

be elevated to their places. But now, when this prophecy has been realized, we seem perfectly insensible of the danger to which the liberty and institutions of the country are exposed. Among the symptoms of this decay, I would place among the most striking, the difference in the conduct of those who seek public employment before and after their elevation. In the language of the illustrious Roman, they solicit offices in our manner, and use their influence in our manner. And this remark is not more true in that degenerate stage of the nobility of all the republics of antiquity than it is of ours in the present time. It is not only, said Mr. C., a symptom of decay, but it is also a powerful cause. When it comes to be more understood, that politics is a game; that those who are engaged in it but see a party that they make this or that profession, use from honest conviction or intent to fulfill their duty, but as the means of deluding the people, and through that delusion to acquire power; when such professions are to be entirely forgotten, the people will lose all confidence in public men; all will be regarded as mere jugglers—the honest and the patriotic as well as the cunning and the profligate; and the people will become indifferent and passive to the greatest abuse of power, on the ground that those whom they elevate under whatever plodges, instead of reforming, will but imitate the example of those whom they have expelled.

I, said Mr. C., rejoice, however, that there are many who are counted in the Administration ranks who have a proper regard for the profession of the party while canvassing for power. I see the commencement of a separation between those who are disposed to go all lengths, to abandon all former principles in the support of power, and those who are disposed to advance beyond the point where they are now. Let those who are disposed to sustain the power of the Executive, however extravagant, reflect on what occurred during the present discussion, and the many and independent sentiments which have been expressed in the ranks of the Administration itself, and they will see cause to halt in their course. They have pushed things as far as they could be pushed with safety—to push them further, must end in division and overthrow.

But the Senator from New-York (Mr. Wright) regards all this alarm, on account of the vast increase of Executive Power, as perfectly imaginary. He contends that the view drawn in the report of the Committee, as to the extent of patronage, is greatly exaggerated; and, for this purpose, assails that part of the report which treats of the number of those in the employ of the government and living on its bounty, as constituting one of the elements of Executive Patronage. The Senator is possessed of clear perception and strong powers of discrimination, and I anticipated, from the confident manner in which he expressed himself, that he had discovered some flaw or weakness in that portion of the report. He is not usually the man to make bold assertions without his proof; but I must say, that in this case the Senator has disappointed me. What error or exaggeration has he discovered in this report? Has he shown the number stated to be greater than in reality it is? Has he shown that there is any error in the various heads under which they are classified? Or that there is a single class which does not contribute to swell the power and influence of the Executive? He has not even made an attempt to point out any error of the kind. He drew his number and classification from the report from any over estimate on the part of the Committee, attached to any one of the classes. But though the Senator has not succeeded in showing an over estimate, he has labored strenuously, though I must say, unsuccessfully, to show that the patronage is far less than in reality it is. The Senator would, for instance, have us lay aside the pensioners, as a trifling little or nothing to the patronage of the Government. I had, said Mr. C., supposed that he was too good a judge of human nature, not to know that the mere fact that a man lives upon the bounty of the government naturally discloses him to the side of power. If to this, we add the fact that the pensioner is liable to have his pension questioned, whether he is rightfully entitled to it or not, and that the decision of this question, so important to him, rests with those in power; that there are thousands who are seeking pensions, who must look in the same direction for the gratification of their wishes;—to say nothing of the host of pension agents and out of Congress, whose importance and influence with the people may depend upon their success in obtaining pensions;—we may realize the vast amount of patronage which so large a pension list as ours calculates to give to the patronage of the Executive. I, said Mr. C., informed that a single member, in a single session, obtained upwards of three hundred and fifty pensions; and can the Senator doubt how much he was strengthened in his district by his success, when a large majority of those whom he so successfully served were probably voters? Taking every thing into consideration, so far from considering the pensioners as an inconsiderable source of influence and patronage, as the Senator would have us believe, I am of opinion that it is among the most fruitful sources of both; and that to the late great extension of the number of pensioners, we may attribute the strength of the Administration in some of the States of the Union. I have great respect for the Secretary at War, and the chief of the pension Bureau; and I do not wish to be considered as making any personal imputations. The Senator from New York next tells us, that the army contributes very little to the influence and patronage of the Executive, that it consists principally of soldiers, and these for the most part located on the frontiers, far removed from the scenes of political struggle. The Senator would seem to have very imperfect conceptions of the nature of the influence which an army brings to a government. Is he ignorant that it is to be fed, and clothed, and housed, and removed at the expense of millions, wherever it is stationed, or wherever employed; and that all this heavy expenditure must bring a corresponding increase of power and influence? I, for my part, said Mr. C., consider an army among a civilized people, armed and accustomed to the use of arms as the Americans are, as far more dangerous, on account of the patronage which it brings to the government, than on account of its physical force; and it is mainly under this impression that I have ever been opposed to its increase beyond the point necessary to preserve proper military organization and skill.

The Senator, taking the same fallacious view, would put the navy out of the list, as contributing but little to the patronage of the government. What I have said in reference to the army, is equally applicable to the navy, and supercedes the necessity of adding any thing further. But the final objection of the Senator is, that

the patronage of the government is not so great as far as the number of those who are employed actually contribute to it, as if they were all Custom-house officers, and some other classes of officers, which he estimates at some three or four thousand, and which he admits are calculated to exercise some influence. I acknowledge, said Mr. Calhoun, they are not so powerful as they would be if they consisted of the classes referred to by the Senator; but let me tell him, that if we had a corps of one hundred thousand such, the friends of liberty might surrender in despair—our cause would be hopeless. The people could not resist them for six months. I have now, said Mr. C., concluded what I intended to say on the question involved in the third section of the bill, and will next proceed to notice some objections to the other portions of the bill.—The Senator from Tennessee, (Mr. Grundy,) objects to the first section, which proposes to repeal the Four Year's Law, on the ground that it would diminish the power of the Senate, and increase that of the President. If such was the fact, the last quarter from which I should expect such an objection would be that from which it comes. But the Senator may dismiss his fears. There is not the slightest ground for the apprehension which he professes.

It is true that, without that law, the Senate would not have the opportunity of passing on the conduct of the officers who may be re-nominated under it; but let me bring the Senator to reflect how little influence that fact gives to the Senate, compared to the influence which the President acquires under the law over all those who must depend on him under its provisions, for a re-nomination. Let him reflect how few of those re-nominated are rejected by the President has refused to re-nominate, and how little influence the Senate acquires or the President loses by the rejection of the former. Should the Senate reject, on party ground, it has no power to fill the place of the person rejected—that depends upon the President; what then is the fact? The Senate makes an enemy without acquiring a friend, while the President is sure to acquire two friends without making an enemy; the rejected and the one who fills his place. If to this, we add, that the present President has made it an invariable practice to reward, in some shape or other, every man rejected by the Senate, however good the cause for rejection, it must be obvious that the apprehension of the Senator from Tennessee, that the repeal of the Four Year's Law would weaken the Senate and strengthen the Executive, is without foundation. He may dismiss all anxiety on that head.

But it is further objected, that the repeal of the Four Year's Law would destroy the principle of rotation in office, which the Senator from Maine, (Mr. Shepley,) and some others on the same side, represent as the very basis of republican institutions. We often, said Mr. C., confound things that are entirely dissimilar, by not making the proper distinction. I will not undertake to inquire now, whether the principle of rotation, as applied to the ordinary ministerial officers of a government, may not be favorable to popular and free institutions, when such officers are chosen by the people themselves. It certainly would have a tendency to cause those who desire office, when the choice is in the people, to seek their favor, but certain it is, that in a government, where the Chief Magistrate has the filling of vacancies instead of the people, there will be an opposite tendency, to court the favor of him who has the disposal of offices, and that for their favors is courted. If the latter has a popular tendency, it is no less certain that the former must have a contrary. I, for my part, must say, that according to my conception, the true principle is to render those who are charged with mere ministerial offices, secure in their places, so long as they continue to discharge their duty with ability and integrity, and I would no more permit the Chief Magistrate of a country to displace them, without cause, on party grounds, than I would permit him to divest them of their freeholds—the power to divest them of the one, is calculated to make them so servile and dependent as the power to divest them of the other.

I have now, said Mr. C., concluded what I intended to say. I have omitted several subjects which I was desirous of discussing, connected with the highly important question which has so deeply occupied the attention of the Senate; but the session is so nearly closed that I feel the necessity of brevity, and will therefore forego what I would otherwise say.

EXPENDITURES OF THE GOVERNMENT

The following authentic statement of the Expenditures of the Government, from 1823 to 1833, inclusive, (the last being the latest year to which the accounts were fully made up,) is appended to the Documentary Edition of Mr. Calhoun's Report upon the growth of Executive patronage;

YEAR.	AMOUNT.
1823	\$9,784,154 69
1824	10,328,144 71
1825	11,490,459 94
1826	13,062,316 27
1827	14,853,095 95
1828	13,296,041 00
1829	12,959,459 62
1830	14,229,593 30
1831	13,864,007 30
1832	16,516,338 77
1833	23,713,755 11

Extra Clerk hire, in the first year of the Government, was \$100. In the last year 35,853. In the two first years of Mr. Jefferson's Administration, it was \$445. He then appears to have arrested it, doubtless because of its illegality and the abuse to which it was liable. In the remaining six years of his administration, there was nothing paid for extra clerk hire. In the four years of John Quincy Adams's Administration, that Administration so outrageously abused for its extravagance by Jacksonism—whose enormities W. C. Rives went over—the whole amount of Clerk's hire (extra) was rather upwards of \$16,000. In the last year of his successor—the second Jefferson, who was to "bring back" the Government to the "simple machine" it was intended to be—a single year—it exceeded \$38,000.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

Eggs.—The Augusta Sentinel, of April 7, says: "Seven hundred dozen Eggs were brought to the Augusta market yesterday morning, in two wagons from Hathersham. The two loads weighed about 1,500 pounds; and the Eggs were sold at 12 cents per dozen."

TRIBUTE TO WORTH.

From the Raleigh Star, of April 10.
CORRESPONDENCE.
RALEIGH, April 4, 1835.

Hon Willie P. Mangum:
SIR: A number of your personal and political friends, in this City and neighborhood, ardently attached to the great cause of Constitutional Freedom, and impressed with the value of your services at the present crisis, are desirous of giving a public expression of their high respect for your character. They have deputed us, sir, to communicate to you assurances of their continued confidence and esteem, and to request that you will afford them an opportunity of manifesting their feelings, by participating with them of a Public Entertainment in this City, on the 15th instant.

We have the honor to be, sir, with high respect, your most obedient servants,
WESTON R. GALES,
THEO. HUNTER,
GEO. W. HAYWOOD,
CHAS. L. HINTON,
ALFRED JONES,
ALEX. J. LAWRENCE.

ORANGE COUNTY, April 3, 1835.

GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive your Communication of the 4th inst., on behalf of "a number of my personal and political friends" in the City and neighborhood of Raleigh; assuring me of your continued confidence and esteem, and inviting me to participate with them in a Public Entertainment, on the 15th instant.

I am fully sensible that this distinguished mark of respect is, in truth, but a tribute to the great cause of Constitutional Freedom, of which I am a humble advocate, and to which you, and those whom you represent, are so ardently attached. Regarding it in this light, I cheerfully accept your invitation. I can easily conceive that this manifestation of kindness and respect may have quickened by a generous sympathy with my feelings, recently exposed to a mode of assault wholly unknown in the past Legislative history of North Carolina;—and now, day by day, assailed with the most poisonous arrows, and the keenest shafts of calumny, that the minions of Power can fabricate.

Sustained by a proud consciousness, that my only obligations have been the good of my country, and the honor of my native State, and that every interested consideration personal to myself has sunk into utter insignificance, I scarcely feel that I have received any wounds in these assaults. But, if I have, I shall bear them proudly from the scene of action, and wear the scars as glorious trophies, won in the battle-field, while contending for the great principles of Constitutional Liberty. My children, I trust, will regard them as a richer heritage than all the gold and all the honors that minions ever won or wore.

Though not insensible to the delicacy of my situation—trying as it seems to be regarded—I indulge no feeling of recrimination, and cherish no sentiment of hostility towards the great body of those who, in the pride of power, seemed almost to forget the rights of humbler individuals. I know that my motives were misconceived, and my public conduct misinterpreted, and rely with perfect confidence upon the ultimate award of time and

I should be wholly unworthy of my station, if I could suffer either "private griefs" or party interests to weaken my anxious and ardent wishes to see the people of North Carolina once more united upon sound principles, and standing side to side, and shoulder to shoulder, like a band of brothers, in the great cause of well regulated Liberty. If there be any son of the State who would sacrifice this great object to considerations of personal preference, or the triumphs of party interests, he is unworthy of the land of his birth; and of that noble ancestry who unfurled the first banner that ever floated in these States in defiance of arbitrary power. For myself, I take my stand for the honor and interests of the good old State. I shall adhere to her "through good and through evil report," whether it be for "weaker for woe." Neither injustice nor unkindness shall drive me from her bosom. For, what honest man will dare say that he loves her more than I do, and therefore claim to interpose between her and my affections.

Be pleased, gentlemen, to make known to those you represent, my grateful sense of their kindness; and accept for yourselves, my acknowledgments, for the obliging manner in which you conveyed to me their sentiments.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, with great respect, your obedient servant,
WILLIE P. MANGUM.

To Messrs. Weston R. Gales, &c., Committee.
From the Raleigh Register, of April 21.

THE GREAT DINNER!

The Dinner given in this City, on Wednesday last, in honor of Mr. Senator Mangum, is justly entitled to be thus styled, whether reference be had to the large number who partook of it, to the intelligence and respectability which characterized the company, or the generous and patriotic impulses which prompted the civility. But for the experiment, we should have deemed it utterly impossible to have procured so large a number of subscribers, in this City, to any Public Entertainment. Certain it is, we have never before witnessed the slightest approximation to the unanimity of feeling which, on the present occasion, prevailed among our citizens. Individuals who have for years kept aloof from the excitement of public scenes, came forward and cheerfully contributed their mite.

The complete success of the whole affair affords the most gratifying evidence of the healthy condition of the body politic in the Metropolis of the State.

A little before 3 o'clock, Judge Mangum was escorted from his lodgings to the Government House, where he was individually presented to the large company present. Between 150 and 200 persons dined. Governor Swain presided, assisted by Weston R. Gales, Intendant of the City, Capt. Theophilus Hunter, and Johnston Busbee, Esq., as Vice Presidents.

[The following are some of the Toasts given on the occasion: we are compelled to omit some, for the want of room.—*Editors Carolinian.*]
REGULAR TOASTS.
The Memory of Washington.
The State of North Carolina.—Alto distinguished for her love of liberty and obedience to the laws.
Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures.—Let them protect and support each other.
The Army and Navy of the United States.

The President, in announcing the following Toast, proffered it by appropriate remarks:

Our honored guest, Willie P. Mangum.—Faithful and fearless—true to his country's best interests, the Constitution and the Laws.

As soon as the cheering which accompanied the announcement of this Toast subsided, Mr. Mangum rose and addressed his delighted auditory for about one hour and a half. It would be impossible to convey to the reader any thing like an adequate conception of the profound thought, the spirit-stirring eloquence, and the patriotic sentiments which distinguished the effort. His allusion to his own situation, and the manly principles on which he had acted, elicited an enthusiastic cheering, and many other passages, characterized by beauty of expression, or patriotism of sentiment, were greeted with a similar response. In conclusion, he begged leave to offer the following sentiment:

The Patriotic Citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity. A spirit of revolt against the office of the Albany Regency, quartered upon her, seems to have seized almost the entire population. Glorious little City!

The memory of Lafayette.—Let his funeral dirge die upon the breeze, ere the harsh notes of War are borne from his adopted to his native land.

The Spirit of Rational Liberty.—If it perish in the South, it is "expunged from the records" of the human race.

Executive Patronage.—North Carolina will respond to the noble sentiment of her distinguished son, Hugh L. White—"A good man will not desire it—a bad one ought not to possess it."

The security, and the only security of a Republican Government.—The virtue and intelligence of the people.

John Marshall, Chief-Justice of the United States. The talents of Bacon—the learning of Mansfield, and the purity of Hale.

The Press.—Guided by intelligence and virtue, the palladium of liberty—controlled by ignorance and vice, a demon of destruction.

Old Mecklenburg.—In the language of Lord Cornwallis, "the most rebellious County in America."

The American Fair.—The only legitimate Man-Worship, devotion to Woman.

VOLUNTEERS.
By the President. Freedom of Opinion—we seek to impose no restraint on that of others—we will submit to none upon our own.

By W. R. Gales Vice-President. Our Public Domain.—North Carolina cherishes her younger brethren of the Confederacy a fraternal affection, but Esau will not yield his birth-right.

By George W. Haywood. Hugh L. White.—A native of North-Carolina—an honest man, a profound Constitutional lawyer, and enlightened Statesman: The corruption of the times demand the services of such an individual as the next President of these United States.

By William Boylan. The Legislature denounced, but the People will sustain.

By Charles Manly. North-Carolina—Let her stand forth for the advancement of her own sons.

By Alex. J. Lawrence. Hugh L. White.—An honest and independent Politician: His election to the Presidency, will secure the country from the machinations of the crafty New-York Intriguer.

By William Peck. The true followers of Jefferson in the late Senate of the United States.—They boldly preferred the "tempestuous Ocean of Liberty, to the deceitful calm of Despotism." May their persecutors live to repent and confess their error.

By John Beard, Jr. of Rowan. Constitutional Liberty.—It can only be acquired by magnanimous valor—it can only be preserved by enlightened patriotism. Our ancestors won it by the former—let their descendants maintain it by the latter.

By John Ligon, of Wake Forest. The Executive of North-Carolina.—A true Whig, and an honest man, his usually felicitous manner for about an hour, on the great topics which now agitate the public mind.

By Bernard Dupuy. The Star Spangled Banner.—The stars for the Whigs—the stripes for the Tories.

By Thomas W. Covington. The memory of the late Dr. Caldwell.

Whose life was like the lapse of a long Sunny day, sweetened with flowers, and Rich with golden fruit.

By H. J. Cannon. The Doctrine of Nullification.—Sound in theory, and military in practice: In our Republic, it is the right arm of Liberty.

By Thos. J. Lemay. The Whig Cause.—Now as in the days of the Revolution—resistance of the people against arbitrary power: Its success—then secured to the right, its triumph now will demonstrate their capability of self-government. Let every Whig "do his duty," and victory will crown our efforts.

By Col. J. G. Jones. North-Carolina.—For talents and political integrity, surpassed by no State, and equalled but by few: May her patriotic citizens nominate and support one of their own distinguished Statesmen for the Presidency, without waiting for instructions from the Baltimore Convention.

By Henry H. Cannon. Hon. John Branch.—The fearless defender of honor and truth.

By Joshua R. Hinton. Willie P. Mangum.—His eminent abilities and unwavering integrity command our admiration, while his patriotic services in the Senate of the U. States entitle him to our lasting gratitude.

By Francis P. Haywood. The Hon. Willie P. Mangum, the fearless and independent advocate of Constitutional Liberty.—May he be sustained by the freemen of North-Carolina.

By Dr. Fabus J. Haywood. Hon. George Poindexter.—Aproposited, though faithful sentinel on the watch-tower of our liberties. He deserves the thanks of his countrymen for his able, prompt, and energetic exposure of Jackson's tyrannical and anti-democratical Proclamations.

By David Carter. Martin Van Buren, the New-York Magician.—Let his political days be few, and Willie P. Mangum take his office.

By Wyatt Harrison. The Majority of the late United States Senate.—Distinguished alike for their wisdom, eloquence, patriotism, and moral courage.

By William Chambers. Our distinguished Guest, Willie P. Mangum.—Honor to whom honor is due.

By William H. McKee. Hon. John C. Calhoun and George McDuffie.—Two great advocates and props of the Constitution and the Laws: They fear no swarms and seek no blind applauses.

By William Dallas Haywood. Our Southern Sister.—Prolific in patriotism and talents: She is always true to her motto, "amis amicus que parati."

By Samuel Taylor. J. C. Calhoun.—A Republican of the Jefferson school.

By Adam G. Banks. Our distinguished Senator in Congress, Willie P. Mangum.—An honor to the State and the Union.

By J. W. Greer. Willie P. Mangum.—An able politician, an honest man, "the noblest work of God." T. Benton, a political dross, whom Nature slubber'd o'er in haste, forgetting to add that noble composition which forms an honest man.

By N. H. Blackwood. Hon. Willie P. Mangum.—The firm and unbending friend of his country and constant opposer of Executive usurpation. Long will he be remembered by every free and generous citizen of North Carolina.

By John Ligon. Hon. Hugh L. White, and Hon. Willie P. Mangum.—May the former be the next President, and the latter the Vice President of the United States.

P. Mangum.—May the young men of North Carolina imitate his virtues, and closely adhere to the principles which he so nobly and fearlessly defended.

By Archer Trench, (Jeweller, &c.) Willie P. Mangum.—In his public career, may he ever be guided by the meagring of independence—May his name be borne upon the pinnac of fame to earth's remotest verge; and regulated by the balance wheel of truth himself, may he convince the people of their political errors.

By Thomas L. Jump.—The American Ladies!—Not first in War—not first in Peace—but first in the hearts of their countrymen.

By Thomas Stany Beckwith. The Convention of 1835.—May it administer a stimulus to the "Old North State" which will effectually arouse her from slumbers more protracted than those of the drowsy hero of Cato's Hill.

By George W. Polk. The last surviving Soldier of the American Revolution.—May the gratitude of a free people attend him to the grave, and may he not prove to be the link between a glorious ancestry and a degenerate progeny.

Interesting.—We learn from the Baltimore Chronicle, that the last link in the great chain of Rail Road communication, from Washington to New York, (the Baltimore and Port Deposit Road) will now certainly be constructed, and without delay. "Three thousand additional shares have been subscribed to the capital stock of the company within the last week, by men who have full ability to furnish the means, and the instalments to the same amount paid on the shares formerly subscribed, have been paid on the newly subscribed shares. We can, therefore, on the best authority, (says the Chronicle,) state, that the construction of the road will be promptly commenced, and vigorously prosecuted to completion."

When we look at what is in progress in various parts of the country, it is a matter of surprise, as well as pleasure, to observe the rapidity with which the work of improvement is going on—the boldness with which works of the greatest magnitude are determined on, and the alacrity with which their execution is undertaken. The great connecting links of communication now in progress between Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, and between the Potomac and Richmond, added to those already executed will, in a short time, complete the communication by steamboat and Railroad all the way from Boston to the Roanoke, and we doubt not that a few years will see it extended on the whole Atlantic line, from Maine to the Mississippi.—*National Intelligencer.*

Progress of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road.—We learn, from the Norfolk Herald, that the Road is complete to the Nottoway river, except the laying down of the Iron Rails, which is progressing at the rate of a mile a day, and the Road will be ready for the passage of Cars to that river by the 1st of May, when 42 miles will have been finished. The bridge across the Nottoway is nearly completed.

Shall we not have a branch of the Norfolk Road to this place? or is Halifax to be treated with contempt, as unworthy the advantages of a Rail Road. We think not—her extensive back country, and the easy way of getting produce from a distance, should entitle her to a branch of this Road. We always have, and still believe Halifax to be the best place of location for a Road on the Roanoke. Therefore we still hope. *Halifax Advocate.*

Rail Road, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Rail Road.—We are informed, by one of the Directors of this improvement, who has just been riding through that part of the line under contract, that notwithstanding the severe and protracted winter, the work is progressing well. The earth work is getting in a considerable state of forwardness, and the bridges and culverts, some of which are already begun, will soon be in an active state of progression. In most places, good quarries of suitable stone have been found very near the places where they were wanted. Nearly all the timber for the superstructure has been cut while the sap is yet down, and much of it has been prepared and put along the line where it will be used. Without some unforeseen hindrance, the Locomotives will probably be on 25 or 30 miles of the road by the 1st of December next. We wish it prosperity. *Richmond Whig.*

Dreadful Tornado at Columbia, Tennessee.—One of the most violent hurricanes ever witnessed in this State, passed over the lower part of this County (Maury) on the night of the 21st March, sweeping every thing before it, killing eight persons, and badly wounding fifteen or twenty others. The persons killed, Mr. Francis G. Degraphenried, aged 21 years; John Degraphenried, aged 14 years; T. L. Degraphenried, a child about 3 years of age; another infant about six weeks old, of the same family; Mr. Elias Lusk; Mrs. Lusk; a Mr. Hill, and a negro. "The storm began about 9 o'clock P. M., and was over in a few minutes—the severest injury having been sustained in the interim of five minutes. Mrs. Degraphenried, though not dead, is shockingly mutilated, and will, in all probability, not recover. A negro girl belonging to the family was blown into the fire, and she confined by a beam until the storm was over, when directed by her screams, assistance was afforded. In this excruciating situation she lay, literally roasted alive, for nearly an hour. She is still alive.

We have since visited the scene, and have never in our life witnessed such desolation. Houses are torn from their foundations and scattered before the winds—fences are levelled—trees are uprooted and piled together—every thing is swept to the earth—and fragments of furniture, buildings, and timber, and bodies of dead animals, lie scattered promiscuously over the ground. We noticed one of the ground sills of Mr. Degraphenried's house lying one hundred and fifty yards from where the house stood—there is nothing remaining of the house but the bases of the chimneys, the chimneys themselves having been blown upwards of a hundred yards from the house; and a part of the roof, we understand, has been found three miles distant. Some conception of the velocity of the wind may be had from the fact, that in a green lynn tree, near Mr. Lusk's dwelling, it is to be seen sticking, about 20 feet from the ground, a broad piece of poplar plank, firmly driven in to the depth of, apparently, four or five inches, and at an angle of about 45 degrees across the grain. Several other houses were unroofed and blown down, but we have heard of no additional loss of life.

We have since ascertained that the tree in which the plank was driven has been felled—and that it is found the end of the plank (perfectly square and blunt) penetrated to the depth of 31 inches. *Columbia Observer.*