ned have en dent relien. the la nds, it is hunted in the se as the line and slephs disaralon, w d noble destruction re

to the human kind.

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ulty o

From the Holling Advocate. on the Correspondence, which we ay publish, and to which we beg to refer our readers, is will be seen Mr. Burres has declined the conat in the approaching Congressional ection. It is well known that the chief and of opposition to Gav. Branch, se from the fact of his being dis-ned from Gon. Jackson's Cabinet: a suspicion existing among many, that it was for a just and proper cause. But now that this matter is fully underwoods has the has been discharged, not for any want of expacity or direliction of duty, but notely through the exertions of that "malign influence" which has control-led the public councils, through the efa of those individuals who have soned the ears of the President " and aven of their cold hearted sel-se for true and faithful service." lieve his election will be carried teral acclamation. We have aly general acclamation. We have a rays thought that so soon as the public and should be disabused, and the peo-la correctly informed of the facts as hey really exist, all opposition to Gov. BRANON would be withdrawn. And we feel assured there will be but one throught the district. as throughout this district, so haut the whole state of N Curo-prelation to this matter; and that hat Gov. Basson shall be sustained, at great injustice has been done him; he has sustained an undeserved he has sustained an undeerved g, must be fully apparent in every tive and honorable mind. It will en from the correspondence that a solition was made by Mr. BENUM Hy unsolicitest and unlooked for on art of Gov. Branch) to decline the s part of Gov. Branch) to decline the steat, should a certain number of his is. Bynam's) friends, after being infor-of of the circumstances as they exist, convinced of the propriety of the area which Goz. B. has thought it has ty to parate. The result of this stion is explained in the cordence. We understand that no were stated to those gentlemen, have not been known to the friends r. BRANCH, who have sought in Gev. Baason, who have sought in mation upon the subject, and very frac-te which are not already known to the blic, and which, we feel authorised in ying, the Governor is willing fully to manufacte to any individual in the strict. A public exposition, Gov. awar does out feel himself called upon make at this time: but we have no situation in saying, that when the pro-r period arrives, the whole subject in its hearings and all its details will put in the possession of the American ople. in this whole controversy Gov. BRANCH as made no appents to the feelings of he people—he has not "dilated on his grougs," and we have given him our repport, because we thought him "hon-est, capable and faithful to the constitut, capable and faithful to the constitu-on " In thus acceding to the proposi-on of his opponents to ground their make no sacrifice of feeling or inde-make no sacrifice of feeling or inde-andance; and the generosity which he is therein manifested, most, we think, set the approbation of the District, will be seen that Mr. Brouts affirms, that ever entertained of him " the high-of opinion both as a man and a politi-ian," and we hope and trust there will a us common feeling upon this aub-ect, and that will be to assist an in-ndividual who for his " firmores, integ-ity and patriotism," has ever been a avorite of North Carolins and whom he regards as one of her brightest jew-in.

ed at any misfort bolieve that yo

A. BYNUM

To the Hon. JOHN BRANSE.

## REPLY.

Windsor, July 12, 1851. Dean Sent I have received yo letter of this date, and can truly reply, that I believe myself to have an unkindly treased in the transactions alluded to. I have no disposition to dilate on my wrongs before the A-merican people; but misunderstood, as I have been, my conduct censured and my motives impeached, I hold mysel: at liberty to give such explanations as my friends may require. I cheerfully secents to your proposition and will meet your friends, at any time and place they may select. I have to thank you, Sir, for the magnanimity of your course, and do assure you, that there is no feel ing in my bosom that responds in unison with the passions of your enemies, With much respect,

1 am vours, &c. JOHN BRANCH. J. A. Brygs, Etq.

Halifaz County, July 1715, 1831. In pursuance in the above correspon-ence, Mr. Bynum called upon the undersigned persons, his political friends, to hear a statement of ficts from the Hon, John Branch relative to his late onnexion with the administration of the General Government. After an at entive hearing and dispassionate consi deration, we unanimously and unbesi-tatingly say, from the facts disclosed, see believe Gov. Branch to have been treated with injusticer we believe the Governor. nat only to have discharged the duties of histateoffice with ability and lidelity, but also believe, that in all his relations with the citizens of Washington, that his conduct strictly conformed to the rules of bonor and propriety. We, with the Governor, believe, from the facts dis closed to us, that our venerable Presi sident, although, like other men not exempt from the frailties of human nature, has done nothing in this matter that cannot be lorgiven; done nothing for which we should abandon him; done nothing improper which did not result from his peruliar situation. From the facts disclosed, we feel it to be our duty to say, in our opinion the Governor merits the continued confidence of his State, and particularly at this time, that f the evizens of this district Joss H. PATTAREON, Northampton, Joss HARWOOD, Berlie.

fity of this, I would only ; the absorber question to this mize Poter. If Mr. B. is what he intimates he is, is it not most unaccrustable tes, that he should have so many warm and devoted personal and putitical friends " at so early a period of his political career" on is require the most powerful and distinguished man in the whole State of North-Caroline to break him down? Answer . Voter."

The misrepresentation alluded tn, is thist "Mr. B. voted for Judge Mangum ast session of the Legislature as sonator, a federalist." He did nominate furge Mangum and voted for him as the republican candidate, not as a fed-eralist, to apposition to Gov Owen, who was supported principally by the feder-alists of the Legislature. Judge Manguin has acted with the republican parr for many years and always received the support of the republicans of his dis-trict and of the "Legislature. In retir ing from public life, once more, I have to return my most grateful acknowl edgments to my friends for the many vidences of their devotion on this, as aell as on other occasions, and assure them that my obligations to them shall separated by eternity. J. A. BYNUM. be recinded only when my time shall be

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From the Washington Globe.

Mr. Berrien to Mr. Blair. Washington, 19th July, 1831. Sir:-In an article under the Editorial head your paper of the morning, which has retion to a controversy between the Editor of he Telegraph and yourself, I observe the

"At this point, we should have dropped the controversy, but we have understood, that it is reported to give countenance to the contradicted statement of the Telegraph, that Mr. Berrien has received a letter from Col ohnson, which shews that we hal no warran Johnson, which shews that we had no warrant for the denial, we made as to him. We take the liberty therefore of quoting from the let-ter of Col Johnson, which we have, his express declaration, that the President did not make the exaction of the members of his Cabinet, charged by the Telegraph. The Col says-"He (General Jackson) never suthorized me the exact of the members of his Cabinet, to require social intercourse, &c &c. He always disclaimed it, I told the parties so." These are the words of the Col, to the word, point, and letter. If this does not satsiv, we must refer the parties making the charge, to the witness called by them."

The reference thus made to me, reuders in necessary, that I should submit the following observations to the public, and I have accordingly to ask that you will give them a place

I have not authorized the report of which on speak, and I would have told you so withou hesitation if you had intinut dita esi tence to me. That each a course would have been more conformable to the views of Col. Johnson, I infer from the following coniderations.

I have a letter from that gentleman, which, after stating his object, and motives, in seeking the interview, which with the appro-bation of the President, he held with Mesars Branch, Ingham, and myself, he proceeds to

P. P. SLAIR

July 12, 1831. S Within for her. two years, th Gentlement Within the has two years, the condition of this Department has been much improved. In many pasts of the country, mail routes have been added the frequen cy of trips has been increased, and on many of the leading route, greater colority has been given to the transportation of the mail and to the expedition of the traveller. On the routes must important to the intercourse of the bountry, and especially to its mercan tile interest, greater improvements have been ecoured in the more rapid transmission of the mail. d the mail.

Two years since, the contracts then in one ration involved an expense of more than hundred thousand dollars a year beyond the impount of the current revenue of the Depart ment At present, its current revenue does not vary materially from the current expen diture. These results could not have been produced by any efforts on my part, had they out received the energetic co-operation o Postmass/rs and Contractors. That much of the assocess which has attended those efforts is due to the vigilance and fidelity which have characterized most of you, is deeply felt and acknowledged.

The number of persons employed in the various branches of this Department, com prehending postmasters and their assistants contructors and their various agents, is up wards of thirty thousand. Among these, is scarcely to be presumed that every indivi dual would prove entirely faithful to his trusts and recent developments have shown, that errors exist among them which call for cor rection. Nor can it be expected, that io community embracing an extensive nation every individual should be so far governed by the dictates of honor and integrity, as to preclude all fraudulent practices: but as it is preclude all fraudulent practices: the duty of every good citizen, to discounte nance them, so it is especially incumbent upon every agent of this Department to ex ercise all possible signance in detecting and proventing them, wherever they are found to bear upon its interests. Your particular at tention is therefore called to the following

It is the daty of every Postmaster to be eareful in locking the mail: to see that it is secured: and to regard the mail key as a se ered deposit. The most extensive depreda tions ever committed upon the mail, have been perpetrated by means of improper per sons obtaining the mail key. It should be carefully secured under a lock: and no per son, who is not under oath of office, should ever be permitted to have access to it, or to use or keep the key. That diaregard for the safety of the mail which will permit a Post master to loose a key, is without apology. It is equally important that you examine well the bags in which you place the mail for trans portation, and be sure that they are whole and secure. When new ones are needed, the Postmaster should make the requisition on the Department, and when those forward ed are not returned with the mail, he should send an enquiry along the route to ascertain the Postmaster by whom they are detained, and report the facts to the Department.

There is, with some Postmasters, a want of proper care in receiving and changing the mail. Packets of letters and bundles of newspapers are often left in the mail to pass beyond their destination, or to take a wroug

Les 1 r. He is required abuilarely, is a to report the delay, with the c known, and the discretion of each mitting the fine is reserved to the ter, Ho of the lieparimen's who will be by the facts alone. If the times fix miract are not known to the postmaster, he ould apply to the Department, and they shall be given.

Shall be given. Contractors are required, in all cases, to convey the entire mail, well secured from rain or bad weather. If on horsecock, it must be covered with se oil cloth or bear skin. If in a sings, the letter mail must be in a safe and well covered boot under the driver, or in the body of the stage. When the newspaper mail is large, & separate from the letter mail, it may be carried on the back of the stage, provided it shall be well secured from rain, but in no sase must it be exposed to the weather. Nor's a contractor permitted on an occasion to leave bags of newspapers, or pamphlets, or any part of the mail, at any place on the road His doing so will inevi tably subject him to the furfeitu s of his con tract. It is also required of postmasters in every instance, when a contractor shall fail to comply with any of these requirements, to report the case specifically to the Depart-ment, and a neglect to do so will subject him to the imputation and consequence of being a participator in the offence. It is the duty of every postmaster to be in readiness (in person or by blassistant) at his office; to receive the mult when it arrives, and des patch it with all possible expedition. It sometimes happens that carriers and drive. are unnecessarily detained, and sometimes a reight orbrod is disappointed in not receiv-ing intelligence, by a postmaster failing to be at his post o receive the mail. In all such cases, it is the duty of the contractor to report the facts to the Department, that the proper corrective may be applied, and a failure to do so will subject him also to the

There is cause to apprehend that the revenue of the Department suffers much by abuses of the tranking privilege. Your attention was called to this subject two years alone, with good effect. But there is reason to fear that in many instances the unremitted vigilance which the interest of the unremitted vigilance which the interest of the Department exacts is not generally continued. Your special attention is called to the subject. Let no elevation of oharaster, or of office, deter you from bringing to the test of legal investiga-tion, any person against whom evidence of this offence may be prosured. It is of essential im-portance to the Department; and in no asse, when the fact can be established, must the offender b mermitted to essance with impurality. It is save permitted to escape with impunity. It is saves by accessary to say, that a violation of the law, by postmasters themselves will in no case be par-tioned. They are reminded of the obligation of their oath of office.

their outh of office. Every person baring sharps of a boat or sraft, is required by law, under a heavy penalty, to de-posit all letters conveyed by his boat. In the post office at each piece of arrival; and all letters con-veyed by steamboat, on waters where stama-boats regularly ply, are subject to the same poi-tages as those carried the same distance in the mail. There is ground for belief, that in some parts, this provision of the law is a great mea-sure craised. You are required to use all dill. mail. There is grown is in a great mea-parts, this provision of the law is in a great mea-sure craded. You are required to use all dilli-gences in striving to correct this evil. If it be permitted to exist, the Department will be de-prived of much of its lawful revenue at places where steambast touch. In every instance you where steambast touch. In every instance you

at we expect he etter of its vast f The murch of Si at parallel in Warsaw to De flank march of full 56 to Louisa auother 50; chosin 20 more-the in the rear of the R army. The Poles seen gained advantages in a the Ressians of Minky with the new position of Si no doubt forced Diebitsch to Zocolow. near the lower The ranks of the Warn also been recruited by

from Prusian and Aust and the whole campaign a war of chivaicy, in which lightened enterprise of Eur rected individually, against ther encroachments of the l Muscovites. Tartars, and We have just learnt (says don Globe, under date of so'clock. P. M.) that a rep

general circulation in the Russian defeat by the P that the Imperial Guarda out to pieces. It is said to letters from Dublin. It is rery prevalent.

The Morning Star of the that the above reports prob ed to the overthrow of th at Tychosen, who were tal prise.

A private letter from W ted 18th, says, since last the two armies are in full. Gen. Diebistch has made vre with the principal par my, in the direction of the Narew, with a manifest in getting into the wawodie e to gain the Prusian frontie motive of this change of I not difficult to be unders Russian General finds it receive his convoys from R and, and he now wants to Prusian frontiers, to be in nication with Thorn, whe a considerable magazine aions and ammunition wal

approach. Gen. Skryznecki has s flank movement; on Fr his head quarters were at

In the afternoon at Jab on Saturday at Sicrocks army was in the direction o three hundred Polish

Windsor, July 15, 1851. Dasa Sin: From information com-municated to me by my friends, as well a this, as in other counties of the dis-rict, that it is in your power to relate inconstance. Connected with your ate official station, which would con-since me of the propriety of your course, and that great injustice had been done ind that great injustice had been done out and us I have repeatedly stated to my friunds, that when these facts were made to appear, that I would no lon-ner he your opponent I now, Sir, rankly make the same declaration to do this from no motive of a de this from no bound to lear I bind whatever. From ao lear fast in my election, but from my duine which I once to brook there

of this

LAS JONES, Mart A. Dawson, Halifax.

## For the Rosnoke Advocate.

Having laid before the public, the prespondence that has taken place between myself and Governor Branch, and its results, I can have no hesitation in declaring myself, no longer a candidate in approsition to him. In taking this step, I am aware, that it will give dissatisfaction to some of my warmest friends; but I cannot believe, after a mature deliberation on the whole subect that my motives or conduct will find a harbour for censure in the breast of any high-minded, honorable man in this matter, i have assumed only the responsibility of appointing a certain number of my friends, who I had every reason to believe would award me am le justice; on whose opinions I have elied, believing that they were similar to those of my other triends, who made to me the same professions. It the facts stated by them be correct conceive it to be the sacred duty of ev ery citizen of our State to sustain Gov Branch; but should he have deceived them and they ma and the people, the award tha awaits them no hon-orable man will healtate to pro-neunce. To be condemned then by my friends, for an act exercised with im-partiality and founded in duty, in justice and the most disinterested paterotism, would be a condemnation indeed preg-nant with a crushy which I cannot be-lieve sincere friendship is capable of committing. The friends of other can-didates have determined them to with didates have permitted them to with-draw on their own responsibilities with-out submitting to the propriety of it even to them. Yet they have not condemned them. Can my friends be more cruei or less generous? Their liberality, their generosity, their independence and warm and high minded patriotism has ever been my pride and greatest boast. With them and for these, I have ever been ready to battle and wrestle with every opposition; and to have saved them harmless, it would have been my greatest desire to have sunk in the con-

est. from from the contest fully of the injustice with which I a treated by some of my vin-personal and political enemies, tking this assersion I am bound a large majority of the indi Verte

As a second

remark that he has not himself seen the ne-cessity or propriety, of any allapion in news-papers, to this interview—and adds, that if any should consider it necessary, then the great object should be to state the conversa-tion correctly, for which purpose, his views were made known in that letter, in order that any misunderstanding might be corrected. Acquiescing in the propriety of this sugges-tion, I immediately communicated to Col. Johnson, a statement of the conversation re-ferred to, as it was very distinctly impressed upon my memory—and sufficient time has not vet elapsed, I believe, to authorize us to expect an answer in the regular course of the mail. However this nav be, I have not re-ceived any. Independently therefore of my reluctance to appear before the public, in re-lation to any matters connected with the dis-solution of the late cabinet, a reluctance which could only be yielded to my own strong conviction of the propriety of which a nyess remark that he has not which Could only be yielded to my own strong conviction of the propriety of such a neas-ure, I have thought that the understanding implied in the currespondence, to which I have referred, would be violated, by publish-ing a statement of what passed at the inter-view in question, until it could be accompaniview in question, until it could be accompani-ed by the remarks of Col: Johnson, on that which I had transmitted to him. A depar-ture from this understanding, by that gentle-man himself, would of course relieve me from its obligation. But from the tenor of your editorial article, I infer, that the act of publish ing the extract from his letter, is not author-ized by him. I adhere therefore at present, to the determination, which I had formed, and assuming that your object as public to the determination, which I had formed, and assuming that your object as public journalists, is to present nothing to your res-ders which is not true, and not to withhold from them, that which is so, I take the liberty of suggesting, as well to the Editor of the Telegraph, as to yourself, the propriety of abstaining from any partial and imperfect statements of the conversation, which occur-red at the interview in question. The delu-and a the interview in question. sich produced by such statements, must be speedily corrected; but until that correction is made, their effect is to mislead the public mind, on a subject of awakening interest to

the American people. I sm very respectfully, Sir, your ob't serv't, INO, MACPHERSON BERNIEN. To FRANCIS P BLAIR, Esq. Echior of the Globe.

Mr. Blair to Mr. Berrien. Washington, July 19, 1831. Dras Stn. 1 have this moment received our letter, to which 1 will give immediate

ablicity. I did not suppose that you had authorized he report, which imposed on me the neces-ity of giving an extract from Col. Johnson's etter. Under such an impression, I would not have besitated to call upon you to disa-ow it. The report, I knew, was false, and an merely circulated to keep in countenance ow it. The report, i knew, was raise, and resonarely circulated to heep in countenance be charge made against the President until it ould work some prejudice against him in he public mind. I did not suppose that you were an accessive in this business, and, herefore, would not insuft you by an appli-ation, which could only be founded on such

urse I have taken with se 's letter, grew out of a will justify me to him, al thorize me to publish his

direction, throughs the institution of the person whose duty it is to separate them. Your especial attention is called to this sub ject. At all connecting points, or at places from which other mails branch, it is the duty from which other mails branch, it is the duty of the Postmaster to examine carefully the packets in the mail: to separate from them those which belong to his own office, and all such as should be sent by the branching mail, and to give them their proper direction, to go by the earliest conveyance. It will be of little avail to the public, to form connex tions and provide for the expedition of the mail, unless Postmasters carefully strend to their duties in this respect. Neglect on this point brings reproach upon the Department, and often casts it upon those who least merit the consure. Whenever this duty is neg-lected, it is required of the five Postmaster who shall discover it, to return such packets leaded, it is required of the first Postmaster who shall discover it, to return such packets to the Postmaster who has given them a wrong direction, or whose neglect has suf-fered them to wander, and report the facts to the Department. It is expected that this injunction will be strictly regarded. It will enable the Department to detect the errors and callenges of deliverence and to a enable the Department to detect the errors and carelessness of delinquents, and to as acriain through what offices packets of this description may have passed, by want of proper vigilance to arreat them. In such cases, the most effectual corrective will be promptly applied. An evil prevails, it is apprehended, with the smaller post offices, and with some of the intermediate offices on routes much travelled, which may perhans more than

the intermediate offices on routes much travelled, which may, perhaps, more than any of the greater derelictions of duty, con tribute to injure the reputation of the De partment. It is this—The opening of the mails by a postmister or assistant, in a public store or other room, within the reach of per-sons not sworn, in violation of an express instruction. This must be wholly avoided in the smaller offices, too, where the letters and newspapers remaining on hand are few, there is sometimes great carelessness in not preserving them well under lock and key. They should be kept in a secure case, or desk, and no person not officially sworn, allowed to have access to them. And the practice which dotains in some offices of lending newspapers must be abandoned al together. Injuries of this kind will be promptly redressed. Postmasters are also more writchy enjoined to give due notice to publishers when their papers or periodicals nstruction. This must be wholly avoided publishers when their papers or periodicals are refused, or not taken from the post office A will neglect of this injunction by a post master, may subject him to private damages on the suit of a publisher who can establish the fact, besides the consequence of a com plaint to this Department.

plaint to this Department. It is required by law, that every person employed by the Department, whether post master or clerk, contractor, carrier, or dri ver, shall take the oath prescribed. It has lately come to the knowledge of the Depart ment, that in some instances this has been neglected, both in post offices, and with mail carriers or drivers. You will enquire into this, and if it has ever been neglected by any person in your employment, you will o this and it it has ever back ingrected any person in your employment, you will be the error immediately corrected. A anton disregard of this requirement in tu-re, will be considered ample cause for moral from office, or for annuling a con-

nized of avery punctual in his tim

the law, (sect. 19) whether on the water or by land, you are to seuse a procession to be justitu-ted.

and, you are to sause a proceeding to be institu-ted. The law prohibits mail sarriers, or slage dri-work, from carrying letters, scaled or unusaled, out of the mail except such as are received at the distance of one mile from a post office, and then the surriers are required to deliver them to be mailed in the first post office at which they arrive. From reports recently made to this Office, it ap-parts that this part of the law has, in many matances, been grownly violated, to the injury of the Department. This is an evil that cannot be to letted. If done by carriers and drivers with-out the knowledge of their employers the contrac-tive, in this respect, must be held responsible for the duty to know them; and it is expected of each contractor that he will find the means of pre-venting feasils of this description upon his own pouts, or sustain, himsell, the injury that any re-self. An approhession is entertained, that some ermitted these trauds to exist upon their lines. If no the still must be effectually gradicated, whatever merifies of the Department, who shall permit this practices. However highly he may be estimated in other respect, be will on department in the ser-vice of the Department, who shall permit this practices. However highly he may be estimated in other respect, be will on department to the ser-vice of the Department, who shall permit this practices. However highly he may be estimated in other respect, be will on department to the benefit to be the print these these sources contract in the ser-vent and individual intervative and the server provesting of the Department, who shall permit the practices. However highly he may be estimated in other respect, be will on department, be the benefit to be the perint mean these sources contract in the benefit to be the print of the benefit to be the perint mean. The source of the benefit to prove the benefit to be source to be the benefit to be the perint to be the print of the benefit to bear. The benefit to be the print of the benefit to be the

the Department, successful to feel assured, that, by knowledge. It is lightly satisfactory to feel assured, that, by the great majority of you, gentlemen, all the evid here noticed are desidedly discontensneed; and the strongest confidence in therefore reposed in your readiness still to co-operate in giving effect to the injunctions of the Department, so essential to its future prosperity. W. T. BARKT.

## FOREIGN.

A postcript to the Boston Trans rript of last Saturday contains London dates to the evening of the 3d June, brought by the arrival at that port of the brig Nereus. She sailed rom London on the 3d, and the Downs on the 5th of June.

The Landon Star of the evening of the 3d of June says, " The brave Polish commander las completev out-manœuvred the Russians. While a Polish corps was amusing them at Minsk, Skryznecki united all the corps on his left, crossed the Bug, and, taking Ostrolenka by assault, has proceeded to Lomza, defeated the Russian Guards at Tychosin, and in fact occupied the whole country between the Bug and Naraw.

Accounts from Warsaw of the clared a neutral States 25th left Diebitsch at Zocolow, ap- attacking or being a parently in route for Ostrolenka, or for Bielski or Bialystock, with no recourse but to throw himself on the of the five great Powers. protection of Prussia, as Dwernicki will consent, it is inte threw himself on the protection of the Austrians. He has, however, to cross the Bug and Narew, with Polish corpa at every side of him, Prince of Oldenburg, or

received orders to proceed ania, to organize the in there. We have this more port that in the environs of ka the Imperial Russian G experienced a new check. minski commands in thet The Messager do P Warsaw paper, of the 21st

nonnees that Gen. Skryp taken Ostrolenka on the 1 he obtained a large sum the baggage of the enemy, prisoners. The object onecki, in advancing to 0 is supposed to have been tween the Russians and plies.

Correspondence of the New London, May

Editors of the Courier an Though the informatic boat giving you may not interesting with you, as deemed here or on the still I think it of suffici tance to direct your par tention to it, the more source from which I has it is highly respectable. will give you something to the forthcoming ma European diplomacy. week the reigning Pri BASY, father of the crit rived on a mission of ex importance from the Aut This is the third Amb tria has at this moment a circumstance which b both in London and P to various surmises. T will come nearce the tr of the written stateme point. The Court of V view the placing of Po untion similar to that w tended Belgium and shall fill, that is Poland