

Indeed there seems to be an immense population here, who have nothing under the sun to do, but to run here and there to see what is going on.

I am not much given to the prophetic vein. But if events cast their shadows before, we must be indeed blind if we do not see them.

The Express Mail.—We are not a little surprised to find several of our contemporaries objecting to the Post Master General's establishing an express mail between this city and New Orleans, which shall perform the whole distance in six instead of thirteen days, carrying letters only, at three times the customary postage.

One editor tells us that he will not be able to meet the increased expense of paying three times the ordinary letter postage on newspaper slips, and another that letters will anticipate and render useless for commercial purposes, his newspaper, and consequently, he will lose his circulation in New Orleans!

These are rare objections indeed, and our especial wonder is, that editors should be found foolish enough to give publicity to them. What has the Government or the commercial community of the United States to do with the fate of this or that newspaper, that a great national measure should be discussed upon such grounds?

That the Express Mail will render the Courier & Enquirer, Journal of Commerce, and other papers useless to those merchants in New Orleans, who take them solely on account of their early commercial intelligence, there can be no doubt; but we cannot discern in this any good reason why we should oppose the measure, much less any which should for a moment be taken into consideration by the Post Master General.

If he can accomplish the truly desirable object of expediting the mail between the great commercial marts of the country, as is proposed, we care not if he impose six times the customary letter postage; and if that will not cover the expense, we would unite in urging upon Congress to make an annual special appropriation, for the purpose, even if it should be the certain cause of losing every subscriber we have in the Southern States.

The benefits of such a measure would be incalculable to the commerce of the country, and in the mere item of Exchanges alone, would save millions annually and in fact, operate as an increase of nearly one-half in our commercial capital employed in this way.

In 1835 the Bank of the United States alone, did two hundred and forty millions of domestic exchanges, and at this time the whole domestic exchanges of the country in one year, probably amount to four hundred millions of dollars.

The greater portion of this is on the route of the proposed new mail arrangement, and it is only necessary to remind the reader that it will require less than half the actual capital to accomplish this under the proposed Express Mail system than at present to demonstrate to him its incalculable value.

the advantages of rises and depression in the great staple commodities of the country. We do not mean to censure such enterprise. It is rendered necessary by the competition of the age; but we do mean to say, that it is a sacred duty which the government owes the farmer and the planter, to put out of the power of any sort of men to take advantage of their ignorance, arising from the small-like course of the public mails from one part of the country to another.

From the Globe. ORGANIZATION OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT UNDER THE LATE ACT OF CONGRESS. The duties of the Department are divided, and distributed as follows, viz:

Contract Office. To this office are assigned the duties of arranging the connections of the mails on all the mail routes in the United States, adjusting the speed of the mails, fixing on the frequency of the trips, and the mode of conveyance, making out advertisement for mail service, receiving the bids, preparing them for the action of the Postmaster General, preparing forms of contracts, sending them out and seeing to their execution, examining and preparing for decision all propositions for changes in the mail service, fixing on the location of distributing post offices, directing the course of distribution, providing and sending our mail bags and mail keys, and performing all acts appertaining to post roads which are necessary to put the mails in motion, and regulate their conveyance, speed, and connexion.

This office is under the superintendence of S. R. Hobbie, Esq., First Assistant Post Master General, to whom all proposals for mail service, and all letters relating to the making or changing of contracts and schedules, to mail bags, locks and keys, and everything else having reference to the duties of the office, should be directed.

Appointment Office. To this office are assigned all questions which relate to the establishment and discontinuance of post offices, changes of site and names, appointing and removal of postmasters, as also the giving of instructions to postmasters, furnishing them with blanks, and the performance of all other acts necessary to prepare post offices for the reception and proper management and distribution of the mails.

This office is under the superintendence of Robert Johnson, Esq., Second Assistant Postmaster General, to whom all letters relative to the subjects mentioned above, and all complaints against postmasters should be directed.

Inspection Office. To this office is assigned the duty of seeing that all postmasters at the beginning and ends of routes, and such others as may be directed by the Postmaster General, keep return registers of the arrival and departure of the mails, according to law; of examining said registers, noting all delinquencies of contractors, and preparing them for the action of the Postmaster General; receiving and preparing for decision all special complaints against contractors; of seeing that all postmasters render their quarterly accounts according to law and the instructions of the Department, promptly reporting all delinquencies to the Appointment office, and doing all other things which may be necessary to secure a faithful and exact performance of their contract service on the part of contractors, and the prompt rendition of postmasters' quarterly accounts.

This office is under the superintendence of Daniel Coleman, Esq., Third Assistant Postmaster General, to whom all mail registers, all letters complaining of or reporting contractors, and all quarterly accounts of postmasters, should be directed.

Postmaster General. In addition to the general superintendence of these offices, the Postmaster General reserves to himself the special superintendence of the business connected with mail depositions; the payment by postmasters of the balance due from them; the bank accounts of the Department; the opening of dead letters and the disposition of valuables found in them, and every other matter having relation to the administration of the Department not committed to his three assistants.

All letters relative to the mail, or mail depositions; all letters from postmasters enclosing certificates of deposit; all letters of banks having reference to their accounts, and all other letters in relation to any matter or thing appertaining to the Department, which is not assigned by law to the Auditor, or by regulation to one of the Assistants, should be addressed to the Postmaster General.

Auditor's Office. The late law established the office of "Auditor of the Treasury, for the Post Office Department." To this office, the law assigns the duty of settling all accounts of the Post Office Department, whether of postmasters, contractors, or others.

Charles K. Gardner, Esq., is the Auditor, and all accounts against or with the Post Office Department (other than postmaster's quarterly accounts,) all letters in relation to accounts, all letters inclosing the receipts of contractors, all letters returning drafts on postmasters, and all other letters making claims, or explanatory of accounts, should be addressed to him.

Printers of newspapers throughout the United States would render an acceptable service to the community, as well as the Post Office Department, by inserting this article in their respective papers.

From the New-York Express. A GREAT PROJECT—THE N. E. BOUNDARY. The plan which the Canadians and the New-Branswick people, under the auspices

of a Rail Road from Quebec to St. Andrews in New-Branswick, or to the city St. Johns, on the river St. Johns, so as to make, as it is said, the St. Andrews a wharf, and the Bay of Fundy a harbor for the St. Lawrence, is one of the most magnificent that has yet been projected upon this continent, and calculated to involve ultimately the most important political consequences. The idea was stolen from the Maine Legislature, where the project was originally started; but Great Britain, with that sagacity and foresight that distinguishes all her political movements, has taken it up and adopted it, and is likely, for want of sufficient enterprise in the Maine Legislature, not only to rob that State of the honor and the profit, but even of the territory over which it is absolutely necessary to construct the road. Hence, undoubtedly, the reason why Sir Charles Vaughan, in his correspondence with our government relative to the N. E. Boundary, after the starting of the project, refused even to fall back upon the award of the King of Holland as to the dividing line between Maine and the British Provinces, though he was very willing to adopt that line immediately after the award. The object of the British government now, is to secure enough of this disputed country to make a Rail Road upon, between the Bay of Fundy and Quebec. The Hon. John Holmes, late U. S. Senator, says, in a letter to the Portland Advertiser, that this road, an act of incorporation for which passed the Legislature of New Brunswick and Lower Canada in December last, is to cross near one hundred miles through the State of Maine, including a tract of one hundred miles by fifty. Mr. Holmes, therefore, very naturally calls upon the Governor of Maine to adopt such a course as shall avert all foreign legislation within the jurisdiction of Maine, or even within the disputed territory. The Governor of Canada, Lord Gosford, it appears, has a plan of the route, and a report of the commissioners and surveyors, &c. which Mr. Holmes when in Quebec endeavored but unsuccessfully, to obtain a copy of. The length of the route does not exceed 250 miles,—the estimated expenses of 4,000,000 dollars being at a rate of 16,000 dollars a mile,—a mere drop in the bucket for a wealthy and powerful government like England.

This project we have called magnificent—not only on account of the greatness of the undertaking itself, but on account of its high and weighty consequences. It enables the British Government to transport all her troops munitions of war, &c. with all possible speed from that important naval position. Halifax, where the British Government is now fitting up one of the strongest fortifications in the world, to Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, the Lakes, and all along our Southern and Northwestern Territories. In five or six days soldiers can be taken from the great military and naval depot at Halifax, and upon the St. Lawrence from Quebec to Lake Ontario. The difficult and dangerous navigation of the Gulf of St. Lawrence is thus avoided. St. Johns, in population and wealth, being the great outlet of the vast Lake and St. Lawrence country, will soon rival New York. The British will also thus have a port where their produce can be sent to and from the West Indies. Military and commercial advantages prompt the British Government not only to expend 4,000,000 of dollars, but 40,000,000, if necessary—for with the harbor of Halifax near Europe as it is, a cordon of British bayonets can be made to surround us in the shortest possible time, and the produce of the Canadas, now seeking a mart in New-York in American ships can thus be turned to St. Johnson St. Andrews in British bottoms.

Having had, when in England, much conversation with distinguished Englishmen upon this and other topics connected with the Canadas, and with the North Eastern Boundary, we confess that we look upon the movements the British and Colonial governments are making, and the developments in the late published correspondence between Mr. Forsyth and the British Minister in Washington, with great anxiety and alarm. England is vigilant, active and Argus eyed in all quarters of the globe. The advances Americans are making in Texas do not please her, but she will not interfere. Her eye is upon the North and East, upon the frowning battlements she has reared at Halifax, and the Rock of Quebec, that the gallant Wolf won for her. The disputed territory, the right or wrong, she means to have enough of, to make this Road over. Talk then as we may of Texas—of the 5,000,000 with France—of treaties with Naples, Prussia, &c.—but rely upon it, there is no question with a foreign power now so vastly involving the future destinies of this country as the Disputed Boundary Line with England.

From the Ohio People's Press. ANOTHER LAND OFFICE FRAUD.

The following facts have been related to us, upon respectable authority, and name's left with us, which will be given, whenever the statement is denied by those concerned in the transaction.

A few days ago, a person applied to the new Register of the Bucyrus Land Office, John Caldwell, Esq. (Mr. Gillespie having resigned,) to enter a tract of land in Wood County. The Register, not being well acquainted with the plats of his office, and fearing the land might be in the U. S. Reservation of five miles on the Maumee, which is not for sale, replied to the application that he would consult the Receiver, Joseph H. Larwill, and if the tract did not lie within the said Reservation, he should have it.—The applicant went himself to the Receiver and obtained from him a written statement that the land in question was not within the U. S. Reservation, and might be entered. This he presented to the Register, who told him that he should have the land—but as it was then five o'clock, and time to close the office, he must call in the morning and his entry should be made as he desired. The applicant was the last man who left the office that day, and the first to appear

steps for sometime, waiting for the office to be opened, he was at length admitted, and was then informed by the Register that young Larwill, brother to the Receiver, had entered the tract which he wanted!

AND YET ANOTHER. We learn from the same authority, that not long since a farmer entered the Bucyrus Land Office to purchase several small tracts for his children. It was in the afternoon, and before he had paid for all his entries, Mr. Larwill closed the office, as the hour had come, and the purchaser was told he must finish his business in the morning. The next morning when he called, young Mr. Larwill had entered and paid for all the balance of his tracts.

RAIL ROADS. We see it mentioned that in part of the level country of Missouri it is estimated a contemplated Railroad will cost a thousand dollars the mile.

This corroborates the opinion which has been expressed in this paper, regarding the expense of a Rail Road to Charleston.—We believe that 15,000 dollars would carry a single track to the Santee, and that in the best manner.

Our friends in Cheraw ought to think of this. Fayetteville is by her enterprise and exertion daily taking away business that naturally belongs to the former place.

Camden is also an interested party. A Railroad from Santee to Charleston would afford her the best and cheapest communication with Charleston.

We have heard it asked, "what is Georgetown?" It would not be difficult to answer this sneer by another. But a sneer is no argument. We hope to be able to show in deeds not in words—what Georgetown is. In speaking of Georgetown we of course refer to that portion of the State whose interest are the same, and whose commerce is injured by Georgetown's bar.

It has been said that the Pee Dee country being so contiguous to Rip, had caught the infection, and was as profoundly asleep as the slumberer himself. Rip however has roused himself—look at the enterprise and activity of Wilmington. Perhaps we shall awake too. There are symptoms.

We must apply to the State Legislature for a share of the surplus. We should deserve to be "Rip"ped forever if we any longer assist in appropriating the public money in every quarter of the State but our own.

Winyaw Intel.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION RETURNS.

Cumberland, 3 members.—Duncan McCormick, S.; Stephen Hollingsworth and Dillon Jordan, Jr. C. Poll; Senate—Mr. McCormick 518, James McLethan [V. B.] 282. Commons—Hollingsworth [V. B.] 996 Jordan [V. B.] 728, Duncan G. MacRae [W.] 524. For Governor, Dudley 499, Spaight 800. Sheriff, Alex. Johnson.

Richmond, 2 members.—Geo. Thomas John McAlister, Jr. Poll; Thomas 514, McAlister 471, Sam'l Gibson 162. A. Hunt 146, S. D. Pemberton 33,—all for White. For Governor, Dudley 616, Spaight 63. For Sheriff, Sam'l Terry 377, John C. Knight 310.

Robinson, 2 members.—Alex. Watson and O. K. Tuton [V. B.] elected. Poll; Watson 528, Tuton 524. A. A. T. Smith [W.] 494, A. S. McKay [W.] 342. Sheriff, Neill McAlpin. For Governor, Dudley 409, Spaight 507.

Robeson and Richmond.—In this Senatorial District, Gen. Alfred Dockery [W.] is elected by a majority of 246 votes over Shadrach Howell [V. B.] Dockery 386 in Richmond, 340 in Robeson—726. Howell 52 in Richmond 428 in Robeson—480.

Moore, 1 member.—John A. D. McNeill.—Poll; McNeill [V. B.] 488, Josiah Tyson [W.] 404. For Governor, Dudley 342, Spaight 505. For Senator, Kelly 545, Allen 56. Sheriff, McIntosh.

Bladen, 1 member.—Joseph Gillespie, (W.) Poll; Gillespie 233, R. Lyon (V. B.) 152, Benj. Fitzrandolph (V. B.) 195. For Governor, Spaight received a majority of 27 votes.

Bladen, Columbus and Brunswick.—From this Senatorial District, Col. James Burney is elected by a majority 243 votes over Robert Melvin. Burney Bladen 228, Colum. 249, Bruns. 203—680. Melvin 244, 87, 107—433.

Brunswick, 1 member.—Dr. Fred'k J. Hill, (W.) Poll; Hill 317, Jacob Smith 183. For Governor, Dudley 359, Spaight 123. Sheriff, Wm. Hanks Poll; Hanks 201,—Robeson 187,—Mintze 101.

Wake, 4 members.—Sam'l Whitaker, S., W. R. Gales, W. H. Haywood, Jr., and N. G. Rand, C. Poll; Senate—Whitaker (V. B.) 485, C. L. Hinton [W.] 434. Commons—Gales [W.] 1070, Haywood [V. B.] 982, Rand (V. B.) 947, D. B. Massey (W.) 864, A. Rogers (W.) 805, Kimbrough Jones (V. B.) 689. For Governor, Dudley 864, Spaight 891.

Savannah, 3 members.—Thomas Bunting, S.; I. W. Lane and Dickson Sloan, C. all for Van Buren. Poll; Senate—Bunting 393, David Underwood 333. Commons—Lane 607, Sloan 567, Burwell Dawson (W.) 453, Smith (W.) 434. Sheriff Thomson 656, Hargrove 411. For Governor, Dudley 419, Spaight 666.

Duplin, 3 members.—John E. Hussey, S., without opposition; O. R. Kenan and Jarman, C.—all for Van Buren. Poll; Kenan 636, Jarman 712, Hill (W.) 473. For Governor, Dudley 263, Spaight 754.

Chatham, 4 members.—Wm. Albright, S.; S. McLanahan, J. S. Guthrie and R. C. Cotton, C. Poll; Senate—Albright (W.) 550, Wm. Foushee (V. B.) 436. Commons—McLanahan (W.) 904, Guthrie (W.) 853, Cotton (V. B.) 846, Isaac Clegg (W.) 844, Edward Rives (V. B.) 713, A. G. Keen (V. B.) 628. Sheriff, John Harman.—For Governor, Dudley 933, Spaight 627.

We learn that the friends of Mr. Clegg

ton, on the ground of illegal votes being given to the latter. Orange, 5 members.—Hugh D. Waddell, S. (W.) by 29 votes over Gen. Allison (V. B.)—Wm A. Graham, N. J. King and John Bonn, Whigs, and John Stockard, [V. B.] C. Poll; Graham 1358, King 1314, Stockard 1256, Bonn 1214, Parker, (W.) 1154, Sims, (V. B.) 1106, Hurdle, (V. B.) 1106, Jones, (V. B.) 942. For Governor, Dudley 1237 Spaight 1132.

Davidsen, 3 members.—J. L. Hargrave, S.; C. Brummel and M. Pinkston, C.—all for White.

Cabarrus, 2 members.—C. Melchor, S.; —Harris, C.—both Whigs. Dudley's majority 200.

Randolph, 3 members.—M. Redding, S., by a majority of 99 votes over Alfred Staley; Michael Cox and Wm. B. Lane, C.—all for White. For Governor, Dudley 1009, Spaight 112.

Northampton, 3 members. John M. Moody, S.; Herod Faison and R. B. Gary, C.: all for White. For Governor Dudley 592, Spaight 241.

Halifax, 4 members. Col. Andrew Joyner S.; Sterling H. Gee, B. F. Moore and Isham Matthews, C. Poll; Senate Joyner 295, Thomas R. Neville 154. Commons: Gee [W.] 587, Moore [W.] 575, Matthews [W.] 538, Major Wilcox, [V. B.] 510, W. M. West [V. B.] 470, W. W. Daniel [V. B.] 405. For Governor, Dudley 565 Spaight 465.

Mecklenburgh, 4 members. Stephen Fox, S.; J. Hutchinson and G. Caldwell, C.: all for Van Buren. Poll; Senate Fox 659, W. J. Alexander [W.] 561. Commons Dunn 1658, Hutchinson 1177, Caldwell 1191, W. Morrison [W.] 889, W. A. Adley [W.] 857. For Governor, Dudley 869, Spaight 1095.

Herford, Kenneth Raynor, [W.] has beaten John H. Wheeler, [V. B.] Person, 3 members. John Barnett [W.] S.; by 6 votes over J. W. Williams [V. B.]; Moses Chambers and J. M. Williamson [V. B.] C. Poll; Chambers 452, Williamson 421, E. J. Road (W.) 334, R. S. Jones [V. B.] 355. For Governor, Dudley 230, Spaight 498. Sheriff, Hardy Walters.

Bertie, 3 members. A. W. Mebane, [V. B.] S.; by 67 votes over —Cherry, [W.] John Lee and T. H. Speller [V. B.] C. no change since last year. Poll: Gee 557, Speller 541, Thompson [W.] 414. For Governor, Dudley 336, Spaight 489.

Camden, 1 member. David Pritchard [W.] For Governor, Dudley, 400, Spaight 12. Camden, and Currituck. From this Senatorial District, D. Lindsay [V. B.] is undoubtedly elected.

Craven, 3 members.—J. M. Bryan, S.; Abner Hartley and Abner Neale, C.—all for Van Buren. Sheriff John B. Dawson. For Governor, Dudley 267, Spaight 669. Green and Lenoir.—In this Senatorial District, William D. Mosely [V. B.] is elected.

Burke.—For Congress, Graham 1063, Newlan 708. Senate, Ballew [W.] 595, Baker 354. Commons, Irwin, Miller and Perkins elected. All for White.

New Hanover, 3 members.—L. H. Marsteller, S.; John R. Walker and Charles Henry, C.—all for Van Buren. Stokes, 4 members.—M. R. Moore [W.] S.; Matthews and Covington [W.] and Critz [V. B.] C.

Martin, 2 members.—Jesse Cooper, S.; Raleigh Roebuck, C.—both for Van Buren. Caswell, 3 members.—J. Kerr, S.; L. A. Gwyn and W. B. Lea, C.—all for Van Buren.

Guilford, 4 members.—James Morehead, S.; without opposition; Lindsey & Adams, all Whigs, and Simpson, V. B., Commons.

Yancy, Senate, Ballew, 35, Baker 470, Baker, V. Buren, elected in the District by a majority of 194. Byrd, V. Buren, elected to the Commons.

Buncombe.—It is said that the White Ticket for Commons is elected. The Legislature stands 69 V. Buren, 68 Whig, and 13 counties to be heard from.

FOREIGN.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer PARIS, June 30.

From Spain we have accounts of the arrival of Cordova at his head quarters, and of his marching with two of his divisions on Logrono. On the 24th inst., the main body of the Queen's Troops had been attacked by the Carlists, who had been repulsed with the loss of 400 men, and on the 27th, a separate attack was made on the English line at St. Sebastian, which had also failed with a loss, according to the French account, of thirty men. It is said that the general election in Spain has already produced no less than 180 sure votes for the new ministry, and there are other indications which give it some promise of stability.

RUSSIA.

The following particulars relating to the foreign and domestic trade of Russia are extracted from a late number of the Petersburg Gazette, in which it is admitted that one half the exports of the empire are sent to England although not more than a twentieth part of the exports of England are sent to Russia. In the year 1835 the total value of the exports amounted in roubles to 230,419,880, including 10,656,241 sent to Poland and 2,440,993 to Finland. In the same year the imports from foreign countries amounted to 214,324,630 roubles, from Poland 2,798,804, and from Finland 969,919. The following is a comparative statement of some of the leading articles of raw produce imported into Russia in the year 1832, 1833, and 1834 respectively. The figures represent poods, a pood being equal to rather more than 36 lbs.

Cotton Wool, 127,124 189,032 152,110 Cotton Twist, 544,255 517,698 525,236 Indigo, 33,318 22,950 25,284 Madders, 69,565 46,013 79,440 Oil, 200,079 251,948 105,529 Raw Sugar, 1,357,723 1,537,673 1,574,137 Of manufactured articles the following is a statement showing the progress of the most

Table with 4 columns: Goods, 1832, 1833, 1834. Rows include Cottons, Linens, Silks, Woollens, Lace, Blende, etc.

Accounts from the city of Mexico, of the 20th June, state that Congress was still in session, and that the treaty made between Santa Ana and General Rusk, was then under consideration. Another letter of the 24 July, is to the following effect: That the force loan had thrown all the foreign merchants into a state of alarm, and that they had protested against it through their respective Ministers.

TEXAS.

We had heard a rumor last week which we did not credit for want of confidence, that the Texans had attacked the Mexicans and defeated them, killing 900 without any loss on their part. The last accounts from New Orleans represented the armies as within a day's march of each other—the Texans confident of their strength and burning for the conflict. Since then we have received an Alexandria paper, giving the same account of a battle, which rumor came in simultaneously from the Sabine and New Orleans. A gentleman from Lafayette informs us that he has conversed with a man direct from Texas via the Sabine, who confirms the rumor. Upon the whole, we think it far from improbable.

MEXICO AND TEXAS.

The New Orleans Bee of 5th of August contains a Proclamation of David G. Burnett, President of Texas, declaring the Port of Matamoros, in a state of Blockade, by the Texian armed vessel Berrus, Terrible and Invincible.

The latest accounts state that the Mexican Government have opened their ports to all kinds of provisions, during the war, imposing an ad valorem duty of ten per cent; another account says forty per cent. The Blockade of Matamoros by the Texian cruisers does not appear to be very efficient. Mexican and American vessels pass. There are rumours of threatened revolution in the interior of Mexico. A decree has been published levying a forced loan, not to exceed \$2,000,000. The Mexican army is reported to be still inactive at Matamoros.

The Texian elections take place on the first Monday in October.—Gen. S. H. Austin is announced as a candidate for the Presidency.

A New Orleans paper of the 4th inst says: "It is confidently stated that the Mexican force at Matamoros alone, exceeds 15000 men, now that the heretofore scattered hordes are nearly all concentrated together. Upon the whole, it is evident that the Mexicans are fully determined upon retrieving their lost fame by some desperate effort."

NATCHITOCHE, (La.) July 22.

News have reached us, stating that the Mexican army is again retreating to Matamoros, in consequence of the Cholera having broken out among them, and committing great destruction.

We learn from undoubted authority, that several tribes of Indians have collected on the Sulphur Fork, in Texas, and preparing for hostilities, in behalf of the Mexicans.

Gen. Rusk has ordered the Mexican families on the Guadalupe and La Baca, and all those who were likely to afford information to the enemy, to retire upon the Rio Grande, or take themselves off to Colorado. Corbalan de Leon and some others, intend making a summer sojourn in New Orleans. Health to them!

INDIAN WAR.

A letter published in the Columbus Enquirer of the 11th, from Major Alford of the Georgia militia dated: Camp Hayes, Aug. 6, gives an account of another engagement with a party of Indians in the same swamp in which Capt. Jernigan's men had previously had two engagements. At the commencement of the battle a ball slightly wounded Major Alford. His life was probably saved by a large knife in his pocket, against which the ball struck. The Indians were routed by a charge immediately after the commencement of the action, and escaped leaving neither wounded or dead behind. No account is given of the wounded or dead among the whites.

Cherokees.—We were misinformed in relation to the hostile movements of the Cherokees, alluded to in our paper of last week. The country, we are now informed, remains quiet.—Columbus Herald.

Washington Mirror.—We have received the first number of a new series of this paper. It is published twice a week in Washington City by Rufus Dawes at five dollars per annum, and supports General Harrison for the Presidency. It is conducted with spirit and talents, and is calculated to produce a favourable influence upon the growing popularity of the General.

Lincoln Transcript. We have received the second number of a spirited little paper with this title, published in Lincoln, N. C. by A. R. Porter & Co. It is Whig in politics.

It is stated in the Danville Reporter that a letter was found among the papers of the late Governor Burton of N. Carolina from Gen. Jackson, stating that Texas would certainly be annexed to the U. States and offering the Ex-Governor the Governorship of the Territory. We cannot credit without direct and positive testimony, a story which if true, would be so discreditable to the President.

It is also said that the President, on his way home, expressed himself as being opposed to the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road, because it is a party measure. Whatever prejudice the President may entertain against the individuals most prominent in getting up this splendid national work, it would betray so much puerile weakness to transfer this prejudice to the work itself that we hope the rumour will turn out to be a party slander.

A planter who has traveled through several counties in the State of Alabama, represents