F. C. Hill-Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. II. NO. 29.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4th, 1837.

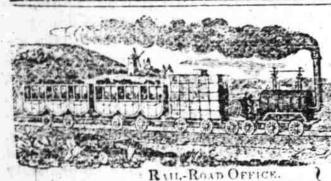
WHOLE NO. 81.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

TERMS. THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE. ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding a Square inserted at ONE DOLLAR the first, and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for each subse-No Subscribers taken for less than one year, and all who permit their subscription to run over a year, without giving notice, are considered bound for the second year, and so on for all succeeding years.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor. OFFICE on the South side of Market Street, be-



Wilmington, July 1st, 1836. T a meeting of the Board of directors of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail-Road Company this day, the following Resolution was passed and ordered to be published, viz:

Resolved, That Interest be exacted from such Steckholders, as shall fail to pay their instalments wit in the time presented by public notice. True copy from the minutes.

JAMES S. GREEN, Secretary. 32--- If

RAIL ROAD OFFICE, ? Wilmington, Dec. 17th, 1836. A T a late Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, the following Resolutions were passed and ordered to be published.

Resolved-That a Discount be allowed, at the rate of six per cent per annum, for all anticipated payments of subscriptions to the ctock of this Company; to be estimated after all the payments of other subscribers, shall have been made; and the amount then refunded agreeably to the same.

Resolved-That Interest be allowed on all Instalments paid not less than thirty days before True Copy from the Minutes. >

December 23th, 1836. JAMES S. GREEN, Serr.

NOTICE.

A S Agent of the Rail Road I find it absolutely necessary to enforce the law against persons trading with negroes. This is therefore to warn all zersons against trading with any of the hands on the Road, without an es ecial pass from my-A. McRAE. Superintendant.

Wilmington, Febr. 3d, 1837. RAIL-ROAD OFFICE, Wilmington, May 16th, 1837.

URSUANT to an order of the Board of Directors, the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail- Road Company will be called on for the following instalments, viz : . \$5 pr. share to be paid on or before 1st July next, 1st Oct. " 15th Dec. "

我 10 JAMES OWEN, President. May 19th, 1837.

To Wood Cutters.

THE Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company will contract for a quantity of wood to be delivered on Hall's wharf. Persons who wish to contract, will please call at the Engineer's Office on Mr. M. T. Goldsborough, or on the undersigned. WALTER GWYNN, Engineer. Wilmington, June 9th, 1837.

Fayetteville and Western RATE BOAD.

CRICE is given that the Books of Subscription to the Stock of this Company are opened at the Bank of the State. An instalment of Two Dollars on each share will be required at the time of subscribing. By the Commissioners

JAMES OWEN. AARON LAZARUS. ALEXE ANDERSON.

Wilmington, Feb. 24th, 1837. Wanted by the Subscriber,

OAK and Bay Bark, for which the following price, in cash, will be paid on delivery,

\$600 pr. Cord for Oak, and \$3.50 do for Bay, delivered in good order. JOHN J. HEWETT. April 7th, 1837.

FOR SALE.

Just received, and for Sale by the Subscriber: 50 Bales Hav. 50 Kegs of first quality Lard.

J. H. BREWSTER. February 3d, 1837.

ASSIGNMENT.

STEPHEN D. WALLACE having made an assignment of all his property, including outstanding debts due him, either by note or account, to the subscriber—the latter hereby gives notice to all persons indebted, to call on D. B. Baker, and make prompt payment-otherwise legal steps will be taken for their collection .-The subscriber nereby offers for sale all the STOCK IN TRADE recently belonging to the said Stephen D. Wallace, consisting of SADDLERY of every description, HARD-

CHRISTOPHER WALLACE, Wilmington, 9th June, 1897.

\$10 Reward

Will be given for my man Mose, who absconded on the 25th of May last. He is about by the Town." 5 feet high, yellow completted. place he is likely to be lurking. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me, or confined in fail so that I con him livery to me, or confined in jail so that 1 get him above extract from the minutes of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company. Muddy Creek, Duplin Co., N. C. June 30th, 1837.

TIMBER LAND.

WISH to sell at a fair price, 4 Tracts, of 640 Acres each, of well timbered Land, situated on both sides of Little Cohira, on South River, and Black Mingo run in Sampson county, and

March 17th, 1837.



S 25 Reward

ILL be paid to any person who will lodge my man Dick in any jail of the State. Dick is a Bricklayer and Plasterer by trade, and as worked in most of the Counties in the Ease ern part of the State. He is a stout black fellow, bout 26 years of age, of rather a sluggish walk, and his toes are well turned out in walking. W. H. BEATTY.

Beatty's Bridge, New-Hanover Co . June 16th, 1837. The Newbern Spectator will insert the bove for two months, and forward its account

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor to the Last Will and Testament of Ann Garvan deceased, at February Term, 1837, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Bladen County, hereby gives notice to all persons having laims or demands against the Estate of said deseased, to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. JOHN LLOYD McKAY, Exectr. March 3d, 1837.

Montague's Balm,

An Indian Remedy for the Tooth-Ache. THE established reputation and constantly increasing demand for this effectual remody of pain, and preservative of the teeth, has induced the subscriber to offer it to the American publie. Arrangements have been made to supply Agents in all the principal cities and towns of the United States, so as to place it within the reach of those suffering and likely to suffer, with the most harrassing of all aches, (tooth-ache.) When applied according to directions given on the betle, it has never failed to afford immediate and permanent relief. It also arrests the decay in de-

frequently renders a strong too haseless. The application and remedy are simple, anno cent, and not unpleasant; und the large number of persons in various sections of the country, who have already experienced such delightful and sa utary benefits from the use of the balm, are ready to bear (for the public good) their testimony to its unrivalled qualities. It is an indian remedy, obremarkable discovery of the Red Man of the

fective teeth, and relieves that soreness which so

Price, I dollar per boule.

W. WARE, Agent. woods. June 30, 1837

Taxes!! Taxes!!

State of North Carolina,? New Hanover County.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Inhabitants of the aforesaid county, that I have received from the Clerk the TAX LIST, and hold it ready for their inspection. They are further notified to call at my office, on or before the 1st day of September next, and pay their taxes, or their property will be advertised and sold to satisfy the taxes due thereon

OWEN FENNELL, Sheriff. Wilmington, July 12th, 1837. 27 3-t

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of PEDEN & RUSSELL, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 20th inst. The business of the concern will be settled by E.C. RUSSELL, who has purchased the entire STOCK, and will continue at the OLD STAND, where he will be happy at all times to serve his friends and customers with a choice assort-

Groceries, Liquors, Provisions.

July 21st, 1837.

SHOES, HATS &c. The Subscriber having purchased the Stock in

trade and taken the stand of Mr. Asa A. Brown, has recently made large additions to the Stock, and now offers to his friends and the public generally a very great assortment of goods in that line Such as BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, &c. also. a large supply of ready made CLOTHING some extra fine,) Saddles & bridles, Blankets Sheetings & Shirtings, Calicoes, and other dry Goods also Sugar & Coffee.
THOMAS SMITH

Wilmington, Oct. 28, 1836.

Negroes Wanted.

AVING contracted with the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company to furnish | siness. a certain quantity of WOOD, I want to hire 15 or 20 task Hands, for which the road prices will be given, until the 1st of January, 1838. Persons wishing to hire their hands will please to call on me at the Oak Plantation, or to Mr. C. B. Miller, in Wilmington. DAVID THALLY.

Wilmington, July 21st, 1837. "Office of the Wilmington & Raleigh } R. R. Company, Nov. 12th, 1836." " RESOLVED, That the hours for the transaction of business in this Office shall in future be from 15 minutes after the turn-out bell in the

morning, until the usual dinner hour established THE undersigned would

respectfully call the attention of all those having business with this office to the JAMES S. GREEN, Treasurer. Wilming.on, July 21st, 1837.

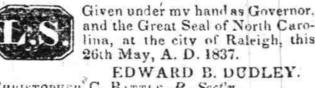
PROCLAMATION By the Governor of North Carolina.

200 Dollars Reward. HEREAS it has been made known to me by the verdict of an Inquest held by the on Black Mingo and Black River Run in Cumberland County. Persons wishing to purchase, can apply for particulars to me in Fayettville, or to W. C. Lord, in Wilmington.

C. P. MALLETT.

Coroner, that A. G. Keys, of the county of Martin, was recently murdered in said county, and that George W. Coburn, (of the county and State aforesaid,) stands charged with the commission of the said felony; and whereas it is represented aforesaid,) stands charged with the commission of the said felony; and whereas it is represented that the said George W. Coburn is a fugitive

> Now, therefore, to the end that the said George W. Coburn may be apprehended and brought to trial, I have thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of two hundred dollars, to any person or persons who will apprehend and confine him in the jail, or deliver, him to the Sheriff of Martin county; and I do moreover hereby require all officers, whether civil or military, within this State, to use their best exertions to apprehend, or cause to His boots were polsh'd, his jacket was trim: be apprehended, the said fugitive.



CHRISTOPHER C. BATTLE, P. Sect'y. G. W. Cobarn is about 30 years of age, about 5 feet Linches high, thick set, of an athletic and My Lord Townoddy he raised his head, muscular constitution, complexion rather florid, full face, speaks short and quick when spoken to, with eyes somewhat downcast. It is believed he wore on leaving a blue cloth coat with velve; June 9th, 1837.

Valuable Property For Sale.

THAT valuable Plantation in the County of Brunswick, known by the name of Walden, situated near the sea shore, about forty miles from Wilmington, on the Georgetown (S. C.) main He let go the handle, and thus he said, road, and seven miles from the State line, con- As the door, releas'd, behind him bang'd, which is in high swamp, and well adapted to the culture of Cotton, Corn, Oals, Peas, or any thin else. This land is so situated, that the water which falls upon it, runs off in opposite directions, My Lord Tomnoddy jump'd up at the news, implying itself into Little River on the West. and Shal otte River on the East, which prevents its ever being inundated by freshets. About 25 or 30 acres is now under cultivation, and will And run to Sir Carnaby Jenks, of the Blues. produce as much, for what I know, as any land in the State. The ballance is well covered with White and other Oaks, Black and Sweet Gum, Ash. Poplars, Swamp Palmetto, &c. &c. The Mademe Sacchi, Antonio, and master Blackmore esidue of the tract is of Hammock and Pine land alculated for Timber, Turpentine, Tar, &c. The range for Cattle is excellent, having the benefit of a large salt marsh, and the Hog range not to be beaten. Fish and Oysters of the best kind, are to be obtained within one and a half niles of the settlement, in great abundance. The dvatanges of Shallotte and Little Rivers are very great, when vessels of considerable size can aproach within five to seven miles of the settlement, and carry produce to any market. The settlements are new, and in pretty good order; the water is excellent, and the situation not only pleasant, but very healthy. I well sell the place as it now stands, a part of the crop planted, and Went the high trotting mare at a deuce of a pace; tainned singularly and unexpectedly, and may the ballance under way, with a good stock of be regarded by the civilized world, as the most | Cattle and Hogs, Oxen, Carts, plantation Tools, and about 200 Bushels of Corn, Fodder, Pease. &c., and hire the Negroes for the ballance of the

Also:

1000 to 1500 acres of Turpentine land, with Knocking down-very much to the sweeper's four tasks of new boxes cut, work shops, &c. at-tached,—situated on Smith's Creck, about five or six miles from Town, and about two from the Creek, where flatts can receive Turpentine or Tar at any season, and in one tide bring it to

My Terms shall be made accommodating. HENRY NUTT. Wilmington, March 24th. 1837. 11 t-f. Persons ind bted to me are respectfully inrited to call and settle, as further indulgence cannot be granted.

Sugar.

36 Hhds, Superior Porto Rico. Just received per Schooner Polly, and for sale by BARRY & BRYANT. June 30th, 1837.



ANAWAY from the Subscriber on Sunday 25th inst. my Negro Woman Betsey Merrick, with her three children, Edward, Margaret Ann and Caroline. Said Betsey is of dark complection, low stature, speaks very slow, and has a downcast look; her children are Mulattoes, formerlythe property of Charles Nixon. Her young-

The above reward will be given on her delivery to me, or being lodged in any jail where I can get her and her children. W. A. LANGDON.

June 30th, 1837.

Dissolution of COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under I the firm of WEST & MARBLE, was mutually dissolved on the 10th inst. GEORGE S. M. WEST, in said firm, will settle all its bu- Singing "Jolly companions every one!" MARBLE having bought the entire interest of

S. M. WSET. GEORGE MARBLE. All persons indebted to West & Marble are politely requested to call and settle, as their delay | The clock strikes Two !-- and the clock strikes must unavoidably involve unpleasant mensares. GEORGE MARBLE. Wilmington, July 14th, 1837.

GEORGE MARBLE, Dealer in STAPLE and FANCY

GOODS. Ready made Clothing, Hats, Shoes, &c. No. 19, Market Street,

WILEIIZETOZ. July 14th, 1837.

Moetry.



THE EXECUTION .-- A SPORTING ANECDOT My Lord Tomnoady got up one day; It was half after two, He had nothing to do,

Tiger Tim Was clean of limb, With a very smart crave And a smart cockade on the top of his hat; Tallest of boys, or shortest of men, He stood in his stockings just four feet ten; And he ask'd, as he held the door on the swing "Pray did your lordship please to ring?"

And thus to Tiger Tim he said, Malibran's dead, Duveriay's fled, Taglioni has not arriv'd in her stead; Tiger Tim, come tell me true, What may a nobleman find to do?"

Tim look'd up, and Tim look'd down, He paus'd, and put on a thoughtful frown, And he held up his hat, and peep'd in the crown He bit his lip, and he scratched his head, taining 1500 acres, or more, 3- to 400 acres of "An't please you, my lord, there's a man to be The path of the spirit's unknown career; hong'd!"

> " Run to M'Fuze, And Lieutenant Tregoeze,

> Rope dancers a score I've seen before-

But to see a man swing At the end of a string, With his neck in a noose, will be quite a new

My Lord Townoddy stept into his cab-Dark rifle green, with a lining of drab; Through street, and through square, His high-trotting mare, Like one of Ducrow's, goes pawing the air.

Adown Piccaddily and Waterloo Place, She produc'd some alarm, But did no great harm,

Save fright'ning a nurse with a child on her arm Spattering with clay Two urchins at play,

An old woman who would n't get out of the way And upseting a stall Neur Exeter Hall,

Which made all the pious church mission folks squall.

But eastward afar Through Temple Bar, My Lord Townoddy directs his car; Never heeding their squalls, Or their calls, or their bawls, He passes by Witham's emporium for shawls And merely just catching a glimpse of St Paul's

Turns down the Old Bailey, Where in front of the gaol, he Pulls up at the door of the gin-shop, and gaily Cries, " What must I fork out to-night, my trump For the whole first-floor of the Magpie and Stump?

The clock strikes twelve-it is dark midnight-Yet the Magpie and Stump is one blaze of light The parties are met; The tables are set;

There is "punch," " cold without," " hot with, "heavy wet,"

Aleglasses and jugs And rummers and mugs, And sand on the floor, without carpets or rags, Cold fow | and cigars,

Pickled onions in jars, Welsh rabbits, and kidneys-rare work for the

And there is M'Fuze, And Lieutenant Tregooze, And there is Sir Carnaby Jenks of the Blues, All come to see a man die in his shoes!"

The clock strikes One!

Supper is done, And Sir Carnaby Jenks is full of his fon, My Lord Tomnoddy Is dinking gin-toddy, And laughing at ev'ry thing, and ev'ry body.

-" Who so merry, so merry as we?" Save Captain M'Fuze, Who is taking a snooze, While Sir Carnaby Jenks is busy at work, Blacking his nose with a piece of burnt cork.

The clock strikes Four! Round the debtor's door Are gather'd a couple of thousand or more; As many await At the press-yard gate, Till slowly its folding doors open, and straight

The mob divides, and between their ranks

A waggon comes loaded with posts and with

The clock strikes Five! The sheriffs arrive, And the crowd is so great that the street seems

But Sir Carnaby Jenks Blinks and winks. A candle burns down in the socket, and stinks. Lieutenant Tregooze Is dreaming of Jews, And acceptances of the bill-brokers refuse;

My Lord Tomnoddy Has drunk all his toddy, And just as the dawn is beginning to peep, The whole of the party are fast asleep.

Sweetly, oh! sweetly, the morning breaks, With roseate streaks, Like the first faint blush on a maiden's cheeks Seem'd as that mild and clear blue sky Smil'd upon all things far and nigh, All-save the wretch condemned to die! Alack; that ever so fair a sun As that which its course has now begun, Should rise on such scenes of misery! Should gild with rays so light and free That dismal, dark-frowning gallows tree!

And hark !- a sound comes big with fate. The clock from St. Sepulchre's tower strikes Eight!-

List to that low funereal bell; It is to!ling alas! a living man's knell! And see !- I m forth that opening door They come-he steps that threshold o'er Who never shall tread upon threshold more. -God! 'tis a fearful thing to see That pale man's mute agony, The glare of that wild despairing eye, Now bent on the crowd, now turn'd to the sky, As though 'twere scanning, in doubt and in fear, belong to one and the same family. Those pinion'd arms, those hands that ne'er Shall be lifted again-not ev'n in prayer; That heaving chest!-Enough-'tis done! The bolt has fallen !- The spirit is gone-For we, I or for woe is known to but One! Oh! 'twas a fearsome sight! Ah me! A deed to shudder at-not to sec.

Again that clock !- 'its time, 'tis time ! The hour is past; -with its earliest chime The cord is sever'd, the lifeless clay By "dungeon villains" is borne away; Nine!-'twas the last concluding stroke! And then my Lord Tomnoddy awoke! And Tregoeze and Sir Carnaby Jenks arose, And Captain M'Fuze, with the black on his nose And they stared at each other, as much as to say "Hollo! Hollo!

Here's a Rum Go! Why, Captain !- my Lord !- Here's the Devil

The fellow's been cut down and taken away! What's to be done? We've missed all the fun! Why, they'll laugh at, and quiz us all over the

We are all of us done so uncommonly brown!' What was to be done ?- 'twas perfectly plain

That they could not well hang the man over

What was to be done? The man was dead!-Nought could be done-nought could be said; So-my Lord Tomnoddy went home to bed!

ON THE MEANING OF WORDS.

No. 2.

Every body must be aware that the same word has sometimes several signithat are constantly taking place in society. senses. Owing to the rapidity with which the Saxon words, they may read books in a population of a mixed character is pour. which Latinized words are used whening into the United States of North Ame- ever they are found necessary, which, we rica, we find that new words are in the venture to say, will not often be the case. process of formation, because they are lish language of that country is occasion. our language. ally borrowing a word from the language of the new comers. Thus, for instance, And very large lobsters, with very large claws; in some parts, the word plunder is vulgarly used to signify baggage, having been introduced by the German settlers. A man who is just arriving at his place of destination may chance to hear himself spoken of in the following terms: " Mr. B. is just come with his plunder." We do not mean that it should be inferred from this that the English language is much corrupted in the United States; on the contrary, we believe it is spoken with greater purity by a proportionally larger Talk of the luxury of the buildings in number in that country than in Great Britain. But still such changes us we have alluded to are taking place there with more rapidity than among ourselves.

One of the principal divisions of grammer is etymology, by which is meant "the classifying of words which resemble one another in the mode in which they are written, and in the general meanings assigned to them." The term etymology includes " the tracing of the different significations of a word, and showing how one proceeds from another." This division of the subject is one of great extent, and often of great difficulty; and though not well adapted either for the amusement or instruction of all classes of readers, yet it is highly curious and interesting to

many. The history of some words would be much more amusing than the lives of half the people, included in our common

biographies. Thus, to take a few familiar instances of the changes which words have undergone, we all know pretty well what is meant by a knave; but this word formerly signified a servant, or person of inferior condition, who waited on a superior. In our translation of the b'ble, the words "conning workman" signify a " skilfol workman;" but the word cunning has now a different meaning. Whose fault is it that these words have changed their signification-whether it is the fault of the master or the man, we will not you

ture to decide. It should be remarked that our lenguage at present contains, in many instances, two sets of words which signify the same things. Such words as velocity. effeminate, timid, executed, differ respectively very little in meaning from the words swiftness, womanish, fearfu! and done. The words of the former class are of Latin origin, and have for the most part been introduced into our language either directly from the Latin, or from the French and the Italian. We received a large addition to such words within the last ce stury; and we are still receiving them rather faster than they are wanted. Words of the second class belong to the real substance of our language, and may be called words of Saxon origin. It is this part of our language which resembles so closely the Dutch, the German, and some other European languages that

As a specimen of our pure unmixed language, we can find none better than our received version of the Bible, which, or simplicity, force, and clearness, is hardly equalled by any another composition in the English tongue. The Lord's prayer is a perfect example of genuine English: it contains very few words of Latin origin. It is altogether composed of pure Saxon terms; and for this reason alone, independent of its internal excellence, it would merit our peculiar attention, as showing the gennine beauty and simplicity of our ancient Saxon tongue.

The writings of Dr. Johnson may be considered as a specimen of Latinized English, which, though sometimes sounding and forcible, is more frequently bornbastic, umeaning, and disagreeable to all who relish simplicity, either in manner or in language. As a general rule, it may be safely affirmed, that our best writers, by which term we mean best both in matter and in language, prefer words of Saxon crigin; while those who pretend to more knowledge than they possess, are fond of dressing the littleness of their thoughts in the most gaudy attire they can find. Even the menders of shoes have caught the infection; and instead of the plain old announcement of " shoes mended here," we are now frequently told that "repairs are executed;" while perhaps at the next door we may learn that "funerals are peformed."

. It is of more importance than at first sight it may appear, that our children should be well trained to use and understand the Saxon part of our languages for though it is true that we now possess numercus Latinized words which are both useful and indispensable, it is also true that a great number of our words which fications; and that words at the present day come from the Latin or French, do not are often used in a different sense from convey ideas so clear and precise as the that which they had a few centuries ago, genuine words of our language. In comor even in the time of our fathers. This posing books, then, for young children of necessarily arises from the great changes all classes, but more particularly those of the poorer class, it is of great importance New inventions and new ideas either re- to avoid Latinized words as much as posquire new words to express them, or ren- sible. When they have made some proder it necessary to use old words in new gress in understanding the meanings of

In our next number we shall commente wanted; and we find also, that the Eng- the classification of the Saxon nouns of

> The Usefulness of Luxuries-The great moralist, Dr. Johnson, was a political philosopher, as well as a man of profound learning and genuine piety. In a very few words he has overthrown the popular doctrine that the general prevalence of luxury is injurious to the community. 'Many things,' he says, 'which are false, are transmitted from book to book, and gain credit in the world. One of these is the cry against the evil of luxury. Now, the truth is, luxury produces much good. London: does it not produce real advantage in the conveniency and elegance of accommodation, and this all from the exertion of industry? A man gives half a guinea for a dish of green peas! how much gardening does this occasion! How many laborers must the competition to have such things early in the market keep in employment! You will hear it said very gravely. 'Why was not the half guinea thus spent in luxury given to the poor ?" Alas I has it not gone to the industrious poor, whom it is better to support than the idle poor? You are much surer that you are doing good when you pay money to those that work, than when you are giring money merely in charity .. - Boswell's