THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

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P. H. SINCLAIR, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4, 1860.

FOUL DECEIT.

A correspondent of the Raleigh Register styled "Gaston," writing from Washington, labors with more zeal than honesty, to implicate the democratic party in the defeat of the organization of the House. It is needless to add that the whole correspondence is a false clap-trap to deceive the readers of the *Register*, for we know his labor will be lost upon the judgment of the intelligent and sage editor of that paper.

His first misrepresentation is in regard to the failure to vote for John A. Gilmer, of Guilford, but as he refers to this in another charge, we will pass this one by for the present, and notice it in turn. His next charge is in regard to the failure to vote for Mr. Boteler, of Va. His remarks upon Mr. Winslow, of this District, and Pryor, of Va., are purile and weak, and will only tend to strengthen both of these gentlemen amongst their constituents. Mr. Winslow remarked in a caucus meeting that he would rather vote for an anti-Lecompton Democrat than a Southern Opposion man, and was he right? Not only do the Southern Opposition embody the odium of being anti-Lecompton, but in every other respect they are anti-Democratic. The former are wholy democratic and national with the exception of their opposition to the Lecompton constitution, and of course of two evils Mr Winslow would be justified in choosing the least. The bickering of the Know Nothing correspondent is, however, of no weight, so far as Mr. W. is concerned, for his act in this instance, we believe has strengthened him one hundred fold with the party in this district.

The northern Democrats could not possibly vote for a southern opposition man, because it would be a severance of all party ties and would be a complete surrender of their principles. We speak of this knowingly, not many years since, when Polock was the nominee of the K. N. party in Pennsylvania, and Bigler the Democratic nominee, Polock was elected by ten to fifteen thousand majority. At that time, the national democrats had to fight the demon of miss-named "Americans" and manfully did they do it, until not a root or branch of that unjust organization was left; but no sooner had they conquered the monster than from its shrivled bones sprang up another organization which adopted the name of "Republicans" appropriately denominated Black. That party is but the majority of the Know Nothing party of the North, so that although they battled against a thing of a different name it is really but the substance of the Know Nothing party of '54 against which they had to battle so fiercely. Now the Southern Opposition is really the K. N.'s and did they vote for one of them it would be a complete surrender of every thing they have already done for their few years to put down this organization which is destructive to every principle of liberty and equality. Of course then we say that it is perfectly natural to see northern democrats refuse to vote for Southern Know Nothings. We say let them adopt any other policy. We do not ask them to vote for a southern Opposition man—while they have good anti-Lecompton and national men of their own creed.

This "Gas-ton" correspondent says that after Mr Bocock withdrew from the contest that Mr. Boteler only received some scattering Democratic votes—never more than *twenty*. The *incorrect* statement of Gaston would be corrected by adding four to twenty, and not only that, but the Democrats pledged themselves to vote for Mr. Boteler if he could carry his own party vote. He failed to do this by some five votes and he was gradually relinquished by his own party, Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, casting his vote against him and in favor of Briggs, of New York, on the third ballot. So much for that portion of Gas-ton's letter.

He says again that the opposition were willing to vote for a Democrat could he be elected, resolved to nomtnate General Milson, of Va., and that twelve southern Opposition men voted for him. *Wonderful disclosure*—the whole of *twelve*—and what was the result? Mr Milson received the whole democratic vote with the exception of *two* and these two would have voted for him immediately upon the next ballot—seeing his strength—and then the responsibility of defeating the organization would rest at the doors of the anti-Lecompton Democrats, and they would not dare to brave the indignation of their constituents by voting for Sherman, or refusing to organize by casting their votes for Milson. Dreading such a result, however, all the southern Opposition with the exception of three or four left Mr. Milson on the second ballot. Amongst those who did not vote for Mr. Milson was John A. Gilmer, of Guilford, whom "Gaston" says we could have elected, And wherefore did we not elect him? We will endeavor to satisfy our readers that they had good grounds. When Mr. Harris, of Maryland, nominated Mr, G. Mr. Bennett of Kentucky, said that if the Democrats were to vote for Mr. Gilmer he would not get the 36 Opposition votes for when the Black Republicans would see a possibility of defeting Sherman, they would not vote for Mr. Gilmer. This was done to test the Blacks as well as Mr. Gilmer. Judge the surprize of the Democrats when they found such men as THADEUS STEPHENS voting for Mr. Gilmer. It needs but to give the history of two of the Blacks who voted for Mr. G. to show that it was proper for the Democrats to decline voting for him. These men are the representatives of the 21st and 22d districts of Pennsylvania, known as the Pittsburg district. Robert McKnight, who represents a constituency composed of half of Allegheny and all of Butler counties, where the Black Republicans have a majority of between four and five thousand. J. K. Morehead, who represents the city of Pittsburg and the residue of Allegheny Co., where the majority for the abolitionists exceeds 5,000 and which was carried by Fremont by over that number.

REMOVAL.

Our Office has been removed from the old stand to a building on Green Street, next door to Mrs. Banks, and opposite the Shotwell House, where we would be glad to see all our friends, and especially those who are in arrears for subscription.

It is stated that on the 12th of Janaary the Hon Gideon J. Tucker, Secretary of State, will resume the management of the *Daily News*, published in New York.

CONGRESS.

We have been thinking that we would send for a stereotyped head like the following: "No Speake yet," for it seems we will have thus to record for the whole session of Congress. It is not expected that so *few* democrats as are in Congress could possibly bring to their support that mighty Opposition party! oh no—it would not be reasonable to suppose that smaller bodies like the Democracy could attract so large a body as the Southern Americans, consequently, it is to be supposed that the thirty three Democrats in Congress will stick out until they ruin the country! As a matter of course if the opposition oppose all union upon a candidate for the purpose of organization, their act would not injure their constituents—certainly not; dear souls, they are incapable of ruining the country or of taking a cent above the amount which they say the Democrats forced into their pockets!

To come down to plain talk, we believe that before this week will have ended, a Speaker will be elected. Now it may be asked, who will be elected? We are no prophet, but believe our words will come true, and we now state that from all appearances, Sherman will be elected. In view of this fact, what is it best for the South to do? Can she be compelled to accept of Sherman and submit quietly and peacefully to his election? Looking at it from a point where it has really been placed, from the aspect which it has assumed, we must say that it will be a humiliation equal to the election of Seward as President. If the South can bear the one, she will be expected to bear the other, and of course she must hold her peace in the latter case, for threats nearly as boisterous as those made against the election of Seward or his co-adjutors, have been made with reference to the election of Sherman as Speaker.

One thing is certain, although it might be considered a violent and ultra measure, we do believe that the South, in a body, ought to protest against Sherman taking his seat. And why? Because, after it was made apparent that this man had endorsed sentiments which would carry murder and death to the door of every Southern man, the Black Republican party refused to change their candidate and take a less exceptionable man. They have sworn that Sherman, the endorser of the Helper book will be Speaker at all events; and this is done, and is so declared in their speeches, because they are determined to force the South into their measures.

With a daring and determination worthy of a better cause, they heap insult upon insult, upon the South, and defy us to measures of self-preservation. The election of Sherman is simply the prelude to the funeral derge of the South. When that day comes well may the nation wear her weeds of mourning As for the South, her doom is sealed. The result of his election will be the signal [illegible] If the South has made up her mind to permit it, she may, but has she counted the cost?

NEGRO HIRING.

What are men to do for negroes unless they own banks? They can not hire negroes at the unreasonable prices at which they are now held. There were scarcely any put up on the block at this place on New Year's day—nearly all the hiring was done by private contract. At a hiring up the country on yesterday, we learn that common hands brought as high as $180 and some turpentine hands brought as much as $225. We cannot account for such prices. The business done is not of so lucrative a nature as to cause the extensive raise in the prices, and for what we know it is not more valuable this year than heretofore. One thing is certain that we point deficantly to the North, and tell them that although they have endeavored to make the negro at the South a loosing institution, it is nevertheless patent that the more they attempt to injure negro property the more valuable will it become.

EDITORIAL CHANGES.—The Rev. W. L. Miller, Associate Editor of the North Carolina Presbyterian in this town, has withdrawn from the management of that paper, and it will for the present be conducted by Rev. Geo. McNeill. The present Editor is well able to make a good paper, and we trust he may succeed in his laborious calling.

The Western Democrat comes to hand this morning announcing the fact that its former Editor and Proprietor, W. J. Yates, has associated with him in both branches, E. A. Yates. We wish the bros. Yates success immeasurable. Their paper is too well known to require a puff at our hands.

TOWN ELECTION.

The election of Town Officers passed off quietly on yesterday. The vote was quite small. The following is the result:

For	Mayor,	Arch'd McLean,	95	votes.
"	"	O. P. Stark,	1	"
"	"	John P. Leonard,	1	"
"	"	John D. Starr,	1	"
		FOR COMMISSIONERS.		
Ward No.	1	James Sundy,	94	"
"	" 2	M. McKinnon,	94	"
"	" 3	E. L. Pemberton,	95	"
"	" 4	G. W. Williams,	91	"
"	" 5	A A. McKethan,	94	"
"	" 6	Wm. McLaurin,	94	"
"	" 7	Wm. Warden,	94	"
		SCATTERING FOR COM.		

Ward No 4, Chas. McMillan, 2. Ward No 5, W McL. McKay, 1. Blank Ward, W. T. Frizell, 1. Blank Ward, John H. Cook, 1.

When we see Mr Gilmer voted for and voting with men whose doctrines we have had to oppose while a resident there both publicly and privately, we are proud and rejoiced to see national men refuse to support him.

But since Gaston has bored the readers of the *Register* with a onesided statement. The Democrats have offered to vote for Mr Maynard of Tennessee who was an Elector for that gentleman who wrote to the Union meeting in New York, saying "*We are all opposed to slavery.*"—We mean Mr. Fillmore; but notwithstanding that this pledge was made he failed to receive his own party vote, and it is certain that no South American but Gilmer can get a Black Republican vote, though he receives them by the dozen. Something strange is the cause, but perhaps they have good reasons for their acts.

"KLUTZ."

This correspondent of the Petersburg Express, has lately been abusing some of our most respected citizens, and we would not now notice him except for the fact that a gentleman in our town has been blamed or charged as the correspondent. We know this to be the fact, that Mr. Frensly, who is said to be the writer of these letters, is is not in any way responsible for their appearance in the Express, but on the contrary, the sentiments entertained by Mr F. to the parties spoken of in the Express are entirely antagonistic to the brainless mouthings of Klutz. As an example of this, D. K. McRae is spoken of in terms of disrespect as a man and an orator, whilst Mr Frensley holds that gentleman and intelligent men will do, in high esteem.

Mr. [illegible] writing from Chapel Hill on last summer gave the following compliment to this distinguished [illegible] Fayetteville, which we clip from his correspondence to the Wilmington Herald:

I can say with perfect sincerity that, though I have heard the greatest orators of our country, I have never listened to a discourse that was equal to the address of Mr. McRae, this morning, in beauty and sublimity As a specimen of eloquence, it will go down the tide of time with the mighty memory of Washington, to whom the gifted orator pointed the young men of the Senior Class so frequently, for examples of patriotism and worth. It will never be forgotten by those who had the good fortune to hear it, till life ceases to them. The influence of Mr. McRae's address upon the public mind at this juncture, cannot be too highly appreciated. The whole magnificent effort, derived a new glory from the spirit of sublime and comprehensive partriotism, which breathed in every thought, and burned in every word. The young gentlemen whom he addressed, may imbide from this speech, the purest precepts of virtue, and be inspired to an honorable ambition; and the old, wearied and dishearted by the constant turmoil and selfishness of faction may drink and refresh their hearts, at this pure and invigorating fountain of patriotism. If aught were necessary to increase the effect of this transcendent piece of eloquence, it would be found in the fact, that the orator is a man whose life is excellent as his speech, and whose deeds daily performed amid perverse, stiff-necked and disloyal people, wholly illustrate his glorious words. I really cannot say anything in the way of giving an idea of this matchless effort of Mr. McRae's. I tried to take notes, but was so captivated by the orator, that I forgot my notes altogether, and my only material is the recollection of an unequalled pleasure, whose enjoyment at the time, absorbed every faculty and filled to overflowing every avenue of delight. Well does it demand more in justice than flattery can bestow. I wish I were capable of giving your readers anything like a correct idea of the address, but to receive such an idea could only be attained from having heard it. The distinguished orator concluded his address amid the most hearty and well bestowed applause I ever heard.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

The New York correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, under date of Dec. 22d, says:

The bankers don't like to publish the distress which is caused here by the partial withdrawal of southern trade. It is felt not only by all the houses which have heretofore done their main business with the South, but by all the trading interests of the city, to a greater or less extent. Such are the mutual relations and independencies of business, that when one part of our commercial body suffers, all the other parts are sympathetically affected. The manufacturing jewelers have been great losers. Their principal trade is with the South, and the winter is their harvest season. Most of the traveling agents who make sales for them are old stagers, and have traveled in the South for years, are extensively and favorably known there, and to them personally no possible objection is entertained by southerners, (such is the story that reaches us;) but the South objects to patronize northern manufacturers, because, in doing so, she naturally suspects that she is only contributing to the strength and the provisioning of the Abolition fortress. I know of one very popular jewelery agent, who in former years sold his fifty thousand dollars worth of goods South in the winter months, who was not able to pay his expenses this year, and after a hasty tour through the priacipal southern cities, returned to New York in despair. This is his history of all the jewel selling expeditions from the North this winter; and the dealers who have formerly relied on the southern trade, talk of clubbing together and disposing of their stock at a grand public auction. The manufacturers of Yankee patents are suffering from the same cause, and wailing letters come from the peripatetic venders of patent churns, etc., all over the South, telling of the utter ruin of the trade in that region. The hotels mourn a large loss of southern patronage. It is agreed on all hands, that, unless *entente cordiale* is restored between the North and South within the next three months, the result will be most disastrous to all branches of domestic commerce and manufacturers throughout the North.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Secretary Thompson makes a lengthy report in reference to Indian affairs, pensions, the District of Columbia, wagon roads, the Texas boundary, the distribution of documents, the judiciary, the Patent office and agriculture. He has also somewhat to say about the public lands, remarking that during the five quarters ending September 30 1859, 16,918, 183 acres of the public lands were disposed of; 4,970,500 acres were sold for cash, yielding $2,107,475 06; 3,617,440 acres were located with bounty land warrants; 1,712,000 acres were approved to the several States entitled to them, under the swamp grants of March 2,1849, and September 28, 1850; and 6,018,203 acres certified to States, as falling to them under the grants for railroad purposes.

During the same period of time 13,817,221 acres surveyed and prepared for market, and 16,783,553 acres proclaimed and offered at public sale.

The aggregate quantity of public land that has been surveyed, but not yet proclaimed, or offered at public sale, was, on the 30th of September, 1859, 55,970,941 acres, and the estimated quantity which had been offered at public sale, and remained subject to private entry at the various land offices, was 80,060,000 acres.

A FEARFUL SUICIDE.

A most dreadful suicide was committed on Friday afternoon, thirty miles South of this city, on the Lyon Mountain Railroad. A hunter was walking along the railroad near Victoria station, and discovered a well-dressed man approaching him at a short distance, engaged in writing in a memorandum book. Soon he closed the book, and made a motion towards his throat, staggered, and then fell to the ground.

The gentleman went up towards him and saw the blood spouting from his mouth. He looked forward and saw the train approaching, but before he could drag him from the track, the engine struck him and the wheels passed over his body, crushing it to atoms. A justice of the peace was called, and held an inquest on his body. By letters in his pockets, he was discovered to be Dr Charles Merry, a well known and highly respected dentist of this city. The jury rendered a virdict that the deceased came to his death by first cutting the jugular vein with a pen-knife, and then being run over by the cars.

St. Louis Bulletin.

☞ The following eminently conservative, and national views we take from that sound Democratic paper, the *Lawrence Sentinel*, of Lawrence, Mass. It is cheering to hear such views from a section so bitterly opposed to the South:

LET THE PEOPLE OF THE NORTH CONSIDER THESE THINGS.

Our country seems to have fallen upon perilous times. The demon of disorganization stalks throughout the land and threatens to corrupt the integrity of the Union and bring confusion and destructon upon the noble "experiment" of the revolutionary fathers. Now then is the time and occasion for temperate counsels and the exercise of a wise and descerning patriotism. The frame work of a free government was constructed by our noble-hearted sires in the infancy of the Republic, who threw around it every bulwark which human wisdom and foresight could devise. It remains with their descendents to perpetuate the rich inheritance by their intelligence and firm discretion, or consign it to woful destruction by their rash inconsiderateness and folly. A crisis now impends, and it behooves the patriotic-minded to view it with a discerning eye and meet it with well-weighed judgment and resolution.

The late debates in Congress show a fearful degree of exasperation on the part of the South. It is not mere passion and excitement which temporarily ruffles the tempers of men and then passes off and is then forgotten. We see a deeper feeling prevailing among sober, thinking statesmen and men who love the Union and have stood by it with true-hearted devotion through storm and sunshine. They speak not the language of threat and fanaticism, but theirs is the utterance of matured conviction and meditated, dispassionate reason. A speech like that of Mr Curry of Alabama, *means something*, it was not raving or hot-headed; it was calculating, and spoken in all soberness; and it told the North that the South was for the Union and the Constitution, but if she could not sustain her equality in the Union, if her rights guaranteed by the national compact were to be neither respected or protected, *then*, separation was her only recourse. Such is the settled sentiment of the Southern States, *and no man can censure it*. It is the only ground that an independent and spirited community could or *should* assume.

The Republicans are laboring to throw odium upon the South because Southern men threaten to dissolve the Union in a certain emergency. But our friends will bear in mind that even murder is justifiable when committed in self-defence, and perhaps the South may plead the same unanswerable principle. She says that the national triumph of the sectional sentiments of Seward-republicanism would amount to a subversion of her equal rights and independence—that therefore she would then have to make an election between virtual *subjection* and disunion, and when driven to that extremity she prefers the misfortune of the latter to the disgrace and moral slavery of the former. Should this calamity ever befall our nation, and, under circumstances such as above indicated, this Union should be dissolved by the act of the South, impartial history could not do otherwise than justify the deed.

What is it that has brought upon the nation the dangers of dissolution and made disunion the topic of common conversation and serious discussion and apprehension? It is because a political party has been organized upon the single idea of anti-slavery, [illegible] solely on the pestilential agitation of the slavery question, promulgating sentiments at variance with the constitutional duties of the citizen, and instilling into the public mind the contention-exciting fallacy of the "irrepressible conflict." Doctrines like these are not barren of fruit, and we find them maturing into acts of nullification and rebellion. The black man is enrolled in the militia, in open and confessed nullification of the Constitution of the United States. Personal Liberty Bills are enacted, whereby the sovereign law of Congress and of the Union are disregarded and defied, and the duty of the individual as a citizen of the *State* is made to conflict with his duty as a citizen of the *United States*. These things flow from the teachings of the "higher law," *and in this way the misled people of the North are, almost insensibly, working disunion*, in spite of their loud-mouthed pretensions of loyalty.

And where and what is the remedy? Is not the way of duty and safety plain and clear? The power to correct the errors from which we suffer is in the people alone. With them it is to wipe out the treason of the "Personal Liberty" laws and other unconstitutional enactments of like peniciousness which sully the statute books of Massachusetts, Vermont, and other Northern States. It is for the patriotism of the North to rebuke the anarchy of the "higher law," and the seditious dogmas of the "irrepressible conflict," and annihilate them at once and forever. The Republican party enacts the Personal Liberty Bills—it nullifies the National Constitution and acts of Congress by admitting the negro into the ranks of the enrolled militia—it accepts the "higher law" as the rule of political conduct and makes it a penal offence to execute in good faith the compacts of the "Bond of Union" and the requirements of the laws of the land—its highest, chief and most accrediated lawgiver has proclaimed that *slavery must be abolished or the Union be dissolved*. From these false teachings our perils come; and the only way to rob them of their venom is to humble and overthrow the party from which they emanate and by which they are upheld. When this is done the nation will rest in peace and the old fraternal spirit will once more bind every section in a happy, prosperous and magnificent Union.

An elaborately prepared return states the number of ships-of-war of all kinds—line-of-battle ships, frigates, corvettes, and sloops, surveying and small vessels, gun-boats, tenders, &c.—possessed by the various civilized nations of the world, as follows: England 626, France 448, Russia 164, Sweden 311. (principally small vessels,) Norway 143, Denmark 120, the United States 79, Holland 139, Belgium 7, Spain 82, the Two Sicilies 121, Austria 135, Portugal 37, Sardinia 28, Prussia 55, Greece 26, Turkey 49, Brazil 27, Peru 15; Chile, 5, Mexico 9.—*N. Y. Enquirer.*

THE LAST VICTIM OF THE CONFIDENCE GAME.—A friend who was on the scene of action, informs us that yesterday, about four o'clock in the afternoon, a man named George D. Wiley (of Georgia, we believe), was swindled at the wharf, while waiting to take passage on the steamer for Mobile, being on his way to Claiborne Parish, Louisiana, out of about $3000, by means of the "ball game" and two forged checks on the State Bank of Louisiana. It was the old song: two confederated thieves; one wishes to bet with the other on a 'dead thing;" borrows the money from Rusticus and gives a worthless check as security.—*Montgomery (Ala.) Mail.*

☞ ABE LINCOLN, the Black Republican opponent of Judge DOUGLAS, in his last contest for re-election to the Senate, delivered a speech at Cincinnati, on the 19th instant, in which he attempted to show that Judge DOUGLAS was an enemy of the North, and advocated a policy in reference to slavery in the Territories, which was more favorable to the extension of slavery than any which was urged by the South.

ANOTHER OUTBREAK.

St. Louis, December 29.

Last night a body of negroes attacked the town of Boliva, St. Geneview county, in this State, about twenty miles S. W. of the Mississippi River. The citizens soon rallied and drove them into the woods, having captured several, who are now in jail at that place. A company of mounted men at once started in pursuit of the remainder. The citizens are all armed. The latest accounts from there represent the excitement as having somewhat subsided.

[*From the Boston Evening Traveller. Dec. 24.*]

Voyage of the Yacht Wanderer.

The history of this famous or infamous vessel has already occupied a large share of public attention on account of her successful slaving voyage, and the acquittal of all concerned in it. She is again before the public, and again in the clutches of the law, this time, we hope, without a chance of escape.

This morning she arrived here in charge of Mr. Henry Welton, from the vicinity of the Western Islands. Her story, though long in its details, may be briefly summed up. On the 20th of October she left the vicinity of Savannah without a Custom House clearance, under the command of Capt. Lincoln Patten, of Bath, who forced part of the men on board to go to sea. She went to Flores, obtained some supplies of water and provisions, but requiring more, went to sea and spoke a French bark, the master of which promised the desired supplies.

Patten, with a boat and four men, went on board of her; and then Mr. Henry Welton, with the consent of the crew, took command; left the captain on board the bark, and shaped the Wanderer's course for the United States. She is now in the charge of the Custom House authorities, but will be delivered to the District Attorney. This is the story in brief; we will now present some of its details, which are quite interesting.

On the 20th of October, between 9 and 10 o'clock, Lincon Patten, under the assumed name of David Martin, put 15 men on board the yacht Wanderer, then lying in the river below Savannah, to assist in taking on board provisions, water and stores. A little later he came on board himself, accompanied by Edward Talbot, pilot, and Captain J. Black, shipping agent. He called all hands to get under way, and drawing a revolver, swore he would shoot any one who refused to work, or who might interrupt his movements. He also threatened the shipping agent and pilot with death if they attempted to leave the vessel. Some of the crew, who knew his plans, loaded the two guns with grape, and armed themselves to enforce his orders against those who had been induced by false prentences to come aboard.

Though there was a pilot on board, he directed the movements of the vessel himself, and got her twice ashore. At last she reached Tybee Light and anchored, where the pilot and shipping master left her. Again she ran aground, and remained fast four hours. At nine o'clock in the morning of October 21, she floated off again, made sail, slipped fifteen fathoms of chain, and went to sea, carrying more than half the crew against their wishes.

The captain, to allay their fears, pretended that the vessel was bound to Matanzas and Nassau, N. P., and back to Savannah, but a few days afterwards he declared that the ship was without papers, the Collector having refused her a clearance. He said he was bound to the Western Islands for more provisions and water, and thence to the coast of Africa for a cargo of seven hundred negroes.

These he proposed to land at Cardenas, saying that he was sure of receiving for them $650 cash, well acquinted with the trade, having landed several cargoes from the barks Niagara, Ocean Tyrant, brig Frances Ellen, and other vessels. He further informed them on leaving Savannah he had failed to procure a chronometer, charts, or nautical almanac, and consequently would have to perform the voyage by dead reckoning.

On the 23d of October, however, he fell in with the ship Troy, of Boston, and brought from her one Epitome, Blunt's Coast Pilot and a chart of the gulf of Florida, of which he took [illegible] The next chased the bark Clara Brower, but when he hailed her finding the Captain to be an old acquaintance, he did hot go on board.

The next day he saw a schooner and made sail in chase, carrying such a press of canvass thrt he carried away his square—sail yard and split the sail, which failed to overhaul her. On the 28th of October he chased a brig and fired grape at her, but she would not heave to; the chase was continued till 11 P M when the brig, favored by the darkness of the night, by suddenly changed her course ran out of sight.

The wanderer was now headed for Fayal, and was favored with a stong gale from W N W going sometimes twenty knots an hour, and requiring two men at the helm to steer her. On the 31st the gale moderated to fine weather, which continued until November 9th, when she encountered another north west gale, which brought her to the Isle of Flores.

She stood off and on, firing guns for a pilot, and when off the settlement of Santa Cruz, the British Consul, the Chief Magiste of the place, and a pilot came on board. She was then anchored in twenty five fathomes water. The captain produced a false clearance of the vessel, under the name of the William, of Savannah, bound to Smyrna, stating at the same time that he had lost sails, provisions, spars, galley, and chronometer, and was in want of all these.

Endorsed by the British Consul and the authorities ashore, he procured thirty eight casks, containing 4,000 gallons of water, firewood, liquor, flour, rope, 250 bushels of potatoes, an anchor, and 120 fathoms of chain.

He was promised twenty tons more flour, but some of his movements exciting suspicion; he came on board in great haste, and made everything ready for getting under way that night. He smuggled two Portuguese women on board, and this circumstance came to the knowledge of the authorities. He had not a moment to spare; so he slipped sixty fathoms of chain, left one of his men ashore, and did not pay one dollar for the supplies received; valued at about fifteen hundred dollars. He openly avowed to the crew that he could procure eighty negroes for the women he had kidnapped.

The vessel was next headed for Maderia called at Village Point de Salec, but unable to obtained supplies, proceeded to Funchal, where, receiving information that an English steamer-of-war was in the harbor, he stood to sea, proposing to pass between Cape St. Ann and the Canaries.

Still short of provisions, he declare to the crew that he would obtain them by force from the first vessel he met, swearing that he would shoot the first man who hesitated to fight for such an object.

Shortly afterwards he spoke the bark Clara, of Bordeaux, but her commander positively refused either to have-to or to furnish him with supplies. Two other barks were chased without being able to bring them to. At last she fell in with the bark Jenny, of Marseilles, who hove to, and promised to give him some of her stores. With a boat and four men he boarded her.

Now was the crisis of the crew's fate. They determined, unanimously, to seize the vessel and carry her to the United States. With that object in view, Mr Henry Wilton, a native of British North America, was placed in command. She was immediately run before the wind, all sail set, and when well clear of the brook was headed off the westward.

The next day they made the westward of the Canaries and saw lying in a cove a suspicious looking polacoa brig, which fired a gun when the Wanderer hove in sight. Having no desire to ascertain her true character, the Wanderer pursued her course to the westward without any other incident worthy of notice.

She made Fire Island Light, thence proceeded to Tarpaulin Cove, and arrived here this morning, as already stated. She has now on board ten men and the two Portuguese women already noticed.

TRUE.

The price paid for a newspaper is like seed sown in the ground; it brings back a thousand fold its value. Some people, however, don't believe it. They think a dollar and a half, or two dollars a year, paid for a paper, is so much paid for a luxury, whereas, the truth is it is so much paid for a prime necessity. A family without a newspaper, children brought up ignorant of the world and its concerns. Is there a family where the light of this "full-orbed" thought has not yet penetrated!