dians. It is not to their Angloamong which the subsequent mixture of Frenchified Normans, Auggvins and Gascons must not be forgotten, that the Engstitutions. In the progressive improve-ment of mankind, much more has been due to religious and political institutions, than to races. Whenever the European nations, which, from their language, are presumed to belong to the Latin or to the Sclavonian race, shall have conquered institutions similar to those of England, there will be so trace left of the pretended ther. At this time the above the At this time the claim is but a pretext for covering and justifying unjust usurpation and unbounded ambition.

But admitting with respect to Mexico the superiority of race, this confers an

right to infringe upon the rights of an inferior race. The people of the United States may rightfully, and will, if they use the proper means, exercise a most bene-ficial moral influence over the Mexicans and other less enlightened nations of A-merica. Beyond this they have no right to

The allegation that the subjugation of Mexico would be the means of enlightening the Mexicans, of improving their social state and of increasing their happiness, is but the shaffow attempt to disguise cupidity and ambition. Truth never was, or can be propagated by fire and sword, or by any other than purely moral means. By these, and by these alone, the Christian religion was propagated and enabled, in less than three hundred years, to conquer idolatry. During the whole of that period, Christingity was minted by no other blood than that of its martyrs. 1

The duties of the people of the United States toward other nations are obvious. Never osing sight of the divine precept, "Do unto others as you would be done by," they have only to consult their own-consense of right and wrong, and that sympe-thy for other men, the evidences of which

are of daily occurrence. respecting that false glory which, from education we are taught to admire. The cask has already been repeatedly performed, in a far more able and impressive man-ner, than anything I could say on the sub-ject. It is sufficient to say that, at this time, neither the digatty or honor of the ser, than anything I could say on the subject. It is sufficient to say that, at this time, neither the dignity or honor of the nation demand a farther sacrifice of invaluable lives, or even of money. The very reverse is the case. The true honor and dignity of the nation are inseparable from justice. Pride and vanity alons demand the sacrifice. Though so dearly purchased, the astonishing successes of the American arms have at least put it in the power of the United States to grant any terms of peace, without incurring the imputation of being actuated by any but the most clevated motives. It would seem that the most proud and vain must be satisfied with glory, at this moment. proud and vain must be satisfed with go and that the most reckless and bells should be sufficiently glutted with him

A more truly glorious termination of the war, a more splendid spectacle, an example more highly useful to mankind at large, cannot well be conceived, than that of the victorious forces of the United States vuluntarily abandoning all their conquests, without requiring anything else than that which was strictly due to our chizens.

he territory between the Nueces

some difficulty. There are some important considerations which may become the ed his legitimate powers; whether he is, subject of subsequent carrangement. For the present, nothing more is strictly required than to adopt the principle of status and bellum, or, in other words, to evacu
There are certainly some doubtful asate the Mexican territory, and to provide sumptions of power, and some points on for the payment of the indemnities due to which explanations are necessary. The our citizens. The scruples of those who object to any cession whatever of territory, have induced the President, when he conexcept on terms unacceptable to the South-sidered the war as necessary and almost except on terms unacceptable to the South sidered the war as necessary and almost era States, might be removed by a provision, that would only pleage a territory gress, which was at that time in session, sufficient for the purpose, and deave it in possession of the United States until the hostilities, and indeed actual war had in-

the superiority of race, this confers no superitority of rights. Among ourselves, the most ignorant, the most inferior, either in physical or mental faculties, is recognized as having equal rights, and he has an equal vote with any one, however superior to him in all those respects. This is founded on the imputable principle that no one man is born with the right of governing another man. He may indeed, acquire a moral influence over others, and no content is legitimate. The same principle will apply to nations. However superior the Anglo-American race may be to-that of Mexicos, this gives the Americans no right to infringe upon the rights of an invitable principle of the indemnities until dos to their, own citizens. Even if a fair purchase of right to infringe upon the rights of an invitable principle of convention that the war was unprovoked by the Mexicans, taken in my sincere conviction that the war was unprovoked by the Mexicans, and superiority of rights. Among ourselves, the most inferior, either war was unprovoked by the Mexicans, and list seed learly of opinion that the provisions of the law respecting volunteers, and seed of the law respecting volunteers, which authorizes them to elect their officers, which authorizes, them to elect their officers, which recognizes, and indicted all the miseries.

States are bound to indemnity them for the indemnity territory should be convenient to both parties, it would be far preforable to postpone it for the present-among other reasons, in order than it should not have the appearance of being imposed on Mexico.

There are also some important considera-

There are also some important considerations to which it may not be improper to call at this time the public attention.

Our population may at this time be assumed as something amounting to twenty millions. Although the ratio of natural increase has already been lessened, from thirty three to shout thirty per cent in ten years, the deficiency has been and will probably continue for a while, to be compensated by the prodigious increase of immigration from foreign countries. An increase of thirty per cent would add to immigration from foreign countries. An increase of thirty per cent would add to our population six million, within ten, and near fourteen million in twenty years.—

At the rate of only twenty five At the rate of only tweaty five per cent it will add five million in ten, and more than eleven million in tweaty years. That the fertile uncultivated land, within the limits of the States admitted, or immediately admissible in the Union, could susthey have only to consult their own-conscience. For our benevolent Creator has implanted in the hearts of men the moral sense of right and wrong, and that symposes of right and wrong, and that symposes of new countries are such, that not even, the united efforts of both Gov-ernments can or will prevent their occu-pying within twenty if not within ten years, every district, as far as the Pacific; and whether within the limits of the United States or Mexico, which shall not have previously been actually and bona fide oc-cupied and settled by others. It may be said that this is justifiable by Natural Law: However plausible all! this may appear

is nevertheless certain, that it will be an o of territory for the benefit of n of solemn treaties. Not only another illicit annexation be preven-but the two countries must coully ider their relative position; and whatever partion of intritory, not actually selected by the Mexicans, and of no real utility to them, they may be disposed to cede, must be acquired by a treaty freely assented to, and for a reasonable compensation. But this is not the time for the discussion. pediments to peace. Of this there can be no doubt. For if, relinquishing the spirit

in their meangement of the interestable primary in the proper of the primary in the proper of the primary in the proper of the primary in the

the United Stat

were I to listen exclusively to my own feelings and opinions, I would say, that if the propositions which I have attempted to establish are correct—if I am not misect of February 6, 1812.)

> From the Roleigh Register. Col. Paine and Lt. Col. Fagg.

We take great pleasure in laying before sur readers, the subjoined Letter from General Wool, to one of our Senators in Congress. The attempt, early commen-ced and steadily continued by certain Loco Foco Editors, in this State, to misrepresent the conduct and defame the character of Colonel Paine; to encourage a spirit of discontent and insubordination in the North Carolina Regiment and thus to disgrace the We invite the attention of our readers, to the full and decided terms of approbation, in which General Woo! expresses himself. and we doubt not, the approval of that honorable and intelligent man, and experienced and gallant Officer, will, in the independent of all impartial men, outweigh the clamorous calumnistion of a whole legion of vindictive partizan Editors.
We learn that entire satisfaction nov

prevails in our Regiment. Officers and nen are content with their Colonel, and are convinced that he has acted throughout all the difficulties that have occurred, as was best for the character of the Corps, and the honor of the States; and, that there is not in Mexico, a better drilled, nore sober, orderly, or efficient Volunteer Regiment than ours:

CAMARGO, Nov. 14, 1847. My Dear Sir: I avail myself of a mo-Lient. Col. Fagg. He, as well as his Colonel, has most nobly done his duty.— Buth have commanded my admiration for heir zeal, activity and efficiency in all the futies required of them. No two Officers have more of my confidence than Colonel Paine and Licut. Colonel Fagg, and should an opportunity offer, I am sure they will do honor to themselves and country, in the field of battle.

Lieut. Col. Fagg can give you much valuable information, not only in regard to his line, but the country and its supplies. Finally, he is in all respects entitled to your especial notice and kindness.

With the most respectful consideration.

Believe me to be truly your friend,

JOHN E. WOOL; U. S. A. To the Hon- G. E. Badger, G. E. Bauge., Senstor in Corgress, Washington.

tion," and that the Hero of the Rio Grande citizens, and they were traced to an old was the man for the crisis-that to him man named Brown. Being arrested, and the people looked to meet the storm that afraid of being lynched, he implicated two was gattlering in our political horizon.—
The vote was then taken and the Resolusione 40 miles in the upper part of Hac. tions carried with but one dissenting voice. cock county. A party started for that The greatest harmony and good feeling place, with old Brown and his son-in-law,

thrown to the breeze. May it be borne onward and upward ever floating proudly discriminating mind so deservedly entitle

Bank of the State. The general annual meeting of Stockholders of this Institution, took place n this City on Monday last. His Excellency, Gov. Graham, was

Bank, for the very able, faithful, and satisfactory manner, in which its affairs are, and have been administered."

We have no room for details, which are seldom interesting, but one single fact will, at once, illustrate the sound condition of this Bank, and the propriety of the foregoing Resolution. It is this: That although the Bank has declared for the past year, a Dividend of Eight per cent, to the Stockholders on their investment, exclusive of the Tax of one fourth of one per cent, on the shares of individual Stockholders, paid by it to the State, it has now on hand a surpius peat sindivided profits of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, in round numbers, being a fraction of over 13 per cent, upon the Capital Stock of the Bank, viz: \$1,500,000.

The following gentlemen were appoint. ensuing year, viz: Duncan Cameron, W Boylan, William Peace, John H. Bryan, Geo. W Mordecai, Charles Manly, Alfred Jones.

Soldiers .- The Philadelphia News has the following particulars, by delegraph, of an infamous massacre at Fort Main. The St. Louis papers have received nesday,

intelligence from Fort Main to the 25th alt. That place has been the scene of the most frightful massacre of Indians, and we regret to add, that the cowardly deed was committed by American soldiers .-The circumstances attending this disgrace. pened; though not in regard to the same ful affair, are substantially as follows:— cause. There are deep wounds at the On the 25th a body of Indians were observed at some distance from the fort, supposed to number upwards of 70 or 100. chief of the band visited the for:, and was cordialy received by Capt. Pelizer, the Officer in command. The Indians were also invited to enter, and while in the fort suspicions of harm and foul play were aroused among them, by certain movements of the troops.

The Indians then attempted to escape out of the Fort, and in so doing four of their number were killed, and two woup. ded. Three others, sho had, at the request of Capt. Pelizer, aken refuge in his quarters, were killed. The Indians on the outside of the Port were then fired upon, and 15 to 20 wounded-5 of whom

were considered mortally.

Col. Gilpin, the officer in command of hat station, was absent at Fort Bent .-This is regarded as a most infamous and horrid affair. The Indians were Paw,

An affray occured at St. Louis on the 15th instant, in which Mr. Harrington, the celebrated circus rider, attached to Rockwell's circus, shot Hiram Franklin,

ave been washed away by the flood. It will prove a heavy lose, as they contained

an immense amount of pork.

The passengers who come down last night, state that a large brick house, belonging to an association of Fourieritas, in Clement county, on the banks of the Ohio river, fell on Thursday last, and erushed seventeen of the inmates to death, besides wounding a number of others.— The steamer Hibernia, that went up the river at the time of the accident, took three Delegates that it had members of the Gen-eral Assemely before the reduction in water around the building was ten feet

Tragedy in Mississippi .- Some time

since in Gainesville, Miss, it was covered that a number of counterfeit Mex ican dollars had been circulated among the Wages, as guides. They found the work-The banner of the Old Hero is now shop in the woods with all the necessary from to the breeze. May it be borne implements, and arrested the Bilboas at their house close by. These men having and triumphantly till the war worn veteran hitherto borne fair characters, and being of the West shall be elevated to that high well off, found no difficulty in getting seest of all earthly places, to which his great curity. They then charged Wages with for the next Presidency. heart, his Roman integrity, and clear and stealing and branding other people's cattle, and he also gave security. Soon after Brown and Wages sold out and were about to move away, the latter being afraid that the Bilboas might bring up some old char-ges, it being reported that he had killed a man in Alabama and that he was other. wise a bad man. The Bilboas' hearing plainly evinced by his fellow citizens. that they had storted, started after them, confer on him the highest office in the git armed and evidently bent on a fray. Wa. of the Republic." ges, however, it appears was ready for them, for they were riding carclessly along the road with their rifles unprepared for immediate action, one having a feather in functions of the Federal Government have the touchhole and another having a rag in passed into other hands." the pag, in turning around a bend in the road the foremest came upon Wages on foot those of all the whig members of the Legin the road, with a doubled barrelled shot is hature of Maryland, and of all the Mary. gun. Wages fired killing the first dead, and land whigs. Virginia and Maryland, as the other immediately appearing round the turn of the road, he fired at him, and wounded him so severely as to render reacter and moving away, and as the Bilboas had entirely forfeited their own character, nobody has taken any trouble to pursue them. [Monlgomery Advertiser, 25th Inst.

FROM WASHINGTON. Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26. The death of Gov. Fairfield, Senator from Maine, has cast a gloom over the countenances of his many friends. No event of

the kind could have been 'more unexpect. cd-few more deplorable.

Mr. Fairfield transacted important buiness in the Senate on Thursday, as Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs. He was in his usual health on Friday until the evening, when he directed a surgical operation of a slight pature upon his knee, which, without detriment to his general health, had for some time past exhibited, it is said, a dropsical swelling. FROM SANTA FE .- The Infamous and Intense pain followed, and soon after gen-Horrid Massacre of Indians by American eral paralysis. He died at 6 o'clock Fri. day evening. His friends at the East were notified by Telegraph, and the funeral will be postponed till Tuesday or Wed.

The rumors as to the difficulties between our Generals in Mexico, are not only credited here by those who are well informed in the matter, but we had, by previous advices, been led to expect what has hap-

bottom.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27. The Intelligence by the Hibernia deemed very unfavorable to the planting and grain growing interests of this country; and great embarrassment in the finances. of the Government is apprehended, from continuance of the war, and the drain of specie from this country to England, and the consequent tightness of the money

market here.
The United States six per cent Stocks are below par and are falling, and there must be some difficulty in procuring the loan now wanied.

Arrangements are making here for a demonstration in favor of General Taylor as a candidate for the next Presidency.

Neither House did any business today Bradbury, of Me., announced the death of his colleague, Mr. Fairfield. The funeral will take place to morrow at 12 o'clock.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28. The correspondence between Mr. Winthrop and the three abolition members, Tuck, Palfrey and Geddings, has appear-The influenza was raging fearfully at Franklin's wound was slight. Harrington marked that it has not been reproduced in Paris at, the last dates. The Swiss charged afterwards committing suicide by shooting ged' affairs died suddently of the disease. Himself twice though the head.

Fracklin's wound was slight. Harrington marked that it has not been reproduced in the papers in this city nor at the South.—

The correspondence forms an important employing te porary additional clerks in

give them any pledges to that effect, a declared his purpose to be to go into chair, if elected, free from any came

The three abolitionis Winthrop, and Winthrop did not pla either of them upon the two Commit which they desig

It is also to be remembered that is whig caucus, Winthrop obtained the no ination by the votes of Southern and nine out of ninety neven votes. With the votes of the Southern whige, Mr. II could not have obtained the no

The Senate was in session but a few Hunt, of N. Y., in the House, gave as tice of a Toint Resolution for the p tion of a vote of thanks to Gen. Scott and

the officers and army under his comman The House to day, by year and nays, laid on the table an abolition petition. presume this will be the regular To morrow, the death of a member .

lect from Michigan, who_died at home. before the meeting of Congress, will be announced.

On Thursday, some business will be transacted, and then both Houses will at journ, according to custom, over the New Year's holidays till Monday.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 30 General Taylor is distinctly announced by the whig Governor of the Siste of Maryland, in his message to the Legal. ture, as the favored candidate of the people The Governor says of Gen. Taylor.

"His intimate, acquaintance with it existing relations of this country with Mer ico, and the purity of purpose and sterling good sense manifested by all that he ha said and done, will, I am persuaded, full justify the wisdom of the determina

The Governor "indulges in no hope peace until these indications of the time have been realised and the Executive

a member -elect from Michigan House, was announced to-day, and House did no business.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 39.

It has generally been supposed that the President had recalled the Palmette Reg't, in order to recuit its much thinned runks, and to suffer the gallant survivors to repose for a while on their laurels, but the erder has not yet been acqually issued. I learn, however, that Generals Shields and Quitman have recommended the measure to the President, and that the order will be-immediately given.

The Senate was rather thin to day, and it was a nice question upon Mr. Cast motion to take up the Ten Regiment Bill. Mr. Calhoun opposed it on the ground that it was proper to procure an expression the sentiments of the Senate on his resola tions, before any measures in relation 2 the war should be adopted. The mon prevailed by the casting vote of the Var President. In the course of the discusses. Mr. Hale, of N. H., denounced the ** as a measure to extend slavery; and a clared that he, for one, would not row dollar to carry it on.

In the Senate of the U. States, out 3d instant, Mr. Johnson, of Louisia submitted a resolution inquiring into expediency of granting portions of the ic lands in the State, to the citizen diers who were engaged in the defense Louisiana in the year 1814, which was dopted-also a joint resolution for sec taining and determining the amount claims of citizens against Mexico, wh had a first reading.

Mr. Berrien introduced a bill provide for the removal of obstructions in the vannah River, which was read twice ! referred

Mr. Hunter offered a resolution call for the correspondence of Mr. Wise w the Brazilian Government in reference the slave trade, which was adopted. The bill providing for a supply of clo ing for the volunteers now in Mexico

The bill for the addition of tes

ments of troops to the army of the U came up for consideration, Mr. Cassope the debate, and much discussion took p on the proposition of postponing fur debate on the question until Mr. Call had been heared on his resolutions: bill was finally laid over until Wedge and the Senate went into Executive sion, after which they adjourned, In the House of Representativehe no

day, the motion to lay on ther Genes olution directieg the Pact for the transto rene w the forme Southern mail, by the portation of the gdrawn, and on motica old route, was Vesolution was made its of Mr. Botts, the following day. special order fc Tennessee, offered a residency of