and see, as he is determined to sell as low as the market will afford, and will try to make it to their interest to patronize him.
S. R. ROBBINS.
Nov 21, 1845 10-tf

Young Ladies School.

MISS CAROLINE O. FANNING, proposes to open a Select School, for the reception of Misses somewhat advanced in their studies. Her course of instruction will embrace all the branches of an English Education, including *Mental and Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Physiology, and Rhetoric.*

From her long experience in her profession, Miss F. feels confident of giving satisfaction to those who may intrust Pupils to her care. Her school will commence early in October, in the Room on Northrop's Alley, where she may be consulted,—or at the house of P. W. FANNING.
Oct. 10, 1845. 4is:f

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE,

IN the "ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY," of Hartford, Conn., and the "HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY," of New York, long established and approved Companies. BROWN & DEROSSET, *Ag'ts.*
July 11, 1845. 43-tf

NOTICE.

WILL be sold by virtue of a decree of the Court of Please and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover County, made at December Term, 1845, a negro man, PETER, on Saturday the 10th of January next, at the store of Wm. H. Register, at Moores Creek, on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.
ELIZABETH A. COLVIN, Admr'x.
Dec. 9, (12,) 1846. 13-4t*

JUST received, 40 barrles Superior Lamp Oil. For sale by C. D. ELLIS & Co.
Dec. 12, 1845. 13-tf

48 NEGROES FOR SALE.

THE ADVERTISER would offer for sale the above number of NEGROES, forming 10 families. Among them is one young Blacksmith, regularly brought up to the trade, 12 fellows, and 33 workers in all. They are a fine parcel, and will be sold by 1st of January next.

Terms—Two-thirds Cash—balance negotiable paper at 3 and 6 months.

For further information, a Letter addressed to Mr. Marshall, Post Master, at Halifax, N. C., will be promptly answered.
D19, 1845 14-2t
Chronicle copy.

CONSUMPTION,

COUGHS, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Spitting Blood, Difficulty of Breathing Pain in the Side and Breast, Palpitation of the Heart, Influenza, Croup, Broken Constitution, Sore Throat, Nervous Debility, and all Diseases of the Throat, Breast and Lungs; the most effectual and speedy cure ever known for any of the above diseases is

DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

Providence, R. I., Sept. 20th, 1845.

Dr. Swayne—Dear Sir:—I feel called by as ense of duty I owe to suffering humanity to acknowledge my grateful thanks for the wonderful effects of your "Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry" on me, after having suffered mon hs after months with the most afflicting of all diseases, Consumption, with scarcely a ray of hope, or a "beacon light" to guard me against my own horrible forebodings. The circumstances which first led to the awful state of debility, was from taking a heavy "cold," which seemed to fix itself upon the lungs, which gradually grew worse, with profuse night sweats, a hacking cough, oppression in the breast, spitting blood, with great general debility. My constitution seemed broken down, and nervous system very much impaired, with all the symptoms of confirmed Consumption. I went to Philadelphia, and was treated there by physicians of the highest respectability, but still grew worse, until they gave me up as incurable, and advised me to go South, but being very poor after loosing so much time from my work, and having spent all my money on the various "Patent Medicines," which were recommended so highly through the medium of the press, I was unable to take their advice. Being a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, they supplied me with money gratuitously to send me to my friends in Saco, Maine. I was treated by physicians of the highest standing there but received no benefit whatever from them, but gradually grew worse, until my physician and myself gave up all hopes of my ever recovering, and I felt like one who is about to pass through the valley of the shadow of death. At this "awful juncture," I heard of your "Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry," and knowing you to be a regular practising physician in Philadelphia, gave me more confidence in the medicine, so I concluded, as a last resort, to make a trial of it. I sent to your agent in Boston, and purchasd one bottle, which relieved me very much. I then procured two bottles more, which I am happy to say entirely cured me, and I am now enjoying better health than I ever have before in my life. It seemed to have a beneficial effect at once. I gained strength rapidly, and I feel satisfied, from its salutary effects in my own case, that Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry will cure any case of diseased Lungs, if taken according to the prescribed rules contained in the pamphlets accompanying the medicines. Even the physicians who witnessed my case are highly recommending it in similar cases—and I wish you to make this public, so that others who are suffering as I have been, may know where to procure a remedy at first, which will reach their disease, without tampering with and ruining their constitutions with the many "quack nostrums" with which the whole country is flooded; prepared by persons who have no knowledge of the science of medicine in theory or practice, but are got up merely with a mercenary view.

I am a Scarlet Member of the Hope Lodge of I. O. of O. F., in Providence, R. I., and will be happy to give any information in regard to the efficacy of your medicine, and can give ample proof that my case is not exaggerated in the least. ALBERT A. ROSS.

To Dr. H. Swayne, N. W. corner of Eigth and Race st., Philadelphia.

CAUTION.—The public should be on their guard against the many "Balsams" and "Mixtures" of Wild Cherry, which have sprung up in all parts of the country, purporting to be prepared by physicians, all of which will be found to be "false," by a little inquiry in the towns and cities where they originate. All certificates and statements in regard to Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry are "strictly true," and the proprietor is daily receiving them from persons who have been cured by the celebrated remedy. The (original and only) genuine article is only prepared by Dr. SWANE, N. W. corner of EIGHTH and RACE streets, Philadelphia.
WM. SHAW, Agent.
Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 12, 1845.

Report of the Secretary of War.

We copy from the Washington *Union* of the 5th inst. the following synopsis, presenting the leading features of the Report of the Secretary of War—one of the documents accompanying the President's Message:

It exhibits, in the first instance, the organization, strength and constitution of the regular army. The rank and file—embracing every arm of the service—does not exceeed 6,500 men. At this time there is stationed but a single regiment on the whole northern frontier, from Maine to Lake Superior, an extent of 2000 miles, and on the whole line from the Fall of St. Anthony to New Orleans, (fifteen hundred miles,) only one regiment of dragoons and two of infantry. The artillery regiments—reduced by the detachments of four companies from each—now garrison the fortifications of the seaboard, from New Port to New Orleans. The remaining an larger proportion of the army is now stationed in Texas. The report gives an interesting account of the political reasons which have induced the government to give them this destination. The Secretary does not think it prudent to remove the troops from this position until our relations with Mexico have assumed a more decidedly amicable character. In the event of there being any necessity to increase the army, he proposes to build upon the basis of the regiments, by adding to the rank and file of each company, instead of creating new regiments. This necessity may be found in the course of Mexico, or in the conduct of the Camanches, or of the Indians that are found in Oregon, or that may interrupt the increasing current of emigration to the Rocky Mountains. By the proposed arrangement of filling up the infantry companies to sixty-eight men, and the dragoons to sixty, the privates are increased, without a corresponding augmentation of the officers.

The report suggests that, besides this increase of the number of privates in the two existing regiments of dragoons, another regiment of dragoons or of mounted riflemen may be necessary, in the event of extending our posts to the Rocky Mountains.

It states that, though the concentration of so large a proportion of the army on the frontier of Texas may have, in some measure, enlarged the expenditures, (certainly in the article of transportion,) yet it has in some degree, been compensated by the improvement which has taken place in the discipline of the troops. It renews the recommendation for establishing a corps of sappers, miners and pontoniers, to assist, among other things, in constructing bridges, in consequence of the military occupation of Texas. One hundred men will be sufficient for the purpose.

The report gives a rapid but interesting account of Colonel Kearney's expedition, during the last summer, to the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains; the impressions it produced among the Indians; the number of emigrants whom it met on their way to Oregon, to the number of 2,325 men, women and children, with 7,000 head of cattle, 400 horses and mules, and 460 wagons. This report of Col. Kearney accompanies the communication of the commanding general, and will furnish, no doubt, an interesting store of extracts, at a season of greater leisure. It also refers to the adventures of another detachment of the dragoons, under the command of Capt. Summer, nearly to the northern line of the United States, between Lake Superior and the Lake of the Woods. Among the Indians whom they met with on their route, and upon whom they made a due impression with their military array, was a numerous band of the half-breeds of the Red river of the North, who had come from the region of the Hudson Bay Company into our lines, to hunt buffalo.—They had even solicited permission to reside in the United States.

The Secretary refers to the considerations which had prompted General Gaines to despatch the volunteers of Louisiana to the camp of General Taylor. Ample justice is done to their gallantry, and Congress is invited to make appropriation for their compensation. General Taylor had also accepted the services of four Texan companies of mounted men for three months.

The estimate for the ensuing year do not greatly vary from those of former years. The item for arming the fortifications is increased $100,000. The attention of Congress is directed to the state of the fortifications—to the armories of Springfield and Harpers Ferry—to the establishment of a national foundry for cannon—to the preservation of the gunpowder belonging to the government—to the condition of the mineral lands in the Northwest, which the Secretary proposes to transfer from the management of the ordnance department to some other, (the President's message suggests to the land office)

It calls the attention of Congress to the forty-eight forts in process of construction, and to the propriety of erecting new forts at other points. Among these, as suggested by the reports of the engineers, are fortifications of the narrows at Staten Island and at Sandy Hook, and the condition of the long suspended fortress at the Pea Patch, an additional work at Sollers' Point, for the protection of Baltimore; and projected fortifications on the Florida reefs.

The Secretary speaks with great considerations of the school at West Point, and proposes some improvements. He calls special attention to the report of the chief of the corps of topographical engineers—to the improvements of the harbors on the lakes, which are so well calculated to furnish accommodations to steamers that, in a state of war, may be turned to the most effective purposes, and to furnish facilities to a commerce that is now estimated at one hundred millions of dollars annually.

The Secretary speaks with enthusiasm of the expeditions of Captain Fremont, and his valuable services. He refers to the reports of the pension office, which has now registered upon its books 28,921 pensioners—2,371 added during the last year, and 1,138 known to have died. He devotes a considerable space to the Indian agency and the Indians—the Pottawotomies, the Choctaws, and particularly the Cherokees. He lays before the President some highly interesting communications from our Indian sub-agent in the territory of Oregon.

He dedicates the conclusion of his comprehensive and very interesting report to a subject which is of so profound an importance in a free government, viz: the organization of the militia. He suggests various alterations; and, among the rest, submits the question whether it might not be advisable to reduce the period of service from 18 years of age to 21, upon the ground that, although citizens of eighteen years of age are not too young to bear arms, they are not generally in a situation to equip themselves with arms, as the law requires.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Verbal News from England.—The British Lion is begining to growl. We find in the New York and Boston papers various statements from passengers in the Cambria which in connection with the further extracts from English papers, which we publish to day, may be deemed quite important:—

The New York Express says:—

"The passengers by the Cambria anticipate great excitement in England on the receipt of the President's Message. Indeed the expectation that the Message would take high ground on the Oregon question, it is said, had occupied the attention of the British Cabinet in frequent and protracted sittings. The activity before noticed on the sea-board and in the naval arsenals continued steady and unremitted."

The Boston Times of Saturday says:

"We were informed yesterday by a responsible house, in the city, that they had received from their business correspondents in London who have access to the best of government intelligence, that England was busily engaged in arming herself and was determined to take strong ground on the Oregon question. It was understood too, that she was for having the question settled at once, and was ready to fight for her *claim*, if necessary. Such is the information."

The above, taken in connection with the following from Wilmer & Smith's Times, sounds a little warlike:—

"There appears to be something very warlike in the wind, for the activity on the sea board, and in the naval arsenals, is as steady and unremitting as when we noticed the subject a month or six weeks ago."

Then comes the Boston Evening Traveller, with the following strong war item:—

"We understand from an intelligent passenger in the Cambria, that the greatest activity prevailed in the dock yards and arsenals of England. He anticipates great excitement on the reception of the Prsident's Message in England. It is currently rumored in England, that the Duke of Wellington has declared, that if England goes to war with the United States it shall be a short war and a decisive one."

The New York Journal of Commerce also contains the substance of conversations with passengers on the samo subject and to the same point:—

"The excitement in England was universal against the United States on the subject of Oregon. The government was making the most vigorous preparations for war, and unquestionably with reference alone to the Oregon dispute, as with France, and all the nations of Europe, she is without controversy on any subject. A very large contract had been made, among other things, for military clothing in Canada. Inded it was said that the government were determined upon the necessity of settling the difficulty without further delay."

"The opinion of the passengers to whom the President's Message was read, on board the Cambria, was, that it would very much increase the excitement in England and increase the difficulty of an amicable settlement."

We intimated on a former occasion that possibly the cabinet meetings, of which so much notice was taken by the corn speculators, in their advices by the last steamer, might have been occupied in part by another subject—the American negotiation. Whether the British government had then received from this country information of the reception by Mr. Packenham of President Polk's proposition—its rejection by the former, and its withdrawal by the latter—we are not informed. The conjecture that this subject may have been under consideration, receives countenance from the following which we find in the Morning Chronicle of November 6.

We are led to believe, from information on which we are entitled to rely, that, notwithstanding the importance of the "food question," which has occupied the deliberation and divided the opinions of the Cabinet in their recent meetings, the state of our negotiations at Washington, in regard to the Oregon territory, has been a question scarcely less perplexing and embarrassing. Certain it is, from all we can glean of public opinion in the States, and from all we can learn from private sources of the views of the Cabinet at Washington, and of their power to control public opinion, even were they disposed so to do, in order to effect a friendly settlement of this question—and it is with reluctance and sincere regret that we make the avowal—there appears at present scarcely a chance of such views being entertained in the pending negotiations at Washington as *will* or *can* meet the acceptance of an English Cabinet. Nor are our fears on this score lessened when we refer to the apparent preparations which the recent activity in the various Government dockyards would indicate against apprehended danger; nor when we refer to the fact that our cruisers stationed on the west coast of South America have sailed *to the north with sealed orders.* The approach of the meeting of Congress, when as a matter of course the President in his Message will be under the necessity of declaring the views of his Government in regard to this now exciting question, renders it a matter of necessity that our Minister should be decided as to their policy. How far Mr. Polk may, in his Message to Congress, change the tone of his inauguration speech, we will not venture to say, but it is certain that the events which have since then occurred in America have been such as rather to increase than subdue the popular appetite for "territory."

The Chronicle of the 11th adds the following:

The Funds have improved to-day, in consequence of the dispersion of the Cabinet, and its being understood that the result of their deliberation has been not to touch the corn laws. Some people, it is true, imagine that their discussions were chiefly connected with the state of the Oregon question, and that the food of the people seldom interfered with their thoughts. The funds have been for some days past very much depressed by the continued meetings of the Cabinet, and an expectation that some great political movement was about to take place; any immediate apprehensions of such an event being now looked upon as removed, the markets have naturally begun to recover from their depression, and a favorable re action has taken place.

THE WAR ALARM.

The late English papers are full of articles like these which follow:

Activity in the Royal Arsenal.—During the past week sixty additional artisans have been entered in the royal carriage department, consisting of smiths, wheelrights and carpenters. This activity is consequent upon the operations for putting the sea-ports and other maritime fortresses in a state of complete repair, so as to place the country in a state of defence. Orders have been received to get the armaments for the fortifications of Portsmouth, Plymouth, Gibraltar and Malta, ready with all possible dispatch; and similar orders are expected with regard to the dock yards of Sherness and Pembroke.

Fortification of the Coast.—The Duke of Wellington arrived in Brighton on Thursday week, and on the following morning left for New Haven for the purpose of inspecting portions of the coast between Brighton and New Haven. After having taken cognizance of New Haven, and its capabilities of being made to afford protection for armed steamers, the Duke returned to Brighton.

There are also accounts of great activity in the dock yards at Deptford, Woolwich and other places, and the Morning Chronicle, which by the way is not exactly in the secrets of the British Cabinet, informs its readers that the late deliberations of the ministry, have not related to the opening of the ports to foreign grain, but to the manner in which the British title to Oregon is to be maintained and defended.

These accounts of warlike preparations are, however nothing new. While the controversy was pending with Great Britain concerning our northeastern boundary, the newspapers of that country teemed with similar articles. If our recollection does not err, Lord Ashburton himself, sent out to the United States on his mission of peace, instructed to settle the dispute concerning the boundary, on the best terms he could get, came backed by a cloud of newspaper accounts of military and naval preparations. Whenever any difference with France is in negotiation, John Bull bustles about among his armorers and shipwrights, and sends his regiments to and fro. The prodigious navy and large standing army of Great Britain require searching inspections, revivals of activity and reforms of decipline. It is the policy of the British government to make these contemporaneous with any important negotiation it may have on hand.

But although we think Great Britain in no haste to engage in hostilities with the United States, just as we believe that our own government is not disposed rashly to precipitate the country into a war, there is yet something to be learned from her example. If a war should unhappily grow out of the controversy Great Britain will be prepared for it—our own country, unless Congress gives the subject its immediate and serious attention, will not. Our sea ports will be found without defence, our coast unprotected, and our commerce will offer a rich prey to the enemy. Valour we lack not, but it is valour unorganized and undisciplined; means and resources we have in abundance, but the means are not ready to be applied, and the resources are yet to be called forth. It is for Congress to bethink itself before the session closes, how our populous and active sea-ports are to be protected against a descent from the enemy. The most judicious preparations that we can hope to make would still leave the advantage on our side at the commencement of the contest, though we might expect that when the spirit of the nation was once roused, all deficiences of this kind would be speedily repaired and all disasters retrieved.

Still the nation which shows itself in a state of preparation for the worst, always negotiates with a great advantage over the nation which is manifestly without defence against immediate hostilities. Britain understands very well the theory of intimidation. Of all menaces the show of strength is that which most inspires respect and is most likely to effect its purpose. There is nothing insulting or offensive in the silent exhibition of power: it has all the efficacy of a threat without wounding the pride of those on whom it is intended to operate.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

SALARIES OF THE BRITISH MINISTRY.

The annexed list will show the contrast between the salaries bestowed upon the eminent men of England and those given to the eminent men of this country:

First Lord of the Treasury,	£5,000
Lord High Chancellor,	14,000
Lord President of the Council,	2,000
Lord Privy Seal,	2,000
Secretary of State, Home Department,	5,000
Secretary of State, Foreign Department,	5,000
Secretary of State, Colonial Department,	5,000
First Lord of the Admiralty,	4,500
Paymaster General,	2,500
President of the Board of Control	2,000
The above are in the Cabinet,	
Secretary of War,	2,500
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,	20,000
Lord Chancellor of Ireland,	8,000
JUDICIARY.	
Master of the Rolls,	7,000
Vice Chancellor (each.)	6,000
Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench,	10,000
Four Judges of the Queen's Bench (each,)	5,500
Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas,	8,000
Four Judges of the Court of Common Pleas (each,)	5,500
Lord chief Baron of the Exchequer,	7,000
Four Barons of the Exchequer (each,)	5,500
REVENUE OF THE BISHOPS.	
Archbishop of Canterbury,	£129,946
Archbishop of York,	223,220
Bishop of London,	267,662
Bishop Lincoln,	373,956
Bishop of Norwich,	331,750
The combined revenue of the two Archbishops, and twenty-five Bishops of England is computed at	£3,152,560
The Bishop of Calcutta,	5,000
The Bishop of Jamaica and Barbadoes (each,)	4,000
The Bishops of Bombay, Madras, and Quebec (each,)	2,500
AMERICA.	
President of the United States, $25,000 equal to	£5,600
Secretary of State, War, Treasury, and Navy, (each 5,000 equal to	1,350
The Governor of Vermont 750! equal to	170
The Governor of R. Island 400! equal to	90

"THE WORKING CABINET."

In order to inform our readers of the manner in which the cabinet at Washington conducts its business, we publish the following article from the Washington Union of the 4th inst. The Union very justly styles it the "*Working Cabinet*:"

The Working Cabinet.—The following is a list of the documents yesterday laid before Congress. As it is with the Treasury, so it is with the other departments. Industry is stamped upon the very face of the present administration, from the highest to the lowest:

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitted to the Senate and House of Representatives, 4th December, 1845:

TO THE SENATE.

1. The commercial statement for the year ending 30th June, 1845, under the law of February 10, 1820.

2. A statement of the goods imported for the same period, paying a duty exceeding 35 per cent.; made in pursuance of the law of August 30, 1842.

3. Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

1. Public accounts for the year ending June 30, 1845.

2. The commercial statement for the year ending June 30, 1845, under the law of February 10, 1820.

3. A statement of the goods imported for the same period, paying a duty exceeding 35 per cent., made in pursuance of the law of August 30, 1842.

4. An answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of February 3, 1845, showing the rate of duty ad valorem on goods paid in the year ending December 31, 1844.

5. Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

6. Estimate of appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1847, and those wanted for the year ending June 30, 1846.

"All the above reports—namely, three for the Senate, and six for the House—were sent in this morning by the Secretary of the Treasury. Most of these reports are very important; but it has been usual to send in nearly all of them at a much later period of the session. By great industry and labor, they have been prepared and sent in this year at the commencement of the session.

"The important report on commerce and navigation has heretofore come in generally so late as not to be printed and delivered until near the close of the session. This year, however, it comes in at the commencement of the session, owing to imperative instructions to the various ports from the Secretary of the Treasury, and also to great exertions on the part of Mr. Gillet, the present able and efficient Register of the Treasury. Among the reports sent in, is that made to the Secretary by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Judge Shields, in regard to the public lands—which, we understand, is a most able and masterly document, displaying great mental vigor and laborious research. It illustrates more fully, and sustains the views taken by the President and Secretary in regard to the public lands."