...ghout the entire length of the road, sufficient... abundant and durable.

Resolved, moreover, That said Engineer give an estimate in his report, as accurate as he can make it, what will be the cost of paving said road per mile; and what will be the expense of said road, if it is simply graded; and in order to carry this resolution into effect, the sum of $2,000 is hereby appropriated out of any monies in the Treasury."

After some discussion between Messrs. Waddle and Shepard, the resolutions and amendment were laid on the table.

The bill to compel captains to muster their companies four times a year, was rejected.

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.:

Friday, January 1, 1841.

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The People of the United States sent off to other countries a larger amount of agricultural products during the last year, than ever before in any one year since we have been a free nation. Our exports during the year 1840, amounted in value to *one hundred and thirty-one and a half millions*, while our imports for the same period were a little short of *one hundred and five millions*, thus showing a balance of trade in our favor—that we sold more than we bought by nearly 27 millions of dollars. Yet, notwithstanding this flourishing condition of our foreign trade, money, or bank bills (so called) have been scarce and hard to be obtained. This can only be accounted for on the ground that our people have greatly overtraded themselves and imported too much in preceding years, leaving a large debt due to Europe, which must first be paid with our surplus produce, before we can draw much money from that quarter.

It is now ascertained that the *interest* alone on the loans obtained from Europe by certain of the States of this Union, amounts to *twelve millions* of dollars annually:—that is,—the tax paid to Foreign Capitalists by a portion of the People of the United States, is equal to one half of what we pay to our own Government.

It is made to appear, from statements to be fully relied on, that about 18 or 19 of the States of the Union, are indebted to the money holders of Europe in the immense sum of nearly *two hundred millions* of dollars. This is sufficiently startling; but it is not all;—we are well assured that the party now going into power are already preparing the way to create a *new National debt* which once contracted, like the British debt, will never be paid, but go on year after year, continually increasing, and hanging on the country with a dead weight and insupportable burden every day more grievous. These are things which the people ought soberly to consider, now that the election excitement is over.

Debt of the State of Indiana.—From the Report of the Public Treasurer of Indiana, it appears that the State owes the enormous debt of more than *thirteen and a half millions* of dollars. The annual interest alone on which amounts to upwards of *six hundred thousand* dollars, and the whole of this has to be raised by taxation on the people. Indiana is a populous State, but there is no great deal of wealth among her citizens and she has, as yet, no other resources by which to raise money than direct taxation. This tremendous burden of debt on the State will make all prudent men who are disposed to emigrate, pause before they go to Indiana. Heavy taxation must be the lot of her people for years. All this has come of the influence of the bank paper system, which the Federal party are so anxious to inflate once more in the country.

Bank suspension in South Carolina.—The Legislature of South Carolina, at its late session, passed a bill to provide against the suspension of specie payments by the Banks of that State;—its principal feature, as far as we can learn, is, that in the event of a suspension, the Banks suspending shall pay an interest of 5 per cent on the amount of their circulation during the time of a failure to redeem their notes in specie. Unless the Banks in the State accept the provisions of this bill by the first of March next, their charters are to be vacated in consequence of suspensions heretofore.

A splendid crash—ominous of the fate of the new Administration.—A few days before the meeting of Congress, a *Chandelier*, said to be the largest and most splendid in America, was suspended in the centre of the Hall of the House of Representatives. It was 13 feet in diameter, and of proportionate dimensions otherwise, having seventy eight lamps holding a quart of oil each. The weight of the whole when filled was nearly *eight thousand pounds*. On the night of Thursday, the 17th December, the lamps were filled, and the chandelier was lighted up by way of experiment, for a "grand display," when its appearance is represented as having been highly brilliant. A crowd of ladies and gentlemen, attracted by the show, were present to admire the glittering splendor of the new ornament, which, with flash and sparkle, poured its soft light into every recess of that immense hall. But alas! for the fate of glass and glory!—it flashed in beauty and splendor to be admired only the first time, and the last. Next morning as the lamp lighters were adjusting something about the brilliant bauble, some of the fastenings above gave way, and the whole mass came down with a thundering crash, breaking into a thousand fragments, and entirely demolishing the seats and desks of the members where it fell. The whole cost of this "big candlestick" exceeded five thousand dollars. *Sic transit, &c.*

It was fortunate that this accident occurred at a time when the House was not in session, for had the members been in their seats, it seems inevitable that the lives of some, if not a number of them, must have been sacrificed.

CONGRESS.

Want of room last week prevented our giving a sketch of an interesting debate that occurred in the Senate, on the 15th and 16th of December, on a resolution introduced by Mr. Clay for the repeal of the Sub-Treasury. It afforded an opportunity, which was embraced by Messrs. Webster and Clay, the managers that are to be, of the Harrison administration, to make some developments of the policy which is to direct their councils after the 4th of March next. Mr. Clay lead off in the style and with the tone of one who knows what he is about, and is speaking "by authority." He took occasion, on introducing the resolution, to deliver, in substance, the inaugural of the President elect. In the course of his remarks, he compared the Democratic party to "a convicted felon, standing on the gallows with a rope round his neck, and the cart ready to drive off," and concluded by asserting that the late defeat of the Democratic party was a virtual condemnation of the Sub-Treasury, proving that it ought to be repealed.

The low and insulting comparison in these remarks, so perfectly unprovoked and uncalled for, so little becoming the high station of a dignified Senator, or any gentleman, is nothing more than what we should have expected from Henry Clay. It is in his accustomed vulgar, abusive, and discourteous manner.

He was replied to by Mr. Wright with his usual ability. He denied that the overthrow of Mr. Van Buren proved the people to be opposed to the Sub-Treasury; other and collateral issues, he said, had effected it. The party had made no avowal of principles, and it might as well be said that its success proved a disposition to pull down that magnificent edifice, cast aside the splendid drapery, the paintings and other ornaments, and supply its place with a log cabin decorated with coon-skins. Mr. Wright said, the gentleman proposed to abolish the Sub-Treasury, but what did he offer in its stead! Did he intend to go back to a connection with State Banks, or resort to a National Bank!

This was a power to Mr. Clay, which he did not pretend to meet; but replied indirectly with a quotation from Scripture, "Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof." The appositeness of which we are unable to comprehend, unless the honorable gentleman meant, that his resolution for repeal was an "evil" sufficient for the day, without any explanation of the greater "evil" contemplated in the future to be substituted for the Sub-Treasury. Mr. Clay, in the course of his brief reply, declared that if the Sub-Treasury remained in force after the present session of Congress, it should be repealed as soon after the 4th of March as a Congress could be convened. So this settles the fate of the Sub-Treasury, and decides that there will be an extra session.

Mr. Calhoun followed:—He had hoped, he said, that this agitating subject would have been suffered to rest until Gen. Harrison was inaugurated and the whole line of policy developed. The excitement which had so long agitated the country ought to be allayed; the people wanted repose. He said, if Gen. Harrison should administer the Government in good faith, on the principles laid down by the gentleman from Kentucky—enforce retrenchment, inculcate and practice economy—be governed by the principles of the Constitution—look well to the rights of the States—and recommend an abridgement of the power of the Executive, it should have his cheerful and hearty support. But, Mr. C. said, he would much rather have this declaration from Gen. Harrison himself than the honorable Senator.

After referring to the Whig alternatives of a National Bank, and the local Bank system, to supply the place of the Sub-Treasury;—he forcibly said:—"That to either of these, the much abused Sub-Treasury will be found to be the only alternative. Condemned and vilified as it was, the country, if it desired to preserve its free institutions, must come to it; nor was it less for the advantage of the banks themselves, than the country, that it should. Yes, for the banks: he knew what he said; he weighed every word. He regarded those the greatest enemies, in reality, to the banks, however kind their intention, who could force them again into a union with the Government, against the deep conviction of the injustice, impolicy and unconstitutionality of such union, of a powerful and determined party, not much inferior in numbers than their opponents, if tested even by the late election; for, however strong the vote of the electoral college, the popular vote in favor of Gen. Harrison did not much exceed one hundred thousand out of upwards of two millions of votes."

He then concluded with a solemn conversation that he believed the establishment of a National Bank, with a capital of 50 or 100 millions, would be as much the creation of a sovereign power, as the election of a President.

The next day, Mr. Webster took his turn in the game, and in a speech of an hour, chiefly composed of an effort to make it appear that the President's message and the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury are not correct in point of facts, labored to prove the necessity of a further provision for increasing the revenue, and the need which will exist for an extra Session of Congress to do this; thus showing that the cards in his hand intended to be played out, are an increase of the Tariff duties, and another system of protection for the benefit of the manufacturers and his clients, the Northern Banks and Brokers.

It seems to be understood that the House of Representatives will devote this Session to work instead of speech-making and quarrelling, for which new occupation of their time, the country will doubtless be amicably and duly obliged. They have so far gone on harmoniously and well in disposing of their accumulated business, mostly of a private nature.

Thadeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, has been recommended by the Pennsylvania Electors for the office of Postmaster General, and it is thought will receive it. Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, is said to have had the refusal of the office.

The Tariff.—All the signs of the times at the North show that the Tariff party are in full cry, determined to do their utmost to revive the Protective System for plundering the South. An alleged deficiency in the revenue is to be the excuse for this, with what reason, the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows. The Federal party want another overflowing Treasury, the manufacturers want another tax levied on the South for their exclusive benefit, and the Bank owners want the public money to speculate on again. The South will find before long whether she has assisted in putting her friends or her enemies in power.

The Governor of Georgia has advised the Legislature in a special message, to adopt some constitutional measure, such as it may deem proper and expedient to relieve the pecuniary embarrassments of the people, which must be distressing and ruinous next year, without some relief, in consequence of the failure of the cotton crop last season.

Resolutions were some time since before the Legislature of Alabama, providing for the call of a convention to remove the seat of Government from Tuscaloosa. They were expected to pass both Houses.

☞ The Legislature of Georgia, has, we see, again taken their Maine difficulty into consideration; at the last accounts, the House of Representatives had passed a bill recommending, or deciding on, a *quarantine* of all vessels from Maine at the ports of Georgia.

The New York Herald, a Harrison print, says that since the election the Whigs have fallen to stabbing one another's reputations, in a manner which would disgrace Italian assassins.

The Governor of Virginia, in his late message states the aggregate public debt of that State to be $5,173,086, at the present time, not including subscriptions by the State authorized, but yet to be made, of $2,777,520; making the whole amount $8,260,606.

☞ The Legislature of South Carolina adjourned on the night of Friday, the 18th ult., after a session of three weeks and five days; having passed 27 acts in the time.

Harrison's connection of to Slavery.—The declaration of Gen. Harrison made before the election that "he who makes the most pledges, tells the most lies," seems to be in the fair way of speedy verification by his own acts. We all recollect his solemn pledge, made only a few months ago, that he would not only refrain from any participation in nominating a successor to himself, in case he was elected, but he further said, that no man should know even his preference for any individual, to come after him. This pledge was peculiarly commended by the Whig committees, and if adhered to is certainly good doctrine; but it has turned out like all the other professions of the party before election,—all humbug, and just the reverse of their practice. Gen. Harrison has not even waited for a decent time to elapse, or for his installment into the Presidency, before nominating his successor; but he is ahead even of his most strenuous partizans in agitating the subject. The Louisville (Ky.) Journal in giving a report of his remarks at a public dinner in Versailles, Kentucky, says he gave a toast in honor of Henry Clay, and amongst other remarks connected with it, made the declaration that "*he considered Mr. Clay the fittest man in the nation for the Presidency,*"—and further that "*he himself would resign the office at once on his arrival at Washington, were it possible for him by so doing to confer it on the distinguished Kentuckian.*"

If this is not nominating a successor in full, we should like to know what would be so considered by Whiggery. The old gentleman's head is evidently giddy on his unusual elevation, and he doubtless thinks it only necessary to say the word, and the people will obey;—besides, he feels under obligations to Mr. Clay for his voluntary, disinterested and patriotic withdrawal from the field to make way for him, and considers it his duty to pay him back, by his influence for the succession. His pledge to the contrary notwithstanding,—that was made before the election.

The General may not find the American people altogether so submissive to his expressed preferences as he thinks. Although he would be willing to reward Mr. Clay for his defeat in the Harrisburg caucus by running him in 1844, the people are not ready yet to fall into the arrangement without further reflection, and further developments of what is to be the Whig policy of Reform for the intervening four years. We look for a kicking up amongst the Webster forces at this early expression of preference for Clay.

Since writing the above, which was crowded out last week, matters have overturned as was expected; the report of the Louisville Journal of the remarks of Gen. Harrison, no doubt correct, but rather inadvertently exposed, has produced so much confusion and excitement in the Whig camp, as well as generally, that the managers of the party, and the General, are fain to come out and get themselves through the difficulty by impeaching the veracity of the Louisville paper. They deny that the General expressed his willingness to resign forthwith in favor of Mr. Clay, or declared any preference for the succession; but they do not deny his heaping the warmest eulogies on Clay, expressing his opinion that he was the fittest man in the Union for the Presidency, and other sayings of a like character. This is a lame come-off, which will hardly heal the heart-burnings of some of the party engendered by the old gentleman's indiscreet avowals, published by the Louisville Clay paper so flourishing because claims for its repeatedly defeated aspirant to the Presidency.

From the Report of the Treasury from which we give important and highly interesting extracts this week, is a very able paper, and ought to be carefully read by every one who is anxious to know, and fully understand the condition of the Financial affairs of the General Government. It shows, by figures, that instead of the extravagance charged on Mr. Van Buren's administration by the Federal party, there has been, for the last three years, a gradual and continuing reduction of the public expenditures. The Secretary in considering the amount that will probably be required for next year's expenditures, takes occasion, very properly, to urge the propriety of always cutting down the expenditures to the level of the revenue,—a much wiser policy certainly than increasing the revenue to the wants, extravagant they may be, of the Government.—This Report shows another thing, the designing clamors of some to the contrary notwithstanding, that the revenue will be more than sufficient next year (1841.) to meet the demands for all economical Government expenditures. We again commend it to the reader's attention.

Bank Resumption in Georgia.—A Bill relative to the resumption of cash payments by the Banks of Georgia, has passed the Legislature of that State, and only waits the signature of the Governor, (which it will undoubtedly have, we presume,) to become a law. It provides:—that his Excellency, the Governor, shall, on the first Monday of January, 1841, issue his Proclamation requiring the Banks in the State to redeem their liabilities in gold and silver on or before the first day of February thereafter,—to any person holding their bills, other banks and brokers excepted: in case of a failure or refusal so to do, he is required to cause judicial proceedings to be forthwith instituted for the forfeiture of the charter, and the settlement of the concerns of such institution.

Whig Ingratitude.—Even the itinerant blacksmith, who perambulated the northern country, and made speeches and hammered horse-shoes on the stage, for the benefit of Waggery last summer, has lately been a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms in the Ohio Legislature, and received *two votes!!* Mr. Ewer will retire from public life in disgusted disgust at such ungrateful treatment from his Whig friends.

An Excellent Suggestion.—Some humane and philanthropic individual has suggested the propriety of establishing "*A Society for the amelioration of the condition of disappointed office seekers.*" He deserves great praise, and must receive the warm thanks of that numerous class of unfortunates. Such a society is greatly needed in North Carolina as well as elsewhere now, and would find many objects, after the 4th March especially, for the exercise of its benevolent aims.

The Farmers Advocate, is the title of a small, but neat agricultural pamphlet of sixteen pages, published twice a month at Jamestown, Guilford county, by M. J. Sherwood. It is filled with good and interesting matter. We used to receive the Advocate, and know not how it happened off our list. The last number has reached us, and we are pleased to exchange.

Washington Gossip on Cabinet making, &c.—The letter writers of the metropolis are making very confident speculations on the composition of Gen. Harrison's Cabinet. Among various conjectures as to other offices, they all seem to agree in asserting that Mr. Webster has been offered his choice in the places of Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of State, and Minister to England,—and that he will accept the Cabinet appointment of Secretary of State. Mr. Clay, report says, has refused to take any office under the new Administration, but intends to remain in the Senate and shuffle his cards, once more, for the game of succession in '44.

Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, is designated as the future Attorney General. This, if so, will be a sad disappointment to the "Democratic Reformation" announce of the Whig caucus at Raleigh.

The North Carolinian.—From a late number of this able Democratic paper, we see that Mr. Holmes has associated with himself in its editorial control, Mr. Wm. H. Boyce, a native of Maryland and late of Washington City, who has been for some months engaged in the Secretary's Office, and an assistant in conducting the paper during the absence of the Editor. Mr. Holmes, in behalf of the new association, says:

"We promise the strictest attention and perseverance in the management of the establishment; a firm and temperate course in support of the principles we have heretofore honestly endeavored to maintain."

And he very truly remarks that:

"The election or defeat of a President, can never alter *principles*. Our principles, then, remain unchanged, no matter what men may be in power, we shall never be found meanly truckling at the footstool of that power, especially when the temporary gust over us has been gained by unfair means."

"*The cry is still they come.*"—The unprecedented scramble for office yet continues, daily growing more ludicrous and confused. Applications to the amount of over 4,000 have been received by Gen. Harrison at home already; the letters pour in upon the old gentleman by bushels, but some have even been so unreasonable and impatient as to thrust themselves forward with "indecent haste" in personal applications. The Whigs themselves do not deny that there is the most disgraceful scramble for place, now going on, ever witnessed in this country, and that too, by men, but the people remember, who have been unceremoniously removed in their abuse of the office-holding, spoils party, but who are now run mad for those same offices and spoils. A terrible time of it will "old Tip" have in apportioning them out, there being, by moderate calculation, at least fifty disinterested, patriotic office-hunting candidates for every office to be bestowed,—all equally clamorous, and all who are disappointed sure to be furiously dissatisfied with the reform. Truly, an humble will deserve commiseration.

Presidential Courtesy.—The Charleston Courier states it as a fact, which it has had from good authority, that Mr. Van Buren has tendered the hospitalities of the White House to General Harrison during his stay at Washington, previous to the 4th March next.

John M. Morehead, is inaugurated to-day (1st January,) Governor of North Carolina. He shook Mr. Van Buren in his rounds last summer for sleeping on 'a "*French bed stead.*" We unite stead there is one of these same kinds of idlers, and outrageously extravagant "French bed steads" in the Governor's House at Raleigh. Is this the fact? And if so, can it be possible that Mr. log cabin reform Morehead will touch the thing? Certainly not. We may expect to hear of his recommending to the Legislature the immediate sale of this extravagant, anti-reform "foreign" article only fitted for a palace, with all others in the House like it, and a substitution of such as become the economical, hard cider reform. We want to see his new Excellency begin the practice of his campaign professions.

The Hon. Felix Grundy, U. S. Senator from Tennessee, died at his residence in Nashville, on the afternoon of Saturday, the 19th of last month.

☞ For information of the legislative proceedings we refer the reader to our extracts from the Raleigh papers and a letter, for which we are indebted to the North Carolinian. They contain all that is of any interest, in the doings of the State's assembled wisdom, up to our last hearing.

FROM THE SOUTH CAROLINIAN.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Raleigh, Dec. 21, 1840.

Messrs. Editors: As all the officers whose appointment will be conferred by the present Legislature, are now made, it may not be amiss to inform your readers who are the "Office-holders." After the bitter denunciation of the dominant party against "the spoils to the victors," and "proscription for opinion's sake," you would scarcely suppose that these pure and disinterested patriots would accept an office though thrust upon them; but how stands the case. The present Legislature has elected

2 Senators,	2 Judges,	2 Solicitors,
1 Attorney-Genl.	1 Sec'y. of State.	1 Treasurer,
1 Comptroller,	3 Engross'd clks.	3 Clks. at Genly.
2 Lt. Colonels,	2 Majors and 7 Councillors of State.	

Making in all, 27, and out of the whole number,

NOT ONE DEMOCRAT HAS BEEN ELECTED!

(The Trustees of the University, whose politics are unknown, are not included.)

Without noticing the number of applicants for these appointments, and the length of time wasted in the selection, how does it compare with "Whig" professions! And honest people will judge and place the seal of condemnation upon the false professions.

The Legislature has agreed to adjourn, *sine die*, on the 4th of January next, and nothing has been done to benefit the State—not one measure calculated to develope the intellectual or physical resources of the country, has yet been adopted. What will the Whigs say, when they return to their constituents to render an account of their stewardship, after the many fair promises made by them before the last election, it is for them to determine.

The bill for the relief of the Wilmington Raileroad Company, passed its third reading in the Commons, on Wednesday, by a vote of 55 to 50—ayes, the bill making the elections to take place throughout the State, on the first Thursday in August.

To-day, the Commons took up and committed the resolutions introduced some time since, making a pro rata distribution of assets among the creditors of the deceased, and after some remarks was rejected.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill to constitute a new county out of a part of Rutherford and Lincoln, by the name of Cleveland, was rejected by a vote of 26 to 22. The bill to construct a Turnpike from this place to the West, was again taken up, but no vote has yet been taken on it, the subject of the Common Schools has for several days engaged most of the time of the Senate, without any definite action.

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of a Penitentiary, have reported a bill referring it to the people to vote for or against it, as instructions to the next Legislature.

The bill altering the time of holding the Superior Courts in the Newbern Circuit, has been rejected.

The Legislature to-day, adjourned over to Saturday, to-morrow being Christmas-day.

Yours, &c.

The bill to adopt the General Ticket System in electing members to Congress, has passed the Senate of Alabama; but doubts are entertained whether it will pass the House.

THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER.

The December number of this very interesting work is before us; the contents of which we subjoin that the reader may see its general character. As a publication containing many of scientific essays, literature, current facts, and much useful, as well as scientific information, on other subjects besides that on which it is especially devoted, we know of no periodical in the country more deserving of public support. It is published monthly, in Philadelphia, at $5 per volume.

The Contents of this volume are:

On the Phrenological Theory of Virtue. Lectures on Moral Philosophy. By George Combe. (Review.) Dr. Fuchs on the Structure of the Brain, and on its calls upon the Skull. The Supremacy of the Constitution. Character of Oliver Cromwell. Plea in Behalf of Phrenology, by R. Sullivan, M. D., LL. D. Pathological Fact, on Anatomy of Phrenology. Miscellany. Education—Bumps of Cause.

☞ The Communication of "Truth" intended to be published this week, but unavoidably crowded out this week, we have concluded to omit altogether, under present circumstances. The gentlemen whom it indicates are too despicable to claim a notice from respectable and decent men, and we think their mean and weak efforts have met with a sufficient rebuke in the contempt of the community.

From the New York Evening Post.

TWENTY-ONE DAYS later from ENGLAND.

The steamer Acadia, Captain Miller, arrived at Boston about noon to-day, yesterday, bringing dates from London to the 9th of December, inclusive.

The most important intelligence is the continued prospect of peace, the taking of an important military station in Syria, and the birth of a daughter to the young Queen of England.

The condition of commercial affairs is said to have improved, the manufacturing districts giving symptoms of a revival of trade, and the markets generally having advanced.

A report was circulated in Paris at the last dates that a most perfect understanding has taken place between the allied powers and Mehemet Ali, with the approbation of France; but no arrangement has been officially made public. The enemy of Egypt seemed to have acquiesced in the situation of the allied powers; being content to possess Egypt, and to surrender Syria to its allegiance to the Sultan.

The London Globe of December 30, says: "A second edition of the Malta Mediterranean contains news from Alexandria, which confirms the report previously current at Paris of the submission of the Pacha."

The new king of Holland was inaugurated on the 28th of November, with great festivity.

War East.—*Alexandria, Nov. 11.*—*Important from Syria—Taking of St. Jean d'Acre.*—On the 3d inst. the Egyptians returned from Syria, bringing the news of the taking of St Jean d'Acre on the 3rd, after a bombardment of three hours only.

The principal fire was directed against the powder magazine, which was blown up, and the fire immediately taken by the assault. The loss of the Egyptians is enormous—1200 blown up with the powder magazine, 800 wounded, and 3000 prisoners. About 2000 more escaped with Mahomed Bey, the Governor of Acre. Ibrahim Pacha is so hemmed in by the allies, that there seems great doubt if he can be able to escape. It was not known where Soliman Pacha was.

The following graphic and spirited sketch is given in the Devonport Gazette, from the letter of an officer of her Majesty's steam frigate Gorgon:

"On the last day of September we were despatched from Beyrout, with three steamers under our command, to bombard that devoted place for three days before the general attack was made, which was commenced on the 1st of October, by standing in within range, and firing shells as fast as we could pelt, and they returning fire for fire. It all seemed as like [illegible] our bombardment was not very successful, as most of them went over their heads before they reached the shore, owing to the guns being badly laired; all the shells from the steamers found alike, a circumstance not creditable to those who made them, and sadly disappointing to us. It is not likely they were ever used at such a distance before, 4,000 yards. At half past four o'clock, (how shall I describe this,) we fired one round, all firing ceased, and oh, Heavens! what a sight! The whole town appeared as if it was in the air, so awfully grand a sight no one can describe. We saw nothing but one devilish cloud extending thousands of yards into the air and on all sides, then one flat mass of awful shock which gave the line of the ships a heel of two degrees, so that you may judge its force; from the moment of the explosion, all firing from the town ceased. The Turkish admiral, Walter Bey, was hoisted at one o'clock in the morning by an Egyptian colonel, who informed him that they were evacuating the town as fast as possible.

"Walter Bey immediately landed with 300 men, and took possession of the town, taking 2,000 prisoners. Thus fell this tremendous fortress, which has not been overrated by report, for I really think it is the strongest place (next to Gibraltar) in the world, and I think we should never have taken it but for the explosion, which was caused by one of our shells bursting in the minute magazine of powder, by which, to speak within bounds, 2,000 souls were blown to atoms, besides beasts of burden of every description. In all, the loss of the Egyptians is computed at 3,000 killed and wounded. At daylight what a sight was exposed to our view! The stupendous fortification, that only twelve hours before could boast of being among the strongest in the world, was so mutilated we could not find a square foot that had not a shot. On the morning of the 4th, I went ashore to witness the devastation; the sight beggars all description. The houses were covered with dust, the guns dismounted, and all sorts of ruins. When came to the spot where the explosion took place, it was like a square of two acres quite bare, and well-wood if one of a quarry had been worked there for years. And oh heavens, what a sight! It makes my blood run cold to write of it. Shocked human bodies of both sexes, scorched in all directions, women searching for their husbands and relatives, tearing their hair, beating their breasts, and howling and crying most piteously. God forbid I should ever see the like again."

Runaway

From the Subscriber, on the 20th ult., an indented apprentice to the coopering business, by the name of CHARLES ABEY. He is between eighteen and seventeen years old, nearly five feet high, sandy complexion, tolerable fair countenance, and is somewhat hard of hearing. All persons are hereby cautioned against harbouring or employing him, as I am determined to enforce the law against those offending. A reward of Five Cents and no thanks will be given to any person who will deliver said boy to me.

SILAS EARNHEART.

Rowan County, N. C., Jan. 1, 1841. 6t.