is, upletes to have challed ever ce in act of assen by sutherizing position be made in the Banks; but the amount reported in 1826 is so far exceeding the amount retained in any proceding year, as to create a suspicion at least that this statement must have beer Bluscry; for it appears unaccountto your committee why so large a sum should be kept in the Treasury when the operations of the department could been conducted by the means of checks on the Banks, without any risk and with much less inconvenience to the Treasurer.

The practice of keeping a part of the funds of the State in the Treasury Office to meet dativ claims, and the remainder in the Banks, obviously increases the difficulty of detecting any illusory state ment of the actual condition of the Treas ury, inasmuch as the sums reported in deposite to the credit of the Treasurer in the Banks at the close of the fiscal year, may be drawn out the next day. and applied to meet daily claims, and supply any deficit in the amount report ed in the Treasury Office. It appears to your committee that in some large sums have been received in depos-Ite at the State Bank, contained in trunks, and taken out in the same condition in a short time thereafter; and that in the year 1823, a special deposite was made in the State Bank of money in a trunk, said to contain the same of sixteen thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars, and twelve cents; and that a like special deposite was made in the Bank of New bern in the year 1821 of the sum of six thousand dollars, and in the Treasurer's Reports of those years, he states these sums as standing to his credit on the books of the Banks; which consequently made a discrepancy between his reports and the sums standing to his credit in the books of the Banks. It also appears to your committee that these special de posites were taken out of the Backs in the

The State owns in the Capital Stock of the State Bank of North Carottna two thousand seven hundred and sixty-two shares; in the Bank of Newbern, the dividends on which are appropriated to the fun ! for leternal Improvements, one thousand three bundred and four shares; and also in said Bank of Newbern chief bundled and fifty-nine shares, the divid erals on which are appropriated to the Literary Fund; and in the Bank of Cape Fear one theu and three hundred and fil ty eight shares the dividends on which are also appropriated to the fund for Internal Improvement; and in the said Bank of Cope Fear seven hundred and four shares appropriated to the Literary Fund ; making an aggregate of six thou sand four bundred and eighty-seven shares, of six hundred dohars each, amounting to six hundred and forty-eighthousand seven hundred dollars; and also seventy-eight shares belonging to the Lacrary Fund.

Treasury Notes have been issued pursuant to he acts of General Assembly of the years 1814, 1819 and 1823, to the a mount of two hundred and sixty-twe thousand dollars. There appears no account to be found in the office of the Compredier, nor any statement in the sury Department, of a charge a gainst the Treasurer of a credit, for the dr position of the issues of one hundred sixty-two thousand dollars, pursuant to the acts of 1814 and 1819; but it appears that these issues were made by the Treasurer and appropriates in the payment of stock of the Banks of Capeat. Newbern and State Bank, oger ably to the provision of said acts; and it appears from the Comptroller's report. that the sum of one hundred thousand doilars, required to be is sued by the ac of 1823, has been issued, and stock pur-chased with the same. Of this com of two hundred and sixty-two thousand do lars in Treasury Notes issued as afore said, the sum of seventy three thousand and five hundred and thirty one dollars minery five the half courts have been rede the 6 and bu nt, and the sum of eigh teen mouse. Trent handred and nines dollars too and three quarter cents men-tioned as being, in the Treasury, has been red emed and remain subject to the dispo at of he Legislature; which leaves a barance of the issues aforesaid not in circutation, of which has been destroyed, to the amount of one hundred and sixty nine thousan five hundred and seventy seven do fars mostly three and three quar ter cents. The worn condition of notes will no doubt cause a considerable return in he course of the present fiscal years, and probably increase the demands on the Treasury.

The comparitie refer to the following accounts and statements, as exhibiting the facts herein reported;

Statement marked A, contains an account Stat ment warked B, contains an account of the troops due to the State of North Carolina. Account parked I, shews he had a control

count marked D, shows the balance due

ment marked E, shows a balance to the

send of the Public Treasurer on account of re Apricultura Fund.
A count marked F. shows the belance of read a sharsem, ats since the close of the

e fiscal year. Statement marked G, contains an account of the operations and balance to the credit of the

Public Tressurer in the State Bank of North

Statement marked A, contains also accoun of the operations and balance to the credit of the Public Treasurer in the Bank of Newbern

the Public Treasurer in the Bank of Newhern.
Statement marked L, contains a like account
of the operations and balance to the credit of the
Public Treasurer is the Bank of Cape Fear.
Exhibit marked E, shows the amount of the

stock owned by North-Carolina in the different Banks in the State.

Your committee entertain the opinion that there are deficiencies in the laws respecting the bonds required to be given by the Treasurer-the act of the General Assembly of 1784 and 1801 providing that the Treasurer shall give bond within thirty days after his appointment, to be made payable to, and approved by the Governor, and filed in the Comptrol-ler's Office. To permit a fiscal officer to enter into the administration of his office before giving bond for the faithful discharge of the duties thereof, is an evident relaxation of that system of accountability which ought always to be rigidly required by the Legislature, the evil of which is manifest in the present case; for your committee find that there has been no official bond given by the late Treasurer for the last fiscal year. This neglect is not attributed to the Governor; for it appears to your committee, that, shortl, after the expiration of thir ev days from the appointment, he did ap ply to the late Treasurer for a bond. (although not required to do so by law;) but there being no other legislative provision than requiring him to approve of and receive the Treasurer's bond, he had no means of enforcing a compliance.

-Notwithstanding your committee are apprehensive that the State will sustain pprehensive that the oracle loss by the defalcation afovessid, they loss by the defalcation afovessid. The trust it will not be considerable. personal representative of the late Treasurer, and every member of his family of competent age, to whom any part of his state has been devised or bequeathed. have come forward with a praiseworthy liberality, and offered to surrender all the estate to meet this deficiency, and conveyances have been executed by the acting executor of all the slaves and such part of the real estate as he was authorized to convey; and also by such of the devisees as are of lawful age, of their respective claims to the real estate. Your committee having no authority to make any arrangement of this kind, the said conveyances have been placed in the ands of one of its members, with a request that they should be submitted to he General Assembly for their approbaion, and with an assurance that in case the conditions contained in the conveyance of the personal property should not meet their approbation, that any other onveyance shall be executed.

Your committee find that there are bonds in the Comptroller's Office, given by the Public Treasurer from the year 1819 to 1825, inclusive and submit to be wisdom of the Legislature whether measures should not be taken to recover out of the securities of the said bonds, or either of them, so much of the above deficit, which the estate of the late Trea-

arer shall be insufficient to pay. Respectfully.

JOS. PICKETT.

RALEIGH, DEC. 24 .-- On Saturday, the bill to create a new county in the West, to be formed of Burke and Buncombe counties, passed its thord reading in the House of Commons, by the casting vote of the Speaker and was sent to the Senate. for concurrence. The bill as originally presented, provided for the erection of a District, but was amended by striking out that word and inserting county.

The most material transactions of the Legislature, on Saturday, were as fol-

In the Senate, the hill for the limitaon of writs of error, for matters of fact and bills of review, was read the third inme and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill making it the duty of sheriffs. to notify persons of the day, on which their lands will be sold for taxes, was and finitely postponed.

The Judiciary Committee were disharred from the further consi the resolution, relative to the expediency of revising and consolidating the laws. as to the manner in which lands liable to taxes are to be sold; also of the resolution, respecting the recovery of debts due by bond or note, so as to compel persons about to leave the state, before their debts arrive at maturity, to give new security, when required.

Tuesday next was fixed on to ballot for a Brigadier General of the 4th brigade and 7th division. The Candidates are W. H. Care, Abnet F. Caldwell, Francis Young, Wm. F. Kelly and John M. Smith.

In the House of Commons, the resolution from the Sergie to elect three persons to represent the State, at the meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear Buck, was concurred in.

The bill to incorporate the Cotton Plant Steam Boat Company, was read the 3d time and ordered to be engrossed. A resolution was submitted by Mr.

Cox but not agreed to, touching the expediency of extending the Jurisdiction Europe, has at length burst upon the of Justices of the Peace, of all cases in debt to 100 dollars.

The House resolved to hold evening sessions after this day.

had its second reading.

Entelligence.

MOST IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 17. Three packets arrived yesterday-viz: William Thompson, and Helen, from Liverpool, and Bayard, from France. By these arrivals we have received the fficial account of the DESTRUCTION OF THE TURKISH AND EGYP TIAN FLEETS. Anxious to put our paper to press with as little delay as possible we shall omit the official account, which is long, until our next Spectator, and in the meantime give the following

November 10th. The British lost 73 killed and 197 wounded; the French 43 killed and 144 wounded. We have not yet ascertained force. the Russian loss. The Turks and Egyptians fought with great fury-their loss is very great, but was not fully ascertained. In two of their largest vessels 1050 were killed.

The action was brought on in consequence of a gross violation of the Armis tice, and the cruelty of Ibrahim Pacha, who finding that he would not be allowed to commit naval hostilities, resolved, in defiance of the Armistice, and in breach of his solemn promise, to wreak his vengrance on the whole Greek population : and this savage determination he was carrying into effect, by burning houses, destroying agriculture and trees, and even massacreing women and children.

Sir Edward Codrington despatched the Dartmouth ahead, for the purpose of sending a communication to Ibrahim, or the Turkish admiral, warning him of the consequences of his proceedings by bringing down upon him the vengeance of the allied squadrons. The Dartmouth's boat, carrying this communication, was fired upon, and we regret to add, that Lieut. Fitzroy and the whole boat's crew were killed. This was the signal for attack. The British admiral proudly led in the Asia, and, placing her between the Turkish and Egyptian admirals, opened a tremendous fire upon the former.

From the London Courier. Total destruction of the combined Turkiel and Egyptian fleets.

We have this day to announce another splendid triumph achieved by he British navy, which, we trust, will not be the less gratifying to the public, because it has been performed in conjunction with our Allies, and for the protection of the unoffending population of Greece.

Despatches were this morning received at the Admiralty, announcing a brilliant victory obtained on the 20th of October. in the port of Navarino, by the English, French, and Russian squadrons, over the combined Turkish and Egyptian

The battle was fought at anchor, and was, necessarily, bloody and destructive. The numerical superiority of the Otto man force was immense, but the resulhas been, we are proud to sav, the entire destruction of the whole Turkish force

We have received, in a private letter. the following statement of the conflict ing forces, and of the result :

English Force .- Three sail of the line. four frigates, one corvette, three brigs. French Force. - Three sail of the line, wo frightes, two schooners.

Eussian Force. - Four sail of the line four frigates.

Total of the Allies-26 sail. Turkish Force. - I bree sail of the line, four double frigates, twenty-four corvet-

tes, fourteen brigs, six fire ships. Potal-70 sail. There were, besides, about forty tran-

ports and other vessels formed behind the Turkish fleet. The result is; one Turkish line-of-battle-ship burned; two driven on shore, wrecks-1 double frigate sunk : one on shore a wreck : two burned-fifteen frigates burnt and sunk; three on shore, wrecks; one on shore, masts standing-fifteen corvettes burned and sunk ; four on shore, wrecks-nine brigs burnt and sunk; one on shore, masts standing-six fire ships destroyed, and three transports.

So that it appears that of the whole seventy vessels of war, only eight of the smaller classes were affoat, which is probably to be accounted for from their small draft of water, enabling them to haul in close under the batteries ashore. and which appear to have been very formidable.

DECEMBER 18 .- The storm which has so long been gathering in the East of Turks with terrific fury. A tremendous brow has been inflicted upon the Turkish and Egyptain Marine, which must con-The bill to establish a Medical Board or in the Morea, that the Allied Powers

Admiral in the Levant, that the combined fleets of England, France and Russia, finding it necessary to enter the harbor of Navarin to enforce the armistice to which Ibrahim Pacha had agreed, but which he was violating by waging a still more terrible war upon the poor Greeks. were fired upon by the Turkish and Egyptian ships. A general and bloody engagement ensued, which continued four hours, and resulted in the total destruction of the combined Turkish marine, with an immense loss of lives. The combined Turkish forces consisted of 3 ships of the line, 16 frigates, 27 brigs, and 27 corvettes-in all 73, exclusive of a number of fire ships. This estimate of the force is made from the account of the action given in the Paris Moniteur. summary from the London Courier of But the Constitutionnel says the Moniteur gives but a very imperfect account of the Turco-Egyptians engaged. It says the Turkish Government never collected on a single point a more imposing naval force. They reckoned—126 transports, 4 ships of the line. 4 frigates of 60 guns. 14 do. of 40 do. 39 corvettes, and 37 fire ships-total 224; of which but the wrecks of 23 brigs and corvettes were left, and even these were abandoned. The action commenced soon after sunise, and at nine o'clock the batteries of Navarin and Sphacteria were silenced. and five vessels were on fire. At ten. forty-five Austrian transports moored near the inner Islands were also in flames; and about noon, the Turkish naval force, the impious work of foreign structure, and of crews raised from the mud of European ports, had ceased to exist! The Captain of one of the French ships engaged, writes to his wife in Paris, that the destruction of the Egyptian fleet is complete, and that the ships continued burning two days after the battle. He adds that the victory was so decisive that even the fortress capitulated, and at the hour he was writing, the flag of the Allied Powers was floating on the ramparts of Navarin, and the garrison marching out before them. But the victory was dearly purchased. Many gallant officers and men fell on board of the combined fleets. The total killed in the British in the action, was 72; wounded 197. In the French fleet, 45 killed, 79 severely wounded, 65 wounded. It does not appear by the despatch that the Russians suffered much. The battle seems to have been fought with great fury on both sides ; but the Turks do not appear to have lost that obstinate courage for which they have been remarked ever since they became a nation. Considering the number of ships of the line opposed to the Turks and the Egyptians, it is surprizing that the battle lasted so long. Certainly the Turks have shown by this battle, that in point of ability, they are superior to what we have supposed. They indeed fought to desperation, and their loss was terrific. In one of their largest ships 650 men were killed, and in another 400. The following is a synopsis of the forces of the respec-

Line Frigates, Corvettes. Sloops, Total English 3.....4.....0....4...11 French 3.....2....0....2....7 Allies 10 Turks 3 Four of the frigates, were, in fact, sixtyfour gun ships, and there were forty transports moored behind the line of bat The allied Beets carried 1260, and the Turkish 1713 guns the former however had the advantage in weight of metal, and the latter had the assistance of the batteries on shore. The Turks set fire to their ships rather than surrender them and nearly their whole fleet was destroyed without any being captured. "One Turkish line-of-battle-ship was burned; two driven on shore, wrecks; one double frigate sunk; one on shore, a wreck; two burned: fifteen frigates burnt and sunk; three on shore, wrecks; one on shore, musts standing; fifteen corveites burned and sunk; four on shore, wreckvessels of war, only eight are left affoat. Accounts agree that the most noble emulation was manifest between the vessels of the three friendly powers; it was which should be most ardent in rendering assistance to an ally in danger. In this particular, the French, English, and Russians obtained an equal claim to each other's gratitude. History affords no example of a co-operation so prompt and free on the part of the squadrons of different nations.

Information was received in London on the evening of November 14th, through the French papers, in which it was said that Ibrahim hoisted the white flog, [see No. IV of the official despatches, before sun set, the time prescribed by the admirals; and if he did so, it would appear that he was inclined to submit, at least for the moment. This news, it true, is likewise important : but though it is not impossible, it is nevertheless very doubtful. The most authentic [unofficial] accounts, state that Ibrahim was not at Navorin at the time of the battle, having been engaged-for a fortnight in the interior of the Morea, pursuing the vince the Sultan, and the Egyptian butch- Christians in the mountains of Messenia, attending the execution of some priests, gave their support to each of them. are at length in earnest. It will be seen whom he had crucified on some olive

by the official advices from the British trees, making holocaus's of poor peasan. try, or packages of young girls and infants, to send into Egypt, and laying the country waste by fire and sword, rooting up the olives, vines, fig-trees, &c. &c.

The editor of the Morning Herald apprehends that "his conduct would be regulated by the state of his stores. If his provisions were short, it would seem that he could have no other alternative than to suspend hostilities, or precipitate he total destruction of his troops by famine. If, however, a statement in the French papers, professing to be founded on letters from Zanie, dated Oct. 25th, may be relied on, the hoisting of the white flag by the Egyptain commander is out of the question. According to this statement, Ibrahim Pacha, on being informed of the memorable events of the 20th, had retreated to Coron, and had caused all the Greek prisoners, men, women and children, who had been in his power during fifteen months, to be put to death by the sword. According to custom, the priests and other persons devoted to religion, were crucified, or burnt by slow fire. The details given on this subject make one shudder; but erery thing announces that the last hour of the Egyptian tyger approaches. The English, French and Russian flags have been flying on the walls of Navarino since the 24th. Modon must now be in the power of the Triple Alliance.' The Herald adds, however, that the above intelligence appears to us of a doubt-ful character. If it be true, it is quite clear Ibrahim is determined not to surrender, and we do not see how the sanguinary monster can be driven out of the Morea, without troops are employed a-gainst him. Indeed, it is said, that troops will be immediately forwarded to the Morea, from Gibraltar, and the British possessions in the Mediterranean. Private letters from Paris also state, that the minister of marine had issued orders for the fitting out of several ships of the line for the Mediterranean.'

France and Algiers. - The Gibraltar Chronicle of the 3rd and 5th of November, received at Boston on Saturday. The following account of an action between the Algerine and French squadrons, was received at Gibraltar in a letter from Al-

The Algerines had been for some time preparing, for the avowed object of attacking the French force; and on the night October 3rd, (being the eve of the festival of Mahomet's nativity) their squadron consisting of the following ships put to sea-A frigate of 50 guns; a corvette (the Admiral's ship) 36 guns ; another corvette 24 guns; another 35 guns; two three masted schooners, 19 guns each ; two do. 12 guns each ; two do 10 guns each; and a brig of 18 guns.

Early the following morning they were seen steering to the N. W. whilst the French squadron, consisting of a 90 gun razee (the Admiral's ship,) another of the same class and metal; 2 brigs, one of 20 and the other of 16 guns, appeared at a considerable distance in the offing, bearing down with a northerly wind upon the enemy. On their approach to each other, both squadrons manauvered for some time to get the weather guage, which the skill of the French obtained and kept. At 1 o'clock p. m. the action commenced, and was continued courageously on both sides for two hours and a quarter. The intention of the Algerines evidently appeared to be to board, rather than to fight at a distance; but their object was frustrated by the windward position of the French ships. The French Admiral bore the brunt of the action, and some time sustained the united attacks of the Algerine Admiral's ship, two corvettes and a schooner. At a quarter past three the action ceased, neither party showing a disposition to renew it, as far as could be observed, neither having sustained much injury, for at 4 o'clock, all the Algerine squadron was seen steering for the port, apparently in good order, and with as much regularity as ed : 9 brigs burnt and sunk; one on shore, when they left, unpursued by the French, masts standing : six fire ships destroyed and three transports. Of the sixty-six The French squadron has since resumed the blockade.

> Fire in the Prairies .- A St Louis (Missouri) paper of Nov. 15 says, for several days past the rays of the sun have been almost entirely excluded from our city, by thick clouds of smoke from the burning prairies that surround it. On Monday, a breeze from the West brought with it a shower of light ashes, somewhat resembling thin snow-this, however, was of a short duration, but the fire and smoke still continue.

> The last North Carolina Journal asserts that three fourths of the members of our Legislature are for Gen. Jackson as President: and that the Speakers of both Houses, the newly elected Governor. Treasurer and Comptroller rank among his supporters. We confidently deny the truth of the statement, with respect to the members, and we are taking meassures to show on what basis our contradiction rests .- The newly elected Officers may prefer Gen. Jackson as President, but they were not elected in reference to that predilection, for we know many warm Administration men, who

Begrister.