

From the N. O. Picayune.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Caledonia, Capt. Cleland arrived at Boston on the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 4th inst. at 4 P. M., having made the passage in short of fifteen days. She arrived at Halifax, 17th inst. at 3 1/2 P. M., and left at 8 1/2, same evening. She experienced much rough weather nearly the whole passage. Going out she was only thirteen and a half days—the Great Western 14 1/2.

In the cotton market, at Liverpool, there had been an improvement, and ready sales had been made at an advance on previous prices. The money market was not looked upon as so prosperous, money being greatly in demand, and the sales of stocks indicating a small amount of business.

The steamship British Queen sailed from Portsmouth 2d inst., for New York, and put back into Hastings, on the 3rd inst.

Lord Holland is dead, and the Marquis of Normandy is seriously ill.

Ireland, it is said, was never more tranquil than at the present moment. People go to see the Agitator, on the same principle that they would crown to see any other novelty.

Outrage upon an American Packet.—The packet ship South Carolina, Captain Bailey, was fired into and brought to by an English revenue cutter while entering the British Channel on her passage out. Capt. Bailey and passengers took her, at first for an English yacht, but she proved to be a revenue cruiser, and the conduct of the officer in command is severely censured by the Liverpool papers.

Steamboat Collision.—There was a terrible collision on the 25th October, between the Britannia and Phenix, two steamships which ply between London and Havre. They met at sea nearly off Dungeness Point, in the night. The Britannia struck the Phenix just before the paddle box, the weakest point of a steam vessel, cutting her down to the water's edge. She immediately began to fill, and soon sunk. The passengers and crew were taken on board the Britannia.

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LATEST FROM TEXAS.

Confirmation of the news of the Escape of Col. Jordan and men.—The fast running steam packet Neptune, Cap. Rollins, arrived yesterday morning from Galveston having made the run in 29 hours—much of the time against heavy head wind.—Spoke steam packet Savannah, hence for Galveston, off Ship Island shoals, at 1 o'clock on Friday morning. The N. brings Houston dates to the 2d inst. and Galveston to the 1st.

The Austin City Gazette confirms the account given by Mr. Dwyer of the escape of Col. Jordan and his brave followers, and of his return to Loredo. He succeeded in penetrating full 300 miles into the interior of Mexico, and would doubtless have fully accomplished the end in view, had it not been for the base treachery of Col. Lopez and a party of his pretended Mexican allies, who deserted them in the hour of danger, and endeavored to deliver him and his brave men into the hands of his enemies. They however failed in their perfidy, and Col. Jordan has made his way through the midst of his enemies and arrived in safety at Loredo, having lost only eight men in the whole expedition.

According to the "Mosquito" of the 2d Dec., the Houston market was well supplied with almost every thing, and although the demand was good, prices had fallen.

The steamer Gen. Houston struck a snag in Buffalo Bayou on the 30th Nov., and sunk to her cabin almost immediately. Strong hopes were entertained that she could be raised.

Some Tonkawa spies have recently discovered an Indian village on the Brazos, about 100 or 150 miles above the settlements on that river; and a company of volunteers from Washington and the adjoining counties are mustering to make an expedition against it. Major Howard has also received orders to hold his command in readiness to march in that direction.

Tobacco, of a quality equal to the best Havana, has been raised by a Mr. Ernst, of Indiana.

A letter had been received at Galveston from this city, stating that the Anna Maria and cargo, recently captured by a Texian man-of-war, is the property of Mr. McGregor, American Consul at Campeachy. In commenting the editor of the Civilian says: "Whether or not this statement be true, is a matter of indifference. The Anna Maria had Mexican papers, and Mr. McGregor is a Mexican citizen."

The value of imports taken into the different port of Texas during the year 1839, was \$1,652,845; exported during the same period, \$342,523.

There was a rumor at Galveston on the 2d inst. that the steamer Vestal had been sunk ten miles below Liberty, while ascending the Trinity with a full freight.

The papers say but little in relation to the doings of Congress.

FAITHFUL TO THE LAST.—Miss Pratt the young lady whom Eldridge, the forger was engaged to be married, is still firm in her devotion and intends marrying him if he is liberated. Who can read such an instance of the strength and endurance of female love without being reminded of Moore's lines—

"I know not, I ask not, if guilt's in thy heart. I but know that I love the whatever thou art." We are inclined to believe, however that Miss P. is destined to have her affections put to an unusually long test, as there are still twenty indictments hanging over her lover.

ECONOMY IN A FAMILY.—There is nothing which goes so far towards placing young people beyond the reach of poverty as economy in the management of their domestic affairs. It matters not whether a man furnish little or much for his family, if there is a leakage in his kitchen or in the parlor, it runs away he knows not how, and that demon waste cries more, like the horse leech's daughter, until he that provided has no more to give. It is the husband's duty to bring into the house, and it is the duty of the wife to see that nothing goes wrongfully out of it—not the least article, however unimportant in itself—to establish a precedent: nor under any pretence, for it opens the door for ruin to stalk in, and he seldom leaves an opportunity unimproved. A man gets a wife to look after his affairs, and to assist him in his journey through life, to educate and prepare his children for a proper situation in life, and not to dissipate his property.—The husband's interest should be the wife's care, and her greatest ambition carry her no farther than his welfare or happiness, together with that of her children. This should be her sole aim, and the theatre of her exploits in the bosom of her family, where she may do as much towards making a fortune as he can in the workshop or the counting room. It is not the money earned that makes a man wealthy—it is what he saves from his earnings.—A good and prudent husband makes a deposit of the fruits of his labor with his best friend, and if the friend be not true to him, who has he to hope? If he dare not place confidence in the companion of his bosom, where is he to place it? A wife acts not for herself only, but she is the agent of many she loves, and she is bound to act for their good and not for her gratification. Her husband's good is the end to which she should aim—his approbation is her reward. Self gratification in dress, or indulgence in appetite, or more company than his purse can well entertain are equally pernicious. The first adds vanity to extravagance, the second fastens a Doctor's bill, to a long Butcher's account—and the latter brings interperence the worst of all evils, in its train.

[Sanbury American.]

GATHERING RAGS.—This occupation supports a vast number of persons in Philadelphia. It is really surprising how much money can be made by canvassing the mud of the streets daily. Whether the material is converted into paper or sugar, we are unable to say; but as chemistry has appeared that the latter article can be produced in great abundance from old dishcloths, the shreds of pocket handkerchiefs, jackets, pantaloons, &c., it would be strange if some enterprising capitalist did not turn the discovery to some account. If this were done, we are satisfied that no sugar plantation where the cane is cultivated, in the West Indies, could supply as much of the commodity as could be furnished by the streets of this city. If rags will, by chemical process, produce more than their weight in sugar, (a very surprising thing; but very true) then we think the consumption of sugar by our fellow citizens could be met without importing a single hoghead. Every street, lane, and alley, is as good as a field of sugar-cane, and infinitely superior to the maple and beet substitutes. One great advantage in the rag material is, that the harvest may be gathered in at all seasons; and in fact, may continued without intermission all the year round. The supply is abundant, and from the number of ragged loafers we see about, we argue that there is prospect of no suffering for want of this wholesome and nutritious article of diet.

WOMAN AT THE COUCH OF SICKNESS.—I love to see her at the couch of sickness, sustaining the fainting head—offering to the parched lip its cordial—on the craving palate its simple nourishment—treading with noiseless assiduity around the solemn curtains, and complying with the wish of the invalid when he says—

"Let me not have this gloomy view About my room, about my bed, But blooming roses wet with dew, To cool my burning brow instead."

Disposing the sun-light upon the pale forehead; bathing the hair with ointment and settling upon it from the summer casements that the breathe of heaven. How lovely are such exhibitions of ever enduring constancy and faith? How apper to the soul, like the lover in the Canticles, whose fingers, when she rose to open the door to her beloved, were "dropping with sweet smelling myrrh upon the handle of the lock."

RARE VEGETABLE.—Mr. John Michell whose uncommon success in the culture of fruit, flowers, and vegetables, has often challenged our editorial commendations, has entitled himself to the credit of introducing a new vegetable into our horticulture. He exhibited to us yesterday a fine specimen of the Yam Escicot, or St. Domingo potatoe, raised in open air, in his garden on the Neck. This potatoe grows on rich luxuriant vine, with large and beautiful heart shaped leaves, the vine itself, and not the root, bearing the fruit. We are told by Mr. M. that the potatoe when cooked exhibits a bright gamboge color, and is superior in flavor to the Irish potatoe. Mr. M. has also succeeded in raising this new vegetable from the seed—the common mode of planting it being by cuttings of the fruit.—Charleston Courier.

DAMAGES FOR CARELESSNESS.—The owner of an omnibus in Boston recently mulcted in \$1,500 damages for injuries done to a lady who fell from the steps as she was attempting to enter the vehicle in consequence of the driver starting too soon.

THE UNION.

J. F. SUMMERS, Editor.



LEXINGTON, MISS.

Saturday, December 19, 1840.

ATTENTION DEMOCRATS.

In our last paper we urged upon our Democratic friends, the great importance of prompt and early action in the ensuing contest. Believing that our friends have duly appreciated our remarks on that subject, we now suggest to them the propriety of convening at this place on the FIRST SATURDAY IN JANUARY next, for the purpose of selecting Delegates to represent us in the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Jackson.

We trust that this suggestion will meet the approbation of the Democrats of this County, and that all who can conveniently do so, will attend.

WHIG CREED.

Permanently to notice given in our last number, we shall proceed to investigate the second proposition embraced in the Whig creed, as defined by the correspondent of the Natchez Courier, which is, that "without a National Bank, we cannot have a sound currency." This proposition being involved in the great financial questions that have for some years engaged the attentive consideration of the political master spirits of the nation, all that our humble abilities can suggest on the subject, may perhaps be regarded, as at least supererogatory. Regarding, however, the question presented by this branch of the Whig creed as not inferior in moment to any that has challenged the attention of the American people; and the present as a period imperiously demanding the prompt and decisive action of the nation on said question, we shall attempt to expose to our readers the error of this position of the whig party.

A currency to be sound must be uniform, always measuring the same amount of value, the which it cannot be unless it passes inherent worth; and which, from the peculiarity of its nature, is not subject to those increases and diminutions in quantity and consequently in value, that are attended with such destructive consequences. We hold the true aphorism, that "currency is to the body politic what blood is to the animal system" to be well founded; if then a currency be subject to expansions and contractions, it is not a sound currency, it is a diseased system, than can an animal body which is subject to great periodical increases and diminutions of its vital fluid, be denominated healthy. That the currency given by banks whether state or national is of this variable nature both in its quantity and value, the history of banking is full of proof. Indeed their end and nature make it so.

The primary and chief end of banks, is to make money, and hence their universal propensity to extend their liabilities beyond their available means. If banks be not permitted to extend their issues beyond the amount of their capital stock, capitalists will not invest their money in such banks. To procure then, the necessary capital for such institutions, the law creating them must extend to them, the privilege of issuing double, treble, or quadruple the amount of their capital, & the further extent of this privilege, is invariably regarded by them, as the minimum, rather than the maximum of their issues. These facts of themselves are sufficient to prove the unsoundness of a bank paper currency. Every bank promise beyond the amount of the bank's actual capital, is a false and deceptive promise; and being the mere ideal representation of value, dependent for its redemption, upon a precarious foundation it is in no wise entitled to the appellation sound. This is ever the condition of at least two-thirds of the circulation of banks, even under what is termed by the bank party, a well regulated banking system.

With very few corrections the charter of the late United States Bank, would perhaps, approximately as well a perfect bank charter as any that has, or will ever be invented by the ingenuity of man, and yet every page of the history of that institution presents irrefragable proof of its total inability to confer the blessing of a truly sound currency, an office which its deluded friends are wont to ascribe to it. True, its notes were nominally at par with specie throughout the nation, and so would be the notes of the verriest beggar in the land, if he could but receive, to the same extent, the patronage of the government; but this circumstance does not prove that the beggar's promises to pay would be a sound currency, for a series of untoward events might occur, that would put a period to the confidence upon which the very existence of such a system depends, and his issues might at the same time fail to return in the channel through which they flowed out, and thus the whole system would explode, blighting every thing within the scope of its influence. At least two-thirds of the liabilities of a National Bank would rest upon a foundation as precarious as would those of the beggar, and yet we are told that without such an institution we cannot have a sound currency. Altho' the circulation of a National Bank might be of uniform value throughout the Union, and public confidence therein remain unimpaired, still it could not be called a sound currency, because its periodical extensions and consequent contractions invariably cause those sudden and unusual variations in prices, which cannot fail to produce many of the disastrous consequences that flow from the depreciations of a State bank currency.

A cursory review of the history of the late United States Bank, will be sufficient to convince every unbiassed mind that it is not to such an institution that we are to look for the preservation of a sound currency.

In 1819, when this institution was in the full

vigor of youth, and when an abundant harvest had filled our granaries, the bubble created by the banks suddenly and without any other cause than their destructive policy, burst and spread desolation and ruin throughout the country. And the great regulator, so far from being able to curb and restrain the smaller banks, was itself reduced to the very verge of bankruptcy, having in its vaults but about one dollar for every hundred of its liabilities. In 1824, the withering curse of a depreciated currency was again experienced in every branch of business from one end of the Union to the other, notwithstanding the great bestowment of a sound currency was in the prime of existence.

Other examples of the existence of an unsound circulating medium during the being of the U. S. Bank might be adduced, but these will suffice to show the incorrectness of the position of our opponents as defined by the writer in the Natchez Courier.

"THE MOUNTAIN LABORED, AND BROUGHT FORTH A MOUSE."

Another week's incubation of the most sapient, polished, and profound editor of the Whig Republican, is before us, the entirety of which is a few dull, unmeaning and confused sentences in relation to ourself, in which he calls us a pig, an ass, a cur, and other like inconsistent names, which he seems to regard as overwhelming and invincible arguments, establishing beyond controversy, that scenes of drunkenness were never enacted in the log-cabin alias "council chambers" of the lauding division of the Whig party; and that Martin Van Buren was opposed to the late war. Such reasoning is just what might, with propriety be expected, from one possessing, as does our neighbor, so great penchant for Tippecanoe Cabins, where the understandings of men were wont to be addressed in the following eloquent sima of arguments:

"Our Raccoon has a great big tail, With ringlets round the hair; The squirrel has a bushy tail, The possum's tail is bare." Fill up your gourd with cider hard, Ye jolly souls and true; Each man shall here receive reward, That votes for Tippecanoe. Whiskey, sure is very good; But cider is much better; We caught our Raccoon in the wood— He's such a pretty cur.

We are certainly indebted to our neighbor for the information that he had administered to us an exhortation for otherwise we must have remained ignorant of the fact. We presume he dignifies the billingsgate effusion that appeared in his paper of the 10th inst., with the title, exhortation; if so he should, when he desires to have such articles thus understood, adopt the plan of the boy who having drawn the picture of a horse, wrote over it, "this is a horse;" for without this his exhortations can never be recognized.

That our neighbor should regard us as laboring under hallucination is very natural. The intoxicated man as he staggers along imagines that all other objects are moving in confused and irregular motion, while he alone is steering straight; to the labe and ray, every thing seems joyous and bright; to the melancholic all creation is a dark and sombre picture; and we doubt not that our neighbor's convictions of our insanity may be accounted for on the same principle.

Our neighbor says that we are endeavoring to extricate ourselves from the dilemma into which we have been placed by our remarks in relation to log-cabins. Most potent logician, we are in no dilemma. We asserted that the Harrison log-cabins had been made the fairs of drunkenness, and debauchery, and the history of the late election supports our assertion. If for this it will gratify your childish pique, to write us down an ass; why, then snare will write us down.

The strongest evidence you can give of your "sacility" is, silence on the subject of Tippecanoe cabins, henceforth and forever. We conceive that anything more from us on the subject of Mr. Van Buren's opposition to the war would be supererogation. The evidence we gave in our last paper, of the falsity of this charge, were not, as denominated by the editor of the Republican, garbled extracts, but full and entire paragraphs breathing the same spirit as the entire context of the documents from which we quoted. We challenged that editor to address any word or act of Mr. Van Buren's in opposition to the war. This he did not do, nor can he do it, unless he quote from the forged life of Van Buren, purporting to have been written by Crockett.

We repeat without fear of successful contradiction, that our statements in relation to Van Buren and Mr. Clinton, are substantially correct. Be a man Mr. Editor, produce the documents, or pass.

MORE EXPORTING OF SPECIE.—From the Picayune we learn that the ship Leila Higgins departed for Liverpool on the 4th inst., taking \$50,000 in specie. Scarcely a vessel leaves for Europe that does not bear away a portion of the precious metals to liquidate some improvidently contracted foreign debt or to equalize the balance of trade against us.

MURDER.—The Raymond Times says that Mr. Ellis a resident of Hinds county was murdered on the night of the 25th ult., on his home ward return from Clisbon. The deed was committed by a white man who was at the time accompanied by two negroes, one of whom has been arrested and imprisoned.

The arrested, as we learn from the Times, gives information of a clan of ruffians and runaway negroes, who have their skulking places in the vicinity of the murder, and in the Bouge Chitto and Big Black swamps.

RESIGNATION.—We learn from the Columbus Democrat that Gen. Jesse Speight, member of the Legislature from Lowndes county, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, has resigned his seat in that body. An election is to be held on the 25th and 26th days of this month to fill the vacancy. There is as yet, says the Democrat, no candidate in the field.

STICK A PIN THERE, FOR THIS IS INDEED AN ANOMALOUS CASE IN THIS OFFICE LOVING COUNTRY.

LARGE LOAD.—The Picayune says that the steamer Emperor arrived at Orleans on the 2nd inst. from Columbia, bringing 2330 bales of cotton.

SPILLS PARTY.—For the last ten or a dozen years the whole whig party from the Statesman to the senseless street brawler, have been vociferous in denouncing the democratic party as the spoils party, because, forsooth, the National Executive, elevated by that party did not deem it wise to nominate to the highest offices under the Government, their virulent political enemies who predicted their administration, that they would be productive of the deadliest national ills and many of whom would, in our opinion, have had no conscientious scruples in taxing their every ability, to effect the fulfillment of their dreadful prophecies, uttered in the bitterness of disappointment, and while under the influence of party frenzy. They urged against the democratic party, that during its supremacy, preference to office had been based upon party considerations. They told the people, with all imaginable sincerity, that the friends of the administration were battling not for principle, but for the rich spoils of office; while they, pure souls, were impelled to action by the heaven-born principle of disinterested patriotism. Time has at length exposed this hypocritical cant, in its hideous deformity and the election of Gen. Harrison has stripped the sheep-skin from these hungry howling wolves, the justice of whose claims to the title, "spoilsmen," none can now gainsay.

Their great profeciation for the doctrine, that integrity and ability regardless of politics, should be the only passport to office, seems to have died away with their fears for their success; and no sooner did a gleam of hope break in upon them, than did these professed patriots betray the true-heartedness of their professions, and the true-sincer motives that had actuated them. Never did such a mania for office pervade any party as is now manifested in the Whig ranks. Their captains, subalterns and privates are all engaged in a self-destroying scramble for official place, and if we will but leave them the field to themselves for a time, they will fall a prey to their own furies and dissensions.

TRAGEDY.—Professor Davis of the law department of the University of Virginia, was assassinated on the evening of the 12th ultimo. Suspicion pointed a young man from Georgia, named Simms, as the perpetrator of this horrid deed.

Simms has been arrested, and committed for trial by a court of inquiry.

It is stated, that Pakenham, the British Minister to Mexico, has been successful in obtaining satisfaction for outrages inflicted on Englishmen in California.

SENTENCE.—The Brother Jonathan says, that Alfred E. Baker, the caricaturist, has been fined \$250, sentenced to imprisonment in the common jail thirty days, and committed till his fine be paid, for libeling the French consul and others.

From a computation that is going the rounds in the papers, it appears that the whole cotton crop of the U. States for the year ending on the 30th September 1840 amounted to 2,177,385 bales, show an increase over the crop of the previous year of more than a half million of bales.

The Board of Directors of the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Charleston Rail Road Company convened on the 20th ult., and elected Col. James Gascohn President. We hear but little of this great project which was to build up Charleston upon the ruins of New York and Philadelphia.

NAVIGATION.—We learn from the N. O. Picayune that the Missouri and upper Mississippi rivers, are rapidly falling, that there is much ice, and that the navigation of those streams is considered closed for the season.

If the Louisiana have any banners to spare, they should most certainly send one to Jackson county, Alabama.—Picayune.

We would inform the Picayune that the party you have been pleased to denigrate Joeofoco, deals in no such humbug. Its members vote in accordance with their convictions of their duty to their country, and consequently desire no querdle reward for the performance of such duty.

JAMAICA.—It is stated that a number of mechanics recently left Northampton, Mass. for Jamaica, having been employed by the Governor of that Island, to erect the necessary buildings and machinery for the culture and manufacture of silk which he designs making a staple commodity.

N. CAROLINA.—We learn that the Legislature of this State have elected Wiley P. Mangum and A. Graham to the United Senate, vice Bedford Brown and Robert Strange resigned. These being elected merely to serve the unfinished terms of the latter; there will be another election for the full term of six years from the 4th of March next.

ATTENTION.—The Picayune says that three dollar notes on the Bank of Orleans, altered to twenties are now in circulation. As much of the circulation of that bank is among us, our citizens should be on the alert.

The vignette at each end of the original bill says the Picayune, is covered over, and also the figure 3 at the top. A close examination will enable one to detect such bills.

THE FLAG.—The States of Kentucky and Vermont both claim the flag, promised by the Whigs to the State giving the greatest majority to Harrison in proportion to its population. We think that a petition bearing the representation of a log cabin and a cider barrel, should be given to each. What say you Whigs.

The way our friend Corwine of the Lexington Republican, uses up Tom Benton, the "solitary and alone" Humburger, is a perfect caution to all the screamers. He first plays round him as the cat with its game; then, dashes right into his bowels, and the way he carves him up is "no-hin" and no body." Just hear how the "arnal critter" winds up his philippic. In speaking of Benton he says: "A man so utterly lost to all the attributes of principle and common honesty, is a disgrace to our country, a stigma to the councils of the nation and a fit object for the finger of scorn and contumely." Go it, Amos!

[Southern Pioneer. Saw off my leg, boy. Edr.]

RESUMPTION.—It appears by the late papers that the United States Bank has succeeded in borrowing from Philadelphia, Boston, and New York six millions of dollars at 6 per cent, effected in order that she may make specie payments on the 15th of Dec. next. To what base uses will she put the money? The great Regulator would necessarily be begging a loan from the State to enable it, after a suspension of months, to pay its debts. But the S. Bank cannot be permanent. \$3,000,000 in Europe, which is the next March or borrow at uncertain rates to meet the demand. Its credit is taken down, and with the present condition of the money market, we have some doubts whether it can borrow terms. What resources then can it have? The whole of its mercantile property, we believe did not, last year, amount to 1,600,000 dollars. The balance of its assets consist in stocks, the portion of which are not intrinsically worth 20 cents on the dollar; and if the forced into market they would not command ten cents on the dollar. We some time ago made a statement of her assets in this State, which are pretty well worth ten cents per dollar. We stated that she had sunk about 12 millions and a half in this State in her effort to bolster up our Banks and get cotton in 1838. We believe we were rather below than above the mark. Planters' Bank of this State, in the month of the loan obtained in 1838, is still to the United States Bank for the old Branch at Natchez, which she owes the United States Bank about 200,000. We consider this a debt, as well as every other debt in the State. One fourth the interest cannot be collected, and when we take into consideration that the United States Bank require much sagacity to see the cannot long continue to play the same game. The Merchants' Bank of Orleans owes the United States Bank 900,000; the Gas Bank about the sum, and the other institutions in the State 2,000,000 more—making in all \$3,500,000. The assets of the Banks are composed of the paper of speculators, and unless some water lots can be made to swell the of 1839, they can never be raised. What the United States Bank can do its Alabama debt, its Bank Sandy Canal and Sonning Rail Road, we will not pretend to say; it is evident that it is only patching the present, trusting to the chance of fortune or the new administration to throw in its way. Nothing but an eminent again uniting itself to the Banks and throwing the public into the United States Bank to be another enormous expansion of its by which the bubble of its may be blown up, can save the States Bank. If the American General Harrison should give public money, that institution could prices as to enable her to get fancy stocks and other speculations, and it is evident that she is to some such god send to save her the expense of the country.

THE RUSSIAN WAR ON CIRCESSIA.

We believe this contest, of which is heard—as the brave of the Caucasus is such as to make them famous for bravery is a virtue—is not sufficiently understood. The Circassians are spoken of as rebels against the Government, when, in fact, no rebel can fairly be given to the Caucasus. The Circassians are Malabarans, formerly made part of the Turkish Empire. Let the Turkish sway be what it is, easier than the iron despotism of the Sultan, and the Turkish, were the pointment of the Turkish Bess the murder, more particularly as the efficiency of the Turkish system did any very hard burdens on the people and free spirited mountaineers.

The late Sultan Mahmood, while on course, consulting the Circassians their country to Russia. Thus his cattle without their consent or knowledge they might have remained in the hands of the Russian sway, like the Turkish, merely nominal. But the Russian strove to put his new subjects under the same selfish tenure of obedience, and lute possession, by which he holds of his vast empire. They resisted, they will resist so long as a Caucasian lives. Let Russia establish posts out the whole mountains and clear the country, and the inhabitants will be a guerrilla warfare, will leave no Russian in security, whose body is expected rifle ball.

This cause is evidently that of justice. Their sentiments are noble—their numbers are few, and but the necessary means of their condition, not the fault of individuals. Their physical strength, age, and powers of endurance are unequalled by any nation on the earth; they are instigated by the spirit of freedom, and continue to mow down the serfs of Russia as long as they are led against. We, for one, should not be surprised that Turkey in ceding Circassia to Russia had made the Czar a metropolitan as a literal present of a whole empire. The downfall of Russia, Tartars. The downfall of Russia, history of nations, great events have resulted from less causes.—Brother Jonathan.

ILLINOIS.—The returns from the State show a democratic majority of nearly 200,000.