Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15. We have bad 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 portlon 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 thou sand. With this force, he will have little to fear from any opposition in the open field. But it would still seem very important that he should be able, when arriving at San Luis, to receive from Tampion any necessary supplies and refreshments. Ampudia will, no doubt, retire to San Luis, and there the great battle of this campaign-perhaps of the war, is to be cought. The Mexicans will concentrate at feast 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 ehiefly depend, will rap-

idly 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 publie 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 Commore 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 cer-emonies were attended by the President and his Cabinet, and a respectable cortoge of citizens. The remains were conveyed to the vauls of the congressional burying ground, whence it is expected they will be removed, to sleep with his respected aucostors in England.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier. ATLANTA, (Ga.) Oct. 13, 1846. Mesers. 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 letter I have just received A. May, U. S. Dragoons. Atlanta is rapidly improving-several new stores have been established, and sev eral 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. The proprietor, Dr. Thompson, is, indeed, a perfect host; can cenverse intelligibly with four or four five persons at the same time-waits upon the tableacts as bar keeper-serves as both livery and porter-and is ever in attendance on the arrival of cars and stages, as well as the departure of the same.

The Western and Atlantic Road, (Mr

C. F. M. Garrett, Chief Agent and Engi neer for State.) which is now in successful operation as far up as Oothcaloga-which has continuous and intersecting stage lines, both from above and the interior-thereby connecting directly, Alabama on the north and Tennessee proper. Indeed, every facility is now afforded to the trader and merchant, that may be sought.

Two printing offices have already been established at Atlanta, and issue weekly, two newspapers-neutral and whig.

NEW ORLEANS. Tuesday, Oct. 13.
To the Editors of the Charleston Courier: The cases of negroes secreting themselves on board vessels Sound for Northern ports, are getting to be of frequent occurrence. The barque New England, left this port for Boston a week ago, and after getting fairly to sea, a negro appeared on deck, and attracted the notice of the Captain, to whom he reported himself as a runaway, who had been induced by one or two of the crew to hide himself on board, with the promise that after getting into "blue water," he would be safe. Though at great inconvenience to himself, the Captain returned to the Balize, and put him on board the pilot boat, which brought him back to the city last evening. The runaway on the brig Ottoman, whose capture in Boston excited such a burst of philanthropic feeling there, arrived here this morning on the barque Niagara, and has been banded over to his master.

The Clergy ... The New York State Convention has stricken out that provision | der of his division. of the Constitution which prohibits ministers of the gospel from holding any political office. This action of the Convention apoffice. This action of the Convention appears to be pretty generally approved of by the press of New York. While we think that the clergy ought not to take such an active part in political affairs as would an active part in political affairs as would as a convention of the Convention appears to be designed as in the clergy ought not to take such an active part in political affairs as would as a convention appears to be pretty generally approved of bear of \$5500 men, for Presido de Rio giments, and of artillery armed as infant brave, and her daughters to be courteous. But why do we want an active part in political affairs as would are conventionally approved of bear of \$5500 men, for Presido de Rio giments, and of artillery armed as infant brave, and her daughters to be courteous. But why do we want are active part in political affairs as would are conventionally approved of brave, and her daughters to be courteous. But why do we want are active part in political affairs as would are conventionally approved of \$5500 men, for Presido de Rio giments, and of artillery armed as infant brave, and her daughters to be courteous. But why do we want are active part in political affairs as would are conventionally approved of brave, and her daughters to be courteous. But why do we want are conventionally approved of \$5500 men, for Presido de Rio giments, and of artillery armed as infant brave, and her daughters to be courteous. But why do we want are conventionally approved of \$5500 men, for Presido de Rio giments, and of artillery armed as infant brave, and her daughters to be courteous. But why do we want are conventionally approved to take such as a convention of the president armed as infant are conventionally approved to take such as a convention of the president and the convention of the president armed as infant are conventionally approved to take such as a convention of the president armed as a conv Michigan Day

Mineral substantial

ionally deprived of any of the rights and volunteers .- Picayune. privileges enjoyed by other citizens.

Official returns have, at length, been reeived from all the Counties of the State, the late election for Governor of North Carolina. The following is the result:

For Graham, (Whig,) For Shepard, (Democrat,) 35,627

7,829

Baltimore City Election .- The election neld in this city yesterday was for a Mayer, to serve two years, and for members of the City Council. The day was fine, and was attributable to the misconduct of result is as follows: Mayorality. Levering, whig. 8772.; Davies, dem., 8378. Majori-

ty for Col. Davies, 1106 votes. The largest aggregate voto cast in Bal-timore was that of yesterday, the aggregate being 17,701. At the State election held last week the whole vote was 14,869, being 2832 less than yesterday. At the Presidential election in 1844, the aggregate vote was 17,301.

The City Council will stand in the 1st Branch, 11 Democrats, and 9 Whigs. In he 21 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.-Baltunore American.

Important Rumor .- We received infornation yesterday of the following import, vize That after the armistice between Gens. Taylor and Ampudia had been signed, and while the American army were reposing after the fatigues of the batle, they were suddenly attacked by the Mexicans; that they turned on their treachherous assailants, and after great loss on their own part, defeated them. For the balls failed most signally to accomplich. ruth of this statement, we do not wouch, although unless out informant was himself greatly deceived, it is true. - N. O. Della, 4th inst.

American and Texan Prisoners in Mexco .- 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. The Philadelphia Ledger very properly suggests that in the terms which will be agreed upon when negotiations for peace have fully commenced, there is one condition that our Government should require of Mexico, and that is the release of all American and Texan prisoners confined in the mines of that country. It is said that there are many respectable citizons of the United States now confined at hard labor in the Mexican mines for trifling offences, probably political indiscretions, which have brought down the vengeance of the Government upon their heads. All of these should be released before any terms of peace are concluded, and commissioners should be appointed to examine into their condition, and see that they are once more restored to freedom and their rights. The duty ought not to be entrusted to any Mexicans, nor lest to Mexican faith to perform. If there are Mexicans confined in slavery, it is the duty of their countrymen to see that they shall be released.

Mexican Affairs.

From the Baltimore Patriot. The following letter from Colonel May. received by a gentleman in this city, is the very latest from the Army, and has been furnished to us for publication.

LATEST FROM THE ARMY. Mr. Editor .- I send you extracts from a letter I have just received from Col. C.

J. B. W.

Dear J .- It is a sad and painful duty I have to perform, in announcing to you the death of your father's young friend, Mr. Thomas, of your State. We have had hard fighting for the last three days, and he was mortally wounded in a charge against the enemy's cavalry. He behaved most gallantly and fell in the front of battle. Yesterday he died, but retained his senses until the last. He was a gallant fellow and is much regretted. You can say this to his friends, that he had every attention. I was not present when he expired but was absent on duty. He was buried with military honors. Many gallant spirits have gone out in the last three days. The flowers of our little army have fallen: peace be with them! The enemy yesterday surrendered the city on condition that they should be allowed to march out with the honors of war.

The gallant Watson fell at the head of his regiment, leading in the charge. I cannot tell you of our loss, but it is at least five hundred killed and wounded.

My men have not suffered any, as they have been exposed but very little. I write this on my saddle, and am so ired I can't hold my pen any longer. 1 have not slept for the last three days or nights, so you must excuse this wretched CHARLEY MAY.

NEW ORLEANS, Out. 16. FROM PORT LAVACCA.

Gen. Wool's Advance.- The United S Steamer Telegraph, Capt. Auld, arrived yesterday from Port Lavacca via Galveston, having left the former place on the 9th and the latter on the 13th just. She had a rough passage all the way. Up to the sading of the Telegraph from Galveston, 6 o'olock, P. M., the Galveston had 2,710.

not arrived there.

By this arrival we have a few items from the division of our Army under General Wool. We copy from the Victoria (Tex) Advocate. That paper of the 1st inst., says that General Wool sent his advance, consisting of 1500 men, on the 26th ult., towards Chihuahua, intending to follow in the course of a few days with the remain-

Since the above was in type, we learn that Gen. Wool moved from San Antonia de Bexar on Tuesday, the 29th ult., at the

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. We were under the impression, from the first, that the statements in regard to this whole affair were greatly exeggerated, and that if Capt. McMahon did any thing wrong, it there was a full turn out of voters. The others, rather than to any improper feelings or motives on his own part. now most happy to have these impressions more than confirmed by the decision of a court martial, before which all the facts were fully developed. We are happy for the credit of the city, for the sake of Capt. McMahou's family and for his own sake, that this temporary cloud has passed away, and that he may yet have an opportunity to win laurels in the service of his country

From the same source from which we have the above, we also learn that several of the Jasper Greens have been allowed leave of absence; among them are Messrs. Thos. Burke, Charles Farelly, and David Lynch, on account of sickness, or causes of a similar natura .- Republican.

Black Eyes .- There is somethings inescribably and irresistibly attractive in a pair of black eyes set in a female face. from the army, insinuate that the Mexi cans have very faithful and serviceable weapons in their black-eyes girls, who are vanquishing our men and officers by the score. So eye balls are doing what copper

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 Havanna he carried with him several distin guished Mexican officers, and among them one of the best Cavalry officers now living. The officer, it is said, declared while in Havanna, that with five thousand men, well mounted, he would dely any hostile force to reach the city of Mexico.

The correspondent of the Intelligencer is of the opinion that a speedy peace is not to be expected, and that the war which Santa Anna intends to prosecute has not yet commenced. "His object," says the writer, "will be to cut up our army in detail, and force upon us enormous expenditures. His arrangements on leaving Havana were made to meet the event. They were altogether military, and not pacific. It was for this reason he favored the choice of a President known to be prejudjeed against the United States. Such it man is Gen. Almonte, now President:

Latest from Santa Fe. - A past of tra ders arrived at Independence out to Bri inst., with fifteen days later intelligence from Santa Fc. baving left on the Wassepteraber.

It was currently reported when the company left, that five thousand men, the flower of the Mexican force, were on their way up fron below Chihuaha, 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, of Clay, and take the remainder helow, if possible, to meet Gen. Wool's division of our army. The report still further is, that Gen. Paredes was on his way to Chihuahua with fifteen thousand men to attack Gen. Wool. If this be true, and it seems that credence was given to the report at Santa Fe, from letters received from below, our Western force will

the post rapidly, and a flag staff of pine, two hundred feet high, was in course of too slow a desire for peace, to encourage erection to receive the stars and stripes that us in any inactivity." We must hasten float so proudly over our head.

Gen. Kearney has his head quarters at the Covernor's castle, and has given one or two splendid fandangoes.

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-opperate attack by land and 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

The American Army .- A correspondent of the Cincinnatti 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. Ist regiment Ohio volunteers, Col. Mirchell 450; 1st reg'r. Kentucky do. Ormsby, Harper's brigade, 540; 1st reg't. Tennes sec troops, Col. Campbell, Quiman's brigade, 540; Miss. volunteers, Col. Davi 690; Baltimore battalion, Watson, 400-

WORTH'S DITISION. Col. P. Smith's regiment regular troops, 500 : Parts of 6th and other infantry regiments and dragoons, 1.080; Two companies McCullough's and Gillespie's Texas Rangers, 120; Whole number-Worth's in advance-1,700,

Twises Division.

Texas mounted men—Col. Hays, 500;
May's Dragoons, four companies, 260; Ridgeley and Duncan's flying artillery. 100; Webster's artillery (18 and 10 inch mortar,) 60; Parts of several infantry regiments, and of artillery armed as infan-

be likely to interfere with their ministerial duties, or cause reproach to be thrown attached to Gen. Wool's division can e upon the holy ministry; still we are of passengers on the Telegraph. She also prought over forty-five sick discharged troops of all sorts, from Camargo to Brazos. under Major General Patterson, and Brigadiers Marshall, Pillow, Lane, & Shields. 9.170-making with the army of Monterey. 15,810.

Gen. Wood has under his command, to advance on Chiahuaha, 4.000.

Gen. Kearney has at Santa Fe. 2,700. The whole of the United States armies against Mexico, 22,510.

The writer estimates the whole force now attached to the United States Army, including the Quarter Master, Commissary and Engineer departments, as amounting to 30,000.

From the Washington Union.

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

We disagree essensially in opinion with the "Baltimore Clipper" of this morning, upon the propriety of this movement .-The "Clipper" calls it an injudicious movement;" 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;" says that "it must be recollected that the army under General Ampudia remains entire; and that, if the Mexican naion be thoroughly roused, our army may be greatly out numbered, and subjected to hazard. But, supposing that it should pair of black eyes set in a female face. continue to achieve the victory, it must be Sly rumors that come in private letters at great expense of life." It adds, that our army has done enough to demoustrate its superiority over the enemy, and incline the Mexican Government to sue for peace. Let our forces, then, rest at Monterey for the present, and until Mexico shall indicate her purpose of peace, or war; in the meantime, reinforcements, &c., could be sent on to Gen. Taylor, so that he might be prepared to take the field at the expiration of the armistice, should it become necessary. A single reverse of fortune might prove most disastrous to our country, and should not be lightly hazarded." One would have supposed that the bat-

tles of Palin Alio 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.

She may fall into the same error on the present occasion, and it may be necessary to give her blow after blow, and stud her into her senses, We have no apprehension of Gen. Taylor's strength or his success. He has probably by this time, 10,-000 troops at Monterey-for, other troops were on the alvance to reinforce the 6000 which he carried with him. We do not utate this fact unadvisedly. We are not afraid of any force which Ampudia can bring against him. The pass between doaterey and Satillo is the only imporant obstacle which lies in our way; and the twenty old pieces of heavy arrillery which we have won at Monterey, can scuredly be substituted by other cannon on the part of the enemy, whilst they will contribute to open our way through the mountain passes. They cannot cope with us in the open field-for no one now doubts. that 10,000 of our troops, the finest perhaps in the world, are sufficient to defeat may force which the Mexicans may bring against us. Why, then, should we pause in our victorious career? Why should our forces "rust at Monterey for the present," and thus permit the time of our twelve months' volunteers to waste away in inaction ? The "Clipper" does not do justice to the energy and efficiency of our troops. It has too many fears of their success, which it unnecessarily says, "should not be lightly hazarded." They may be "greatly out-numbered;" but we dread no Dragoon Camp, near Montercry, Mexico, September 26th, 1846,

Our army at Santa Fe were garrisoning gallautry and skill, will overcome all such superiority of numbers. Their discipline, opposition: Mexico has as yet indicated. lier movertients - we must strike blow for blow. The papers have been speculating upon an expedition to Tampico. We see no good reason why it should not be undertaken. We have still at least 20,000 troops in the army of the Rio Grande .-Allowing General Taylor's camp at Mon terey to have one half of them, we have have about 10,000 more in that wing of the army, to furnish troops sufficient for a new expedition, besides guarding the points we occupy on the river, and maintaining the connection between our differ ent depois. Is the Baltimore editor willing to paralyze all these troops, to incur all the expense of supporting them for eight weeks, "until Mexico shall indicate her purpose of peace or war?" Cettainly this is not our policy. We hope by the time that the armistice would have expired itself, we shall see our triumphant flag flying at Chihuahua, at Satillo, and if the newspaper speculators are to be believed. perhaps at Victoria, (the capital of Taumaulipas,) and at Tampico. At all events, we go for action, energy, and suc cess-always prepared, however, to negotiate for an honorable peace; but declining any armistice, until a treaty of peace has been ratified. Let the National Intelligencer indulge its foreign partialities, if it pleases-let it consider the war unnecessarily waged, and the blood idly shed. We can have no sympathies with such miserable and sensible ebullitions. We see our country plunged into a war, by the aggressions of a foreign nation-claims neglected, solemn engagements to idemnify our citizens shamelessly violated-sufficient causes for war was given, according to General Jacksen's message, years ago-our territory invaded, and the blood of our citizens shed upon our own soil. The pariot sees these things as they are, and sees, like a man of sense, that we must now fight it out-before us an honorable war and an honorable peace-and he will refuse to cant and to whine over an unnecessary war. He will see, if the National Intel-

> brave, and her daughters to be chaste and courteous. But why do we want her instructions ? As the comedian who is taught

successful and vigorous war.

ligencer will not, that the only road to

Vanity bids all her sons be generous and

WASHINGTON, Oct 18.

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 discontentment of Pennsylvonia with the new Tariff, is elleged 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 Penusylvanians being nearly Tariff men, could have elected their Tariff demstrats, 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. Resentment at the deception practiced upon them by their party leaders, in regard to the policy of Mr. Polk on the tariff, is now supposed, by many, to be the cause of this revolution; if indeed it be a revolution. It has nothing to do with the actual influence of the new Tariff. The products of Pennsylvania are, at this time, righer in prices than ever--particularly her coal and wheat.

The Pennsylvania Delegation to the 30th Congress being whig, it may have an influence on the choice of the next President -- for many suppose that the next election will fail before the people; particularly, if Mr. Calhoun should be a candidate, indepently of the democratic nomination.

Mr. Secretary Walker has détermined to issue immediately several millions, in Treasury notes, bearing five per cent. in-He can thus, as he supposes, get along without a loan, and without the aid of the banks. It is probable that the scheme will succeed to some extent, and for a short time-that is, till Congress devise some saytem of finance adapted to the exigencies of a prolonged and expensive foreign war. Mr. Nathan Clifford, of Maine, entered

pon the discharge of the office of Attorney

General, on Saturday.

As the vacancy in the Cabinet was ne cessarily to be filled from the East. a better choice could not, perhaps, have been made from among the friends of the present administration. He is a man of legical mind, and will have an ample field for the display of it, if it should be called upon to give an opinion on the constituionality of the instructions under which Commodore Sloat and General Kearney



The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. II.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1846

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

The citizens of Edgefield and the adjoining Districts, are requested to meet in the Court House a' this place at 11 o'c ock on SALEDAY next, to take into consideration, the building of a Rail Road from Edgefield Court House to Aiken. We hope the whole of Edgefield will J. C. Sprowl. consider itself particularly interested in this enterprise, and that it will be fully represented at the proposed meeting. It is very desirable that every man who is willing to take stock in said Road should be present, as the whole matter will be publicly discussed and such steps taken towards commencing this work as may on that occasion be deemed advisable.

IT At a meeting of the citizens of Greenwood, and the surrounding neighborhood, held on the 23rd instant, recommended unanimously, that a Public Meeting of the friends of the contemplated Rail Road connexion, between Charleston and Greenville, South Carolina should assemble at Greenwood, on Saturday, the 14th of November next, for a full, free and thereto. The citizens of Abbeville, [and the adjoining Districts are respectfully invited to

Trial of a slave for murder .- On Monday ast, at a Magistrates Court, which was held in this place, Clarissa, a negro woman, the property of Mr. Philip Brogden, of this District, was put upon her trial, for the murder of ner three children. This is the same negro woman of whom we gave a notice a snort time since. She was ably defended by Joseph Ab ney, Esq., who generously volunteered his services in her behalf, as her owner was a poor man. The proof against her, was altogether circumstantial, and her character was that of a good servant. Several respectable witnesses believed in the unsoundness of her mind. For this belief, they gave satisfactory reasons. The jury, after a short deliberation, brought in a verdict of acquittal.

On this occasion, as well as on others, we were forcibly impressed with the obligation which rests on the owers of slaves, of retaininge ompetent legal gentlemen in their defence when they are arraigned for sertous offences. By pursuing this course, a fair trial will always be obtained, and justice itself, will generally be meted out to all parties. We suggest also, to masters of slaves arraigned for capital offences, to have them brought to the C. H., if possible, for trial, in order that the accused should have all the assistance which legal gentlemen afford them. We make these remarks. in no unfriendly spirit to the Magistracy throughout the District, but from our desire to see the criminal law in the cases of slaves strictly observed.

Florida. - From the returns which have been eceived, it appears that Mr. Cabell the whig candidate, is elected. peace is the continued prosecution of a

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

Proposed Rail Road Meeting at Greenwood The result of the Pennsylvania election Abbe-" Distrut, The citizens of Greenwood is still the subject of much speculation. propuse holding a Rail Road meeting, as that place, on the 14th of November 200 10 bas

Tux 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 instant 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. Pengru, 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 Agt 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 fift

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 sections for members of the legislature." "Sec. 6. When vacaucies 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 daties of his office when he shall have given bond and security, and to continue in office until a successor shall be duly eleced and commissioned."

Violent Storin at 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. The papers give full particulars of the devastation caused by the storm. An extract, upon the subject, from the Charleston Courier, will be found upon the first page of to-day's paper.

Rail Roud Meeting at Abbeville C. H.-We learn from the Abbeville Banner of the 21st

"That a large number of the citizens of that District, assembled in the Court House. on vesterday to take into consideration the project of connecting Greenville with Charleston, by a Rail road passing through Anderson and Abbeville and to unite with the contemplated road from Edgefield to ... Aiken at Edgefield Court House. The meeting was organized by balling the Hon. Thomas C. Perrin to the Chair, and was C. H. Allen to act as Secretary.

The Chairman on taking his seat explained the object of the meeting and pointed a 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 commit-

lee 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. Pownes, T. B. Byrd. J. McLiellane, Esq., W. T. Drennon, Coli

Whilst the committee were preparing the resolutions, J. P. Reed, Esqr. of Aoderson, was called upon to make some remarks upon the occasion, which he did in the 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 disco of connecting Charleston with the mount is a regions of this State by Rail Road, as entirely practicable, and of the utmost intoportance to our whole people, pecuniarily, more socially and politically.

socially and politically.

2. Resolved, That we look forward with mutual interchange of opinion in reference 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 eafe, if noted over profitable, and productive of advantages militia to us as a people that are not to be estima.

ted 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 whilst we concur with to our fellow citizens of Anderson and Green- 15 cases ville districts in the desire to connect New 15 700 bury 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

6. Resolved, That fifty delegates be appointed to attend the Convention to be held at Anderson C. II., on the 3d Mon-14 day of November next."

The Courts .- The Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions commenced: its sittings for Marlborough District on Monday, 12th linstant. In Charging the Grand Jury, Judge O'Neal justly observed that the nuisance of carrying weapons required their special attention. It was time 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.— Cheraw Guzette.

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