

Secretaries to the Treasury, } -	George A. Hamilton and
Secretary to the Board of Control -	W. Forbes McKenzie.
Under Secretary for the Home Dept. -	Mr. H. Baillie.
Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, -	Sir W. G. Hylton Jolliffe.
Under Secretary for the Colonies -	Lord Stanley.
Lords of the Treasury - - - } -	The Earl of Desart.
	Marquis of Chandos,
	Lord Henry Lennox,
	Thomas Bateson, and John Neeld.
Lords of the Admiralty - - - } -	Rear Admiral Hyde Parker,
	Rear Admiral Phipps Hornby,
	Commander Sir Thomas Herbert.
Attorney General - - - - -	Capt. Alexander Milne.
Solicitor General - - - - -	Sir Frederick Thesiger.
Chief Commissioner of the Poor } -	Sir Fitzroy Kelly.
Law Board - - - - -	Sir John Trollope.
Vice President of the Board of Trade, -	Lord Colchester.
Secretary of the Poor Law Board -	Sir J. Emerson Tennent.
Secretary of the India Board - -	Cumming Bruce.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland - -	Earl of Eglinton and Winton.
Chief Secretary for Ireland - -	Lord Naas.
Lord Chancellor for Ireland - -	Chief Justice Blackburn.
Attorney General for Ireland - -	Joseph Napier.
Solicitor General for Ireland - -	James Whiteside.

## THE HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Steward - - - - -	Duke of Montrose.
Lord Chamberlain - - - - -	Marquis of Exeter.
Master of the Horse - - - - -	Earl of Jersey.
Vice Chamberlain - - - - -	Viscount Seaham.
Treasurer - - - - -	Lord Claude Hamilton.
Comptroller - - - - -	Hon. Cecil Weld Forester.
Capt. of the Yeomen of the Guard -	Lord De Ros.
Capt. of the Gentlemen at Arms -	The Earl of Sandwich.
Lords in Waiting—Morton, Byron, Crofton, Haywarden, Verulam, Galloway, Shannon, Polwarth.	

The New Ministry have avowed it their first duty and intention, to provide for the ordinary and current exigencies of the public service; but at no distant period to establish a policy in conformity with the principles which they had maintained in opposition.

In France the election of Members to the new *Corps Legislatif*, which commenced on Sunday, the 20th February, was brought to a close on the 1st of March. No official returns of the Members had been given, but it was understood that the tactics of the Government to have its own Candidates returned, had been generally successful. In Paris some little spirit of free action seems to have survived, as General Cavaignac has been returned in opposition to the Government nominee—and Mr. Carnot, another member of the opposition, has also been successful. Louis Napoleon still maintains his arbitrary power by means of *Decrees*, which have been so conspicuous in his legislation. One just issued renders imperative the retirement of the Judges of the Court of Cassation, at seventy-five years of age, and the other Judges at seventy. This edict will displace about five hundred Judges, and enable Louis Napoleon to crowd the Bench with his partizans.

From other parts of Europe and from the United States, we have nothing of importance to record at present.