

The public will find in to-days paper a Circular from the "Protection Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., addressed to the Agent in this place, John Mitchell, Esq. We believe this is a very safe institution, so arranging its risks as not to expose heavy amounts to the possibility of destruction by a single fire; and the promptness with which all claims are met will be an inducement to Western merchants and traders to give this office a preference.

See the advertisement of W. & C. Feltons in to-day's paper. Also, the advertisement of T. & E. Slevin of Louisville.

There is very little of interest floating through the newspapers, in fact we never knew them so bare as at present. This fact, together with the heat of the weather and one or two other reasons we could give, will account for the barrenness of our columns this week.

FLOUR IN NEW YORK.—The New York Express says that the sales of flour in the city last week, for the English market, were full 20,000 barrels, establishing an advance of from 18 1/2 to 25 cents per barrel. The sales of provisions were also large, and at an improvement.

ODD FELLOWS' CELEBRATION.—The members of Strangers Rest Lodge of Henderson, Ky., turned out in full strength on Friday last for the purpose of consecrating their new Hall. They were assisted by a number of the order from this and other places. After the usual ceremonies on such occasions were over, a procession was formed and the order proceeded to the Court House, to hear an address from the Rev. Mr. Allen. We were not present during the entire delivery of the address, but we heard it highly spoken of by those who were more fortunate than ourselves. The dinner, to which the citizens of other places were invited, was an elegant affair, and did great credit to the good taste and liberality of the members of the order in Henderson. Altogether the meeting was a pleasant one, and will not be forgotten soon by those who were present.

ODD FELLOWSHIP IN ENGLAND.—The weekly contributions of the Odd Fellows are two or three pence from each member. Some idea of the magnitude of the association in that country may be formed from the fact that the amount of money in the treasury of the order does not fall short of seventeen millions dollars, and the annual distribution in relief to the members and other charities in \$1,500,000. The number of members is about 200,000. The sums expended for charitable purposes, may be estimated as affording means of subsistence for fifteen thousand families whose maintenance has been cut off by sickness or other afflictions.

The inducements held out by the advocates for the young and patriotic bloods of the United States to enlist in a crusade against Mexico, are very flatteringly and enticingly set forth, and cannot fail to have the desired effect upon those, who, having nothing under heaven to lose, either in character or purse, are ever ready to join any expedition that promises the least change from their present mode of life. For the especial benefit of the class above spoken of we mention the fact that, according to the report of an expert geologist, Von Gerold, diamonds have been discovered in the Mexican mountain range of Sierra Madre, in the direction of Acapulco, to the south west of the city of Mexico. These mountains are principally in possession of wild tribes, a circumstance, says a contemporary, which accelerates the intrusion of North Americans, and hastens the taking possession of them by strangers. Such are the arguments used to arouse the passions of the people of this country against a neighboring republic. Those who doubt their success know nothing at all of the unprincipled character of the ignorant and unlettered portion, which is, at the same time a large portion, of the people of the south and south-west.

The majority of Robert Dale Owen is 1,030. So much for the theological works of our neighbor of the Journal.—Louisville Democrat.

So the election of Mr. Owen is to be regarded as a triumph of his anti-christian principles. Well, people know best what they mean themselves when they vote for a man.—U. S. Gazette.

Read the above, ye who failed in your duty. Your opponents may well call it a triumph of anti-christian principles, when we remember we were told previous to the election that until christians practiced what they preached, infidelity would reign in this district.

We learn from the New Orleans Picayune, that General Gaines, commanding the Southern military division of the U. S., has made a demand on the Governor of Louisiana for one thousand men or more for the national service, and that the Governor promptly made a requisition on Gen. Lewis, commanding the first division of Louisiana militia, for the required force, viz: two regiments of volunteers, of ten companies each, one of them to consist of musketeers, and one of riflemen, and two companies of artillery with eight field pieces. The requisition was immediately responded to and the whole of the artillery force of New Orleans volunteered their services and have been accepted. We notice in the New Orleans papers calls for meetings of the officers of the Washington Regiment and Louisiana Volunteers, two well drilled and finely uniformed regiments; in a word, says the Picayune, the question is not who will be suffered to remain at home, but who will be permitted to go. This demand of Gen. Gaines is said to be consequent upon authentic information which has reached him of the advance of 10,000 Mexican troops to a point within eight days' march of Gen. Taylor's quarters. The Picayune intimates that 10,000 troops could be raised in Louisiana at a moment's notice. In fact we know Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Arkansas, are ripe for a fight of the kind, and will press their troops upon the Government so strongly as to leave the more northern States but slight opportunity for display. Being nerest the scene of action the preference will of course be given the southern volunteers.

FROM YUCATAN.—The schr. Argus, Capt. Suarez, arrived at New Orleans on the 18th inst., 10 days from Yucatan. She reports that on the 5th inst. a Mexican brig of war two days from Vera Cruz, arrived at Campeachy with the proclamation of Garcia Conde, the Mexican Secretary of War, setting forth the intention of the Mexican Government to declare war against the United States, and calling upon the government of Yucatan to furnish their quota of troops to assist the General Government. The authorities after deliberating for four hours upon the demand of the Secretary, returned an answer that in case of an invasion of their own territory by the United States, that they would raise a sufficient force to repel the invaders, but that they could not assist in furnishing troops to Mexico, in a war against the United States.

LATER FROM MEXICO. Letters received at New Orleans from Matamoros under date of the 10th inst. say—

On the 23 of July, the Government submitted to Congress a declaration of war against the United States—the said declaration to be made when there is news of the arrival of American troops in Texas. But the Government recommends to Congress to act on a bill authorizing a loan of fifteen millions of dollars previous to acting on the war bill. It appears that the loan is completely negotiated—at least so the official paper gives us to understand.

By a despatch from the Mexican Consul at N. Orleans, the general commanding this point has been informed of the shipment of troops and artillery at N. Orleans, destined for Corpus Christi and Bexar. These troops amount to 2000 men.

With regard to the movements of the troops here, we know positively that all the points along the line of the river will soon be covered—Arista has about 3000 men; Gen. Paredes is coming to Montevey with about four or five thousand Gen. Gaona is coming also with 3000 and Gen Bustamante goes to New Mexico. Thus far, however, notwithstanding these preparations, I believe that hostilities are not so imminent as might at first be thought. There is no General-in-chief appointed yet—no contracts for the necessary supplies of a campaign, or a serious incursion into Texas.

Some persons generally well informed, think that the Government needs money greatly and is disposed to hold up the prospect of a war, to get the loan approved. The hope that foreign intervention will soon put an end to the difficulties between the two countries seems to be the bottom of the ideas of this government, which on the other hand if we may credit letters recently received the capital, appears to be threatened with a new revolution.

By the next mail we shall probably have the debates of Congress on the loan bill and the war, and will then be better able to see into the future.

Yours respectfully, \* \* \*

JUST SENTIMENTS WELL EXPRESSED.—A little more than a year ago, the Albany Argus, an Administration paper, in some remarks upon the subject of a war with Mexico, and the belligerent tone of a portion of the political press and certain demagogues of the day, said:

"It would be well for such politicians to remember that war is not as popular as in former times. People begin to reflect and compare its results before they plunge into its miseries. It is perceived that wars undertaken for the extension of dominion exalt the leaders and managers, while they crush and impoverish the masses.

"Trappings of the war-horse and the glitter of armed legions tickle the fancy and please the eye, but the people see that they place a laden weight upon the hand of honest labor. It is for this reason, that true statesmen regard war undertaken for such selfish purposes as ONE OF THE GREATEST EVILS THAT CAN AFFLICT A COUNTRY."

The New York Courier states, on what it deems to be reliable authority, that the steamer Acadia, which left Boston on the 10th July, took out extensive orders, (and other conveyances will no doubt take out similar orders,) to England to purchase and ship to Texas foreign merchandise, to arrive and enter there at the existing rate of duties and there await the action of Congress on annexation; when that act is thus completed all these goods being ipso facto, entered merchandise—as much so as if in New York, Charleston, New Orleans, or any other American port, and can be transported coastwise or interior to any of our other States. We simply state the fact—leaving the remedy to those whose duty it is to see that existing laws are faithfully executed. If no preventive be adopted, then the fair dealer is injured and the revenue is defrauded—the whole nation in fact is made to suffer for the benefit of a few, who are more shrewd than honest.

The following paragraph respecting American Ministers at the Court of St. James, is from the last of N. P. Willis's letters from London, now in the course of publication in the New York Mirror:

"It is more a matter of rejoicing to Americans abroad, than Congress supposes, when Foreign Ministers are the kind of men, in manners and mental culture, to do credit to the country. Mr. McLean's appointment as minister to England is a worthy succession to that of Mr. Everett—two more admirable representatives are little likely to appear at the English court for any nation. I was dining a day or two since with a former member of the Queen's Cabinet, and in the London papers of that morning Mr. McLean's appointment had been announced. Our host spoke of Mr. McLean and afterwards of Mr. Everett, with a whole hearted tribute to their qualities as men and diplomatists, that would have gratified the friends of these gentlemen not a little; and, indeed, wherever I go, Mr. Everett is lauded without measure. He has been in London in a trying time for a representative. Our national credit—lumped without distinction of States in one sweeping dishonor—has been like a visible cloud about him wherever he has appeared, and he has been waited on, of course, by committees on questions he could not answer without pain and mortification; and, through all this, he has steadily risen in the respect of these around him, and now stands personally higher (so I was assured by one who spoke with authority) than any diplomatic representative now at the English court. At another party I heard a very fine description given of the effect of his singular eloquence upon one of these committees. They had felt, in delivering what they had to say, that they had placed him, as the respondent in position of overwhelming embarrassment. His reply was waited for with a sympathy for him as a man. From every one of these gentlemen however, he 'drew tears,' (so the describer states) and they left his house enchanted with the man, if not more content with what he had to offer on the part of his country. Surely the difference between such a representative and others who are capable of being sent abroad, is worth the country's looking at and influencing."

COLLECTION OF DEBTS IN TEXAS.—The Texans have no notion of being caught napping. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Herald gives an amusing account of these DEBT PAYERS:

We compile the following from the Texas National Register of the 10th ult:

Mr. Armstrong, on the 26th June, asked leave to introduce a bill barring certain claims, debts, judgements, &c., which he said, he would read and explain how it was connected with the subject of annexation.

The object of the bill was to prevent the collection of claims against the inhabitants of Texas by citizens of the United States.

Mr. Armstrong said there were many worthy citizens in many of the counties who would be relieved by a bill of this nature. "Worthy?" "Relieved?" no doubt. "There were a great number of persons in this republic, he had no doubt in the world, who would oppose the measure of annexation, unless they thought their rights and interests would be guarded and protected by the action of Congress

Mr. Smith, of Fannin, was opposed to the bill. He said:

"It proposes to do away with all just demands against those who have emigrated to this country from any of the States." The measure of annexation, he said, had been carried by a parcel of people who have come into the country very lately; and now they wanted to get rid of paying their honest debts!"

"Why, sir," continued Mr. Smith, "as I came from home on my way here, I passed through a people who were about to hang me; not three out of five of whom had been in the country long enough to take the oath of allegiance; and these people wanted to control my vote!"

This is Texas moral suasion, we suppose. Vote to exonerate us from our just debts or we'll hang you! Mr. Smith is a credit to the family. He talks like an honest man and a man of sense.

Mr. A. replied: "Many have come to this country under adverse and very embarrassing circumstances." True as the book.—You one of the "many"? Eh, Mr. Armstrong, "The very idea of being again harassed is enough to terrify them, and drive them into opposition to the great measure of annexation."

There was a good deal further debate on the bill, and it was somewhat amended, but finally carried by a vote of 22 to 17. So the honest Texans are pretty effectually protected against their creditors in the States.

The River has been slowly rising for a few days past, and is in a condition for boats of medium size to go.

NOTICE TO WOULD-BE HEROES.—We suppose that the following notice from the Washington Union will be a sore disappointment to tens of thousands aspirants for military glory:

For the information of numerous gallant citizens who will wish to avail themselves of a rupture with Mexico, we deem it proper to state, that we have learned from the war department, that the present military establishment can in no event be increased WITHOUT THE PREVIOUS LEGISLATION OF CONGRESS; and of course, there will be no such appointments to be made until first authorized by law.—The militia only can be called out in aid of the regular army, as now by law established. There are now attached to the army supernumerary graduates of the military academy fit for the most active and important service. We are happy to notice the signs of patriotism and chivalry which have been excited throughout the Republic by the first whisper of impending war. The gallant officers of our army and navy, eager for distinction in an honest cause, are literally inundating the departments with their praiseworthy applications for active service; while the people present an almost undivided front against the menacing attitude assumed by Mexico. Whole companies of citizens, we understand, have volunteered their aid in any efforts which the Government may assign them in the event of hostilities; and should a general call be made by the nation for volunteers, who can doubt the alacrity with which it would be answered by multitudes of fearless spirits from every section of the country and especially from the great valley of the West?

BIGAMY.—The New York True Sun says A female, named Jane Ann Hamer, alias Cornelius, alias Watts has been arrested and fully committed on the charge of bigamy, she having been married on the 24 of December, 1842, by T. J. Wright, a Presbyterian clergyman of color, to a colored man named Henry Cornelius, and on the 18th December, 1843, again being married, by the Rev. Mr. Chase, to George Watts a white man; and, to mend the matter, the first husband acknowledged that he was aware of his wife's second marriage, and that he lived in the family as waiter, &c., without saying a word respecting it.

MAMMOTH REMAINS.—A letter dated at Newburgh, in Orange county, New York, states that the remains of an immense mastodon have recently been discovered and examined about six miles west of that place.—

"This (says the letter) is the fourth skeleton of the mammoth that has been discovered in this county; but while all the others have been imperfect, many of the bones never having been discovered, this one is entire. Every bone having been found, even to the small bones of the feet and tail, and in a complete state of preservation—the enamel on the teeth being as perfect as if in the mouth of a living animal. An idea of the size of the monster may be formed when I state the skull alone weighs seven hundred pounds.—The tusks are over nine feet long. Across the hip bones he measures about seven feet. The position of the animal at death was clearly discernible. He had evidently become mired, and had settled down on his haunches with his forelegs spread out, and in this posture he was found."

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—We copy the following from National Intelligencer of Saturday the 23d.

The House of Representatives has all been elected with the exception of six members from Maryland and four from Mississippi—and four vacancies, one each from Florida, Massachusetts, Maine and New Hampshire. There are also two vacancies from death—one in New Jersey and one Louisiana. We give a statement of the political character of the House so far as elected, and a comparison in the same point of view with the former Congress.—Whigs seventy-five Democrats one hundred and twenty-seven Natives six; showing a Whig gain of 5, and a Democratic loss of 12. Of the members who voted for Mr. McKay's bill for the alteration of the Tariff at the last session of Congress, and were candidates for re-election, 13 have been superseded, of whom 12 have been succeeded by Whigs & Natives. Of those who voted against it, and were candidates for re-election, 16 are superseded, of whom nine have been succeeded by Whigs and Natives.

It now appears that two birds have been killed by the same stone, as we learn by the following paragraph in the Maysville Eagle, of the 20th ult.

"ANOTHER EFFECT.—We learned verbally, on yesterday morning, that the excitement manifested in Lexington, and throughout Fayette and the adjoining counties, had also similarly compelled the suspension of the Christian Intelligencer, a Methodist paper published in Georgetown, Scott county. The editor of the Intelligencer, though accused of abolitionism, pertinaciously disavowed such sentiments. He was, however, strong in his condemnation of the men and the measures, the purposes and action of the late Louisville convention. His paper has thus been involved in a common fate with its avowed anti-slavery cotemporary at Lexington.

The total number of letters delivered in the United Kingdom in the year 1844, was two hundred and forty-two millions, which is an increase of nearly twenty-two millions on the previous year. The number before the reduction of the rate was seventy-five millions.

MORE TROOPS.—The steamers Domain and Plymouth passed this place on Sunday last having on board four companies of the 5th regiment of infantry, Col. Brooks commanding, destined for Texas.

CANAL LETTING.—We clip the following from the Covington "People's Friend":

The Letting of division No. 5 of the Wash and Erie Canal, in this place on last Monday, resulted in the contract for Covington to Perryville being taken by M. Gookias and H. Barnes of the latter place—and from Perryville to Coal Creek by H. Hermeling.

SHOCKING FATE.—The following is an extract of a letter from an officer of the U. States sloop of war Falmouth, at Pensacola: "About two weeks since, one of our crew, an old man, who was at the time unwell, fell overboard during the night time unobserved by any one—he was not missed until the morning. About a week afterwards a shark was caught on board the Saratoga, and on opening (horrible to relate) the head of the old man was found—it was sent on board of our ship and recognised. His name was James Griffin, quarter master, and he had a family somewhere in the United States, I think it would be well to publish it for their information.

QUALIFICATION FOR OFFICE. We find in the New Hampshire Patriot, the following paragraph:

"We have in a former number alluded to the fact, that a majority of the clerkships at Washington are in the possession of bitter Federalists and foes to the administration.—We hope to see this matter set right. We should be glad to know what claims any Federalist has to an office under this administration."

Here is one of those sudden and unadvised outbreaks, which sometimes disclose the state of feelings, and the ultimate determination of a party. "What claims has any Federalist to an office under this administration?" Now this is the very spirit of Jacobinism—the ultram of that impudence, which has always a wonder at the existence, of virtue, where vice has worked itself into a majority.

What right has a Federalist to an office under this administration? The right of having well and faithfully discharged the duties of that office; the right of being of the country for which that office was instituted. Is it party alone that gives right to office?—Then the Federalist has a right to it by being of the party of Washington, the father of the nation. Perhaps it is the Treasury Department! Then he has a party right, as being of the party of Hamilton, the founder and orderer of that department; the man who, with a mind that has never since been equalled, so arranged that department, that in all the mutations of party, no Secretary has ever been able to change its plans for the better. But, perhaps, the Patriot means—what right has a Federalist to office under an anti-Federal administration? If so, then the worst form of Jacobinical piracy is avowed. Office, without regard to qualification, is the reward of scoundrelism of any kind, that will insure the election of a man who has it thus at his bosom. Public good, national convenience, common honesty, have nothing to do with qualification. Out with the man who has fully and faithfully discharged his duties; out with him, if he is a Federalist and thrust into his place a Jacobin, as a reward for the fraud of Plaquemines, or the violence of the Empire Club. Never ask for character, habits, or pursuits—it is enough that the possessor of the office is a Federalist. We do not know that we have ever before heard Jacobinism so openly avowed. It has been a custom to ease off the outrage, by talking of routine in office, of referring to some special capabilities in the newly appointed; but success in various quarters betrays boldness, and prevents caution, and the New Hampshire Patriot comes out with the disgraceful doctrine that no man should hold a clerkship who is a Federalist. It is not difficult to see that nothing more is wanted, than the general prevalence of this establishment, to produce entire anarchy, or to establish a fixed class of people who are to live on the public crib, in virtue of their political principles, the only virtue that can be imputed to these principles.—U. S. Gazette.

REMOESENSE PROSCRIPTION.

If the moral sense of the people were not blunted by habit and party zeal, it seems to us that there would be a general burst of indignation against the heartlessness with which mutations in office are decreed and carried into effect as the result of every election in which power changes hands. The rights and even duty of an administration to place important offices in the charge of those who will co-operate in its policy and measures, with the zeal of partisans as well as the faithfulness of duty, we have never denied; but this cannot justify the sweeping destitution of all office holders, no matter how unimportant, and that with the most reckless disregard of the personal distress that may be caused. There are numberless instances where men have grown old in the enjoyment of petty offices, or have been appointed to them at advanced period of life; where the emoluments have supplied a modest yet sufficient resource against actual want, and the cessation of those emoluments must be followed by great anxiety and difficulty—too probably by actual suffering.

Surely there could be no danger to an administrator dealing tenderly with cases like these; the safety of Democratic institutions and the Democracy itself cannot be so endangered by allowing here and there an aged man, perhaps with an aged wife dependant on him, to remain for the little space he has to live in the occupancy of some village post office, for the duties of which he is capable and the slender income of which gives him bread for his hunger and fuel to comfort his feeble limbs in winter. We cannot believe that there is any valid excuse, not to say any overbearing necessity, for turning these time-worn citizens out of the humble yet sufficient harbor of refuge which has been pro-

vided for the evening of their days by the considerate beneficence of a preceding administration, though the men of that administration, had been placed in office by the votes of citizens who do not call themselves "the Democracy."

A case has come to our knowledge, communication of which to the public ought, we think, to raise a blush on the cheeks of the men by whose action it was caused. A venerable gentleman who, in his better days of strength and capacity to serve his country, has done good service in many posts of legislative duty—who has been a member of Congress—Senator in the legislature of this state, a trustee of Union College, a Regent of the University—and whose father and father-in-law were active and prominent men in the war of the Revolution—this gentleman was appointed in 1841 to a minor post office in this State, the income of which just enabled him to live in moderate comfort, and to the duties of which he has given all his time and attention. He has been all his life a Whig and he is a Whig still—but since his appointment he has conformed punctiliously to the spirit of President Tyler's famous circular, and ceased taking any active part in elections, although he has always voted as a Whig.

We would be glad not to believe that for this he had been ejected from the office; but ejected he has been, and there is no other assigned or imaginable cause. There is no whisper even so far as we learn, of incompetency, or neglect, or of undue zeal and activity as a politician; simply for not voting with the democratic party he is displaced and reduced, in the evening life, with failing energies, and a spirit on which the chills of age have cast their deadening shadow, to look about for the means of gaining bread wherewith to supply the wants of himself & his time-worn partner, who in maidenhood bore a name at the sound of which every American heart should swell with patriotic gratitude. The daughter of a man who held neither his wealth nor his toil nor his blood in the cause of the struggling colonies may not close the evening of life in the enjoyment of a trifling income supplied by a pretty office under the Government of the great republic, because her husband has voted a Whig ticket, and because the President of that republic thinks it is interests may be promoted by transferring the few hundred per annum to a politician of another creed! It is mournful—pitiable—but it is so.—N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

A MELANCHOLY SHOW OF IGNORANCE.

It is not less melancholy to our readers than to ourselves, says the Richmond Whig that we should so frequently dwell upon the lamentable fact of the great ignorance in order the people, not only of Virginia but of the whole country may become more enlightened. We mean the masses.

We have always heard that Virginia has within her bounds a large number of white citizens, over the age of twenty years, who know not what it is to enjoy the blessings of an enlightened mind, or the effects of education. But we have never the remotest idea that the mother of States possessed so much more ignorance than others, when the number of inhabitants were taken into consideration. It seems, however, by a table published, which was taken from the late census, that a picture of Virginia's ignorance is there drawn, calculated at once to crimson the cheek of every intelligent reader.

Our State is here held in contrast with all the other States, and then is proved to behind not one of them in ignorance! But there is a brighter era drawing and we must hope on—hope ever.

The following table, showing the average number of white persons, over twenty years of age, who cannot read or write, possesses interest for the friends of education—

|                |        |              |        |
|----------------|--------|--------------|--------|
| Massachusetts, | 4,418  | S. Carolina, | 20,615 |
| Maine,         | 3,241  | Georgia,     | 30,717 |
| N. Hampshire,  | 742    | Alabama,     | 22,592 |
| Rhode Island,  | 1,614  | Mississippi, | 8,360  |
| Connecticut,   | 525    | Louisiana,   | 4,862  |
| Vermont,       | 2,275  | Tennessee,   | 55,631 |
| New York,      | 44,452 | Kentucky,    | 40,018 |
| N. Jersey,     | 6,350  | Ohio,        | 35,394 |
| Pennsylvania,  | 33,740 | Indiana,     | 38,100 |
| Delaware,      | 483    | Illinois,    | 27,502 |
| Maryland,      | 11,817 | Missouri,    | 10,457 |
| Virginia,      | 58,788 | Arkansas,    | 6,507  |
| N. Carolina,   | 56,602 | Michigan,    |        |

THE RUSSIANS AGAIN WHIPPED BY THE CIRCASSIANS.—Accounts from the Caucasus, by the steamer Cambria, bring the important intelligence, that the Circassians have taken from the Russians, after some hard fighting and great bloodshed, the Castle of Scotcha, on the coast of Abascia. Sheriff Shamil had arrived at the head of the River Kouban with 30,000 men, and had called upon the inhabitants to furnish one man per house, which would make a very large force. Woronzoff's troops have been beaten by the Daghistanees, and three or four ships loads of wounded have been sent to Crimea.—

Many of the Poles in the Russian army had deserted to Shamil; so that Woronzoff being in want of men, ordered a carbovanz each (worth 3s. 6d. sterling) to raise reinforcements at Akheska, without being able to get many.

He further sent a number of Mussulman nlemas (doctors of law) from Crimea, with their mufti, to Shamil, to try if they could open negotiations to treat for terms of peace, of course merely to set the Circassians to sleep. Shamil, aware of the treachery, had three of them put to death. The Russian army was suffering dreadfully from a scarcity of provisions, and the soldiers will have to wait for the new crop, before they will have a sufficiency of food. The crops in Circassia, though very scanty last year, are good this season.

In consequence of a long succession of reverses experienced by the Russians, the Emperor is said to have "adjoined definitive pacification of the Caucasus." We trust such will prove to be the fact. Already, the war has continued several years, and hosts of brave Russians have perished, without being able to make any permanent impression upon the still braver mountaineers, who are fighting for their altars and their hearths, under the most identical Declaration of Rights which formed the basis of the American Revolution.