THE DAILY BEE.
G. P. WHYSER & CO.
S. MARTIN.
H. DUVERGER, JR. DUPUY.
DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance).....$12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, (one year, (one year in advance).....5 00
In all cases, subscribers must give our agents a receipt in writing, before they will be held to pay it to them.

The New Orleans Bee.

One Dollar for every TEN lines, in each insertion on the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines for each insertion.

The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in column to one square every other day.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 8, 1856. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXIX—WHOLE NO. 8038.

THE DAILY BEE.

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 8, 1856.

Subscriptions by the Week.

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions by the week, at the rate of 25 cents.

The MAILS are only of the back mails reached here yesterday. There are four New York mails due this morning.

A CARDED CONFERENCE.

We need not inform our readers that the neutral position rigidly maintained by the United States in the struggle between Russia and the Western powers has subjected our government and people to much of invidious comment. The English and French press either could not or would not understand why our sympathies were withheld from them, or for what reason we declined manifesting an active interest in their behalf. The United States were charged with insensibility to wrong, with ingratitude towards France,—with indifference to the great cause of humanity and freedom. The explanation of our course, and the justification put forth on this side of the Atlantic, were unheeded. We have not a doubt that the mass of the subjects of Queen Victoria and the Emperor Napoleon regard the conduct of the United States as an extraordinary illustration of inconsistency and blindness.

It is pleasant, in the midst of so much ignorance and misrepresentation, to find even in a single foreign periodical something approximating to a just appreciation of the causes which have induced the people of this country to avoid all participation in the existing European contest. The *North British Review* is entitled to the credit of being the only periodical that has had discrimination enough to discern the facts, and frankness enough to reveal it. In the November number of the *Review* is an article on the war, entitled "The Significance of the Struggle," in which the position of America is explained in the following passage:

"And these considerations, by the way, will help us to explain a matter which has given rise to much natural vexation and not quite just disappointment, viz: the coldness or non-sympathy of the United States. At first sight, no doubt, it seems but fitting that in the battle we are waging for justice and civilization, the good wishes, at least, of the people who boast themselves the most enlightened upon earth, should be enlisted on our side; that, in striving to repress the aggressions of the great despot of the Eastern World, we should have the hearty prayers, if not the active assistance, of the great republic of the West; and that in battling for the hope and refuge of the injured and the persecuted, should, on all occasions, be more ready to plead for and encourage the oppressed than to applaud and hoist on the oppressor. Unhappily, it is not we and among many less worthy and avowedly base ones why it should not be so, is one which is not discreditable to the Americans, and ought not to be surprising to us. It is difficult to make it clear to them that we are waging, in any intelligible sense, *a war on behalf of freedom*. There is an unquestionable inconsistency, indeed, in the same people who so *feted* and glorified Kossuth, now sympathizing with the despot by whom Kossuth was chased.

But, on the other hand, the partialities of America are necessarily republican—and republicanism is the avowed horror of both the English and French governments. There is one court in Europe which the Americans especially dislike and despise, it is that of Austria; and to place ourselves side by side with Austria in this war has been the ceaseless endeavor of the Western powers. The sympathies of Europe go, so universally, with the oppressed nationalities; and it has been the most anxious aim of the Allies, from the outset, to prevent these nationalities from mingling in the strife. Of the four powers who were, or were supposed to be, arrayed against Russia, one was a constitutional monarchy, but the other three were the despots—the first of whom was the supposed tyrant of his Christian subjects, the second, the notorious and brutal oppressor of all those aspirations Americans hoped and prayed for, and the third had just transformed a republic into an empire. How could such a war, waged by such parties and with such allies, be represented as a crusade war for liberty? It cannot be gainsaid that it was not the standard of freedom or self-government that we raised; it was the standard of justice, of civilization, of established treaties, of the *status quo* of the balance of power in Europe.

How could we reasonably ask American sympathy and for what? Russia, unmodified, hybrid, conventional, Old World banner? It, indeed, as at one time seemed not improbable, Austria had taken the Russian side and cast in her lot with the aggressor, and Italy, Hungary and Poland had risen, and we had welcomed them as comrades and espoused their cause, had Austria been with arms; and if then America had stood aloof, or giving amity or countenance to our antagonist, reproaches could then, with a better or too just, and no plea could have wiped away the stain upon her character. But taking all things into account, and that the success of a struggle which, though entered on against a despot, is not carried on for freedom—which, indeed, is actually, unfortunately, and inferentially to—need excite little surprise, and scarcely warrants any heavy condemnation."

There is a vast deal of truth, and an uncommon amount of sincerity in the foregoing statement. We commend its calm demonstration to our English friends here who cannot restrain their astonishment and mortification because we do not rejoice at the victories, or mourn over the reverses of the allies. It may profit them to comprehend clearly that the people of the United States are neither pro-Russian nor anti-Russian; that they regard the conflict as one in which their aspirations, their political doctrines, and their impulses can find no place. It is a fight for the balance of power in Europe, and as such, cannot specially interest us. When Italy, Hungary and Poland rise in revolt, and seek to regain their lost nationalities, it will be time enough for the United States to evince sympathy, and to furnish the moral and of public opinion.

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By Telegraph.

Translated to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the National Line.]

FOUR DAYS' LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

Confirmation of the Fall of Kars.

Treaty between Sweden and the Allies.

Peace Negotiations.

Non-Arrival of the Canada.

GREAT SNOW-STORM IN THE NORTH.

Navigation of the Ohio Suspended.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—The Havre steamship *Arago* arrived at this port yesterday, bringing dates from Liverpool and London to Dec. 19th, being four days later than the advices by the *Pacific*.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The market was quiet, without any change in prices since the departure of the *Pacific*. Sales of three days, 18,000 bales, of which speculators took 2,500. Orleans Fair 4¾d; Middling 3¾d.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour and Wheat are both reported dull, but without any quotable change in prices. Corn opened buoyantly but closed heavily.

PROVISIONS

Are generally unchanged, and the market is quiet and inactive.

MONEY MARKET.

Consols are quoted at 88¼. The bank of France has raised its rates of discount.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The capture of Kars by the Russians is confirmed. Sixteen thousand Turkish troops, with General Williams, and nine Pashas were taken prisoners, and one hundred and twenty field pieces and other munitions of war were captured.

General Bedutorf has established his headquarters at Kutais, and intends shortly to assume offensive operations against Anakali, and the redoubt of Kale. His army is abundantly supplied with provisions by the Armenians. The decline between Kars and Erzerum are held by the Russians.

Every thing is quiet in the Crimea. Great preparations continue to be made for the augmenting of the British fleet, in anticipation of the spring campaign in the Baltic.

SWEDEN AND THE ALLIES.

The London *Daily News* affirms that Sweden has ratified a treaty with England and France. The Allied powers guaranty the territorial integrity of Sweden, and the latter engages not to alienate any part of her territory to Russia.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Count Bretarky left Vienna for St. Petersburg on the 16th with despatches, containing propositions for a treaty of peace. He is instructed to return immediately in case the Czar refuses to accept them, and it is stated that in the event of the refusal, Austria will withdraw her ambassador from St. Petersburg.

The difficulty between the French and English governments relative to the conditions on which peace should be made, has been arranged through the efforts of the King of Sardinia.

The Prussian ambassador reached St. Petersburg on the 5th.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool, for Boston, with Liverpool dates of the 22d, and now on her seventeenth day out, has not yet arrived.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—In the Senate, the financial report was received, and laid upon the table. Resolutions were offered by Mr. Hale attacked the ground taken by the President in his message, relative to Kansas. Adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.—A resolution was offered making Boyce Speaker, and was amended by substituting severally Banks and Pennington. The resolution was finally lost by 66 votes. Five ineffectual ballots were had. Boyce made a personal explanation, saying that he saw with regret that a sectional party had been formed in the North, the principles of which were hostile to the institutions of the South; and if it should be the occasion of the greatest possible disunion must follow, which God forbid! Mr. Allison replied, saying that there was no disposition on the part of the party referred to to make war against slavery. "How could such a war, waged by such parties and with such allies, be represented as a crusade war for liberty? It cannot be gainsaid that it was not the standard of freedom or self-government that we raised; it was the standard of justice, of civilization, of established treaties, of the *status quo* of the balance of power in Europe.

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THE PACIFICO NEWS.

INTERESTING DETAILS.

We received yesterday the mails by the steamer *People*, which reached New York on the evening of the 20th ult.

The surrender of Kars, in Asia Minor, to the Russians is confirmed. Famine accomplished what the Russians could not. The garrison comprised about 8,000 men. The fall of this fortress is felt by the Allies to be a serious reverse, as it exposes Erzerum to a similar fate, unless prevented by the severity of the season.

The great point of interest by this arrival was the rumors of peace, which were announced by the previous steamer. These, we are sorry to say, had lost ground during the week, and appear not to rest upon any solid foundation. The state of the question at the date of our last advices will be seen below.

In the Crimea there had been another conflict, on a small scale. The Russians attacked the French outposts, but were repulsed.

Russia had opened a new loan of 60,000,000 roubles.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 8th December, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits,	£4,416,221	Decrease,	£23,356
Other deposits,	11,719,180	Increase,	515,008
Rest,	3,180,688	Decrease,	7,440

On the other side of the account:

Gov'nt securities,	£10,264,876	Decrease,	£11,104
Other securities,	18,141,269	Increase,	721,488
Notes unemployed,	4,748,150	Increase,	285,700

The amount of notes in circulation is £18,680,340, being an increase of £234,745, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £11,079,878, showing a decrease of £147,529 when compared with the preceding return.

All the articles sent from Turkey to the Paris Exposition, are to be sold, by order of the Sultan, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the army in the East.

About 400 Poles, including 200 prisoners Bomersund have volunteered from England, for the Sultan's Cossacks, commanded by Count Zamoyski, and now in English pay.

The clipper ship *Queen of the West*, which, some months since, went ashore on the Langharne Sands, has been purchased by Johnson & Major, of Liverpool, and having been completely repaired, is loading at Cardiff, with iron, for New York.

Gavazzi is lecturing in London on the subject of the Austrian concordat.

A movement is making in London to erect a monument to the memory of Joseph Hume.

THE AMERICAN MAIL STEAMERS.—Next month bi-weekly communication between Liverpool and the United States will be recommenced, the Cunard boats sailing on Saturdays, and those of the Collins line on Wednesdays. The new steamer *Persia*, the largest steam-vessel afloat, will sail on Wednesday, the 9th January, in order to give the Collin's steamers an opportunity of lying up for a week.

Telegraphic news from Hamburg, dated the 19th inst., announce that the entire squadron of British sailing vessels of the navy in the North, numbering seventeen, had quitted the Baltic, and that no British vessels of war now remained. The ships were all to return to this country.

FALL OF KARS.

A brief telegraphic announcement conveyed the intelligence that Kars had capitulated to the Russians, but not one word of detail, excepting that Generals Kmety and Williams had effected their escape, with the object of hastening the advance of Omer Pacha. The English government organs admit the catastrophe, but are silent as to particulars. The garrison of Kars numbered 8,000 men, and the English officers within the city were Gen. Williams, Colonel Lake, Major Teesdale, Capt. Thompson, Lieut. Churchill, and Dr. Sandwith, all now prisoners of war.

At last advices, Omer Pacha, with the Turks was on the banks of the river Mavani, three hours' march from Kutais, awaiting the arrival of Mustapha Pacha's division, and of the Egyptian division, 13,000 strong, which had been employed at Enjiatoria, and was ordered from there to reinforce him. Omer was expected to be able to advance by the 11th inst., by which the Russians were in force before him—Prince Bebutoff having established his headquarters at Kutais, Pelin Pacha, who had been in charge of provisions, was ready to advance to the relief of Kars, but his movements were too slow to meet the occasion of the case.

A SKIRMISH IN THE CRIMEA.

Marshal Pelissier thus reports to the French Minister at War:

"*Sebastopol, Dec. 8th, 1 P. M.*—I have received the following despatch from the General in command of the first division of the 1st corps: "A body of Russians, 2000 infantry, and about 400 or 500 horse, at daybreak this morning, attacked Baga, Ourkusta, Skyuka. The enemy began a retreat after a sharp fusillade, which lasted for an hour and a half. Some thirty prisoners, two of whom were officers, were left in our hands. I do not know the number of killed and wounded. Our loss is insignificant.

(Signed) PELISSIER."

Baga, Ourkusta, and Skyuka are three villages situated at the Eastern extremity of the Valley of Baidar, and forming the extreme right of the French position, as well as of the Allied army.

General correspondence from the Crimea states that the Russians on the North side of Sebastopol, continue to work day and night on the South side, sometimes nearly all day, at the rate of two guns a minute. The Allies reply but little to their fire, to continue to work within the town. The British army is, this winter, over-supplied with equipments. Each man has a waterproof suit, besides a complete suit of fur, with mittens of Canadian cowhide boots; and for the officers, suits of sealskin are sold at moderate prices. The French only receive from their government an ordinary *capote*, and must buy any additional wrap they may find necessary. The weather was tolerably cold, the thermometer occasionally as low as 18 degs., and snow falling steadily. It is admitted, from English sources of information, that the Russian army in the Crimea is well provisioned for the winter. They (the Russians) have large supplies Simpferopol and Perekop, where their reserve are. There are still 11 Russian battalions in the Crimea, two having gone North. Only 20,000 reinforcements, (Russian) and those all militia, have entered the Crimea since Sebastopol fell. Gortschakoff has taken considerable pains to fortify the Tchernaya road, by fascines and bridges, as well as on both the peninsulas which it connects, as the Tchongar, and not the Perekop road is said to be the main channel of communication with the interior. A despatch received at Constantinople, by private hand, states that the Russians were reducing their force on the Belbec, and were concentrating at Baktchi Seral and Simpferopol. Most of the English and Anglo-Ottoman cavalry had arrived at Constantinople, where they will winter. Admiral Houston's squadron was to sail on the 4th for Smyrna.

The French lines at Kamielsch are nearly completed. Eight heavy redoubts and a splendid profile of parapets and trench enclosing the place will remain, besides monuments of French military skill, and will enable them to retain the ports of Kamiesch and Kazatch when the bulk of the army has retired.

St. Petersburg advices of November 29th mention that since the ground has been covered with snow vast trains of sleighs have entered the Crimea by Perekop and the Spit of Arabat, with provisions and stores for the army. The Allies have constructed 26 batteries to attack the North forts, and have 200 guns in position on the Tchernaya.

THE PEACE RUMORS

Appear to be vagrant than ever. Every journal seems to have an opinion of its own in relation to the subject. The London *Times* says:

"It appears, then, that Austria proposed for the consideration of the Western Powers certain terms, which, if meeting with their approbation, she was ready to lay before Russia, accompanied with an intimation that, if these terms were not acceded to by Russia, Austria would break off diplomatic relations and withdraw her Ambassador from the Court of St. Petersburg, as a preliminary stage to we know not what desperate resolution which she was to adopt thereafter. The terms so proposed by Austria were,—that Russia should abandon her claim to the Special protectorate of the Greek Church in Turkey—that the Black Sea should be neutralized, or made open to the commerce, from which the ships of war of all nations should be by common consent excluded—that Russia should cede so much of the territory of Bessarabia as is necessary to secure to all nations the free navigation of the Danube—that all fortresses on the shores of the Black Sea should be dismantled, and that the idea of fortifying the Aland Islands should be for ever abandoned. Such a proposition, built at first sight seem to carry with it many advantages.

But the *Times* does not believe that Austria is sincere in proposing these terms—that Prussia will accept them—that, if rejected, Austria will alter her position of neutrality into one of active alliance with the Western powers. The *London Herald* holds similar views, and denounces the idea of peace as disgraceful, except upon the most solid basis. The *Paris* correspondent of the *Morning Post* writes as follows:

"The best information in my possession at the present moment, as to the peace question, is this:—Russia has not officially consulted or countenanced any propositions. Austrian diplomacy has made suggestions, which have been submitted to Paris and London. The Cabinets of France and England have requested that the said propositions for peace should be stated more clearly, and that they should also be fully sanctioned by Russia, before any attempt is made to negotiation. At this stage of the affair, Austria is supposed to have communicated with St. Petersburg, and matters remain. Meanwhile, every [illegible] Russian Court is busy in talking, and [illegible] in writing. Yesterday [illegible] the movements of General [illegible] converted into 'missions.' [illegible] is a period when the public read with the most intense interest a semaine newspaper—Bonaparte founded on Bethel. Russia is making immense preparations for the spring campaign. The Allies are doing the same. The governments of France and England are perfectly agreed. Such is the data on which the public may safely speculate. (With the probability of arriving at a correct conclusion) if they care not to be deceived by the exaggerated importance which is given to the most shadowy hopes of peace."

THE RUSSIAN LOAN.

Russia has opened a subscription for a loan of 50,000,000 roubles. The loan is at 5 per cent, simple, issued at 88. It is stated that one-third of it will be offered in Berlin, one-third in Holland, and the remainder in London. Surprise is expressed in Russia that the Prussian government has allowed the banking-house of Mendelssohn, of Berlin, to open subscriptions, but M. Mendelssohn is the agent of Messrs. Stieglitz, the Court bankers, in Russia, and the transaction is the legitimate course of their business. The name of Hope & Co., of Amsterdam, is mentioned in connection with the Dutch portion of the loan.

From the London Press (Of Israeli's organ).

"The information which the *Press* has the first to communicate to the public, that a secret negotiation directly sanctioned by the Emperor of the French was in progress, is now universally known to be correct. After four weeks of mysterious silence, occasionally broken by important doubts and equivocal denials, the truth is admitted by the organs of government. But they are careful to leave the transaction in obscurity. We are not told what the propositions transmitted by the Emperor of the French were, nor in what spirit they have been considered by our Cabinet,—nor what has actually been done with respect to them,—nor what probability there is that they will lead to a satisfactory result. These dark oracles only inform us that a negotiation is in progress, and that Austria is the mediating power; they leave us to guess the rest. We know not *may affirm that the proposals have in substance been sanctioned by Lord Palmerston's Cabinet; that they have been returned to the Emperor of the French; and that the official communications upon them is now opened between the Courts of Vienna and St. Petersburg.* It is hinted by the Ministerial journals that Russia has not yet been, in any way, a party to the negotiation. They intend by this to discredit its sincerity. We do not, indeed, believe that perfidy is ill office for their patron. * * * Another abortive negotiation would cover the Courts of Vienna and England with disgrace. * * * The Allies on the one side, and Russia on the other, now thoroughly understand each other's position; each comprehends their respective wishes and knows with tolerable precision what are the objects in dispute. If the desire for peace be mutual, and the outlines of a settlement be agreed, ordinary good faith, with ordinary prudence on the part of the negotiators, can scarcely fail of being attended with success.

Liverpool, Dec. 14.—Rumors of peace were universal up to Wednesday last. The London and Continental papers teemed with assurances, reports, telegraphic messages, letters and extracts, coming from all sorts of sources, not even excepting Russia, and all in favor of peace. But, on the following day—within the short space of twelve hours—the foreign papers in the pay, and the leading personages in the confidence of Russia, were expressing their incredulity, and thoughts of peace being entertained by the Czar. They scout the idea as positively ridiculous, and would fain apply the brand to the backs of all these who had dared to give utterance to sentiments which were said to imply both treachery and cowardice on the part of Russia.

THE ADHESION OF SWEDEN.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* continues to repeat that a treaty of adhesion to the alliance has actually been signed between France and Sweden, and only awaits the exchange of ratifications. The stand-by correspondent asserts that the adhesion of the new Russian envoy to the Court of Denmark is essentially political, although the ostensible object of the second duke is the protest M. Tengoborski, a skillful diplomatist and counsellor of state, is the envoy selected to [illegible]

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THE PEACE RUMORS

Appear to be vagrant than ever. Every journal seems to have an opinion of its own in relation to the subject. The London *Times* says:

"It appears, then, that Austria proposed for the consideration of the Western Powers certain terms, which, if meeting with their approbation, she was ready to lay before Russia, accompanied with an intimation that, if these terms were not acceded to by Russia, Austria would break off diplomatic relations and withdraw her Ambassador from the Court of St. Petersburg, as a preliminary stage to we know not what desperate resolution which she was to adopt thereafter. The terms so proposed by Austria were,—that Russia should abandon her claim to the Special protectorate of the Greek Church in Turkey—that the Black Sea should be neutralized, or made open to the commerce, from which the ships of war of all nations should be by common consent excluded—that Russia should cede so much of the territory of Bessarabia as is necessary to secure to all nations the free navigation of the Danube—that all fortresses on the shores of the Black Sea should be dismantled, and that the idea of fortifying the Aland Islands should be for ever abandoned. Such a proposition, built at first sight seem to carry with it many advantages.

But the *Times* does not believe that Austria is sincere in proposing these terms—that Prussia will accept them—that, if rejected, Austria will alter her position of neutrality into one of active alliance with the Western powers. The *London Herald* holds similar views, and denounces the idea of peace as disgraceful, except upon the most solid basis. The *Paris* correspondent of the *Morning Post* writes as follows:

"The best information in my possession at the present moment, as to the peace question, is this:—Russia has not officially consulted or countenanced any propositions. Austrian diplomacy has made suggestions, which have been submitted to Paris and London. The Cabinets of France and England have requested that the said propositions for peace should be stated more clearly, and that they should also be fully sanctioned by Russia, before any attempt is made to negotiation. At this stage of the affair, Austria is supposed to have communicated with St. Petersburg, and matters remain. Meanwhile, every [illegible] Russian Court is busy in talking, and [illegible] in writing. Yesterday [illegible] the movements of General [illegible] converted into 'missions.' [illegible] is a period when the public read with the most intense interest a semaine newspaper—Bonaparte founded on Bethel. Russia is making immense preparations for the spring campaign. The Allies are doing the same. The governments of France and England are perfectly agreed. Such is the data on which the public may safely speculate. (With the probability of arriving at a correct conclusion) if they care not to be deceived by the exaggerated importance which is given to the most shadowy hopes of peace."

THE RUSSIAN LOAN.

Russia has opened a subscription for a loan of 50,000,000 roubles. The loan is at 5 per cent, simple, issued at 88. It is stated that one-third of it will be offered in Berlin, one-third in Holland, and the remainder in London. Surprise is expressed in Russia that the Prussian government has allowed the banking-house of Mendelssohn, of Berlin, to open subscriptions, but M. Mendelssohn is the agent of Messrs. Stieglitz, the Court bankers, in Russia, and the transaction is the legitimate course of their business. The name of Hope & Co., of Amsterdam, is mentioned in connection with the Dutch portion of the loan.

City Intelligence.

THE SHERIFFALTY.—We are gratified at being able to announce that Major Hufty has at length entered upon the discharge of his functions as Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, by taking the oath of office administered before the Supreme Court, exhibited his commission, and took a rule to be installed Sheriff of Orleans. The rule was granted. The new Sheriff was then with indecent haste allowed, and proceeded to swear in his deputies, and to make the necessary arrangements to witness the proceedings, but there was no excitement or disturbance of any kind.

The new Sheriff is well qualified, and Major Hufty is sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, we congratulate the Parish on his accession, and entertain no doubt that he will perform duties of his office in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

The following officers were sworn in as Deputy Sheriffs: Michel de Armas, Benjamin Bloomsan J. L. Fabre, John P. Walden, P. F. Lafarye, Robert Ogden, Jr., Jacques Bouchard, Henry Trepagnier, Capt. Thompson, Lieut. Churchill, and Dr. Sandwith, all now prisoners of war.

At last advices, Omer Pacha with the Turks was on the banks of the river Mavani, three hours' march from Kutais, awaiting the arrival of Mustapha Pacha's division, and of the Egyptian division, 13,000 strong, which had been employed at Enjiatoria, and was ordered from there to reinforce him. Omer was expected to be able to advance by the 11th inst., by which the Russians were in force before him—Prince Bebutoff having established his headquarters at Kutais. Pelin Pacha, who had been in charge of provisions, was ready to advance to the relief of Kars, but his movements were too slow to meet the occasion of the case.

A SKIRMISH IN THE CRIMEA.

Marshal Pelissier thus reports to the French Minister at War:

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