

From the Richmond Whig.
THE WAR OF "CONCILIATION"
The indications from Washington are very decisive, that the President has become satisfied that he can never succeed in "conquering a peace" with Mexico, by making it the interest of the people of that country that the war against that intangible thing, THEIR GOVERNMENT, shall be a protracted one. The idea was at first a farcical one, and could only have been engendered in the minds of those who conceived it, by the most singularly erroneous estimate of the Mexican character. By what fatality the Administration was induced to suppose, that, differing so widely from the people of all other countries, the citizens of Mexico could be induced, almost en masse, to abandon their own flag, and to hail the approach of the invaders as their liberators from an oppressive tyranny, we are at a loss to conceive. If the President and his advisers had paused to consider the effect which would have been produced upon the people of the U. S. had an invading army from G. Britain landed upon our shores, proclaiming that they came to wage war, not against them, but against their Government, it seems to us that they would have been at once satisfied of the fallacy of the hope which they seem to have indulged in regard to the influence of a similar proceeding on our own part towards the Mexican Government and people. American citizens would deem such an effort to separate them from the Government to which they owe allegiance, as a degrading imputation upon their patriotism, and as an insult to their understandings,—and though, like the Mexicans, they might conceal this feeling in the presence of a powerful enemy, they would not be less prompt to assail him whenever a reverse of fortune should enable them to strike an effective blow.—Such would be the fate of our army in Mexico. Furnished readily with such supplies as they required, and as the Mexicans were able to dispose of, at prices which all accounts concur in representing as most enormous, our army will nevertheless find, should they meet with a reverse of fortune, (which we do not, however, think at all probable,) a formidable and ferocious enemy in their rear, whose seeming friendship, as all accounts now concede, is but a perfidious mask, which they are eager to throw off. The truth is, the people of Mexico,—even those bordering most nearly on the United States—can never be incorporated with the citizens of this country. Of distinct races, they are still more widely separated by differences of religion and by their social habits and customs; and, so intense and enduring is this antagonism of feeling, that even if the war shall be terminated by the annexation to the United States of all that portion of the Northern Mexican States bordering upon the Rio Grande, from its source to its mouth, there will be almost a universal exodus of the Mauritanian race by whom it is now populated, between whom and the Anglo Saxon, if there be no actual antipathy, the points of assimilation are too few and feeble to render their amalgamation possible.

But, we are digressing. A New Orleans correspondent of the National Intelligencer relates the following anecdote, for the purpose of showing the views and expectations of our government when the war commenced:
"A field officer of the army, now with Gen. Taylor, told me, when passing through here, that he was in Washington last spring when the first news arrived of hostilities, and Congress adopted prompt measures for the war; he was conversing with a prominent member of Congress, the chairman of an important committee, which brought him in constant and confidential communication with the Government, of which he was an ardent political supporter, and this officer was stating his views as to the most effectual plan for prosecuting the war against Mexico; and after he got through doing so, added that if his plan was followed he thought the war might be brought to a close by January next. "January" said the chairman in reply with much astonishment; "why, sir, if we cannot close this war by July, the sooner we buy off Mexico the better." "Well, sir," said the officer, "if such are your expectations, the sooner you begin to get the money ready to buy her off the better."

From the same letter we make the following interesting extract, from which the reader will be enabled to form some idea of the folly of the Administration in attempting to carry on a "war of conciliation," and the immense expenditure to which it has already led, and the amount of which, when the aggregate shall be summed up, will make the tax-payers open their eyes. Even the abuses of the Florida War seem to be thrown into the shade by the unsystematic and extravagant scale upon which the Mexican campaign has been conducted:
"Gen. Taylor will no doubt reach Monterey and will find a city of non-combatants, and the object of the campaign no further advanced than at Matamoros. We may take some of their seaports, but that is of no material consequence, as Mexico has but little commerce, and none that is of any advantage to her, as it is all done by foreigners, and in foreign ships; and as to taking possession of her frontier towns or provinces, it is very acceptable to the inhabitants, as our army, by their immense expenditure is enriching the country by consuming every thing they can furnish, and paying four prices for every article. As to the manner in which the war thus far has been conducted, utter ignorance, waste and extravagance have marked all the arrangements connected with it here at home, and consequently had a corresponding effect on the condition and movements of the army;

and in nothing has there been grosser or more palpable errors than as regards the means of transportation, and a volume might be filled with details. At this moment our levee is incumbered with wagons intended for Gen. Taylor's army, lying day after day, with all their fixtures, exposed to a sun which raises the thermometer to 130 deg.; and mules bought in the Western country, and brought here at a great expense, are being shipped by vessels which receive \$3,000 to \$5,000 freight for the run down to the Brazos Santiago, carrying 100 to 150 mules each; many of which perish on the voyage from want of proper care, and the usual risks of a sea voyage, and one half of those landed will die from not being acclimated. One of these transports recently embarked 127 mules here and landed 22; the remainder died or were thrown overboard in a gale; and all this is done when far better, more serviceable and acclimated mules can be bought there at \$25 each. All this, however, is but a mere item in comparison with other arrangements, and particularly connected with the inland expeditions to Santa Fe, &c."

From the Richmond Whig.
MASSACHUSETTS.
The Whig State Convention has nominated George N. Briggs and John Read, Esquires, for re-election to the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor of that State.

We had apprehended, from the course pursued by the Boston Daily Whig, Boston Courier, and one or two other leading papers in that State, which while eschewing Abolitionism, have been recently more than ordinarily clamorous on the subject of Slavery, that, in order to ensure unanimity in the Whig ranks, the larger portion of the party would be compelled to make some new declaration on that subject, to which recent events have imparted a fresh interest, and which must, at no very distant day, be brought to a direct issue. For one, we are prepared to meet that issue, come when it may. Devoted as we are to the Whig party, on broad national grounds, we shall not the less promptly resist all interference with a purely Southern question, be it attempted when or by whom it may. While the resolutions adopted by the Massachusetts Convention do not go beyond the ground assumed in the amendment proposed by Wilmot, and sustained at the last session of Congress by nearly every member, of both political parties, from the non-slaveholding States, we nevertheless deeply regret that it was adopted at all. It is true that they only declare that they will oppose the extension of slavery and its introduction into any new territory hereafter to be acquired, so far as they may do so consistently with their allegiance to the Constitution, and their duties as members of the confederacy. But why make even such a declaration? Do they expect thereby to conciliate Abolition support? Even if they could obtain it, they should scorn a victory obtained by the aid of a faction doubly dyed in fanaticism and treason. But they will not obtain it. The Abolitionists will have their own ticket in the field in Massachusetts, as they had in Vermont and in Maine; and we are glad of it—for who can touch pitch, and not be defiled? Towards them there is but one course to pursue, IF THE WHIG PARTY OF THE UNION is to be preserved. Throw them off, as lepers, whom it were contamination to touch. Treat them with contempt so long as they merely speak treason, and while they touch not the ark of our political covenant with unholy hands. But whenever they shall attempt to carry out their avowed purpose of effecting a dissolution of the Union, as a means of effecting which we see Lloyd Garrison, Wright and others uniting with congenial spirits in Great Britain, to raise money for the purpose of "AGITATING" that topic here—whenever they commence that work, let them be hung as high as Haman.

The following resolutions on the subject of slavery were adopted by the Massachusetts Convention—much stronger and more offensive resolutions having first been submitted and rejected by a decisive majority:
Resolved, That the whigs of Massachusetts regard slavery as a great moral, political, and social evil, and that they therefore pledge themselves to present as firm a front of opposition to the institution of slavery, as is consistent with our allegiance to the constitution, and our duties as members of the confederacy.
Resolved, That the whigs of Massachusetts will continue to use all constitutional and proper means to restrain the already preponderating influence of slaveholding interests in the national legislation, to defeat all measures calculated to uphold slavery and promote all constitutional measures for its overthrow, and will oppose at all times, with uncompromising zeal and firmness, any further addition of slaveholding States to this Union, out of whatever territory formed; and that they will in like manner oppose all farther extension of the slavery of the African race on this continent. If, under the government of Providence, it shall happen that portions of this continent, not belonging to the United States, shall be settled by the Saxon race, let those settlers carry with them, wherever they go, together with their own free blood, the blessings of free government and free institutions for all, and chains and fetters for none. Wherever our language is hereafter to be spoken, our history remembered, our example quoted, or our kindred acknowledged, there let universal freedom and equal laws be proclaimed to man.

"Mr. WEBSTER was not a member of the Convention, but, coming into the Hall just before it adjourned, was called out, and made the following excellent remarks, from which it is very evident that he did not concur in the foregoing resolutions.
"Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens: I deem it a great piece of good fortune to be for a few moments in so large a body of the Representatives of the Whigs of Massachusetts. Whenever they are assembled, there is an odor of liberty about them that I love to inhale. [Loud cheers.] There is an avowed attachment to liberty and to the institutions of their fathers, that warms a heart not now indeed youthful,

but which does not yet cease to beat in accordance with everything favorable to the progress of human liberty either here or abroad. [Cheers.] "Gentlemen, of such a party as the Whig party, composed of intelligent, honest, patriotic and conscientious men and masses of men, it is not to be supposed or expected, that on all great questions of public interest, and the subordinate divisions of those questions, that it should be entirely unanimous; but experience shows, that, without unanimity, a community of feeling and a community of purpose, we cannot bring about a co-operation which is necessary both for action and result. There are important topics, on the expediency of which gentlemen here present, whom I hold high in my regard and warm in my affection, differ from me, and on which they advocate a line of duty not apparent to me. Others may rely upon other sources and look upon other foundations and other hopes for our country, but I confess, sir, that in this period of my political life—now not an early one, I am full of the feeling that there is one hope that can actuate good men in this country. I see that in the dark and troubled night that surrounds us there, no star of hope above the horizon, but in the intelligent, patriotic, united Whig party of the United States. [Loud cheers.]

"Gentlemen of the convention! the hour of your separation has arrived, (cries of "Go on") and I will not detain you. I rejoice with you in the general unanimity which has crowned your proceedings. I partake in the happiness you feel in the prospect of re-electing the tried candidates for the Executive offices of the State, whom you have this day re-nominated; (cheers,) and of maintaining the general supremacy of whig policy in the commonwealth. I rejoice with you in the hope of obtaining the power to arrest whatever threatens to extend slavery, or to mar the industrial pursuits of our people. I rejoice with you in every anticipation of success and prosperity in which we are allowed to indulge, and I agree with you in believing that there is nothing that can promote the cause of happiness and liberty, in the present state of political affairs, but the firm maintenance of the Whig principles which Massachusetts has so long sustained. [Loud cheers.]—Gentlemen I am thankful to you for every token of your kind and respectful regard, and take leave of you by sincerely wishing that the harmony of the Whig party, which has been evinced here to-night, may lead to its usual consummation—great and entire success."

THE CAPTURE OF SANTA FE.
The St. Louis Republican announces the recent arrival of an express at Fort Leavenworth from New Mexico, bringing the gratifying news of the entrance of Gen. KEARNEY into Santa Fe without the firing of a gun or any opposition from the Mexicans whatever. This occurred on the 15th of August, and the entire department was formally taken possession of in the name of the United States. We have neither time nor space to give in to-day's paper the particulars, which are detailed at much length in the Republicans.

It would seem that Governor ARMISTO had actually four thousand men at his command, but very badly armed; and that, though his troops left for the place appointed as the battle-ground, when he got there a council of his officers was called, and, "much to his satisfaction," they refused to fight. Very soon after this, Governor ARMISTO turned his head towards Chihuahua, followed by a few dragoons.

General KEARNEY, it was supposed, would leave a force of two thousand men in Santa Fe, and march, in a short time, to California with a like number.

It appears by a letter in the Republican that, after leaving Fort Bent, most of the ammunition wagons of the artillery were forced to put in oxen instead of the other animals; that the oxen had also given out, and it was with great difficulty the oxen proceeded onward. Several hundred horses and mules were left behind the army, unable to follow.

The latest date is a letter of the 24th August, which says:
"On to-morrow a body of troops will march towards Albuquerque, to take possession of that district. It is supposed that a detachment of the army will also soon be sent to California. The artillery under Major Clark is erecting fortifications in front of the town. The two companies under his command, commanded by Captains Fischer and Weightman, it is generally supposed, will be stationed here, supported by some other forces; Major Clark commanding the garrison. These are the current reports, generally credited, although Gen. Kearney can hardly know for certain how the appearance of things may change, and what steps may become necessary to ensure permanent tranquillity in the province.

"In conclusion, let me say that we have not lost any men in the artillery, nor have we any sick at the present time; that we are all as contented as we can possibly be, and burning with impatience to hear from our friends in St. Louis and our brother soldiers in the south."

SANTA FE.
This having become a place of interest in the public eye, since General KEARNEY's expedition to it, we extract from Mr. Gregg's "Commerce of the Prairies" a description of the town and its neighborhood. Mr. Gregg made several trading expeditions from Missouri to Santa Fe, and became well acquainted with that place, as well as with the intermediate country.

[EXTRACT.]
"Santa Fe, the capital of New Mexico, is the only town of any importance in the province. We sometimes find it written Santa Fe de San Francisco, (Holy Faith of St. Francis,) the latter being the patron or tutelary saint. Like most of the towns in this section of country, it occupies the site of an ancient Pueblo or Indian village, whose race has been extinct for a great many years. Its situation is twelve or fifteen miles east of the Rio del Norte, at the western base of a snowclad mountain, upon a beautiful stream of small mill-power size, which ripples down in icy cascades, and joins the river some twenty miles to the southwestward. The population of the city itself but little exceeds three thousand, yet, including several surrounding villages which are embraced in its corporate jurisdiction, it amounts to nearly six thousand souls.
"The town is very irregularly laid out, and most of the streets are little better than common highways, traversing scattered settlements, which are interspersed with corn fields nearly sufficient to supply the inhabitants with grain. The only

attempt at any thing like architectural compactness and precision consists in four tiers of buildings, whose fronts are shaded with a fringe of portales or corredores of the rudest possible description. They stand around the public square, and comprise the Governor's house, the custom-house, the barracks, the Casa Consistorial of the Alcaldes, the military chapel, besides several private residences, as well as most of the shops of the American traders.
"The population of New Mexico is almost exclusively confined to towns and villages, the suburbs of which are generally ranchos and haciendas have grown into villages—a result almost indispensable for protection against the marauding savages of the surrounding wilderness."

FROM THE ARMY.
From the New Orleans Picayune.
We have letters from Cerralvo quite as late as Capt. Murray would appear to have brought. The first which we subjoin, from Mr. Kendall, gives all the details of the expedition of the Rangers, and the second, dated the 7th instant, indicates that Gen. Worth was meditating an attack upon the enemy, rather than expecting one.

Correspondence of the New Orleans Picayune.
CERRALVO, Sept. 6, 1846.
The two companies of Texas Rangers, under Captains McCulloch and Gillespie, returned last evening from a scouting tour in the direction of Monterey, and brought back more full information of the enemy than has been heretofore received. Capt. Meade, of the Topographical Engineers, accompanied the Rangers, having been sent out by Gen. Worth, to examine the roads.

The party started from here on Friday afternoon, without pack mules or baggage of any kind, and with only three days' provisions.—Before sundown, and at the foot of the mountains, a suspicious looking Mexican was caught. He endeavored to escape by running, but on finding that his horse was unable to carry him off safely he turned at some cattle he saw by the roadside and pretended that he was a vaccara, or a cow-driver, and hunting an astray.—"This ruse, however, did not get him off, and a great deal of information was finally extorted from him by threats. He stated that Canales was near Passa Gallos in considerable force, and that there was a body of regular cavalry under Col. Carrasco in the neighborhood. As Passa Gallos was a place they had been ordered to examine the party hurried onward. The road was exceedingly rough, full of loose rocks; and extremely hard upon the horses; yet this did not in the least check the advance.

The small rancho of Passa Gallos, about thirty miles from this, was passed without an accident, but an old fellow at one of the jacales stated that two couriers or express riders, carrying news of the advance of the Texans, undoubtedly had passed a short time previous, going ahead in hot haste. A little farther on, about one o'clock in the morning, the advance guard of the Rangers came suddenly upon the pickets of the enemy, and although they gave them a hard chase the fellows succeeded in getting off by taking to the chaparral. In the pursuit, however, one of them dropped his lance—a regular cavalry—which was picked up and brought in.

It was now ascertained that the Rangers were within but a short distance of the camp of the Mexicans, and the latter had chosen a strong position—in an arroyo or dry gully—from which to defend themselves. They outnumbered the Texans, too, in the ratio nearly eight to one, having 500 rancheros at least under Canales, and from 2 to 300 regular cavalry under Col. Carrasco; and under these circumstances there was no other alternative left than to retire.—The Texans went about two or three miles on the back track, where on finding a strong position they encamped for a few hours to rest their jaded horses. An attack was certainly anticipated, for the Mexican leaders must have known the force of the Rangers; yet the morning hours wore away and the sun rose without an alarm.

On first ascertaining the force of the Mexicans, from the prisoner who had been taken, McCulloch sent back a note to Gen. Worth.—This officer immediately despatched six companies of regular artillery and infantry on the road, to sustain the Rangers in case they were beaten back. They were met on the return, three or four leagues from here, and all came in together.

The route taken by this scouting party was the right hand one to Monterey, passing Marin. The left hand road, which goes through Caidereyta, is thought to be the worse of the two over the mountains, and the other will probably be the one taken by the army. Whether there are any more troops on the route than those encountered near Passa Gallos is not known, but the appearance of these would indicate that Ampudia's keeping a bright look out for the advance of the American army, and perhaps with the intention of opposing its progress before it reaches Monterey.

Gen. Smith's brigade came up this morning from Santa Aguda, so that Gen. Worth now has something like 1700 men under his command. The residents there have been expecting an attack from their own leaders nightly, and hundreds have left the town for the ranchos in the neighborhood.

This place, or name of it, has all along been spelled Seralvo. A Mexican says it is Cerralvo, and signifies a white or early morning light upon the mountains. The appearance of the neighboring mountains, between daylight and sunrise, is exceedingly magnificent.

G. W. K.
CERRALVO, Sept. 7, 1846.

From what I can gather, a plan is on foot to surprise Canales and Carrasco in the strong hold near Passa Gallos. It will be a difficult matter, so wide awake and cautious are these fellows, but no harm can be done if it fails. The prisoner taken the other night by McCulloch turns out to be a shrewd chap and one of no considerable importance. He admits that he was sent ahead to better himself in the way of swapping horses—that is, by leaving his own and stealing one of ours—and also to collect information in relation to the strength and position of General Worth's camp. Canales will probably wait some time for his return, for he is fast enough here.
There is a rumor here—nothing but a rumor, mind you—that Santa is advancing upon Monterey with 40,000 men. I might give you a column of other reports in circulation, but they of little moment and come from the most unreliable sources—Mexican mouths.
I am fearful, after this, that the chances of sending letters to New Orleans will be few and

far between. I shall snap at every opportunity however.

G. W. K.

From the New Orleans Delta.
LATER.
Two Spies caught and hung at Camargo—Col. Clark, the Commandant at Matamoros, shot at—Citizens ordered to be armed.

We have been favored by a friend with the following extract of a letter written at Point Isabel, on the evening of the 16th inst:
"I wrote you yesterday by the McKim, giving you an account of business transactions here—which are dull. I have now an opportunity of furnishing you with the news received just now from Matamoros, which amounts to this. From a letter received by Capt. Perkins, at this place, it states that two spies were arrested in the camp at Camargo and examined, their guilt was so evident that they were immediately hung! It also states that a party of Americans, on their way from Camargo to Matamoros, were attacked by some Mexicans—one American and six Mexicans killed. The news from Matamoros is, that Col. Clark was shot at while sitting in his room, and that it was ordered that all Mexicans were to be deprived of their arms, and none should either go out of the city or come into it without the written order of the commander of the post. In taking arms from the Mexicans, they made new discoveries of secret arms of all descriptions, as well as ammunition. Every American in the city is compelled to arm and hold himself in readiness—as it is supposed the Mexicans would perhaps take advantage of the apparent indifference of the Americans and regain Matamoros, but if they make the attempt, they will find their reception very warm but not very pleasant.

The next news from the army is looked for by the officers here with a great deal of interest, as the accounts already received leave but little doubt that ere this there has been some fighting.
Yours, &c.

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.



FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 9, 1846.

The Journal's correspondent ingloriously backs out from the fulfilment of his threat, to bring forward names and specify charges against those whom he has been assailing, from his secure retreat. An open fight does not seem to please him. He is, therefore, unworthy of notice; and after what follows, we shall not notice him further, unless he appears over his proper signature.

There has been, and is yet, a very manifest disposition in certain quarters to injure the character and standing of the Presbyterian Church, in this Town, in connection with the subject of treating at the last election. A great deal has been written and published here with this tendency, as well as at Charlotte. This work has been managed by the Locotocos altogether; and as they set out with the determination of having their own way about it right or wrong, we have paid but little attention to their effusions. It is due to the Whigs, and to the Society mentioned above, however, to state, that they have been grossly and variously slandered by those bush-fighting scribblers. The Whigs do not deny having treated. The Democrats dare not. As to the part taken in the matter by Ruling Elders, members of the church, &c., we shall satisfy ourselves by asserting that two-thirds or more of the statements which have been made to their prejudice, are false.

We had supposed that such of them as have been alluded to, by these revilers, would have appeared in their own defence; but it seems they have not considered the attack made upon them of sufficient importance coming in the form it has,—having no responsible source—to regard it. Conscious of their own recitude, they choose to let those discover the truth, who feel interested, rather than proclaim their innocence.

And now let us here say, that this persecution—for it is the spirit of persecution—will most assuredly disappoint its own aim; and its author, will find his labors resulting in the building up of those he seeks to tear down.

The hired conductor of the Charlotte Jeffersonian, in a scurrilous article against the elders of the Presbyterian Church, in this place, says, "We understand these federal pretenders to sanctity and temperance regard our efforts to expose their misdeeds as a wanton interference with their affairs."
Deceived soul! We don't believe you were as much as thought of,—unless it was by some one whose purse yet feels the cost of your acquaintance.

Again, he says—"Well, so far as we know, we have no favors to ask of them," &c.
That is true enough: you have long since received full dues of kindness from those you are now seeking to injure. You ought not to ask more. But think ye accounts are fully balanced?

And yet again: "So long as we can wield a pen, we shall continue to lash as well as we can, the misdeeds of all such milk-and-water pretenders," &c.
Hurra for you! posterity, to remotest generations will acknowledge their indebtedness to your powerful pen, in referring to the immoralities of the age, as well as for

your own brilliant essays.

will not forget to insist

refuse to pay their

your pen against them.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A goodly number of our countrymen had gone to the Flat Springs, to spend the summer; and as their season sensibly felt by those who their return gratifying, fusing cheerfulness, business reigned before all of them, come back they should miss the shakes, such as most of have had, this fall, as blue, as an indignity as a whipped school-boy.

Attention!—the United States Army. His business, drum up recruits for the vice. Those who regular army of their an opportunity of obtain any further in subject they may desire Burke at the Mannes doubt not, will attend sure.

Large and handsome stocks of goods from the North. The season is opening with being large. Of these goods we would invite stock of Messrs. Brown advertisement we suppose most will speak for themselves should be too busy waiting on customers, authorize us to tell what they are ready to their line of business, tact for such things, and is nothing.

The Weather has been for many weeks. Covered several inches and nearly all the water low to run the mill. inferior crops of turn one farmer in ten has half crop.

The Chills and Fever is abating to some extent. Rowan county a bushel of Pills a dram, Quinine and Pills—Druggists!

A Grand Circus exhibit in this Town. We expect after every little boy and girl some new air, speech, caught from ways constitutes these shows.

The Match Race, per, will certainly stand, at the appointed time of the Turf, deeply concerned in it, is in fine order; condition is favorable of pleasant season.

Comment.—The realisation provided home a beggar.

Melancholy Providence of Mr. Tatum county, was struck Friday evening, and about three years old not in possession of we understand that he struck down by the took fire from the fire consuming the bodies of child. The negro escape from the burnt life, though she was burnt. A little girl, man, aged about present, and escaped man was not at home to his dwelling, which before, he had left

Another Melancholy Henry C. Winders, our county, was killed horse, (as is supposed) ning last. He had returned within where he was found in feeble health for as we learn, was a few minutes dead, and was was broken above was a wound on his wound on his face posed was done in the