

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15. We have had no mail from the South for three or four days, of course, are without further intelligence from Monterey.

We learn by the western mail, that our troops, under Gen. Kearney, were fortifying Santa Fe, and that a portion of them were soon to move towards California.

It is the intention of the Government to push the war with all possible vigor. The "armistice for eight weeks" has been disapproved of by the Government, and Major Graham will, in fifteen days from this day, deliver to Gen. Taylor orders to "go ahead"—to attack and destroy Ampudia's army, and advance towards San Luis Potosi.

It appears that both Ampudia and Gen. Taylor acted under the impression that there was a prospect of a speedy termination of the war. They must have been ignorant that the Mexican Government had declined our overtures for immediate negotiation.

The Government, it seems, is dissatisfied with Gen. Taylor's leniency towards the Mexicans. They would have preferred that he should have taken or destroyed the Mexican army, instead of permitting it to escape with little loss.

I am very glad to learn that four thousand troops have been sent to reinforce Gen. Taylor, and probably with him now making his whole force near ten thousand. With this force, he will have little to fear from any opposition to the open field. But it would still seem very important that he should be able, when arriving at San Luis, to receive from Tampico any necessary supplies and refreshments.

Amputia will, no doubt, retire to San Luis, and there the great battle of this campaign—perhaps of the war, is to be fought. The Mexicans will concentrate at least thirty thousand troops at that point.

If Taylor should meet with a serious reverse, which is not impossible, the enthusiasm of the volunteers—the force upon which we must chiefly depend, will rapidly subside.

It is quite certain that no movements towards an expedition to Tampico are yet apparent, though it is understood that the Cabinet advised the enterprise. The public will not be satisfied unless Tampico be immediately taken, and a column of eight or ten thousand men sent on from there to join Taylor at San Luis.

Should not this be done the administration will incur the heavy responsibility of any disaster that may result.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier. WASHINGTON, Oct. 17. I learn that we shall certainly hear of the attack on Tampico by the end of this month—that the orders to Commodore Conner for this enterprise, went out on the 30th September, in the Mississippi.

The funeral of the Hon. Henry S. Fox, late plenipotentiary of Great Britain to the United States, took place from his late residence in this city yesterday. The ceremonies were attended by the President and his Cabinet, and a respectable cortege of citizens.

The remains were conveyed to the vault of the congressional burying ground, whence it is expected they will be removed, to sleep with his respected ancestors in England.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier. ATLANTA, (Ga.) Oct. 13, 1846. Messrs. Editors—I have just completed a tour through the Southern and Western, and a part of the Northern section of Georgia.

I find that the Cotton crop is really cut off to a very considerable extent. You may not calculate upon more than a two thirds crop, in all.

In the extreme North of the State, Corn will be sold, two months hence, at about fifty cents per barrel—and, I presume, that Bacon may be purchased (or rather Pork) at from \$175 to \$225 per hundred pounds.

Atlanta is rapidly improving—several new stores have been established, and several more under course of erection.

The Atlanta Hotel, is, perhaps, about the most industrious house that I know in the Union. You are employed here all day long, whether you have any thing to do or not.

be likely to interfere with their ministerial duties, or cause reproach to be thrown upon the holy ministry; still we are of opinion that they should not be constitutionally deprived of any of the rights and privileges enjoyed by other citizens.

Official returns have, at length, been received from all the Counties of the State, of the late election for Governor of North Carolina. The following is the result: For Graham, (Whig,) 43,448 For Shepard, (Democrat,) 35,627

Baltimore City Election.—The election held in this city yesterday was for a Mayor, to serve two years, and for members of the City Council. The day was fine, and there was a full turnout of voters.

The largest aggregate vote cast in Baltimore was that of yesterday, the aggregate being 47,701. At the State election held last week the whole vote was 14,869, being 2832 less than yesterday.

The City Council will stand in the 1st Branch, 11 Democrats, and 9 Whigs. In the 2d Branch, 5 to 5.

Last year the 1st Branch consisted of 17 Democrats and 3 Whigs, and the 2d Branch of 9 Democrats and 1 Whig.—Baltimore American.

Important Rumor.—We received information yesterday of the following import, viz: That after the armistice between Gen. Taylor and Ampudia had been signed, and while the American army were reposing after the fatigues of the battle, they were suddenly attacked by the Mexicans, who they turned on their treacherous assailants, and after great loss on their own part, defeated them.

American and Texan Prisoners in Mexico.—The Mobile Herald of the 15th inst. says: The movements of the Mexican forces in and around Mexico indicate a determination on the part of our Government to conquer peace and bring the war to a close.

Mexican Affairs.—A letter writer from New York to the National Intelligencer, states as a fact, on which reliance may be placed, that when Santa Anna left Havana he carried with him several distinguished Mexican officers, and among them one of the best Cavalry officers now living.

Latest from Santa Fe.—A party of traders arrived at Independence on the 3rd inst., with fifteen days later intelligence from Santa Fe, having left on the 27th September.

It was currently reported when the company left, that five thousand men, the flower of the Mexican force, were on their way up from below Chihuahua, to meet and attack Gen. Kearney, and that it was the General's determination to have a sufficient number under the command of Col. Doniphan, to take the remainder below, if possible, to meet Gen. Wool's division of our army.

Our army at Santa Fe were garrisoning the post rapidly, and a flag staff of pine, two hundred feet high, was in course of erection to receive the stars and stripes that float so proudly over our head.

Military Movements.—A Washington letter published in the New York Herald has the following items. We are informed of a speedy attack upon Tampico, as the result of the late Cabinet deliberations, and that with this view, a portion of the New York volunteers, called for last summer, may expect now a call for active service.

We have strong reason to believe, also, that Vera Cruz is no longer to be spared; but that a co-operate attack by land and sea will follow close after the storming of Tampico, if it does not take place simultaneously.

The government is resolved to enforce it upon the Mexicans that we are in earnest, and is satisfied that the sooner the enemy are convinced of it the better for them, for us, for humanity, and for the treasury.

The American Army.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Chronicle, who was with Gen. Taylor at Camargo, gives the following items of the numbers and position of the American Army in the field: Butler's Division.

1st regiment Ohio volunteers, Col. Mitchell 450; 1st reg't. Kentucky do. Ormsby, Harper's brigade, 540; 1st reg't. Tennessee troops, Col. Campbell, "Quinnan's brigade, 540; Miss. volunteers, Col. Davidson; Baltimore battalion, Watson, 400—2,710.

Worth's Division. Col. P. Smith's regiment regular troops, 500; Parts of 6th and other infantry regiments and dragoons, 1,080; Two companies McCollough's and Gillespie's Texas Rangers, 120; Whole number—Worth's in advance—1,700.

tenants Reed and Kellogg, of the Army, attached to Gen. Wool's division, came passengers on the Telegraph. He also brought over forty-five sick discharged volunteers.—Picaque.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 21. Acquittal of Capt. McMahon.—We are exceedingly gratified to learn that a letter was received in this city on yesterday, which stated that Capt. McMahon, of the Irish Jasper Greens had been honorably acquitted of all charges preferred against him connected with the riot in the Georgia Regiment of the 31st August.

From the Washington Union. Major General Graham left Washington this morning, in the southern train, with dispatches for General Taylor. It is believed that he carries out instructions for terminating "the temporary cessation of hostilities."

We disagree essentially in opinion with the "Baltimore Clipper" of this morning, upon the propriety of this movement.—The "Clipper" calls it an injudicious movement; it thinks, that time should be given, to ascertain whether the Mexican government is inclined to peace; besides this force under General Taylor may not be sufficient to progress much farther with safety; it says that "it must be recollected that the army under General Ampudia remains entire; and that, if the Mexican nation be thoroughly roused, our army may be greatly outnumbered, and subjected to hazard."

Black Eyes.—There is something indescribably and irresistibly attractive in a pair of black eyes set in a female face. Sly rumors that come in private letters from the army, insinuate that the Mexicans have very faithful and serviceable weapons in their black-eyes girls, who are vanquishing our men and officers by the score.

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and the mouth of the Bravo 4,550; at Point Isabel 120; at Camargo 700 sick and inefficient; at Matamoros in Hospital 700; troops of all sorts, from Camargo to Brazos, under Major General Patterson, and Brigadiers Marshall, Pillow, Laue, & Shields, 9,170—making with the army of Monterey, 15,810.

Gen. Wood has under his command, to advance on Chihuahua, 4,000. Gen. Kearney has at Santa Fe, 2,700. The whole of the United States armies against Mexico, 22,516.

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One would have supposed that the battles of Palo Alto and of Resaca de la Palma, would have been sufficient to sue for peace.—But Mexico was too blind and vain-glorious to feel her inferiority, even after these two memorable defeats.

At a meeting of the citizens of Greenwood, and the surrounding neighborhood, held on the 23rd inst., recommended unanimously, that a Public Meeting of the friends of the contemplated Rail Road connection, between Charleston and Greenville, South Carolina should assemble at Greenwood, on Saturday, the 14th of November next, for a full and mutual interchange of opinion in reference thereto.

Trial of a slave for murder.—On Monday last, at a Magistrate's Court, which was held in this place, Charlissa, a negro woman, the property of Mr. Philip Brogden, of this District, was put upon her trial, for the murder of her three children.

On this occasion, as well as on others, we were forcibly impressed with the obligation which rests on the owners of slaves, of retaining competent legal gentlemen in their defence when they are arraigned for serious offences.

Florida.—From the returns which have been received, it appears that Mr. Cabell the whig candidate, is elected.

Georgia.—In this State the Democrats and Whigs, have each elected four members of Congress. If the next election for President of the United States should be decided by Congress, the vote of Georgia will be lost.

The result of the Pennsylvania election is still the subject of much speculation. The Whigs look upon it as an evidence of a complete and permanent political revolution; while the democrats regard it as a temporary and unimportant reverse, which will not effect their future ascendancy in the State.

The discomfitment of Pennsylvania with the new Tariff, is pledged by the democrats to be the cause of their defeat; and that cause will not, in their opinion, have an influence, after the new system shall have been tried.

But this view is unsatisfactory, because the Pennsylvanians being nearly Tariff democrats, as well as Tariff whigs. They chose to elect the latter, and it is an evidence that they seek a change of men, as well as of measures—a change of party rulers.

Mr. Secretary Walker has determined to issue immediately several millions, in Treasury notes, bearing five per cent. interest. He can thus, as he supposes, get along without a loan, and without the aid of the banks.

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Violent Storm in the North.—From the New York papers we learn, that a violent storm, visited the city of New York, and many other towns on the 1st of October.

That a large number of the citizens of that District, assembled in the Court House on yesterday to take into consideration the project of connecting Greenville with Charleston, by a Rail Road passing through Anderson and Abbeville, and in unite with the contemplated road from Edgefield to Aiken at Edgefield Court House.

The meeting was organized by calling the Hon. Thomas C. Perrin to the Chair, and C. H. Allen to act as Secretary. The Chairman on taking his seat explained the object of the meeting, and pointed out in a few able remarks, the practicability of the enterprise, and the great results to grow out of it.

On motion of J. F. Marshall, a committee of nine were appointed by the Chair, to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed: J. F. Marshall, Dr. S. V. Cain, E. Trible, Dr. W. T. Jones, Dr. H. H. Townes, T. B. Byrd, J. McLellan, Esq., W. T. Drennon, Col. J. C. Sprowl.

Whilst the committee were preparing the resolutions, J. P. Reed, Esq., of Anderson, was called upon to make some remarks upon the occasion, which he did in an eloquent and forcible style.

The Committee after a short absence returned and submitted the following resolutions, which being read and put to the meeting separately, were unanimously adopted.

1. Resolved, That we regard the project of connecting Charleston with the mountain regions of this State by Rail Road, as entirely practicable, and of the utmost importance to our whole people, pecuniarily, socially and politically.

2. Resolved, That we look forward with delight and fixed confidence to the ultimate accomplishment of this great work, and that we will contribute to the success of the enterprise by every means in our power, consistent with a due regard to our individual interests.

3. Resolved, That we recommend to our fellow citizens of this district, to subscribe to the capital stock of said Road, with characteristic liberality, believing that the investment will at least be safe, if not profitable; and productive of advantages as to us as a people that are not to be estimated by dollars and cents.

4. Resolved, That it is the judgment of this meeting, that a direct route from Greenville, passing through the districts of Anderson and Abbeville, connecting with the Aiken Road, at Edgefield, is the most practicable as presenting fewer obstacles to the completion of such road.

5. Resolved, That which we concur with our fellow citizens of Anderson and Greenville districts in the desire to connect Newbury Village with the proposed Rail Road, in our judgment the most practicable mode of doing so, will be by running out a branch from the main trunk at some suitable point.

6. Resolved, That fifty delegates be appointed to attend the Convention to be held at Anderson C. H., on the 3d Monday of November next.

The Courts.—The Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions commenced its sittings for Marlborough District on Monday, 12th inst. In charging the Grand Jury, Judge O'Neal justly observed that the nuisance of carrying weapons required their special attention. It was one that public opinion was concentrated and directed against this foolish and dangerous practice. Negro trading was almost universally connected with retailing without license, and both required their closest scrutiny, as being the patent of most other offences.—Cherokee Gazette.

The Charleston Courier of the 17th inst. says: That the receipts of the South Carolina Rail Road Company, during the

Proposed Rail Road Meeting at Greenwood Abbeville District.—The citizens of Greenwood propose holding a Rail Road meeting at that place, on the 14th of November.

Tax Collector for Charleston.—Col. Francis Lance, was elected Tax Collector, for the Parishes of St. Phillip and St. Michael, on the days of the general election. A protest against the election was entered.

The Charleston Courier of 22th inst. says, "The Board of Managers met again, yesterday, at the C. House, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when H. Bailey, Esq., was heard for the Protest, and J. L. Peigru, Esq. against it. The Board then retired, and after consultation, sustained the Protest on the two principal grounds, and declared the election null and void."

As the Tax Collector's Act makes no provision holding a new election at least until next October, (if then), the result of the decision of the Board is thought to be that Mr. Pinckney will hold the office, by virtue of the Governor's appointment, at least until that period. In order that our readers may judge for themselves on this matter, we subjoin the portions of the Act of 1836, applicable to the question.

Sec. 2. Whenever a vacancy shall happen in the office of Tax Collector, in any district or parish, after the passing of this Act, an election shall be held to fill such vacancy, on the second Monday and the day following in October thereafter; to be conducted in the same manner as by law directed for managing and holding elections for members of the legislature."

Sec. 6. When vacancies shall happen in the office of Tax Collector, in any district or parish, and it shall be necessary to fill the same, before and until the time prescribed for holding the regular election, the Governor for the time being is hereby authorized to appoint to the said office some fit and proper person, to enter upon the duties of his office when he shall have given bond and security, and to continue in office until a successor shall be duly elected and commissioned."

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