

From the Alexandria Gazette, December 3.  
**THE FLUTTERING OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA POLITICIANS.**

Mr. Calhoun's return from the Memphis Convention has been followed by his election to the Senate of the United States. South Carolina was once under the lead of Calhoun and McDuffie, in favor of an enlargement of what was called the beneficent policy of the General Government, in connection with internal improvements. Subsequently, these distinguished men changed their latitudinarian principles, and went over to the State Right's Party. Ever since, they have indoctrinated South Carolina with "State Right's" Politics, as they are called, and they, with their State Government, with interference by the General Government with internal improvements of the country, as wasteful extravagance, corrupting in its tendency, and unconstitutional in its nature. Yet, a little while, and Mr. Calhoun goes to Memphis, presides over an Internal Improvement Convention, (for such it was, to all intents and purposes), and avows himself as a friend to Internal Improvement by the General Government, in the widening and deepening of the channel of the Mississippi river, in a great line of communication between the Northern Lakes and the Mississippi, and in extensive lines of Rail Roads in the South West, for the benefit of which he thinks Congress ought to make large grants of the public lands. There seems to be justice in the remark of the Richmond Whig, that "Mr. Calhoun was bred a thorough latitudinarian of the worst school, (so said Mr. Jefferson) that of S. Carolina. After abjuring it, trying all, and holding fast to none, he has gone back to his first love—a movement extremely common and natural." Notwithstanding, however, this complete change on the part of Mr. Calhoun, he has received the entire vote of the Legislature of South Carolina, to represent that State in the Senate of the United States, and we have no doubt but that that body will adopt all Mr. Calhoun's latest opinions, and declare, with him, that they are consistent politicians, and have never changed their former ground, or assumed a new attitude.

There is, however, a fluttering in the ranks. All, even in South Carolina, will not to the "right about face," without asking the reason for the order, and even protesting against the injustice of making a mockery of their former declarations. We notice that in the South Carolina House of Representatives, immediately after the election of Mr. Calhoun, the following resolutions were offered by Mr. McCarthy—

*Resolved*, That South Carolina will adhere to her principles on the subject of Internal Improvements, and holds that the Federal Government has no right to make any appropriations in aid of railroads, public highways, canals, cleaning out any other improvements, within the limits of any state or states, or communicating from any portion of the Union to another—unless plainly and absolutely necessary for the defence of the Union.

*Resolved*, That in the proceedings of the Memphis Convention we regret to see much that is in violation of the foregoing principles.

And Mr. Northrop offered a series of resolutions, among which were the following:

*Resolved*, That the Constitution of the United States is a compact between the people of the different States with each other, as separate independent sovereignties; that the federal government is one of limited powers, and that the exercise of any power by the Congress of the U. States, not expressly granted by the constitution, is an usurpation.

*Resolved*, That Congress has no power to construct roads and canals, or clear out navigable rivers in any of the States of this Union, for the purpose of internal improvements, with or without the consent of the States, in whose limits those internal improvements are made, the authority of Congress extending no farther, than to enact the necessary and proper laws, to carry into execution their enumerated powers.

*Resolved*, That the public lands belonging to the U. States, are a common fund, to be disposed of for the confederacy, as the settlement of the same may progress, and that the ownership of those lands by the General Government, as a trust under the Constitution, does not authorize any appropriation from the National Treasury by Congress to railroads, or other works of internal improvement.

Now, it is evident, that according to the South Carolina doctrines of the last twelve years, these resolutions ought to be adopted without dissent, and yet, we very much question, whether now, the first of them are passed, whether it will be passed at all, or if they are passed, whether it will not be said that they faithfully embody the recently expressed opinions of Mr. Calhoun, and the Memphis Convention! Indeed, their introduction is openly pronounced to be, already, a high insult to the majesty of South Carolina! The correspondent of the Charleston Courier, in transmitting a copy of them, says:

"These resolutions were introduced immediately after the election of Mr. C. Calhoun, and they refer to the proceedings of the Memphis Convention, they would seem to be an indirect attack on that pure and spotless statesman, and in that point of view will not find favor with the Legislature."

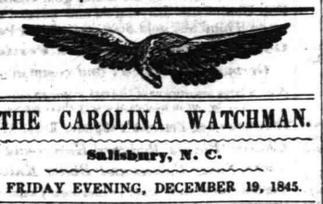
What possible "indirect attack," there can be, upon Mr. Calhoun; by re-iterating and re-affirming the identical doctrines that he has been re-iterating and reaffirming for years past, in season and out of season, we cannot possibly divine. The whole affair is, indeed, a curious chapter in the political history of our country, and a curious exemplification of the want of political stability, and political consistency on the part of some of our distinguished men, and some of our public bodies. If it is a chapter of history, it is likewise, a lesson of instruction.

The Independence (Missouri) Express of the 17th ult., contains a long account of the tour of Dr. Elijah White, sub-agent of Indian affairs for the territory of Oregon, who left the beach of the Pacific on the 30th of July, and arrived at Independence on the 15th of last month. He was accompanied by several citizens of Willamette. On the 1st of September they met emigrating companies of Barlow, Knighton and McDonald, comprising 800 souls and 87 wagons, on Burnt River, within 250 miles of their destination, all in good health and spirits. At different points, for 150 miles, they met other companies, the last of which was the St. Joseph's Company, on Snake River.

On the 31st October they fell in with a party of Pawnees, who took them prisoners, carried them to their village, robbed them of all their clothing, ammunition, flint-lock arms, and nearly all the letters entrusted to them. They also greatly abused Dr. White by personal violence, heating and otherwise maltreating him. From the time the Pawnees turned them adrift until the 19th of November, they subsisted principally on raw corn. On the latter date they reached the house of Mr. Charles Fish, about thirty miles from the U. S. boundary, where, for the first time, they received palatable and grateful refreshments, and the most hospitable treatment.

Dr. White and his companions left the Willamette colony in a flourishing condition. By a daily computation of their travels, they made the distance from Oregon City to Independence 2025 miles. He heard of Lieut. Fremont's party to the south of Fort Laramie, all well.

Dr. White arrived at St. Louis on the 22d ult., on his way to Washington. He is the bearer of a memorial to Congress, from all classes of citizens in Oregon. American, English, French and half-breeds—asking for the extension of the authority and government of the United States over that infant territory.—The documents are sealed, addressed to the care of the Missouri delegation, and will not be made known until presented to Congress.



**THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.**  
SALISBURY, N. C.  
FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 19, 1845.  
TO-MORROW IS THE  
WHIG MEETING ATTEND!

The Whig Meeting in Rowan for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the State Convention, mentioned in our last, will take place on Saturday the 20th of December, instant, at the Courthouse in this Town, that day seeming to meet the approbation of our Whig Friends. Let the Republicans turn out in good force. Our opponents are already in the field, crying out to their forces "Take courage from the apathy and backwardness of the Whigs!" They need something to keep their courage up—let them cry and whistle too. But Whigs be up and at them, and Locofocos will take courage backwards.

**UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.**

The present aspect of affairs between this country and that of England, is any thing but pleasing to the eye of those who desire peace especially among all the civilized nations of the earth; not only because it is morally wrong and calculated to lower the morals of the country, but on account of the vast number of valuable lives that must inevitably be lost and the great amount of property destroyed. The opinion of those who seem to be the knowing ones at Washington, go to show that we are nearer a war with Great Britain about Oregon, than most people have any idea. And the question is asked with much truth, will the United States recede from the position she has taken? Or can she do so without compromising her honor, under present circumstances, by accepting any other offer of adjustment than the abandonment on the part of England of all claims to the territory in dispute? This every sane man knows she will not do, without a hard struggle.

Considering that our relations with that country are in such a critical situation, the enquiry naturally arises, are we prepared to compete with England on the ocean? Is our Navy and the fortifications on our coast in a condition to justify the Administration in plunging the country in a war with one of the strongest nations on the globe, always ready? We fear not. What must be the consequence? For a long time, we must undoubtedly be the sufferers.—Before preparations can be made, England with her steamers will be down upon us—our cities laid under contribution to a foreign foe or burnt and sacked. And what is the duty of those who have the management of affairs? It is to put the country in a such a state as to enable her to repel the first attack of the enemy. But it seems this democratic administration has never for a moment turned its attention to this side of the picture. Instead of augmenting our little Navy and repairing the old dilapidated fortifications the Locofoco party seem determined on the destruction of the Tariff, the only source from whence the means to pay the expenses of a war can be derived. We ask, in all candor, would it not look more like they desired to maintain the honor of the country untarnished, if they were, in view of the exigencies of the case, to go to work and prepare the country for any emergency, rather than destroy the only means she has.

Notwithstanding all the reasons assigned by those who believe a rupture must take place, if the recommendations of the President are carried out by Congress, it surely cannot be that Mr. Polk thought it probable, or he would not have urged the repeal or modification of the Tariff; unless he expected to raise money by a direct tax upon the people.

But if it must come, we say sustain the country at all hazards; let there unity, and a hearty co-operation by all citizens, to sustain the rights and honor of the country.

**AMERICAN REVIEW.**

We have received the December number of this excellent work, and so far as we have had an opportunity of examining its contents, it fully sustains the high character the previous numbers gained for it. Prospectus in our next.

The meeting appointed to take place at the Presbyterian Church, in this town, on Thursday evening, for the purpose of calling a Pastor to that Church, failed to take place in consequence of Mr. Rockwell not arriving in time. We are requested to give notice that it will take place on Monday evening next.

Some of the less scrupulous of the Whig papers teem with articles abusing "Locofocoism" because the "Locofoco" papers will not give England the disputed territory in Oregon. The "Locofocos" are even compared to "robbers"—"Captain Kidd," the pirate, &c., because they dare to advocate the whole of our right to Oregon. No good citizen ought to countenance such treason for we can call it nothing else. It is, in truth and indeed, aiding and abetting England in persisting in her claim to Oregon, and saying to her, "hold on, there is a party in this country willing to give it to you, rather than smell any of your powder."

Really, it is a scandal to us to have such small-souled people among us. But as there always was a party among us that would willingly arrest the progress of Republicanism by abusing their own countrymen, and inviting the aggressions of England, so we suppose there always will be such a party; to their shame be it said. Fayetteville Carolinian.

Now let it not be over looked that the valiant author of this scrap, Mr. Bane, is the Captain of a Militia company in the town of Fayetteville; and that he sent on, sometime ago, to let Mr. Polk know, that he and his men were at his service to fight the Mexican! He is a gallant fellow. If the President had had him ordered out against Mexico we reckon he'd tore the tails off every pig in the Republic—he's so full of fight. He has a big soul too!—so big that when he has his padded regiment on he looks swollen.

But indeed we rejoice to see Mr. Bane speak out so boldly in relation to the probable rupture between the United States and England. We felt that he might with safety indulge his propensity and flourish his tin sword in the face of Mexico—poor Mexico, with hands bound. But it seems the guns and gun powder of mighty Britain have no terrors for him!—We would not "arrest the progress of" Captain Bane; We would not prevent the expansion of his lion heart, or check his prowess; but, Captaining, for mercy sake don't forget the brilliant example of your far famed brother-in-arms—the "lame captain"—now don't.

**PUBLIC PRINTING.**

In the House of Representatives, when a motion was made to elect a printer to the House several propositions were made to let it out by contract to the lowest bidder, and which, if adopted, would have saved a large amount to the Government, but it was rejected by the economical Locofocos. Jesse E. Dow & Co., offered in writing to do the work forty per cent. below the prices fixed by the act of Congress in 1819, and 20 per cent. below those now allowed! Did the Locofocos accept of this opportunity to save 45 or 50,000 dollars of the People's money? No. In defiance of all their loud professions of economy to the people, a democratic House of Representatives, have commenced the work of Retrenchment and Reform by an actual gratuity to a pensioned press under the control of Ritchie & Heiss, (and that press the open and avowed organ of Mr. Polk,) of an independent fortune out of the Public Treasury. This is democratic economy!

The Whigs voted first for letting the printing out by contract; but when this proposition was rejected by the dominant party, they generally supported J. E. Dow & Co.

*Snow, and Sleigh-Riding*—We've had them here. After a day or two of cold rain, it commenced snowing on Monday last about 12 o'clock, and continued until after night, the wind blowing pretty fiercely from the North, North-east, the while. If the ground had been frozen, we should have had snow to the depth of five or six inches; but it being otherwise we suppose it did not exceed three—deep enough to sleigh-ride, which luxury was snatched in the morning of Tuesday, by some of our sleigh-loving folk. The ground is bare at this time, but the clouds look like snow again.

SENATORS CAMERON AND TURNEY fare ill among the Editors of their party. Oily Gammon (of the Union) sometimes tries to smooth matters, but then again comes a downright Caudle from some other source. Hear the Indianapolis Chapman for instance:

"A wretch by the name of Turney has been elected by the Whigs, with the aid of a few professed but traitorous Democrats! As for the latter, they should be driven in disgrace from the party they have betrayed, and never be permitted to defile it again. Turney ought to take his seat in the Senate by the side of Cameron of Pennsylvania—over both of whom should be blazoned on the wall, 'We obtained the seats by the betrayal of our party and its principles. The Senate should be to them a pillory, and they should be treated with that scorn and contempt which every pure and honest mind must feel towards them.'"

MR. PAKENHAM.—The New York Commercial Advertiser sends a letter from Mr. Pakenham has been shown in that city, in which he says that all the information he has of his own recall, is what he has obtained from the American newspapers.

The correspondence between the United States Government and Great Britain on the subject of Oregon, we see is published in the Washington papers. We shall endeavor, if possible, to publish the most interesting part of it for the benefit of our readers.

**PEACE OR WAR.**

Some of the letters from Washington, says the Petersburg Intelligencer of December 13, regard the Oregon question, since the receipt of President Polk's message and the responsive action which it is believed will be taken by Congress, as fraught with the most serious consequences. We annex three of them, not for the purpose of exciting unnecessary alarm, but with a view to show the grounds on which opinions are held that war—the last and worst calamity that can befall a people—may arise between two nations whose every interest is to be most surely promoted by the maintenance of peace: Correspondence of the N. Y. Courier & Eng.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1845.

The apprehension that the Oregon question, in the hands of the present Administration, will result in war is stronger to day than yesterday. In relation to it, the recommendations of the President will, I have no doubt, be carried out. There are some, however, who think that Mr. Calhoun and his adherents in the Senate will be able, in connexion with the Whigs there, so to shape the action of Congress as to prevent any step being authorized that can be justly offensive to Great Britain; but I confess I am not of that number.—When the Senate is full it will consist of twenty-four Whigs and thirty-two Locofocos; of the last Mr. Calhoun can probably carry with him Mr. McDuffie and Mr. Lewis, but these will not be enough even with the co-operation of all the Whigs; nor would they if one more should be added to them, as that would only produce a tie, leaving the question to be decided by the Vice President.

But conceding that Congress should do no more than to direct the one year's notice required by the Convention of '26 to be given, and also extend the protection of our laws to our citizens there, by a law the enactment of which should be identical with the act of Parliament in relation to British subjects there, which is putting the most pacific aspect that the subject is likely to assume, what would be the condition of affairs at the expiration of the year's notice, is the important question.—Does this Administration expect that Great Britain will at the expiration of that year quietly surrender to us all Oregon? It would indeed seem so, as far as can be inferred from any recommendation or suggestion in the Message. Nothing is said about strengthening our army or adding to its numbers, except to add to it a corps of mounted riflemen, whose only service is expected to be to guard the emigrants from the murderous assault of the Indians, who, if he had any disposition to molest them would have done it ere this; and there is not a word in relation to the fortifications on our seaboard. An increase of our marine is suggested, but mainly on considerations connected with our commerce. All negotiations have closed, all propositions for a compromise are withdrawn, and the whole of Oregon is to be taken possession of by us; the position of the question tends directly to a rupture, yet the Administration has no suggestion to make in relation to our national defence! It must be that they either believe that the government of Great Britain will recede from a position which it is pledged not to abandon, and quietly surrender the whole of the territory in dispute, or that they dare not take the responsibility of disclosing to the country the alarming crisis that their bungling diplomacy has brought upon it.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1845.

The views which are entertained here of the President's message so far as relates to Oregon, may be of interest to you. The opinion is, first, that the message is of a character that will shake the country to its centre and affect injuriously all its commercial and financial operations, whatever may be the action of Congress upon the propositions which it urges.—The statement made of the condition of the negotiation has surprised the men of both parties, and is received by some with grief, and by others with indignation. All were surprised that the propositions of the British minister were so much more exacting than we had been led to suppose: and I may add that equal surprise is expressed that the British Government did not entertain the compromise which, it appears, Mr. Polk offered.

The statement of Mr. Polk and the publication of the documents, including the correspondence between the American provisional Government in Oregon and the British authorities there, will have the most decided effect upon the action of Congress. They tend to the destruction of all conservatism and all prudence in its councils. The war passion which is pent up in the human breast will be let loose, in all its fury, throughout the country, and come upon Congress with irresistible force.

The consequence will be the speedy passage of the Oregon bill of last session, terminating the joint occupancy, extending our jurisdiction over the country, and establishing military posts, through both Houses of Congress.

Great Britain may wait till the year is over. Suppose she does. We must then fight or back out. For mind you, arbitration is out of the question, as long as Mr. Polk is President.

But will Great Britain wait. It is apprehended not. I proceed to state the opinions of others who have deeply, anxiously and long considered this question, and who will oppose in Congress, the measures recommended by the President.

They say that in 1840 Great Britain saw that the time had come when the North-eastern boundary must be settled. She proposed negotiations and sent a minister to the United States to prosecute them. Before this step was taken, she concentrated in Canada and in the West Indies one

third of her military force; and prepared also a large and efficient naval force for immediate operation against us, in case the negotiation should terminate in a manner prejudicial to her interests or her honor.

In the present state of affairs the same policy on the part of England is seen.—The same military preparations are on foot. A fleet has been sent to the mouth of the Oregon. A class of small steam vessels, fitted for running up our rivers, has been got in readiness. The British ultimatum is offered and rejected. We are desired to offer another proposition in lieu of the one rejected by Great Britain. We not only refuse to do that, but withdraw the original offer, and go for the 'whole of Oregon.' In this state of things, we give notice of the termination of the joint occupancy, and distinctly threaten to take the whole of Oregon at the expiration of the year's notice.

Will Great Britain wait for the expiration of that year? It is answered, no.—Her history shows that she treats a menace of war as a declaration of war, and she, at once, seizes her armor, and plunges into the conflict.

It is greatly apprehended, therefore, that we shall find ourselves in the midst of a flagrant war before the close of the present session.

The effect of war upon the interests of the various portions of this country is also worthy of consideration, at this juncture, however painful it may to the patriot to imagine that any portion of the country will bring a war upon the rest for its own advantage; or that any portion will hang back from a contest which may be demanded by a just sense of national honor or rights.

It cannot be concealed, however, that a war will be hailed with delight and satisfaction by the west, and especially the north west. It will be to them a glorious excitement—an ample and profitable employment for those who have no employment but agriculture—an alternative to the stagnation of mind that results from idleness—and above all, will it not be the means of developing the great national resources and energies of the west?

To the manufacturing portion of the country; to a portion of Pennsylvania and other middle States: to some interests in the Eastern States, war will come, with horror to all, with distress to many, but with some compensation in the amount of manufacturing energy which it will awaken and employ. But to the commercial and navigating interests it will be a besom of destruction. To the whole coast of the United States it brings conflagration and plunder. But with how much more terrible effect will a war fall upon the southern portion of this Union. It will be attended with no compensating advantages to the south. It will come upon them with all the horrors of an apprehended or actual servile insurrection and total destruction of all their resources.

The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce writes to that paper as follows:

WASHINGTON, December 3d.

Among the various conjectures as to the result of the Oregon difficulty, there is one that appears to be plausible, as well as desirable, viz. that Mr. Pakenham may leave, and a new minister be sent, with instructions to offer us the proposition which Mr. Polk made to Mr. Pakenham, and which was so abruptly rejected. This conjecture is based upon the supposition that Mr. Pakenham went beyond the line of his instructions in rejecting that proposition. He certainly has no specific instructions, it is said, upon that particular offer. Should this be the case, the question will be whether the present administration will entertain another proposition for a compromise. That will depend much upon the indications of public opinion, and on the opinion of the Senate in the matter. It is very certain that Mr. Polk will, hereafter, take no step in which he will not be sustained by the ascertained sense of the Senate.

Mr. Adams, it is said, as well as other Whigs in Congress, are now prompt and decided in their declarations that they will not concede an inch—(as Mr. A. says not a minute)—of the territory, unless Great Britain should concede to us the right to acquire and possess the Californias.

There is scarcely a doubt that Great Britain designs to possess and colonize the Californias, and there is not much reason to suppose that she will relinquish that design even for the sake of peace.

It is still possible, and barely possible, that the proposition to give Great Britain the year's notice will fail in the Senate. If it pass,—and ten chances to one it will—then we must abandon our claim or prepare to maintain it.

Still, it seems impossible that either party to this controversy can contemplate the savage and brutal appeal to arms. The conservative principle, strong as it is—thought latent—in both nations, must be brought out for the defeat of this barbarous wanton alternative.

**The Oregon Question in England.**

The New York and Boston papers contain statements from passengers by the Cambria,—the last vessel from England, which are not without interest at this particular time, when it is remembered the prospect for a peaceable adjustment of the Oregon question is so doubtful. We give them as compiled by the Baltimore Sun:

The New York Express says:—  
"The passengers by the Cambria anticipate great excitement in England on the receipt of the President's Message. Indeed, the expectation that the Message would take high ground on the Oregon question, it is said, had occupied the attention of the British Cabinet in frequent and protracted sittings. The activity before noticed on the sea-board and in the naval arsenals continued steady and unremitting."

The Boston Times of Saturday says:

"We were informed yesterday by a respectable house in this city, that they had received from their business correspondents in London, intelligence, that England was busily engaged in arming herself and was determined to take strong ground on the Oregon question. It was understood too, that she was for having the question settled at once, and was ready to fight for her claim, if necessary. Such is the information."

The above taken in connection with the following from Wilmer & Smith's Times, sounds a little warlike:—  
"There appears to be something very warlike in the wind, for the activity on the sea-board, and in the naval arsenals, is as steady and unremitting as when we noticed the subject a month or six weeks ago."

Then comes the Boston Evening Traveller, with the following war item:—

"We understand from an intelligent passenger in the Cambria, that the greatest activity prevailed in the dock yards and arsenals of England, on the receipt of the President's Message in England. It is currently rumored in England, that the Duke of Wellington has declared, that if England goes to war with the United States it shall be a short war and a decisive one."

The New York Journal of Commerce also contains the substance of conversations with passengers on the same subject and to the same point:—

"The excitement in England was universal against the United States on the subject of Oregon. The government was making the most vigorous preparations for war, and unquestionably with reference to the Oregon dispute, as with France, and all the nations of Europe, she is without controversy on any subject. A very large contract had been made, among other things, for military clothing in Canada. Indeed it was said that the government were determined upon the necessity of settling the difficulty without further delay."

"The opinion of the passengers to whom the President's Message was read, on board the Cambria, was, that it would very much increase the excitement in England, and increase the difficulty of an amicable settlement."

**RUMORS FROM LONDON.**

We intimated on a former occasion (remarks the Boston Daily Advertiser) that possibly the Cabinet meetings, of which so much notice was taken by the corn speculators at London, in their advices by the last steamer, might have been occupied in part by another subject—the American negotiation. Whether the British Government had then received from this country information of the reception by Mr. Pakenham of President Polk's proposition, in rejection by the former, and its withdrawal by the latter, we are not informed. The conjecture that this subject may have been under consideration receives countenance from the following, which we find in the Morning Chronicle of November 6:

"We are led to believe, from information which we are entitled to rely, that notwithstanding the importance of the 'food question,' which has occupied the deliberations and divided the opinions of the Cabinet in their recent meetings, the state of our negotiations at Washington, in regard to the Oregon Territory, has been a question scarcely less perplexing and embarrassing. Certain it is, from all we can glean of public opinion in the States, and from all we can learn from private sources of the views of the Cabinet at Washington, and of their power to control public opinion, even were they disposed so to do, in order to effect a friendly settlement of this question—and it is with reluctance and sincere regret that we make the avowal—there appears at present scarcely a chance of such views being entertained in the pending negotiation at Washington as will or can meet the acceptance of an English Cabinet. Nor are our fears on this score lessened when we refer to the apparent precautionary preparations which the recent activity in the various Government dockyards would indicate against apprehended danger; nor when we refer to the fact that our cruisers stationed on the west coast of South America have sailed to the north with sealed orders. The approach of the meeting of Congress, when, as a matter of course, the President in his Message will be under the necessity of declaring the views of his Government in regard to this now exciting question, renders it a matter of necessity that our Ministers should be decided as to their policy. How far Mr. Polk may, in his Message to Congress, change the tone of his inauguration speech, we will not venture to say, but it is certain that the events which have since then occurred in America would have been such as rather to increase than subdue the popular appetite for 'territory.'"

**ESCAPE OF McNULTY.**

The Columbus (Ohio) State journal says:—  
"We announced yesterday the fact that McNulty, in company with the Sheriff and one of his bail had left for Washington, much against the inclination of the former. We learned afterwards from various sources, among others the Statesman, that Mac had his escape at Jacktown, and had not, at last accounts, been heard from. That he received aid from some of his old friends is the general supposition. It is certainly singular that this innocent should have such fears of Washington, while some of his friends have asserted that his right to a seat in Congress, to the exclusion of Mr. Delang, was so palpable. May not the story of his escape be, after all, a slander upon this virtuous champion of 'progressive Democracy?' A resolution of sympathy from the Hamilton progressives should be forthcoming."

*Turnpike Survey*.—Professor Mitchell of Chapel Hill, passed through this place last Wednesday, bespattered with mud to his knees, with his compass and staff on his shoulder, and accompanied by his chain carriers, engaged in the survey of a route for a turnpike from Raleigh westward. The Professor is a man after our own heart for business.—Greenborough Patriot.