

PUBLISHED
BY THOMAS WATSON.
TERMS.

Three dollars per annum, payable in advance.

A Journeyman Tailor Wanted.

CONSTANT employment, and liberal wages will be given to any Journeyman Tailor, of steady and industrious habits,—who will make application to the subscriber.

JOHN COLLINS.

Kinston, March 30th, 1836.

Groceries, &c.

1500 BUSHELS coarse Turks Island SALT, (for sale low by the quantity.)

- 10 bags St. Domingo Coffee,
- 10 do Lagaira do
- 10 do Java do a handsome article,
- 2 hds Muscovado Sugar,
- 2 boxes & 6 bbls. Loaf and Lump Sugars,
- 20 bbls. Baltimore Howard street Flour,
- 10 do do do do
- 3 bbls. Philadelphia Rye Flour,
- 10 kegs Goshen, Butter, first quality,
- 10 do do do a common article,
- 50 drums fresh Smyrna Figs,
- 10 small boxes Bordeaux Prunes,
- 5 kegs Dupont's Brandywine Gunpowder,

5000 Spanish Cigars, in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ boxes, 50 lbs. Mrs. Miller's fine cut Spanish smol-2 boxes yellow Soap, [king Tobacco, 10 bbls. butter Crackers, 10 do Cider Brandy, 4 doz. cast steel Boxing Axes, 6 do Beers' long bit do.,

Just received from New York and Baltimore, and for sale cheap by

DAVID M. VANBOLKELEN

Newbern, Jan. 26, 1836.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, OCAKOCHE, February 17, 1836.

IN consequence of the Long Shoal Light Boat having been very much injured by the ice, it has become necessary to remove her to undergo repairs; the light will therefore be suspended for several weeks. Notice will be given when she returns to her station.

S. BROWN, Sup't of Lights.

To be inserted three times in the Edenton and Elizabeth City papers.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 20th inst., without any provocation, my Negro Man ANTHONY. He is about thirty years of age, stout and well built; 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high—dark complexion, and stutters badly when the least alarmed. He is well known about Newbern, having boated wood there for the last two or three years. I will give the above reward for his confinement in any jail, so that I get him again, or ten dollars for his safe delivery to me at my plantation on Cahoque Creek, Craven county, N. C.

JOSEPH PHYSIOC.

February 20th, 1836.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 5th of June last, a Negro Boy named JERRY,—about 19 years old, of dark complexion, spare made,—has a small scar across his nose, and is 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high. He has connexions in Newbern and at the plantation of J. C. Stanly, near that place, at one of which places he is no doubt concealed. The penalty of the law will be rigidly enforced against any person who may be found to harbour or secret said negro, and a reward of fifty dollars may be had by the person arresting and securing him in jail, or for his delivery at my residence, ten miles from Newbern.

HARDY O. NEWTON.

Jones County, February 22d, 1836.

I have understood that Jerry has endeavored to obtain free forged papers, and it is probable that he will exhibit a free pass and call himself JERRY BRADICK; Masters of vessels are therefore cautioned against carrying off said negro under the penalty of the law.

H. O. N.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the Subscriber on the night of the 19th inst. a Negro Woman named SUKEY, about 55 years old, of low stature, and formerly belonged to William Hancock, Esq. Whoever will apprehend said Negro and lodge her in any Jail, or give such information that I get her again, shall receive the above reward and all necessary charges. Any person found harboring her, will be prosecuted.

Jan. 25. WILLIAM BROWER.

INSPECTION OF NAVAL STORES

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed, by the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Craven County, Inspector of Naval Stores, respectfully tenders his services to the public, and assures them that the strictest attention will at all times be paid to the business which may be entrusted to his care.

CALEB C. BELL.

February 19th, 1836.

PIANO FORTES TUNED.

BENJAMIN S. CLEMENS, Musical Instrument Maker, of Philadelphia, is now in Newbern, where he intends to remain a few days.

Ladies and Gentlemen, who wish to have their Piano Fortes Tuned and Repaired in a masterly manner, can have it accomplished by leaving orders at the Washington Hotel.

B. S. Clemens assures the public that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit a share of their patronage. He now has in his possession satisfactory certificates from manufacturers of Musical Instruments as well as Musical Teachers of the first order.

March 1st, 1836.

PREPARING FOR PUBLICATION,

In Monthly Parts, each containing Eighty Quarto Pages, and to be completed in Thirty Parts.

NEW DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

BY CHARLES RICHARDSON.

"It was in the year 1747, that Dr. Johnson announced his intention of undertaking a Dictionary of the English Language. In a letter addressed to the Earl of Chesterfield, he unfolded the plan upon which he designed to proceed; and he very justly assumed, that a work upon his plan was then wanting to our literature. The Dictionary itself was published in the year 1755, strange as it may seem, unaccompanied by his plan. But the offence which Johnson had taken at the neglect of the wit among Lords, and the Lord among wits, will fully account for the omission. The execution would not, however, have sustained a comparison with the design, had the means of comparison been given.

"The leading principles of it were, that, in his explanations, he should exhibit, first—the natural and primitive signification of words, then give the consequential, and then the metaphorical, meaning; and the quotations were to be arranged according to the 'ages' of the authors. A mere inspection into any page of his book will manifest that he had proceeded in the composition of it wholly regardless, and in utter dereliction, of his own avowed principles of lexicography.

"If such a Dictionary as Dr. Johnson projected was wanting then, it may with justice be affirmed, that it is so now, and for this and no other reason, that neither did he himself at that time attempt, nor has any other person since attempted, to construct a work upon the plan prescribed. That deficiency, therefore, which Dr. Johnson had felt, and which he had declared it to be his purpose to relieve, to this moment remains, not merely its full extent unabated, but with all the aggravations that time and change may be fairly supposed to have effected. During the whole period of eighty years, which have passed since the first publication of the Dictionary, no effort has been made upon the professed, but unpractised, principles of its Author to compile a new work, nor is any one known to have engaged even in the less glorious, but still arduous, enterprise, of systematically reforming and remoulding the old. Supplements and additions to the increase of its bulk, have been collected and published; serviceable, it is true, even perhaps for all intended purposes, but leaving the demand for a new book as imperative as before.

"*Omnes penitentiam formos labor unus habet*, says Scaliger; and the home-felt truth of this dreadful note of warning has hitherto, perhaps, deterred all aspirants to the honors of lexicography, who may have ventured (if any such there have been) to make a commencement of their labors, from toiling on with patient perseverance to their final close.

"It is not necessary to raise a question whether the powerful and comprehensive mind of Johnson could, in his day in the then state of philological learning, have wielded to effectual purpose the force of his own rules. Certain it is, that with only Junius and Skinner for his guides in Etymology, (the latter of whom, on various occasions, he has most unaccountably neglected,) and with no remoter search into our language than the age of Elizabeth, it is utterly impossible that he should have labored to apply those rules with success.

"The Author of the New Dictionary, when he embarked in this undertaking, was well assured that the undoubted chief of philological grammarians had not spoken either idly or untruly, when he asserted that a new Dictionary ought to be written, and of a very different kind indeed from any thing yet attempted anywhere; he felt satisfied that this was not the solitary dictum of one man; that the opinion had penetrated into our schools and colleges, and that it prevailed very generally among the various intelligent and enquiring classes of his countrymen. He further felt; that the volumes of Horne Tooke had developed a new theory of language; that the principles of that theory had, in the main, been well received; that they had settled deeply in the minds of literary men, both abroad and at home; and that upon those principles he must compose his work.

"The great first principle upon which he has proceeded in that department of the Dictionary which includes the explanation of words, is that so clearly evolved, and so incontrovertibly demonstrated in the Diversions of Parley, namely—That a word has one meaning, and one only; and that all usages must spring, and be derived from this single meaning. To discover this meaning, etymological research was indispensable; and the results of such research has been stated, with conscientious if it is true, yet with a fullness that will enable the more learned reader to form a judgment for himself, and the path of deeper investigation is disclosed to the pursuit of the curious inquirer. The explanations are placed distinctly by themselves, unmingled with Etymology, to suit the purposes of hasty consultation.

"As needful aids to trace the various usages of words from the intrinsic meaning, he has enjoyed and availed himself not only of the large store of materials collected by Johnson and his Editors, the various supplements and provincial vocabularies, the notes of editors and commentators upon our older poets, but of the abundant treasures which have been amassed for his own peculiar use.

"The quotations selected from the latter portion of this almost unmanageable coarsation, (to use a Lacedaemonian term,) have been arranged under periods of chronological succession." From our earliest writers, Wiclif, Chaucer, and Gower, to those who, within the memories of ourselves, had ceased to shed their living lustre upon the annals of their country, contributions have been levied to add grace and strength to the columns of the Dictionary. From this chronological arrangement, the reader will be admitted to an insight into some very interesting and instructive portions of a history of his native tongue.

"One disadvantage will apparently be the consequence of this procession in time, that a metaphorical word will sometimes stand prior to a literary example; but the manner of explanation will render this matter of slender importance, when compared with the advantages that will be secured by an uniform adherence to chronology.

"The necessary brevity of a Prospectus will not permit the Author to touch further upon these topics, or even to name some minor points of omission or observance, for which he thinks the New Dictionary of the English Language deserves to be distinguished.

"But the Author is conscious that he should be chargeable with great want of courtesy if he passed unnoticed the American Dictionary of Dr. Webster. His censure, however, must be short. Dr. Webster disarmed and stripped himself for the field, and advanced unaided and unshielded to the combat. He abjured the assistance of Skinner and Vossius, and the learned elders of lexicography; and of Tooke, he quaintly says, 'I have made no use of his writings.' There is a display of oriental reading in his Preliminary Essays, which is introductory to a Dictionary of the English Language, and the code of Genesis laws to be a reference to English inheritances. Dr. Webster was entirely unacquainted with our old authors; they must, too, be nearly inaccessible, even to the literary classes of our American brethren; and it may be fairly anticipated, that a Dictionary, prepared upon a plan so totally different from that of their own countryman, offering to their acceptance such numerous specimens of sterling wealth, from the great mine of their native English, will not be considered as a superfluous addition of their libraries.

"The 'New Dictionary of the English Language' will appear under the advantage of being already known to a considerable portion of the literary public. Nearly

"The individual examples—within each period—are placed in the order of the words that stand at the head of each article.

two-thirds of it are embodied in the pages of the published volumes of the "ENCYCLOPEDIA METROPOLITANA," a work which has been in a course of publication for the last seventeen years, and which yet must require an appropriate number of years to bring it to a conclusion.

"There is this further advantage,—and a very great one it is,—that the Book is completed; it will undergo the careful revision of the Author, and his exertions will be directed to adapt it to every purpose of utility, whether it be regarded as a book for instant and occasional reference, or to reward the more curious researches of the Student and the Scholar. The Purchaser are thus, also, from any risk of disappointment as to the completion of it."

With the view of placing this Work—so confessedly of an important character—within the reach of every class of the community, it will be published at the lowest possible rate; and the PUBLISHER having made arrangements in London for a set of STEREO-TYPE PLATES, will be enabled to offer it at a much lower price than it could otherwise be issued.

It will form two large Quarto Volumes; each page will contain three closely printed columns; and the whole will consist of Thirty parts.

Each part will contain Eighty Pages, price 63 cents; and will appear Monthly, until the whole is completed.

Subscribers' names received by
THOMAS WATSON, Newbern.
WILLIAM JACKSON,
PUBLISHER,
53 Cedar Street, New-York.

Extracts from the British Critic, the Monthly Review, the Quarterly, and Westminster Reviews.

"The fourth Division [Ency. Met.] is so much like an ordinary Encyclopaedia in its scheme and contents, that it would not detain us a single moment, were it not for the English Dictionary which is incorporated with it. It is an interesting illustration of the progressive changes in the language, and almost directly opposite signification which we now attach some words, when compared with the import which they were at first intended to convey. We make one extract from an example taken at random, to manifest the nature of the arrangement of this instructive part of the work. We regret that it has not been kept distinct."—Monthly Review, June, 1819.

"We are inclined to consider the English language as having attained that fulness of maturity which leaves no wish for increase, but only anxiety for preservation. As helps to this, we have the various acceptations, in which every word has been used by approved writers, collected by Mr. Richardson, in a Dictionary, such as, perhaps, no other languages could ever boast; and we have a new guide for the theory and use of languages, exemplifying his (Horne Tooke's) principles by applying them to our own tongue."—Quarterly Review for March, 1827. 'Art. English Synonymus,' by Taylor & Crabbe, p. 407.

Alluding to the portions published in the ENCYCLOPEDIA METROPOLITANA, the Reviewer of Dr. Webster observes—

"Let the valuable contributions to an improved Dictionary, by Mr. Richardson, in which he has embodied many of the principles of Tooke, be compared with the corresponding articles in the Dictionary of Dr. Johnson, and it will be seen how much lexicography owes to the Diversions of Parley."—Westminster Review, Jan. 1831.

PETER SIMPLE NOVELS, AT 37 1/2 CENTS EACH. UNIFORM EDITION.

THE great and constantly increasing demand for the novels of Captain Marryat, has induced the subscriber to commence the publication of a new edition of his entire writings, in a new form, and at a reduced price.—Several of his works that have not yet appeared in this country will be comprised in this series, which will, when completed, be the only uniform edition of his writings that has yet issued from the press.

The work will be published in semi-monthly Numbers at 37 1/2 cents per Number. Each Number complete in itself, and containing the whole of one of his works, equal to Two Duodecimo volumes; a Title Page to each Number.

The whole series will be complete in Eight Numbers, and will form a royal octavo volume of Twelve Hundred Pages for Three Dollars.

List of works to be comprised in this edition:—Frank Mildmay, or the Naval Officer. Newton Foster, or the Merchant Service. King's Own.

Peter Simple, or the Adventures of a Midshipman. Jacob Faithful. Paucha of Many Tales. Japhet in Search of his Father. Naval and Military Sketches.

The first Number will positively be issued early in January, and the whole will be completed by the last of April.

The work will be stereotyped, and any of the Numbers can be had separate, if desired.

They will be sent by post to any part of the Union, so packed as to defy the friction of the mails. Postage under 100 miles 1/4 cents per sheet, over 100 miles 2/4 cents.

It is almost useless for the subscriber to remark that this is the cheapest work ever offered. The simple fact of the number of pages being near twelve hundred, and the price only three dollars, speaks for itself. The public may look upon this as the commencement of an enterprise to furnish them with works of fiction by the most celebrated authors, printed in a beautiful manner, on fine paper, at a price which will at once defy competition, and place it in the power of every person to possess a library of novels at an extremely low rate. The advantage of transmission by mail is one that will not be overlooked by non-residents in large cities. The publisher thinks, and he presumes that the public will agree with him, that it is better to issue the works of each author, in series, at a stated price, than to publish a continuous work at so much per annum; for by this arrangement they may subscribe to the works of one author and reject another. Not being obliged to pay for that which they do not want.

A remittance of \$10 will command four copies of the work. Single subscription \$3.

Subscribers to the Lady's Book, or those wishing to become subscribers, will be furnished with the Lady's Book one year, and the set of Novels, for Five Dollars in advance, postage paid, Single subscriptions to either work, Three Dollars. Address

LOUIS A. GODEY.

No. 100 Walnut street, Philadelphia.



[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

[Public. No. 5.]

AN ACT for the relief of the sufferers by the fire in the city of New York.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the collector of the port of New York, be and he is hereby, authorized, as he may deem best calculated to secure the interest of the United States, to cause to be extended [with the assent of the sureties thereon] to all persons who have suffered loss of property by the conflagration at that place, on the sixteenth day of December last, by the burning of their buildings or merchandise, the time of payment of all bonds heretofore given by them for duties, to periods not exceeding three, four, and five years in equal instalments from and after the day of payment specified in the bonds; or to allow the said bonds to be cancelled, upon giving to the said collector new bonds with one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the said collector, for the sums of the former bonds, respectively, payable in equal instalments, in three, four, and five years, from and after the day of payment specified in the bonds to be taken up or cancelled as aforesaid; and the said collector is hereby authorized and directed to give up or cancel all such bonds upon the receipt of others described in this section; which last mentioned bonds shall be proceeded with, in all respects, like other bonds which are taken by collectors for duties to the United States, and shall have the same force and validity: Provided, That those who are within the provision of this section, but who may have paid their bonds subsequent to the late fire, shall also be entitled to the benefit of this section, and that the said bonds shall be renewed from the day when the same were paid, and said payments returned, if not previously put into bank to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. And provided also, That the benefits of this section shall not be extended to any person whose loss shall not be proved to the satisfaction of the collector, to have exceeded the sum of one thousand dollars.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That the collector of the port of New York, is hereby authorized and directed to extend the payments in the manner prescribed in the first section of this act, of all other bonds given for duties at the port of New York, prior to the late fire and not provided for in the first section as aforesaid, for six, nine, and twelve months, from and after the date of payment specified in the bonds; which bonds, when executed agreeably to the provisions of this section, shall be payable with interest, at the rate of five per centum per annum, which interest, shall be computed from the times the respective bonds would have fallen due, if this act had not passed; Provided however, That nothing contained in this act, shall extend to bonds which had fallen due before the 17th day of December last; Provided also, That if in the opinion of the collector aforesaid, any of the bonds which may be given under this act or the payment of which may be postponed, shall at any time be insecure, it shall be the duty of the said collector to require such additional security as shall be satisfactory to him, and on the failure of such additional security being furnished, the payment of such bond shall be enforced forthwith.

JAMES K. POLK,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

M. VAN BUREN,

Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Approved, 19th March 1836.

ANDREW JACKSON.

[Public. No. 6.]

AN ACT authorizing the Secretary of War to transfer a portion of the appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Florida, to the credit of subsistence.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to transfer so much of the appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Florida, to the credit of subsistence, as may have been taken from the latter fund, for the former purpose.

Approved, 19th March, 1836.

[Public. No. 7.]

AN ACT to provide for the payment of volunteers and militia corps, in the service of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers and privates, of volunteer and militia corps, who have been in the service of the United States, at any time since the first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, or may hereafter be in the service of the United States, shall be entitled to and receive the same monthly pay, rations, clothing or money in lieu thereof, and forage, and be furnished with the same camp equipage, including knapsacks, as are, or may be provided by law for the officers, musicians, artificers and privates, of the infantry of the army of the United States.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That the officers of all mounted companies who have been in, or may hereafter be in, the service of the United States, each shall be entitled to receive forage, or money in lieu thereof, for two horses, when they actually keep pri-

vate servants, and for one horse when without private servants, and that forty cents per day be allowed for the use and risk of each horse, except horses killed in battle or dying of wounds received in battle. That each non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer and private, of all mounted companies, shall be entitled to receive forage in kind for one horse, with forty cents per day for the use and risk thereof, except horses killed in battle, or dying of wounds received in battle, and twenty-five cents per day in lieu of forage and subsistence, when the same shall be furnished by himself, or twelve and a half cents per day for either, as the case may be.

SECTION 3. And be it further enacted, That the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers and privates, shall be entitled to one day's pay, subsistence, and allowances, for every twenty miles' travel from their places of residence to the place of general rendezvous, and from the place of discharge back to their residence.

SECTION 4. And be it further enacted, That the volunteers or militia, who have been or who may be received into the service of the United States, to suppress Indian depredations in Florida, shall be entitled to all the benefits which are conferred on persons wounded or otherwise disabled in the service of the United States.

SECTION 5. And be it further enacted, That when any officer, non-commissioned officer, artificer, or private, of said militia or volunteer corps, who shall die in the service of the United States, or returning to his place of residence, after being mustered out of service, or at any time in consequence of wounds received in service, shall leave a widow, or if no widow, a child or children, under sixteen years of age, such widow, or if no widow, such child or children, shall be entitled to receive half the monthly pay to which the deceased was entitled, at the time of his death, for and during the term of five years; and in case of the death or intermarriage of such widow before the expiration of five years, the half pay for the remainder of the time shall go to the child or children of said decedent: Provided always, That the Secretary of War shall adopt such forms of evidence, in applications under this act, as the President of the United States may prescribe.

SECTION 6. And be it further enacted, That the volunteers and militia mentioned in the foregoing provisions of this act, called into service before its passage, and who are directed to be paid, shall embrace those only ordered into service by the Commanding General or Governors of States and of the Territory of Florida under authority from the War Department for repressing the hostilities of the Florida Indians.

Approved, March 19th, 1836.

[RESOLUTION No. 2.]

RESOLUTION to establish certain post roads in Missouri and Arkansas.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby authorized to establish the following post roads: From Fort Towson in the Territory of Arkansas to Fort Gibson, and from Fort Gibson by Fayette in Arkansas Territory, Barry Court House, Van Buren Court House, Jackson Court House, Fort Leavenworth, Liberty in Clay county, Plattsburg in Clinton county, Fort Des Moines, to the town of Dubuque on the Mississippi river. And the same shall be continued until otherwise provided for by law.

Approved, March 19th, 1836.

FLORIDA.

LATE FROM FLORIDA.

A letter from Camp M'Rae, dated 11th inst. gives the following particulars of the massacre of the three South Carolina Volunteers by the Indians:

"Immediately after roll-call, several of the Irish Volunteers and some of Capt. Doucin's company, unarmed, went about four or five hundred yards from Camp, behind some brush in the direction of the old sugar mill, for the purpose of procuring fire wood. They had not been long gone, before we heard several rifle cracks; we formed immediately, when we held Thos. Honnesey running towards us at the top of his speed. He had passed, in his course a body of twenty or thirty Indians, who were endeavouring to cut him off from the encampment, but he was too swift for them. They fired at him at ten paces distance, but he miraculously escaped unhurt. Poor Kennedy, being aged and infirm, was not so fortunate. He was pierced with ten rifle balls; but the savages did not scalp him. The two members of Ducin's company were scalped. We interred the three bodies decently, and are anxious for an opportunity to revenge the massacre."

The Creeks.—The Tusculooosa, (Ala.) Flag of 12th inst. says: "It is rumored that the Creek Indians design commencing very soon, and it is believed by the citizens of the counties where the Cherokees are settled, that the Ross party, which is opposed to a treaty without reservations, will unite with them, in case such a treaty should be made. A letter from Tuskegee, Cherokee county, to a gentleman in this place, says: 'an old Cherokee, friendly to the whites, told me the Creeks would begin war when the trees boded out.' They are generally well armed and amply supplied with ammunition."

The steam packet Dolphin, Capt. PENNYKER, arrived last evening, at half past 10 o'clock, from St. Augustine, via St. Mary's and Savannah. She left St. Augustine, on Saturday, at 10 A. M. and Savannah at 9 A. M. yesterday morning.

We are indebted to Capt. PENNYKER for the Savannah Georgian of yesterday morning, from which we copy the following, giving some additional information respecting Indian affairs, and from which we draw the gratifying conclusion, that the Indian war will terminate without further bloodshed.

SAVANNAH, MARCH 11.