

Oct 31, 1863 MON

From an Irish paper.

DWYER, THE IRISH REBEL CHIEF

This very extraordinary man, who ever since the late rebellion has maintained himself and his gang in the recesses of the Wicklow mountains, constantly refusing all offers of amnesty and pardon, and mocking and baffling all attempts to take or destroy him in consequence of the great rewards offered by government, now becomes more than ever an object of public attention and curiosity in the United country.

The humble and obscure history of the early life of this desperado presents nothing worthy of notice. Born in the wilds of Wicklow, his first situation in life was that of a cow-boy, and afterwards employed in tannery yards, until the breaking out of the late rebellion, at which time, being about six or seven and twenty years of age, he ranged himself, with enthusiasm, under the banners of insurrection; and thenceforth always foremost in danger, had the good fortune to retire unhurt through all the battles of that deplorable contest. When the rebellion was put down, and most of the leaders, with their partisans hastened to avail themselves of the act of amnesty, Dwyer rejected the merciful offers of the government, and withdrew, accompanied by a chosen band, into the fastnesses of his native mountains, where he has since kept his ground, bidding defiance to all the parties sent out against him. There is nothing more extraordinary in what relates to this man, than his surprising means of obtaining secret information.

On a certain night three men who had before, we believe, been privates in the Meath militia, and one of whom was the first that administered to his then chief, the oath of an United Irishman, suddenly deserted from his gang. Dwyer instantly concluded that he was tempted by the reward to betray him, of which he not only soon after received a confirmation from his emulators, but also intelligence of the night on which they were to set out for the purpose of securing him. Being, as they thought, well acquainted with all his haunts and retreats, they made little doubt of their success, but were way laid by Dwyer, who put them to death with his own hand, not suffering his companions to interfere in what he considered, or at least represented to be, his just and personal revenge. After this, however, he became more wary and suspicious of some of his associates, and therefore inviting those on whom he could least rely, to a dinner in a distant quarter, he after the feast was over, told them that as there was no longer any chance of French assistance, and the people in general seemed disposed to submission, he found it in vain to hold out any longer; he must, of course dismiss them, and advise them to disperse, and return to their families, but never again to appear in the vicinity of those mountains. The whisky punch was then circulated until his companions became insensibly drunk, and when they awoke from their debauch, could find no traces of their former leader, who soon recruited his loss by the accession of others, on whose fidelity he could have more dependence.

It must be a matter of astonishment, that an active, powerful and vigilant government could ever succeed in exterminating this banditti from these mountains, however difficult or inaccessible they may at first appear. The rebel, who is intimately acquainted with the topography of the place, has his regular videts and scouts upon the quiverns, or along the appearance of clouds, or the approach of strangers, or the whistles which resound through the caverns, and he is generally ge-

neral muster to those hardy desperadoes. They are generally superintended by the chief himself, or his brother-in-law of the name of Byrne, a determined fellow, in whom alone he places an unlimited confidence. They are both great adepts at disguising their faces and persons, and are thought to pay frequent visits to the metropolis, though they never have been detected. Dwyer is an active vigorous fellow, about five feet eight inches high, with something of a stoop about the shoulders. He has a ruddy complexion, with lively penetrating eyes; and is said to be wonderfully patient of fatigue, and tearless of every kind of danger.

Irish Insurrection.

The following account of the late insurrection is contained in a private letter from Dublin, which we copy from a late London paper.

DUBLIN, AUGUST 12.

Various conjectures prevail here as to the system of the existing conspiracy, from which so much is still apprehended. Among the best informed political circles it is said to have commenced soon after the late prisoners had exposed the plans of the United Irishmen, in 1798. Ten of the most tried and intelligent of the disaffected formed a society, each of which afterwards formed a society of ten; and each of these ten formed a society of a similar number, each man choosing his accomplices from among those characters with which he was well acquainted—selecting of course, for his own security, those who had proved their fidelity to the cause during the late insurrection.—The successive appointment of societies in this way, went on progressively, until it was so expanded as to embrace all the veteran insurgents. Then every possible activity was employed to make proselytes among Orangemen. In this pursuit they were unfortunately too successful, in consequence of the disgust excited by the manner of accomplishing his union, and by the circumstances under which it was proposed. The expedients resorted to on that occasion had notoriously the effect of dampening the spirit and diminishing the number of the loyalists, whilst it encouraged the shop-sand confirmed the resolution of the disaffected. It was considered by the one as a proof of ingratitude on the part of the British cabinet, whilst it was felt by the other as an additional irritation. During the discussion of this measure, therefore, the propagation of the project was accelerated, and very many of the Orangemen are said to have concluded a with the irrelevant United Irishmen; among whom it is even supposed that some of them have taken a decided lead. This conspiracy is therefore understood to comprehend a description of persons and to be founded on such principles as to escape the odium (however their objects may be confined in other respects) which attached to the former rebellion, namely, that of bearing the contrivance of a mere religious sect. The unexpected and extraordinary union of the contending parties, who by their contests had long mangled and distracted Ireland, will serve to show you that the evils which, previous to the union, oppressed perhaps, by one party, are now severely felt by all. These evils it is unnecessary for me to describe, they are already known to the world and to the ministers, and they are such as a set of men disposed to generosity or justice would be anxious to remove. Severely however, as they might have operated, particularly since the union, I assure you the forebodings of the public feeling was considerably aggravated by the disappointment of our expectation, that Lord Moira would have been appointed to the lord lieutenancy of this country. Had this occurred, active and able advocate been sent to govern us, his presence would have afforded an ample and satisfactory guarantee that no injustice would have been tolerated—that no severity would have been even meditated. The expectation of relief and improvement which his appearance among us

would sufficient to the chief himself, or the idea of sanguine det that if he ever impossible to p portion of the p schemes. I will present government fed themselves to the elty; but merely suspi dity against the peopl duce content—the me virtues of a minister ca dace his popularity.

But to return to the tion with which I set out. had that the original society of the constitutes the directory of the i furgents—that from them all orders flic, and are communicated to thei accomplices through the same i ndividuals by whom the organization was promoted. You will perceive from a consideration of this plan that it differs materially from that of the U. Irishmen, as defined by O'Conner and Emmet before the committee of the Irish Parliament. Under the former system there was a most indiscriminate mixture of all the members of the conspiracy, and it is frequently in the hands; under the present it is impossible for one to give information against any considerable number of individuals, for no one has no opportunity of knowing more than the society from which he emanated, and in which he is stationed. Under these circumstances, it is difficult to procure information to any great extent,—it is even suspected that yet government knows nothing very precise on the subject.

This of course increases the alarm, and renders suspicion more extensive—to extensive indeed, as completely to interrupt the frank intercourse which previously to the 23d ult. existed between man and man. Formidable as this conspiracy may appear, it must give you the most sincere pleasure to be informed that it holds out no encouragement to the ambitious views of Bonaparte on this country, to whom its members profess the most determined hostility. It was their hope to accomplish a secession from England without any other foreign aid; and though happily disappointed in this, the conspirators who have been arrested, who venture to complain of the suffering of their countrymen, and to justify their own conduct, still speak in terms of horror of the idea of listening to the insidious professions of the French government.

WILL BE SOLD.

At the Court-Tinck in Georgetown, on the 12th Day of November next.

- The following Tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the Years 1861 and 1862, with the contingent Charges: 185 Acres, given in by William Gordon, lying on the Waters of Muddy Creek. 610 Acres, given in by Jacob Hines, on the Waters of Muddy Creek. 92 do. given in by John Lineback, in Capt. Woodford's District. 115 do. given in by Robert Bailey, on Blue Creek. 227 do. given in by Benjamin Fuel, on Hughes's Creek. 100 do. given in by John Sepp, on Blue or Lick Creek. 250 do. given in by William Stephens, in Captain Mager's District. 70 do. given in by Richard Peart, on Muddy Creek. 100 do. given in by John Villion. 320 do. given in by Thomas Adams, in Mager's District. 150 do. given in by Christopher Taylor, in Markland's District. 100 do. given in by John Shoub, in Ver's District. 100 do. by John Murray, on Lick Creek. 200 do. by Daniel Bular, in Markland's District. 150 do. not given in, on the Waters of the Little Yarkin, said to be the Property of Christian Farrow. 200 Acres, not given in, on the Waters of Beaver Hill, said to be the Property of Thomas Bryant. 68 Acres, belonging to the Heire of Eliza Dobson, on the Waters of Dan River. 200 do. given in by John Brent, in Millard's District. 300 Acres, given in by Isham East, on the Little Yarkin. 150 Acres, given in by Henry Aaron, in Dillard's District. 100 Acres, given in by Robert Newcom, on Flat Shoal. 100 Acres, given in by Jesse Mankins, on Little Yarkin. 200 Acres, given in by George Buris, on Peter's Creek. 50 Acres, given in by Israel Griffin, on Peter's Creek. ISAAC NELSON, Sheriff of Stokes. Sep. 28.

MICHELL'S TAVERN.

JESSE MITCHELL, Respectfully informs the Public, and particularly the Friends of his late Father, that he intends to continue the Tavern lately occupied by him, as usual; and hopes, by using every Exertion in his Power to merit a Continuance of public Favour, he shall receive it. Raleigh, O. B. 15.

ENTERTAINMENT:

Charles Parish Respectfully returns Thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for the Encouragement he has met with in his Line of Business as an Innkeeper, and solicits a Continuance of their Custom.

He wishes to inform Members of the ensuing General Assembly, and others, that he has lately made considerable Additions to his Buildings and that his Rooms are in good Condition for the Accommodation of Boarders. Sept. 23, 1863.

BOARDING, &c.

THE Subscriber, living at Wake Old Court-house, about a quarter of a Mile from the State-house, respectfully informs the Members of the approaching General Assembly, that he can conveniently accommodate ten or twelve Gentlemen with Boarding during the Session; and that he is also willing to take a few Horses to feed, at two shillings and sixpence a Day. H. J. Cooke. Oct. 22.

ENTERTAINMENT,

THE Subscriber being warmly solicited by a Number of respectable Characters and her Friends in particular, informs the Public, that she has opened a House of Entertainment for Gentlemen and Lady Travellers, in the Town of Lumberton, Rowan County. She flatters herself that her Exertions to give general Satisfaction, will not fail to merit her the Patronage of the Public in general. She avails herself of this Opportunity, to return her most sincere Thanks to those who have already honoured her with their Custom, and assures them that the Continuance of their Favours will always operate as a Stimulus to her future Exertions. The Papers from some of the most respectable Cities in the Union will be regularly taken. Good Straws, Corn, Oats, and Fodder, with a steady Obey may always be relied on, and the best of Liquors and Provisions that the Country affords. DIANA NOYES. Lumberton, Sept. 7, 1863.

A RACE.

TO be run for, on Raleigh Race Course, on the third Friday in November next, a Saddle, Value twenty-five Dollars, plated Bridle two dollars, Martingale and Collar five dollars, plated Stirrups six dollars, and a Saddle Cloth five dollars.—free for any Horse, Mare or Gelding, carrying catch weight. The Entrance-Money to be paid according to the Number of Nags that enter. There are three already entered, and the Subscription will be opened for more until the Day before running; after which Time, no Horse will be permitted to run without paying double Entrance. WILLIAM FLACK. Oct. 19.

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Raleigh, Quarterly ending September 30, 1863. William Brown, Jonathan Brickell, William Boylar, Isaac Brascoe, Blake Bradley, Peter Brown, Rev. Zedock Bell, Willie Barrow, Christopher Babb, James Curtis, Dean Conlens, Hardy Dean, Sarah Fenell, Matthew Fulgham, Willie Fenell, Benjamin Gholson, James Gregory, Thomas Gardner, Amos Horton, Kinsborough Hixson, J. Robert H. Hilde, jun. Tignal Jones, John J. Jordan, Willie Jones, Reading Jones, Oliver Honeycut, David Honeycut, James H. Lewis, Jacob Lovell, Archibald McIntyre, John Moor, John Norris (near the Falls of Neuse) Richard Smith, John Sugg, Isham Stephens, Kinchin Turner, Solomon Tyrrel, William Waite, Wm White, Mrs Jane Wood, Andrew Paddy, Myrick Barnes, Cullen Campbell, Nathaniel Jones, White Plains, Jethro Laffier. WILLIAM SHAW, P. M.

Descriptive of which will be made known at the Time of Sale. For the Lots and Lands last mentioned, a Credit of twelve Months will be given, the Purchasers giving Bond and Securities, as before mentioned. JOSUUA G. WRIGHT, A. J. De ROSSET, Sept. 27, 1863.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

Secretary's Office, July 30, 1863. A Greedy to Act of Assembly, Notice is given, That the following Returns of Surveys on Military Warrants, have been made to this Office, on which Grants will be perfected, unless adverse Claims are set up, to-wit: No. 1273, Warrant in the Name of Daniel White, for 228 Acres of Land, transferred by said White to John and James Bonner, and by Henry Bonner, Executor of James Bonner, deceased, who was Survivor and Beneficiary of John Bonner, to Edward Harris, and by said Harris to Conrad Coon, for whom the Land is surveyed. No. 3598, Warrant in the Name of Clement Godfrey, for 175 Acres of Land, which is transferred by William Godfrey to Charles Smailwood, and by said Smailwood to Edward Harris, for whom the Land is surveyed. No. 185, Warrant in the Name of Thomas Moore, for 228 Acres of Land, transferred by said Moore to William Blackledge, by said Blackledge to Edward Harris, and by said Harris to Gabriel Rawls, for whom it is surveyed. No. 3046, Warrant in the Name of Daniel Potter, for 228 Acres of Land, transferred by said Potter to William Green, for whom the Land is surveyed. WILL. WHITE, Sec.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward

WILL be paid for apprehending my young, tall slim Negro Man TOM, about twenty Years of Age, with two LARGE BRISTLE HORSE, and the Villain or Villains who have stolen them, with Proof to bring them to Conviction. The Horses are of the following Description: One of them is an uncommonly large Horse, being about 55 Feet high, and very strong made, with a white Spot on the upper Part of his Shoulder Blade on the mounting Side, about the Size of a Man's Hand, and known in the upper Country, to be the Effect of the Disorder that is there generally called the Swelling; his Main hangs on both Sides, he carries a light switch Tail that was formerly sicked sick has been nicked, is a very fine trait Horse, about seven Years old, and walks, trots and canters remarkably well under the saddle for a Horse of his great Weight. The other Horse is about five Feet and an Inch high, and lengthy made, has generally a film on his eye, of which he is blind, though the eye is not hurt, and has a handsome Star and narrow Blaze, with one of his hinder Feet a little white, and one of his fore Legs appears to have been cut by a hobble; his Withers are thin and high, on which he has the mark of old Galls, and is now fresh galled by the Frame of the Saddle being broken under the Lumel, on which the said Servant rides, with a coloured Horse Rug under the Saddle; the Horse walks with an upright Swing behind, and very fast and pleasant to the Rider, trots loose and easily canters tolerably well, has a well hanging Mane, and long Switch Tail, which may be seen, and is newly docked, and is about ten Years old, and is altogether a handsome Saddle Horse, and draws aiso well. The above said Servant left Charleston South-Carolina on the 14th September last, dressed in a white Negro Cloth round Jacket with black Horn Buttons, and Ozonburg Overalls, but took with him a brown coloured Fustian round Jacket and Overalls, with reddish coloured Pants. He was to have carried the above said Bright Sorrel Horses to my Place, 19 Miles from Charleston, in Goose Creek Parish, and near the Bridge, and being a total stranger in all other Parts of the State, the Probability is that he may have been forced off by Villains or Villains, in which case, on Conviction of them, the above Reward will be paid if taken out of the State, and if within the State, and if within the State, a Reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS on their being delivered to me, in Charleston, No. 34, Church Street, or otherwise, Fifty Dollars for each Horse, and One Hundred Dollars for the said Servant, who has the Little Toe of one of his feet off, and is of a heavy Countenance, and walks dull and slow. JOHN DE FINE.