CONTRACTOR ADDRESS OF THE RESIDENCE

To How, JAMES

Cm

tatster. roves the opp DICTIONARY. water Committee on Lite to the purchase, by School Dis-

Webster's Dictionary.

an of the Committee on Litera Thed ble to spree with the other men tricts throughout the State, reports 1

importance of placing a proper orthography and language in the million of children at this time he common schools of New-York. That the attending the common schools of New-York, is with difficulty appreciated. First teach-ings are hard to unlearn, and the spelling and pronunciation acquired at the primary schools are likely to remain fixed for life. The ad-mitted objection to introducing, by authority, any book as a text-book into a system of ch owe their excellence to a phonographers. Finding, however, on exrivalry among their various boards applies with tenfold forces to a A recommendation from the torm of criticism he had provoked was more than he or his book could bear, he began to modify to suit the critics. He published (in dictionary. A recommendation from the Secretary of State, in his capacity of Superin-tendent of Common Schools, has sufficient force; and it is eminently proper that, in his discretion, he should suggest to the districts the names of books which his leisure and op-portunities enable hum to criticise. But when the Legislature, by enactment, undertakes to say that the library money shall be expended for the purchase of a certain work, and that understanders to the contrary are sent to the course of years) five different dictionaries, all in retreat from his original ground, and stopped modifying only when he stopped breathing ; and his literary heir and succes-sor and son-in-law, Goodrich, thinks it strange that everybody is not satisfied with these concessions on the part of Webster I-as if a shop-keeper were to demand \$5 for an ar-ticle worth \$1, and then, after chaffering, for by the State, and its cost kept back out of the library fund due to each district, serious mischief must result. and finally and gradually falling to \$2 50, cite the fact of his taking off one-half of this first pirce to prove that \$2 50 must be cheap;

"The present difficulty with Webster" One successful application to the State on Dictionary is its total want of a principle .-To spell words as they are pronounced, and strike out all superfluous letters, although radicalism and folly, is still a principle of acthe part of a publisher will open the way for another, until presently the whole fund will be paid out by authority at Albany, without allowing the smallest choice to local trustees. tion ; but to abandon that, and vacillate cap-A premium for importunity is thus the few which must assuredly soon fill the few abelies of the district library with trash as riciously between that and the previously ren for importunity is thus offered, which must assuredly soon fill the few cognised system, is mere quackery and in-belves of the district library with trash as resolute nonsense, and its tendency, when at all countenanced, is what we see : a conuvers, as alleged by the friends of Webster, fusion in orthography, such as was not previously known since the establishing of the could select.

In the case new presented to the Sena'e, the work proposed to be sent by authority into the twelve thousand school-houses, in language by Johnson. "Webster's rules are both arbitrary and capricious. He changes, for example, thenfrom being agreed. The purest writers of English refuse to admit its claims as the stantre into theater, because he says words ending in re, adopted from the French, must be transposed to er; yet in the derivative he translates the er, that is, the termination, dard. By immense exertions, a large array of names, not unknown to fame, has been col- back again, to make 'theatrical.' Here the derivative does not control the primitive. lected in recommendation of the book. Those "Again, he changes defence into defense, favorably notices, however, relate rather to because the derivative defensive requires the its convenience as a reference, than to its value as a dictionary. Sir Richard Phillips's s. There the derivative does not control the Million of Facts is an invaluable vade mecum, primitive.

"He changes distil into distill, 'because but is for from an English dictionary. Webthe derivative distiller, ect., requires the L' ster packs together a mass of words and phrases in almost every language, and calling the Here again the derivative controls the prim whole "An American Dictionary of the En- itive; but he does not change the forget inglish Language," we are asked to receive it as the best dictionary extant—as promoting great reforms in orthography, and as shed-ding new light upon etymology. "He strikes the a from mould, because it It is assumed that Webster is an acknow is superfluous. He strikes the a from honledged standard of the language. High au-thority may be adduced to the contrary; but our, favour, ect., because it is superfluous; but he does strike the a from serious, courit may be well to say, here, that Webster has published four or five dictionaries, all difage, etc., where it is as superfluous. He has published four or five dictionaries, all dif-fering from each other. These successive strikes out I from traveller, etc,, because it s superfluous, yet he spells excellent, vacileditions do not advance upon the principle late. etc., with two Is. He spells profit with first assumed, namely, that of leaving out all. one f, yet with the inconsistency that marks superfluous letters, and introducing a suc all his career, he does not strike the second f from proffer. cinciness and terseness of spelling which would commend itself to universal ester m "It is true, he is right in this last forbearby its convenience and neatness. On the ance ; but he is, as everywhere else, inconcontrary, the Meriam edition, which the State now proposes to buy, retrogrades from the orthography of the edition of 1928 and of III ent. The sum of the matter is, that Webster the orthography of the edition of 1928 and of 1845. The word build, for instance, is spelt in both the former editions, bild. A pupil vas a vain, weak, plodding Yankee, ambitious to be an American Johnson, wi hout one substantial qualification for the under-taking, and the American public have igin the New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, lately persisted in spelling upon his slate the word without the z-insisting that nored his pretensions. One publisher of note has adopted his orthography, because he publishes his dictionary, and one newshe was nght, and upon being permitted by his leacher to go to the library, at his earnest paper editor of both has done the same thing; requet, returned, bearing Webster open at the piece, in friumph, to prove himself right. but beyond these twosstablishments, neither of which can claim any authority as umpires. The Meriam edition resumes the s. spelling In a literary question Webster's orthograph is as unpopular as it is abominable, and and build, and therefore does not fulfi the promise on its title-page, that it convains the entire corrections and improvements of the second edition. in two volumes royal octave. Is that edition the spelling is "bild." Webster is but a vacillating reformer. hardly know how our Legislature could do a greater wrong to popular education than by inflicting Webster's radicalism on the rising generation." "Webster," says an able critic, "began his career as a lexicographer by spelling words as they are pronounced—'aker soe, iland, ateddy, wimmin lether, imagin'-he William Cullen Bryant, whose name stand foremost among American poets, in his jour-nal of June 20th, (New York Evening Post) says that "so far is Webs'er's Dictionary rom meeting with the general accepts ended by making a dictionary valuable for its definitions, scientific terms, old and obsoscholars and the community, that of those who in different parts of our counlets words, and generally for its etymologies try and of the world, employ our common language, that noble vehicle of thought these were sometimes fanciful. and sometimes adapted to a specific purpose. which we call English, with a moderate

acquaintance with it."

He has never been itting to adopt the

"Webster's career," says Edward S. Gould in a letter to the chairman of your commit-fee, "was a mistake, because based on false

assumptions. He assumed that the language needed reformation, and that he was able to reform it, the latter blunder being far the greater of the two. He began forty years or more ago on the extreme of his own theory,

more ago on the extreme of his own theory, and his first false step was to mistake the du-ties of a lexicographer, whose province is to record, not to legislale; to say what the lan-guage is, and not what it should be. Web-ster assumed the right to make and alter. in conformity his own views, and assuming of Webster's Dictionary, in the maner proposconformity his own views, and assuming that superfluous letters were an orthographi-cal evil, and that conformity between the spilling and the pronunciation of words was an orthographical desiderstum, he almost went to the extent of our cotemporaneous Went to the extent of our cotemporaneous Winding, however, on ex-

and a fair

JAMES W. BEEKMAN. Chairman of the Committee on Literatur SENATE CHAMBER, July, 1851.

and and to accord

Precisely because Webster is not a stand

NAG'S HEAD.

We are glad to see, on a flying trip to cu "summer resort," the rapid progress made by the Hotel Proprietors in their improvement. From present indications the liberal promises which have been made to the Public in this respect, will be fully redeemed. The great nconveniences, heretofore experienced by isitors on the recurrence of the violent summer end fall storms in consequence of the unprotected state of the building, will now be remedied. The whole interior of the Hotel has been tightly and securely sealed and painted, and the root coated with durable cement. The new rooms, now nearly finished, are commodious, and conveniently adjacent to the main building. The old ones have been removed to a more accommodating position, and the hills, upon which they are situated, so graded as to afford a less troublesome and fatiguing walk to the Sound. The table furniture has also undergone a change which will readily attract the eye, that is, it one's attention can be so engaged when he has spread before him so superabundant a variety of the most delicious edibles that this eligible situation affords. To these inducements we need

scarcely add that the Manager is ever vigilant to supply the wants of his patrons, and is determined not to relax his energies until the most captious shall acknowledge themselves satisfied .- Albemarle Bulletin.

ABOLITIONISM AND NULLIFICATION .--- Both of these patent humbugs tend in the same direction, to wit: to a disturbance of the public peace, weakening the bonds of the Union, and the building up of sectional parties and local prejudices We recommend to their

from the " Home Journal. We potting the MERICANS

It was a general roman tern frontier of this State. The disputch is tion was the first received from that point, is of telegraph having just been completed by this place and that. West of Exnass, and so ted from it only by the Kansas tiver, lies the continent. This year, in contequence of Great Schibiti netive influences of the Great Exhibition I larger proportion of our countrymen will motion. In former days more persons fr Lightning Courier" has therefore reached crossed the water than from any other ard of English diction, ought we to withhold him from the children of the foreigner, who, At present, the advantage is probably tory on the West, to our extreme possessio the northeast. From Kansas to Portland, in Maine, intelligence may be conveyed in a few hours. But telegraphic wonders have ceased to excite surprise. Marvellous as are its achieve-ments, we now scarcely speculate upon its results. Already have we become so familiar with its prac-tical operations, and so indispensable has it be-come to the daily transactions of life, that we only recur to it now and then, with the same feelings that we advert to the spinning jenny, the propul-sion of vessels by steam, the railroad and the thou-sand other marvels in physical science, to which the present age has given birth. But the particular fact which we set out to re-cord, is that within the limits of the State this side of the Rocky Mountains, we have now no "West" the northeast. From Kansas to Portland, should communicate with nation, and "knowl-edge should be increased." Knowledge is in creased beneficially to us by causing Europeans to know, experimentally, what manner of people we are. Thousands of Frenchmen, and Germans, and Italians—even of the classes who read, and

and italians—even of the classes who read, and think, and write—have never seen an American. Their vague notion is of an aboriginal race, min-gled, to a certam extent, with English colonists, and having, perhaps, some faded tings of Euro-pean civil.zation. So far as our observation has extended—and it has ranged pretty widely— wherever persons on the Continent have encoun-tored American the impression has short income cord, is that within the limits of the State this sile of the Rocky Mountains, we have now no "West" in the sense in which that phrase was understood a few years ago. We have not passed the meri-dian of life; and, yet, within our recollection, all the territory west of the Ohio was comparatively a wilderness inhabited by a few squatters, with now and then a smal village, consisting of a tav-ern, a blacksmith shop, a "grocery" and perhaps a retail store or two. Louisville and Cincinnati were then small insignificant towns, whilet St tered Americans, the impression has almost inva-riably been a highly favorable one, and the estimale of our countrymen prevailing among foreigners who have met with them, is such as any people ought to be gratified with. But the infor were then small, insignificant towns, whilst St. Louis was only a thrifty village driving a profiion gained by the traveller from these shores is vasily higher and more important. He acquires most valuable instruction in regard to the charactable trade in Buffalo robes and beaver skins. At that day to the people of the East, Ohio and Ken-tucky, were "the West;" whilst in those States teristics, institutions and manners of various nations. The disersified conditions of life under "the West" was understo d to be, the comparadifferent governments will suggest to him more new ideas than perhaps crossed his mind in his whole life before, and he will think, or the change-ful diorama of passing scenes will think for him, with a novel y, vividness and depth beyond his previous experience; and, more than all, he will make acquaintance with a new interior world of sensibility and thought-the moral universe of Art. But far beyond all this, and in comparison of which all the rest is triffing and transitury-he will learn the great lesson of confidence in the superiority of his own country, and respect for the character of its achievements. We have little may be said of Wisconsin and Michigan; and even now we have new States in embry., still respect for the understanding, and less for the candid spirit, of that man who, after viewing Eng-land and the Continent, does not return with farther West and North. Minnesota and Nebraska will soon be adding new stars to our national flag. warmer admiration for the qualities and performwhilst Utah and New Mexico will not inger on ances of his own country-a deeper value for her the way. With this vast increase of population fundamental institutions-and a loftier pride in in the West, have come all the elements of a high the tone of her national spirit. That several councivilization Large cities have grown up, diffustries of Europe may constitute a more agreeable ing life and everyy into all the ramifications of residence to a man of refined taste and delicate commerce. Extensive farms have been opened. habits, may readily be admitted. Those countries are agreeab'e on account of their very infirmities. and improved modes of agriculture introduced .-School houses and churches have been erected in and the most impaired is the most agreeable .-every neighborhood. Steamboats have penetrated They engage the sympathies of cultivated and cou every navigable stream, whilst railruals are about templative minds, by the contrast of present degra. to traverse in all directions our fore-is and prairies. The telegraph has abolished the space that before dation with the monuments of ancient magnifi-cence-by that graceful languor of decay which separated us from the "rest of mankind ;" so that

hangs like a lofthasy atmosphere around all things crumbling what it beautifies, and like the golden we of St. Louis can be informed in an hour of events that have transpired in the most distant parts of the republic. It has now reached the lustre of the automnal air, significant of the stay, of growth, and the commencement of dissolution. borders of the Indian domain ; and it will not be To enter into any comparison f the well-knit, ex long until the Pacific railroad will astonish the pansive energies of America with the disorganized urbulence of France, the torpld chaos of Germany. red u.en with the whistle of the steam car. In respective advocates, the following dialogue or the decrepitude and imbecility of Italy. would to the subject. The which it would not be degrading to America to many respects is, no American becomes nearly acquainted with a society o' which he has all his life heard such marvels, without his spirit swelling with a kind of surprised and indignant exultation at the importance and dignity to which his own abused country rises, when viewed in connection with that boasted and boasting land. D ffering you get half way thar you'll wish you had in very many things, inferior in scarce any, equa in most, and far superior in some, America wants but the same advantages of circumstances to leave the mother island far behind her. Before any just measure of the comparative greatness of the two can be taken, they must be reduced, as the mathematicians say, to a common denominator You must make allowance for the immense advanage which England derives from her superior sge. Hers is the oldest undecayed civilization in Eu rope. She is at this moment at the very climax law, and the necessity of accommodating and perfection of her matured vigour. America cannot yet be said to be fully under way ; more than half the strength which she might devote to the improvement of her condition, being now direc-ted to the acquisition of new fields of exertion.-One country is an ancient park ; the other is a recent plantation, not yet wholly enclosed, or even defined in its limits The solema grandeur of the former-its picturesque clegance, its trim and finished neatness, "smoothed with the scythe, and levelled with the roll r"-are the gifts of time, co-operating with taste and ful. The growths of our so l, though but of saplin dimensions, are of finer quality and more copious variety ; they are better set, better exposed, and better nurtured; and they ask but a fourth part of the centuries that rithered along the oaks of the rival farm, in order to overshadow its loftiest productions. The Eng-itsh tuprove certain shings to a high degree of completeness, because their at ention does not wander over any large scope of dissimilar objects. They trend with certainty and exactness, because they walk in a narrow round. In quickness, invention, versatility, adaptation, and that fearless daving which is the author of all great advance ment, the American is greatly the better. In point ment, the American is greatly the better. In point of manners, England may be more comfortable to refined and dignified tempera; but that comfort is purchased by a sacrifice of spirit which it is pain-ful to witness. The timid, terrified, crouching subordination of one class to another in that coun-try, seents to degrade the common humanity of both. Here, upon a steamboat, or in an inn, or on a public walk, the worst dressed laborer flings into a public waig, the worst dressed inforer mings into the presence of the best apparalled gentleman, without a sentiment of apprehension. There is a drivelling delica y which is pained by the offence against taste. We glory in the feeling from which such conduct aruses. Upon this soil man is not afraid of man. So, one great paralizing terror of our race is removed. This wild independence, this flerce sense of equality, has in it something keenly delightful to our sympathies. Let it have fair and full sweep. The grandest aristocracy of the old system had in it nothing half so ennouling and august as this magnificent inform participanism of the race, that is implied in our democracy.

The M - PPP 4440 extract from

na: "No language can do justice to and visit with proper exectation the doingt of that dontal civil war which desolated the fields of Carolins, and deluged has dwellings with the tears and blood of her children. The ties of nature, of society, of neighborhood, were torn apart and trampled.— Friendship and fellowship were sundered with the control of the source of society. an territory, inhabited by friendly tribes. The the verge of civilization on our western frontier, east Friendship and fellowship were sundered with the sword. Father and son sto d with confront ing weapons in opposite ranks, and biothers grappled in the gladistoral embrace of the savages goaded to constant strife by the shouts and re-wards of the British conqueror. Under their in-vorite countenance people of the worst character emerged from their hiding places in the swamp; men of all sons of crime; thieves and murdererst blood nainted and callows branded wretches, who of the Rocky Mountains. This event may well give rise to profound reflection. We have now a tinuous wire stretching from the Indian terriblood painted and gallows-branded wretches, who needed but the halloo of the savage huntsman to spring upon the track of the unhappy fugitive. --These drove the patriots from their hiding places

and country, ravaged their possessions, burnt their dweltings, abused their women, slew their chil-dren, and converted the sweetest homes of happi-ness into places of sorrow or the most savage sol-itude. In the single district of Ninety siz, there were no less than fourteen bundred widows and orphans made by this savage warfare." Contrast the above state of things with the hap-

piness, plenty and peace which South Carolina now enjoys, and who, except from dire necessi-ty, would light the torch of civil war again in her borders! How can the most ardent of her sons, when he places such a record by the side of her present prosperity and quiet, echo the decla-ration of a correspondent of the South Carolinian that "a more unjust, dishonest, extravagant, and yrannacle Government never existed on earth

han that under which we live."? Richmond Republican.

A PUN. It would have made good old Elias Hirks him-

tively unexplored region West of the Ohio. But since then Indiana has grown to be a great State, with its million of inhabitants, and its surface elf laugh on "First day" to hear our friend Bourd. the distinguished Western artist, mention the de-livery of a conundrum which he once heard in this chequered all over with railroads. Illinois has State. A tall, red harred, "seriodubious" sort of now 850,000 souls within its territory, and is overgrown boy, who was "designed for the minis-try," and had just obtained his "parchment from an Eastern College, was called upon, at a parting supper to "make a speech." He excused himself marching with giant strides on the road to wealth and greatness. Missouri has also nearly seven hundred thousand inhabitants, and within a few years will have double that number. lowa, too, by saving, "I don't know any speech that I can say neow." He was asked for a song. 'N., he and invites the public to come and examine his which was then the abode of savages, has since entered the family of States, and will soon be one never could sing; found that out when he first Stock. of the most powerful amongst them. The same went to singin' school.'

However, being hard pressed for "something, e said, and looking at and twisting bashfully his ong freckled fingers, "I can tell a conundrum that made myself last week. It come to me first one night when I was abed, and I made it out next day, and wrote it down on a piece of paper I got it here neow.' So saying, he took from his waiscoat pocket a slip of paper, and read: "What village in York State, is the same n me as the Promised Land?' There was some "guessing,' but at last it was 'given up,' and a 'solution requested;' 'Canandaigua!' at length expounded the

The company were as much in the dark as ever: Canandaigua!' exclaimed a dozen in a breath .--Why-how-where is there any resemblance to the 'Promise Land?' Can't see the slighest.' 'Why, you see,' said the conundrum maker, 'this is the way o'nt; yeou must divide the word, and instead of Can-an, you must say Ca-nan, and throw the 'daigua' away? Can-an was the Promised Land,' see? A resistless and united guffaw followed this forced construction,' which the expounder mistook for admiration. 'Aint it a lust rate conundram?'

NEW-YORK IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS FREEMAN, WOOGES & CO.

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GeoDs. We conjectfully invite all Cash Purchased thoroughly to examine our Stock and Prices, and a interest generate we feel confident our Goods and Prices will inside than to select from our anability mean. Partinemer attended in decords to Mathian Goops, and many of the articles are manufatured expressly to our order, and cannot be surpaued in beauty, style and cheapness. Bo.atifal Paris Ribbons, for Hat, Cap, Neck, and Bella

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Goods. July 19th, 1851. 61 58

NEW STORE.

PENED TO DAY. by the Subscriber, for the accommodation of the public, a store right opposite the Raleigh and Gaston Kail Road Office. He keeps constantly on hand Groceries of every

description: Confectionaries and Fruits, Cigars, a choice assortment. For sale low. 4000 superior Regain and Principe (genuine Ha-Vana.)

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P. MAHLER. Raleigh, July 19th, 1851.

HILLSBORO' ACADEMY

HE acting Tructees of this long establish. ed Seminary, taks great pleasure in announe-ing to the public, that they have engaged the services of Mr. Benj. It Huske, who will bereafter coudet

of Mr. Benj. K. Huske, who will hereafter coudect the Academy as principal. Mr. Huskeis a native of this State and a graduate of our University and has been engaged for some-time very successfully in teaching in the town or Fayetteville. His learning, fine temper, and christian character give assurance to Parents, that his duty to children entrusted to his charge will be ably and onscientiously peformed. The exercises of the next session will comment

on Monday, the 21st instant, and as the course of in-struction is preparatory to the University, the ses-ions in future will correspond with those of Chapel Hill.

Terms of Tuition \$\$1,00 always in advance. No deduction made unless in case of protraoted illness. By order of the Board

ED. HEARTT, See REFERENCES : PRES. AND FAC. OF THE UNS. OF N.C. HON. ROBERT STRANGE. E. J. HALE, E.q. 55-w6w

No American writers of eminence spell by degree of attention to its purity, there are not ten in a hundred who 'accept' Webits rules. Neither Irving, nor Bancroft, nor Bryant, nor He wthorne, recognise its authorister's Dictionary as a standard of language; ty. The cheap publications of the Harpers nay, the majority of them have, in fact, no

have done more to create provincialisms, a literary evil from which America has hither-matur, we may have, are long, expurgated editions of "These of Granada," or of "Twicetold Tales," or the "Pilgrim's Progress," or the "Vicar of Wakefield," dope into American pross-the spelling curtailed, in the Blonmer style, to the most utilitarian and andy legend proportions, and a "crebrous landication," to use Websterian English, andy leared ingling in every line.

Washington Irving, in capty to a letter of inquiry addressed to ham by the chairman of the Committee on Literature, says:-

Sunnyside, June 25 1851. DEAR SUE:-Several months since, I received from Messrs. G. and C. Meriam, a copy of these quarto edition of Webster's Dictionary. In acknowledging the receipt of it, I expressly informed them that I did not make it my standard of orthography, and gave them my reasons for not doing so, and for considering it an unsafe standard for American writers to adopt. At the same time I observed the work had so much merit, in many respects, that I sumde it guste a vade

They had the disingenuousness to extrac

reen a traveller and a country-boy "Which of these roads leads to Waterford?" "Any one on 'em." "Which of these roads is the best, boy?"

tuck tother one."

"Aint nary one on 'em best." "Which is the nearest?" "Aint much difference " "Which do you think I had better take?" "You may take any one on 'em, before

PRAY PREPAY!

Some things are quise as well said in verse as in prose; a fact which will be undeniable, among the poets at least. The following impromptu from one of our subscribers. is decidedly as well put as any thing of our own could be. It relates to the new post. office ourselves to it with all possible dispatch :

"Precept on precept, line upon line, Prepay your postage, and I'll prepay mine!"

The importance of this advice will be better inderstood when we remind the reader that by the new law we save two cents on every letter the postage of which is paid by the sender. Our correspondents are particularly entreated, therefore, for ourselves and the zake of the public, generally, to pay three cents in advance on their letters, that we may be spared the necessity of paying five. penny saved," says Franklin, "is a penny gained." According to this rule, two pence mood is two pencegained; and putting the saved and gained together in such cases, we are four cents richer (by all logic) at the close the transaction .- Charleston News.

PAT AND THE OYSTERS.

Pat, who had just been transplanted, had been sent by his master to the quay, to purchase a half bushel of oysters, but was absent so long that apprehensions were entertained for his safety. He returned at last, however. puffing under his load in the most musical form

"Where in the deuce have you been?' exlaimed the master.

"Where have I been? why where should Against such authority is opposed a list Against such authority is opposed a dist of names eminent in law, in politics, and in theology, as well as in literature ; men whose good nature, as in the case of Washington Ir-ving, led them to return a courteous acknowl-edgement for an elegantly bound literary pre-sent. We have names, such as Brougham, be but to fetch the ovsters? 'And what in the name of St. Patrick kept

rou so long?"

"Long, by my soul, I think I have been pretty quick, considering all things." Considering what things." Why, considering the gutting of the fish, Daniel Webster, Thomas H. Benton, Fill-more, Polk and Zachary Taylor, a certificate

to be sure. The signed by 104 members of Congress, "that

to be sure!"

they rejoice it hads fair to become the stan-dard dictionary to be used by millions of people who are to inhabit the Unned States. We have a complamentary letter from the well known and estimable Thomas Dick, of was resting myself down fornent the Pickwell known and estimatic Thomas Dick, of Broughty Ferry, near Dundee; and, finally, paraded in capitals, there is the gracious as-sertion of the London Times, that Webster's is "the best and most useful dictionary of the English language ever published." led Herring and a d'hrop to comfort me a jin-tleman asked me what I got in my sack. 'Oysters,' said I, 'Let's look at 'em said he; and he opens the bag. "Och-thunder and praties,' says he, 'who sowld you these?' It was Mick Carney, says I, 'aboard Powl Doodle smack.' Mick Carney, the thief of To meet this testimony, it has been shown that men whose pursuits lead them to estimate

lexicons at their true value, take views very the world, what a blackguard he must be to unfavorable to Webster, and it is not unrea-sonable to say, that while Presidents of the give you them without gutting." "Aint they gutted? said I; "what shall I do?" "Do?" says he, 'I'd sooner do it myself than have you abused?' so he takes 'em doors, and guts them nate and clane, as you'll see,' at the same time emptying his bag of cyster shells! United States and members of Congress are excellent judges of politics, clergymen equal-ly good critics in matters ecclesiastical, and newspaper writers competent adminers of

A STORY OF A WOODEN LEG.

A STORY OF A WOODEN LEG. A Boston correspondent of the New York Spirit of the Times, gives the following amusing yars: I heard a good story the other day, which I will give you. A distinguished member of the Legislature was addressing a temperance society, and he got rather prosy, but showed no dispes-tion to tet up,' though the andience waxed thinner and thinner. Finally, the presiding officer got ex-cited, and repairing to a friend of the speaker's, inquired how much longer he might reasonably be expected to speak? Whereupon the friend answered he didn't exactly know—whon he got on that branch of the subject he generally spoke a couple of hours? "That'll never da; Fve got to make a few re-marks myself,' said the President, 'how shall I slave him off? "Well, I don't know—in the first place I should

times past, when referring to "the West," there tern people, some yague, undefined idea of vast set beside her for any purposes of comparison, is distance, gloomy forests, trackless deserts, log huts, savage, uncouth men and harefoot women. But the telegraph, railroads, and steamboats have dispelled all these illusions. They have abrogated time and space, and placed us in close juxtaposi. tion with New York and Boston. They have abolished "the Wes" in its former sense, and new STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.-Calb we have no "West," except it be amongst the opring Term, 1851 Camanches and Appaches on the horders of New Mexico, "The West" has travelled westward wi h unparal eled expedition. But our enterpris ing countrymen have concluded to put an end to the peregrinations of "the West," and to "head it off" by a coup de mans. Sailing around Cape by a coup de mana. Sailing around Cape Horn, they have taken possession of the Pacific coast, and are now advancing eastward. Before

"the West" gets half-way to the Pacific, it will be intercepted by the reflux of the tide of population from that direction. It is now in fact suffering from a fire in front, as well as "in the rear," and before it has time to take "a hasty plate of s up." it will find itself completely hors de combat. In fact, since the acquisition of California and the discovery of its golden treasures, we regard it as setiled, that we are no longer to have a "West" in

its former sense. We shall, we nope, have no East, West, North, or South ; but one magnificent domain, bounded by the St. Lawrence on the North, the Alantic on the east, the Gulf of Mexico on the south, and the Pacific on the west ; but divided by no sectional or geographical names .--The telegraph, railroads, and steam vessels will abolish, we trust, all local jentousies, as they have already annihilated time and space.

But what is to become of the red man, when "the West" is abolished ? As the tide of popula tion advances from the East towards the West and econverse, from the West towards the East, the poor Intian will emstantly find nie huntin ground diminished, until at last he will be left only a little strip, hemmed in by the "Pale Faces" on all sides. Very soon, rai roads and telegraphs will drive him from our Western borders. As be approaches the Pacific, he will there be met by these remorsel-ss evemies to his race. What is to become of the Indian ? Can statesman or philosopher answer ?-St. Louis Intelligencer.

A KISS FOR CHARITY'S SAKE .- The following amusing little French story is translated from a re-cent number of the Couries des Etale Jais, which is always picking up the best things which appear in the Parisian journals :

At a race course in Normandy, some Englishmen were admiring the picturerque and historic costume of the women of the country. Several of these gentleman jockeeys, slightly excited by the these gentleman jockeeys, slightly excited by the impressions of their dejeuner were gathered together in a knot, ad 1-iring not only the costume, but the captivating faces of the women of Normandy whose beauty was heightened by the piquant originality of their lofty face head gear. These aportsmen were attering their comments on the passers by in a load tone of voice, when their attention was armited by the extraordinary beauty of a voice captivating faces of the women of Normandy whose beauty was heightened by the piquant originality of their lofty face head gear. These spontament were attering their comments on the passare by in a loud tone of voice, when their attention was arrested by the extraordinary beauty of a young woman, evidently just married, who at the mo-ment passed by. She was walking in the midst of a group of country ladies and lasses in their ailk dresses and long tailed short wasted black coats, and in the company enight be seen the black casts were in a bost file euro and ricer of the parts. ""What a beauty check.""

two sovreigns to kiss our Louise, said a built

he with a visible chuckle, that only increased the obstreperous cachination. We shouldn't like to look at so bright an intellectual 'uminary as this, July 6th 1851. except through a piece of smoked glass. Knickerbocker.

Elizabeth Malthea os Irvin Malthea Petition for Diverce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that

the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Kegister and Salisbury Watchman, for the space of three months, that the defendant be and appear at the next term of our Superior Court to be held for the County of Caldwell at the Court House in Lenour, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, to plead answer or demur to the allegations se forth in the plaintiff's petition ; otherwise the same will be heard ex parte and a decree pronounced ac-

cordingly. Witness, C. C. Jones, Clerk of our suid Superi or Court at Lenoir, the 5th Monday after the 4th

Monday in March, A. D. 1:51. C. C. JONES, C. S. C. July 8th, 1851. (pr. adv \$5,621.)

55 NTATE OF NORTH CAROLINA -WAKE George W. Marshburn and Lennel Marshburn.

ogainet Samuel Marshburn, William Marshburn, Mathew Marshburn, Henry A Mershburn, Susan Marsh burn, Gray W. Thomas and his wife Esther, El len Todd and Alpheus Todd, Infauts and heirs at law of Sol. and Sarah Todd-Petition to sell

is appearing to the satisfaction of the Court. that Gray W Thomas, and wife Esther, Ellen Todd and Susan Marshburn, reside without the limits of this linte, ordered, that advertisement be made in the State, or the said Defendants to be and appear before the Juage of our Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court House in Raleigh, on the first Mouday after the fourth Mon-Raleigh, on the first Monday after the source and day in September next, then and there to plead an-swer or demur to the Plaintiff's petition, or judg-ment will be taken pro confesse, by them respect-ively, and heard ex parts. P. BUSBER, C. M. E.

July 18th, 1851. (Pr adr. \$5,621) 58

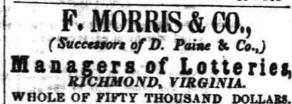
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA-GRAN VLLE COUNTY, In Equity, to September Term 1851. Joseph B. Littlejohn, Sen'r. et. al.) Original Bill 1851

James Nuttall, and others.

The Bill states in substance, that Thomas

therein named are femes covert-that they mid in different places, and many of them, to wit ; the defendants Isabella Webb. Mary Webb, Lewis Webb, Mary Nuttall, John Nuttall and John Black. nell and Mary J, his wife, reside beyond the limit

kin in black velvet vest and hob nalled shoes. "Ah! ah?" cried several of the girls together, "bow generous, two louis a re not Peru?" "Well, then I'd give three, said the English-man." The young woman, to whom the provocation was addressed, looked towards the Englishmen, and emiling said, "If it would give you a great deal of pleasure then, monsieur." "Oh! an immense deal ?" 12 drawn



THOLE tickets 8, 24 55. the Grand Capital CHALK, Vender, for the want of a parchaser being the largest prize sent to this city within the last fifteen years. The ticket was of course in Mo-ris a Co's. Lotteries; the whole of \$36 000, 30,-000, 26 000 and 25,980, were slao in theirs. In fact all large prizes within the last five years were sold in Lotteries under his popular management. For large prizes, address orders to

F. MORRIS &., CO Managers. Or to C W. PURCELL, Richmond, Va.

Splendid Lotteries for August \$44,000, 22,000, 11,000!

Grand Consolidated Lottery Class 20, to be drawn t Baltimore, on Saturday, August 9th. 78 Nos.19 drawn.

Sixteen drawn ballots out of each package of 26 lickets: 200

CAPITALS. 44,000 | 1 of 22,000 | 1 of of 7.000 3.50 11,000 85 of 0 Tickets \$15, halves 7,50, guarters 3,75 181.00, \$38,000, 8.000. Susquehauna Class 35 to be drawn at Baltimore Wednesday, August 13. 78 Nes 13 drawn. 38,000 | 1 of 18,000 | 100 of 8,000 | 182 of Tickots \$10, halves 5 quarters 2,50. CAPITALS. 4,000 BRILLIANT SCHEME FOR AUGUST INTH

\$5-52,418, 50 of 5,000 ! 40 squehanna Lottery, Class R, to be drawn at altimore, Saturday, August 16th. 75 Nos., 11 drawn.

Grand Capitals. 1 prize of \$52,418 \$ 50 prizes of 5,000 300 te te te. Tickets 15, halves 7,50, quarters 3,75.

\$85,000, 17,500, 7,500! Susquehann Lottery, Class 36, to be draws st dimore, on Wednesday August 20. 78 Nos. 14

drawn.

CAPITALS! CAPITALSI of \$35,000 | prize of a 17,500 20 do a 7,500 20 do Tick is 10, halves 5, guarters 2 50. 83.678 brize of \$40,000, 15,000: 7,500 Eighteen din wa ballots out of each package 26 Tickets. Graud Consolidated Lottery, Class 21, 10 drawn at Bultimore, Saturdey, August 23, Grand Capitals. do to hing 40,000 | 4 prime of 7,500 4 de te No. prizes \$15. All single No prizes 5.85. Tinkets 10, Halves 5, Quarters 250. Double No. pr \$30,000, 20,000. 10,000, 50 of

50 of 500 Spaquehanna Lottery, Class 37, to be drawn al timore, on Wedne tay, August 27th. 78 Nes.

30,000 | 1 of 90,000 | 1 of 10,000 | 50 of 5,000 | 50 of 3,600 ALL FERRED Tickets 10 : halves 5; quarters 2,50.

SPLENDID LOTTERY FOR AUGUST

"Well, in that case, continued she, after a little hesitation, "give five louis and here's my check." And the plaintiffs according to the Act of the \$70,000 Grand Capital-40,000-23,178

kiss of her rosy check "Hallo! here's a bifstek, who says he'll give

