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The North Carolinian.

"CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS; AND THE GLORY OF THE STATE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF ITS CITIZENS."

BY WM. H. BAYNE.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., JUNE 8, 1850.

VOL. 11—NO. 589.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING: One square of twenty-one lines or less, for one insertion, 50 cents; every subsequent insertion, 50 cents except it remain in for several months, when it will be charged \$3 for two months, \$4 for three, &c, \$10 for twelve months. 35—Liberal deduction for large advertisement by the year or six months.

RECTIFIED RYE WHISKEY.
We have received, and will keep constantly on hand, a prime article of PURE RYE WHISKEY, from the Distillery of Dr. Francis Williams, of Davis county. We sell this liquor as we receive it, pure and unadulterated. Hotel and Bar keepers may depend on getting the pure article at our warehouse.
March 30, 1850. 879-11 J. & T. WADDILL.

FOR SALE,
At the lowest Market Prices,
40 Hhds. New Crop Molasses,
1200 sacks Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
Osageburgs and brown Sheetings.
With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Fayetteville, Feb. 23, 1850.

SPRING GOODS.
1850.
JAMES KYLE
Has just received a large & general assortment of DRY GOODS,
Among which are,
Superior embroidered and printed Lawns,
Gingham and Calicoes,
Brocade and figured Silks,
Plain and striped ditto,
Swiss and Jaconet Muslins,
Plain and striped Muslins,
Thread and Bobinet Lace and Edgings,
Lace Caps, some very superior,
Superfine black and other Cloths,
Ditto Cassimeres,
Merino
French Cashmere Vestings,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Dispers,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Linen Cambric ditto,
Drab-de-ta, French and English,
Linen Drilling, No. 1 to 10,
Asker Bolting, No. 1 to 10,
With many other articles, all of which being purchased for Cash by the Package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at very low prices.
March 30, 1850.

A. A. MCKETHAN
Still continues to carry on the
CARRIAGE BUSINESS
in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by a strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.
He has on hand a very fine assortment of Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and SULKIES,
finished, and a very large assortment of work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.
Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or notes on short time.
All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.
Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.
January 19, 1850.

Cheap as possible!
The Subscribers having associated themselves together, would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they carry on the
Saddle and Harness-making BUSINESS
on Person street, at Owen Bonton's old stand, where they would be glad to receive a share of public patronage. They keep constantly on hand Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Martingales, Whips, &c., made of good materials and by good workmen. Persons wishing anything in their line will please examine their articles before purchasing elsewhere. Prices moderate.
Repairing neatly executed and at short notice.
O. HOUSTON,
W. OVERY.
Aug. 11, 1849. 1y.

DENTISTRY.
S. S. GILCHRIST, Dental Surgeon,
respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has taken an office in the Fayetteville Hotel, where he is prepared to perform all operations in his profession, and would be pleased to wait on all who may favor him with a call. All work warranted.
October 27, 1849. 357-11

SECOND STOCK.
I have received my second stock of Summer Hats, and am prepared to sell on the most reasonable terms, at wholesale or retail, Boys' and Men's
Fashionable Brown, do Silk,
Leghorn, do Mole skin,
Tuscan, do Broad brim,
Palm Leaf, Beaver, &c. &c.
With a large assortment of my own manufacture, of Beaver, Coon, and Wool Hats.
DAVID GEE.
May 25, 1850.

LANDS FOR SALE.
THE undersigned invite the attention of persons wishing to purchase, to the following pieces of LAND:
100 acres adjoining Colin McKee, Esq., about one mile distant from Rockfish Factory.
150 acres near the Camden Road, and about equal distance from Rockfish and Beaver Creek Factories. Improvements sufficient for the accommodation of a small family. The Land is said to be good for cultivation, and is well watered and heavily timbered.
A small Farm about six miles West of Fayetteville, adjoining the Beaver Creek lands of Daniel Baker, Esq.
The above Lands will be sold cheap, if early application be made.
COOK & TROY.
May 25, 1850.

TOW AND FLAX LINEN CLOTH
Cotton Sheetings and Yarns.
2000 YARDS TOW AND FLAX, country made.
1000 yards Cotton Homespun, country made.
1000 yards Blount's Green, Phoenix, Randolph, and Cedar Falls Sheetings and Little River Osageburgs.
10 bales Cotton Yarns, assorted, Numbers 4 to 12.
For sale low by the bale or retail, by
JNO. H. MARTINE.
Hay street, above the Post Office.
May 25, 1850.

STEAMER FAWN,
Will ply regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, leaving Wilmington at 6 o'clock every Monday morning, touching at Elizabeth town, and other landings en route. Returning, will leave Fayetteville at 6 o'clock every Wednesday morning for Wilmington, stopping at any of the landings for passengers or freight.
DAVID SCOTT, Master.
For freight or passage, apply on board.
May 11. 586-11

MRS. E. WALTON
Is now receiving a new supply of Spring and Summer
MILLINERY,
Of the latest style,
And begs leave to inform her friends and the business generally, that she still continues her business at her new stand (the white building) on Green street, where she keeps a large and splendid assortment of Straw, Hungarian & chip HATS, of various kinds, too numerous to mention; Misses' Abious and French Lace; children's Jersey Linens and Pearls; a new supply of Ribbons, Flowers, Silks, and Laces; French embroidered muslin Caps and Collars; lace Caps and mourning Collars; Kid and Silk Gloves; Muslin Edging and Insertion; black and white lace Veils; dress trimmings of various kinds.
(3) Bonnets of all kinds cleaned and altered to suit the present style.
Gentlemen's Hats cleaned and pressed.
Orders from the country promptly attended to.
Fayetteville, April 13, 1850. 3m

N. Y. BRANCH STORE.
Fashionable Ready-made Clothing
AND DRY GOODS, AT NEW YORK PRICES.
IMPORTANT TO ECONOMISTS.
WOLF & CO., from New York city, respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity of their extensive and fashionable assortment of superior ready-made Clothing, shirts, collars, bosoms, cravats, under-shirts, drawers, &c. &c., along with a small but well selected assortment of fancy and staple Dry Goods, boots, shoes, hats and Caps.
The ready-made Clothing will be found equal to the best clothing made in the United States, and at a great reduction from the cheapest. As this is a branch from one of the largest wholesale Clothing Stores in the Union, the undersigned is privileged to sell single articles at the wholesale price—one trial will convince you of the fact. Come, and be assured that you can save 25 per cent. in buying our Clothing.
Southeast corner Market Square, in the store recently occupied by Samson & Worms.
May 11, 1850. 1m.

To Colonels of Regiments.
By the act of Legislature of 1848, it was made the duty of Colonels to give exams under that act, a certificate of exemption. We have supplied several regiments with blank certificates and will keep a supply on hand at the Carolina Office. 75 cents per quire.
NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.
THE Subscriber is now receiving his Spring Stock of goods, selected in Philadelphia and New York Markets, consisting of a well selected assortment of:
Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,
Of the latest styles and patterns, of which the following will compose a part—
Plain and fig'd Berages; Silk Tissues; plain and fig'd black Silks; Flowered Silks and Cambric Ribbons; Linen Lustres; embroidered and plain Swiss Muslins; Greenadines; English and Scotch Gingham; plain and fig'd Tartans; Mourning goods of almost every description; plain and printed Jaconets; printed Muslins and Lawns; French, English and American Prints.
ALSO,
Gentlemen's wear: Vestings, Cassimeres, Cloths, fancy and plain Linens and Drills; Cashmeres and Drab-de-ta; Kid Gloves; white and colored French worked Caps; standing Collars; Swiss Jaconet Edgings & Insertings; embroidered white and colored Lace Muslin Curtains; a large stock of Straw Goods; artificial Flowers; hemstitched and embroidered linen elastic Handkerchiefs; Cravats, black & colored silk embroidered; black and colored Canton Capes; Shawls, very fine goods; Ribbons; Sun Shades; Fans; and Umbrellas; Panama, No. 5 and 6; Longhorn Hats; drab and black medium brim Beaver Hats; all kinds of Youth's and Children's Hats; an extensive assortment of Shoes and Boots of the best make. Also, Hardware, Cutlery, China and Glassware, an assortment of Family Groceries; Saddles, Bridles, &c.
I would say to purchasers, to call and examine for themselves; they shall have the worth of their money.
WM. S. LATTA.
April 27, 1850.

TO PRINTERS:
PRINTERS and Publishers of Newspapers are informed that the Subscribers are extensively engaged in the manufacture of PRINTING INK of every color and quality, which they know to be equal to any manufactured, and which they will sell at a price lower than Cash. They are determined that their Ink shall recommend itself, they only solicit one trial of it, relying upon its merits for future patronage. Their Colored Inks are tried superior to any manufactured.—A circular containing prices will be sent to those who desire it. Orders for cash or city agents accepted.
(3) Publishers of newspapers inserting this advertisement to the amount of \$2, and sending us one paper at any time containing it, will receive 50 lbs. of best extra No. 1 Ink.
T. P. ADAMS & CO.
Steam Printing Ink Works, Philad.
Agents for the sale of new and second-hand Printing materials.
May 11, 1850. 585-6w

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NORTH CAROLINIAN.
Wm. H. Bayne, Editor and Proprietor.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
JUNE 8, 1850.

A WHIG'S OPINION OF THE WHIGS.
The Washington city correspondent of the Wilmington Commercial says some good things occasionally. In his letter dated the 25th of May, we find the following:
All is quiet yet—the Congressional quarrels by no means violent. Nothing of importance consummated in either house since my last. The Republic is decidedly opposed to the compromise and lectures Henry Clay! This is Whiggery!
I have told you before, that the whig party had no common sense, no tact and that they cannot and never will maintain power, even for four years. The democrats manage infinitely better, and will always have control of this Government three fourths of the time; so long as the great political parties are divided as they now are, into Whigs and Democrats.
This is not the only time. He has upon several occasions expressed himself very plainly in rebuke, sarcasm, and criticism, of the mismanagement—the errors—and the apparent knavery of the whig administration at Washington. He has asserted and repeated the following charge against the administration, which is certainly a very serious one:
Governor Seward, beyond a doubt, now controls the Cabinet, and the Corporals guard have opened their smart active platoon fire upon Henry Clay. Daniel Webster, and the fathers of the whig party generally.

We have before seen it stated in democratic papers, and by Washington letter writers, that Mr Seward ruled the President and his Cabinet more than any whig; but so both were to believe the discreditable statement, that we thought it might be only political prejudice that suggested the idea. But we will doubt it no longer; and we call the attention of southern whigs to the fact; for it is disreputable in the highest degree; and no party or administration should be countenanced who makes Mr Seward the chief of its counsellors.
The character which this whig gives his brother whigs, shows that he has studied them well. They have "no common sense and no tact," he says. This is by no means a new charge. The democrats have charged it upon them long ago. It is a charge so wholesale and universal, that it will cover all others. For a party that lacks common sense, may well be supposed to lack virtue as well as understanding. "A want of decency is a want of sense," and the way in which the whig party treated Gen. Jackson from 1824 to 1836, showed that they had neither decency nor sense.
Well may this whig correspondent conclude that "the democrats will always have control of this Government three fourths of the time!"

THE POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT.
The Cuba expedition and the course of the President has given rise to a discussion of the powers of the President in regard to arrest. Mr Webster contends that the President has the power to arrest in the case of the Cuban boys. Others say he has not. It has of late years been so customary for the Yankees to take a hand in every quarrel that was going on, that we think the question ought to have been closed before this, and put beyond debate, whether he has such power or not.
It is argued on one side that the constitution declares that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law;" and guarantees "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures;" and expressly declares that "no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation," &c. &c. That this being the constitution, neither the law of 1818, nor any other law, can be above it. Therefore, that the power to arrest is obviously a judicial power, and not an executive power.
The Union quotes the opinion of Attorney General Wirt, giving the opinion that the President cannot arrest either by proclamation or instructions to marshals.
On the other side, it is argued that the act of 1818 makes it incumbent upon the President to employ the army and navy to prevent any person in the United States from organizing any force against a friendly nation, and directs him to arrest such persons for trial by the laws of their country. And Mr Webster contends that it makes no difference where they are arrested; if they are detected in the unlawful act, under American colors, even if on the high seas, he is bound to arrest them.
It is further contended that the faith of treaties makes it necessary for the President to keep the peace of the country.
We believe we should decide according to the constitution; and all laws in conflict therewith should be abolished.

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THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.
THURSDAY, May 23.
(The Senate proceedings of to day were given in the last edition.)
In the House, the bill from the Senate to increase the rank and file of the army, was under debate. Several amendments were offered, but no question was taken.
FRIDAY, May 24.
(The proceedings of the Senate of to-day, were given in the last edition.)
In the House the bill to increase the rank and file of the army, and to encourage enlistments, was again brought up, and discussed. An amendment offered by the committee on military affairs was agreed to. The bill was then passed by 107 yeas to 59 noes.
The House then adjourned.

MONDAY, May 27.
In the Senate, the bill to establish a branch mint at New York, was taken up. Mr Davis, of Mississippi moved to amend the bill by adding sections providing for two assay offices in California, which would be instead the mint at San Francisco. The assay offices would not coin, but cast the gold into bars. After some little discussion, without taking a vote upon any proposition, the subject was postponed till tomorrow, and the great question—the admission of California—was taken up. Mr Mason of Virginia, spoke an hour or two, stating his objections to the bill, and arguing them to conclusion.
In the House, Mr Brown, offered a resolution to dismiss the door keeper, (Mr Horner) on account of his conduct in keeping his brother on the payroll of the House, when he was also holding another office under government, which facts had been proven by the committee of investigation. (Mr Horner is a whig. How distressing that a whig should be guilty of such conduct!) After some discussion, in which Mr Chandler of Philadelphia, made out Mr Horner as pure as a lamb! the whole subject was laid on the table.
The slavery question was then taken up, and Mr Bennett advocated the admission of California. When he concluded the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, May 28.
In the Senate, Mr Hunter reported from the committee on public buildings, the opinion of that committee that the capital ought to be enlarged; and recommended that that committee in the House, take the matter into consideration.
The bill to increase the rank and file of the army, which had passed the Senate, and been amended and passed by the House, was brought back to the Senate, and referred to the committee on Military affairs.
Mr Bradbury's resolution calling upon the President to give reasons for the removals of officers, was then taken up, and Mr Torney, of Tenn., made a short speech that must have made whigs sit uneasy in their seats. We will give a short extract to show the recklessness—meanness—unaccountable revengefulness which must have animated the President and his cabinet, or the appointing and removing power:
Well, Mr President, there are one or two other officers to whom I will allude. I shall not attempt to travel over the whole ground of removals in my State, for I believe that there are no officers, except a few very unimportant ones, who have not been subjected to the process of being reformed out. I will allude to a man by the name of McNeilly, who was postmaster at ———, who was removed. I have before me a remonstrance, signed by every legal voter in the town and its vicinity, including whigs and democrats. My letters inform me that it was gotten up by whigs and sent here by them. Mr McNeilly, the party to whom the remonstrance relates, was an old man, was in the battle of New Orleans, was wounded, and is now unable to labor and support his family. Everybody bears testimony to the fact that he made an excellent postmaster, and never interfered in politics. All these facts are set forth in this petition, signed by every voter in the vicinage of the post office. He was removed, as I believe, by some misunderstanding of the Post Office Department. I think the Post Office Department was imposed upon. They could not have intended the removal of such a man, if they had a right understanding of the subject. After his removal, the ladies got up a petition—a thing never known probably in that region of country before—the ladies of Tennessee, some ninety-six in number, got up a remonstrance against his removal, and asking his reinstatement in office, setting forth the same facts stated in the petition of the voting population. I took these papers myself to the Post Office Department, and presented them to the Postmaster General, asking him to restore the old man to his office. I asked him whether there could be any use in my filing the papers? I was informed that no action would be taken upon the case. Whether the Postmaster General had been imposed upon originally or not, he had then the facts before him, through the medium of both whigs and democrats, as well as ladies; and I assert, sir, that it must be an extraordinary circumstance which calls out the ladies of that part in a political measure of any sort. They take no part whatever in the general politics of the country at all; but when a case of extreme wrong and hardship occurred in their own village, which they saw and felt—an old soldier, unable to support himself and his family, turned out of office against the wishes of all his neighbors, and likely to be sent to the poor-house—they raised their voices

and remonstrated against it; but their voices could not be heard.
I would like to know, Mr President, if this man has been removed for cause, what the cause was. What charge was ever made against Mr. McNeilly? I deny that any charge either of interfering in politics or of any other sort, can be made and sustained against him. A man who, I believe, made his all in the elections of the year 1848, by which he was enabled to establish a democratic newspaper in Dresden. Not receiving the patronage and support of the democratic party, he changed his prospectus and established a whig paper. Not being more successful in that, he converted it into a neutral paper; and this again was finally shaped into a whig paper. Well, sir, I think that he might be regarded as a politician and interferer in elections. He is holding the office now—I do not say by way of rewarding him for the part he took in the late presidential election. I charge no such thing; but he who was first a democrat, and is now a whig, holds the office now, and that, too, against the will and the wish of the whole community, both whigs and democrats.
Well, Mr President, there is also another removal which has been made of a gentleman by the name of Graham—a man who has held his office for thirty years under the various administrations that have been in power during that period, and it had never before been discovered that he was guilty of any impropriety, or that he so far interfered with the elections as to require his removal from office. I had occasion and was permitted to examine the papers containing the charges made against this man, and I there found that the charge was that the gentleman was a democrat, that he was a man of wealth, and that he interfered with the elections. I have taken some pains to inquire from others in relation to the truth of this charge, and I am told that, as regards his interfering with the elections, it was entirely unfounded. However that may be, I will not pretend to say; but I will say this: that after holding that office for upwards of thirty years, during which no former administration ever discovered impropriety or unfaithfulness in his conduct, it is very singular that the discovery should have been made so soon after the present administration came into power.
The California bill was then taken up, and Mr Underwood of Kentucky spoken in favor of its passage. When he had concluded his speech, the question on Mr Davis amendment was called for and urged by Mr Clay, when Mr Chase, the Ohio free soiler, moved an amendment to Mr Davis' amendment, which was the same as the Wilmot Proviso. This created a discussion, and no question was taken to-day.

WEDNESDAY, May 29.
In the Senate, the bill to establish a branch mint at New York, was taken up. Mr Badger made a strong speech against the measure. He said the mint at Philadelphia was competent to do all the business. It was within five hours travel of New York, the place where it is now asked to establish another. But he was in favor of a mint in California. After much discussion, the bill was passed. It provides for a branch mint at New York, and two assay offices in California.
In the House, the bill to provide a Surveyor General for Oregon, and to grant lands to actual settlers, was under discussion during the day, but no action was taken, the House finally agreed to adjourn over to Monday to give time to make the summer arrangements in the Hall.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER.—On Wednesday night last, between 9 and 10 o'clock, a colored girl, belonging to S. R. Porter, Esq., of this place, between 12 and 15 years of age, was shot through the head with buck-shot, and instantly killed. A Coroner's Jury was empaneled at an early hour yesterday morning, but had not agreed upon any verdict at the time of our going to press. It would seem that the girl was employed in sweeping out a room in Mr Porter's house at the time of the occurrence, and when found, immediately after the report had been heard, was lying upon the floor quite dead. The shot went clear through her head from side to side. A loaded gun had been standing up in the corner of the room, and it was with this gun that the deed must have been perpetrated.—Wilmington Journal.

The declaration of Mr Benton in the Senate the other day, that he never carried weapons, is unequivocally contradicted by his own words used last session when he attacked Mr Butler, of South Carolina. He then said that he "had two pistols, which he kept bright inside and bright outside, sir; and when he fought, he fought to the funeral, sir." Besides, Mr Benton has had several fights during his life, and always with deadly weapons. It is well known that he carried weapons in his tour through this State last summer, and frequently carried armed bullocks with him into political meetings, as he afterwards boasted.—Missouri Courier.
The purest of human beings must needs live in the world as it is; and education is dangerously imperfect which does not instruct purity as to what it must openly meet; what it may purely receive, and what it should turn from and repel.

DISTRESSING SCENE!
Drowning of five men within a few hundred yards of the shore—Suffering destruction in sight of rescue.
From the San Francisco Journal of Commerce, April 29.
The brig Arabian, Capt. Blunt, left here on the 10th of last month, on a trip of exploration to Trinidad bay, taking along a number of good men, provided with everything to secure the object they were in search of—namely, the location of a new town in some good harbor midway between here and Columbia river. The Arabian, after pursuing her searching along the coast, arrived here last evening, and from Capt. Connor, a brave soldier, who distinguished himself at Buena Vista, Mexico, and who was one of the party, we have obtained the following account of the melancholy termination of their expedition:
On Wednesday, March 27th, 1850, in latitude 41 deg. 35 min. north, I left the brig Arabian, Captain Blunt, in a whale-boat, accompanied by Lieutenants Bacho and Browning, United States navy, John H. Peoples, esq., Messrs Johnson, Cheshire, Baker, Robertson, and two seamen, belonging to the brig, for the purpose of examining the shore, being led to suppose, by seeing a schooner near the land, that there was a river or bay in the neighborhood, which afterwards proved to be a mistake. Lieutenant Bacho was in command of the boat; and, after pulling some way along the shore, we determined to land at a point where we supposed the surf was not so bad as it unfortunately proved to be. We rode the first breaker out nobly; but the second, which was truly an upheaving of the deep, carried us forward with lightning speed for about five seconds, and the next moment our boat breached to, and upset, leaving ten of us in number struggling in the surf, about four hundred yards from shore. The fifteen minutes that I here struggled for life will never be effaced from my memory. When I first rose to the surface, I came up under the boat, which was bottom up, and I immediately crept on it, where my companions were already congregating; but no sooner had we gained hold than a huge breaker swept us all off to the distance of ten yards from her. Here one of the sailors sank beneath the surface, to rise no more. We immediately swam back and took our former position, but, by the next wave, were again hurled into the foaming surf. Eight times we gained the boat, but were as often hurled into the bubbling waters, until, finally exhausted, and giving up all hope, we mutually surrendered ourselves to the waves. I cannot describe the feelings I experienced for the next few seconds. When giving up hope, and rolling helpless at the mercy of the waters, my feet touched the earth; and, believing I was deep beneath the surface, I instinctively raised myself erect, as if in the last struggle for breath, and to my unspeakable joy I raised my head and shoulders above water. My surviving companions reached the shoal at the same time; but, unfortunately, it proved to be a bar, distant yet nearly two hundred yards from the main shore.
John H. Peoples was washed ashore almost drowned, and quite insensible; two of the party held his head above the water, but eventually had to let him go, in order to save themselves. There was still a hundred feet between them and the shore, and there was a heavy sea running over them. Lieut. Browning acted with the utmost coolness, and struck out for shore, but unfortunately never reached it. The force of the surf prevented him from reaching it. Lt. Bacho was so much exhausted that he was unable to stand alone, and called to me for help. I took hold of his arm, and helped him to where the boat was aground, on a shallow part of the bar. Poor Bacho was unable to hold on to the boat, and asked me if he might hold on to my shoulder. I told him yes—as long as I could keep my head above water. Immediately after, we were swept into deep water by a wave, and Bacho dragged me under with him. When we arose to the surface, I remarked: Bacho, we will drown together; and upon the instant the dying soldier, true to the purest principles of honor, relinquished his hold, and sank beneath the wave, never to rise again.
Fortunately, about this time the boat struck upon a rock a little out of water, on which two of the men got and secured the painter, so that the surf could not carry her off. I succeeded in reaching the rock, after a hard struggle. Four of the party were upon it. One of the sailors was still on the bar, holding Peoples' head above water. We managed to haul the boat up and right her. Getting into it, we were soon carried ashore by the surf, benumbed with cold, and half filled with salt water. We were, however, unable to assist the sailor, who still held poor Peoples. He was obliged to let him go to save his own life. He swam for the shore, but would not have reached it, had it not been for the assistance of some Indians, who jumped into the water and helped him. Of the ten who left the brig, five had found a watery grave. The unfortunate individuals were, Lieutenants Bacho and Browning, John H. Peoples, W. W. Cheshire, and one seaman.
As soon as possible we left the spot of disaster for the schooner, which proved to be the Paragon. We were kindly received by those on board, and spent the night very comfortably.

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