TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1840.

WESTON R. GALES. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

SUBSCRIPTION-Five Dollars per annum -half in

ADVERTISEMENTS .- For every 16 lines, first inser on, One Dollar; each subsequent ingertion, 25 cent, Court Orders and Judicial Advertisements will be parged 25 per cent. higher; but a deduction of 33} er cent, will be made from the regular prices, for adertisers by the year.

Advertisements, insorted in the Semi-Weekly Rus-STER will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of

Letters to the Editor must be post-paid.

THE OLDO. THE OPOSSUM.

BY A SOUTHERN PLANTER This singular and remarkable little animal like the Raccoon) may be found in all parts of the Southern country, and like him too, he very often creates a disturbance in the hen houses of the farmers. He is a voracious animal, greedy of blood, and, like the mink, sucks it with avidity from the necks of the hens, which he has killed. He feeds also pon reptiles, insects, and the roots and bark

There are two singular marks about the fenale Opossum, that are worthy of notice.he first is a kind of pocket, formed in the kin under the belly, in which are the paps. this pocket she carries and suckles her oung. Some historians say that when the oung go from the womb into this pocket. hey are no larger than a common fly; but he truth of this I doubt very much, notwithstanding what M. de Buffon tells us of the oung of another species of animal aimilar to the Opossum; but it is certain that the young remain in these pockets until they re suffithat time they return into the pocket to pass heir nights; and when frightened at any time. will run to the pocket for shelter. They never separate from their mothers entirely until they have grown sufficiently large to be able to protect themselves and to provide their own food. Within her pocket the mother very often raises eight or ten at a time-I have myself seen an old female Opossum who had nine young ones, nearly large enough to

The other singularity alluded to, and which s common to the male also, is the formation of their feet, which approach nearer to the shape of a man's hand, than do those of any other animal excepting the Ape. The great toes of the hind feet are separate from the rest, like the thumbs from the fingers of a man's hand, but their other toes, (four in number on each foot,) though shaped like fingers, have on them long crooked claws, something similar to those of a dog.

The Opossum is altogether a curiously shaped animal, has a long head, which (to form a mouth) is split back beyond the eyes, has a long keen snout, small eyes, rough skin, coarse hair, resembling the bristles of a hog, tery thin, small semicircular ears, and a long ail which is very naked and flexible in its nature. Like the Raccoon, the Oppossum climbs, with great facility, indeed it seems ntended by nature that he should take up his abode in trees, for when on the ground he is extremely awkward in his movements. which to make their beds; yet it very often ascends the tallest trees to search for food, and is quite fearless in trusting itself even on the smallest branches; and I know from experience that let them go where they will on tree it is hard work to bring them down by shaking.

The Opossum is noted for his sullen disosition, (indeed to a degree which I have never noticed in any other quadruped, but often in insects,) and the term " he is opossumingit," has long been a proverb among men express a certain degree of sulkiness in my animal. The Goossum carries this to such an extent, that when attacked by dogs he will draw himself into a knot and lie perfectly motionless as though he were dead, and does move, he never thinks of fighting but invariably tries to escape by running, though he is well armed for the combat, in having a fine set of teeth, of which the canine teeth

their meat, when we'l baked, with sweet potatoes, makes a dish that Kings might envy, or that would do justice to the palate of the most fastidious epicure—it is entirely void of culties, occasioned by a deranged currency. the rank taste and smell of that of the Racvery fat by feeding on ripe grain, persimmons, &c.

BYRON.

In looking over Moore's Byron, one cannot fail to be impressed with the truth of the remarks, that " the records of genius are full of strange contradictions." His letters "show him to have been the child of impulses on not enter a carriage or mount a horse, without trembling. The philosopher who moral any business in the world. ized in "Childe Harold," was stung to the

The aristocrat by birth and prejudice, spent his life in advocating the cause of freedom and the people. The generous enthusiast, who gave away his thousands in charity bought a saving-box to fill with pence. Middlessex Gazette.

AN APPALLING SITUATION.

In Coopen's Naval History, we find the following interesting description of a scene on shipboard, which illustrates in a striking manner, the effects of disci-

"On the 10th of April, the New-York, John Adams, and Enterprise sailed, to touch at Malta, on their way to the enemy's port. While making this passage, just as the music was heard near the cockpit of the flag ship, and the lower part of the vessel was immediately filled with smoke. It was an appaling moment, for every man on board was saved the mortification of seeing a haphazard aware that a quantity of powder, not far from the magazine, must have exploded; that fire was necessarily scattered in the passages; time must be spent, and to which he should that the ship was in flames, and that, in all human probability, the magazine was in

Capt. CHAUNCEY was passing the drummer when the explosion took place, and he ordered him to beat to quarters. The alarm had not been given a minute, when the men were going steadily to their guns, and other stations, under a standing regulation, which directed this measure in the event of a cry of fire, as the most certain means of giving ier. the officers entire command of the ship, and of preventing confusion. The influence of the discipline was well exhibited on this trying occasion; for while there is nothing so fearful to the seaman as the alarm of fire, the people went to their quarters as regularly as n the moments of confidence. The sea being smooth, and the weather moderate, the Commodore himself, now issued orders to hoist out the boats. The command, which had been given under the influence of the best feelings of the human heart, was most unfortunately timed. The people had no sooner left the guns to execute it. than the jib-boom, bow-sprit, spritsail-vard, knighthead, and every spot forward was lined with men, under the idea of getting as far as possible from the magazine. Some even leaped overboard and swam for the nearest vessel.

The situation of the ship was now exceedingly critical. With a fire known to be kindled near the magazine, and a crew in a great measure disorganized, the chances of escape were much diminished. But Capt. Chauncev rallied a few followers, and reminding them that they might as well be blown up through one deck as three, he led the way below, into a passage choked with .smoke, where the danger was rapidly increasing .-

There, by means of wet blankets taken from the purser's store-room, and water thrown by hand, he began to contend with the fire, in a spot where a spark, scattered even by the efforts to extinguish the flames, might, in a single instant, have left nothing of all on board but their names.

Mr. DAVID PORTER, the first Lieutenant, who meets us in so many scenes of trial and danger, had ascended from the ward-room, by means of a stern ladder, and he and the other officers seconded the noble efforts of their intrepid commander. The men were got in from the spars forward, water was abundantly supplied, and the ship was saved. This accident is supposed to have occurred much higher than the roots, for hollows, in in consequence of a candle having been taksearch of some object in a store room that led from the cock-pit. A quantity of marine cartridges, and the powder horns used in priming the guns, and it is thought mealed powder exploded. Two doors leading to the magazine passage were forced open and neary all the adjoining bulk-heads were blown down. Nineteen officers and men were injured, of whom fourteen died. The Sentinel at the magazine passage was driven quite through to the filling room door."

FARMING.

The good old-fashioned industry in tilling the soil is again getting to be a favorite with the public. The depression in most kinds will sometimes suffer himself to be severely of business has compelled a great many to wounded before he will move, and when he resort to farming as the surest means of pro curing a subsistence, if not to increase their wealth. But there are yet other multitudes who must enter upon this business or compelled to go hungry. While farming is being vigorously pursued, mechanics and other The Opossum are generally very fat, and classes will be encouraged to engage in their several trades, and by rigid economy, and the pursuit of a snug business, we may, after a while be able to out live our present diffi-

A farmer has constantly open before him coon. The best season for hunting this ani- a field of enterprise. His fields need secure mal is in the fall of the year, when it becomes fences and careful cultivation, and to be constantly renewed by the application, in some form. of manure. He should be constantly anticipating his work and so preparing and arranging it, that no time be uselessly wasted. The rich return of a good orchard and wife flaunts in my calico; his pullets (daughof fruit-bearing shrubs, should early claim ters) dance in my prunells; he drinks my his attention and vigorous efforts. Farming, if it is not the most profitable business in the world, may, and should be so conducted as small, though the man of decision on great to secure the most of earth's comforts to those occasions. The hero who volunteered his engaged in it. It may be carried on so as to life for Italy, and gave it to Greece, could present the most attractions,—the most to make one happy and contented at home, of

quick because his bookseller had neglected exercise the active mind of an engineer. To to send him over some Macassar oil for his raise good crops will undoubtedly be his first hair. The decided critic on the works of object, and in proportion to his success in this others, was distrustful and undecided on his department, should be his efforts at raising has been open to Datem, the defendant: that Own. The misanthropist, who scorned the the best stock and fruits. If he be really a the plaintiff's calicos has been worn by Da-

ture, he will also attend to the means of pro- | by Datem's pullets, and his ball face swilled | by having a comfortable dwelling, not expen- has got to pay for them, and fork over my sive, but snug, neat and convenient; in a good fee into the bargain. Them's the court's position and with architectural proportions. sentiments." The out-buildings should be arranged with the dwelling, shrubbery and trees should be bill. planted, and not remotely from the house, should be a garden well cultivated and well stocked with fruit-bearing shrubs. In order to arrive at a desirable result, the farmer when he begins should commence in the character of an engineer, and after repeated examinations should fix upon a plan of what he intends his farm, buildings, &c. should be, and had been beating to grog, a heavy explosion every post he sets, and every nail he drives. should have reference to this plan, and as time passes, his plan will be constantly developing, and he and his children will be jumbling of buildings, fences, trees, &c .-A farmer's home, since there the most of his be strongly attached, ought to be the pleasantest spot to him of any on the whole globe. And why may it not be, since he can arrange as he pleases? There are a great many difficulties to struggle with in subduing nature and making a good farm, but these difficulties are not enhanced by attention to the things we have mentioned, but rather lightened by the new hopes and happy anticipations which such a plan gives birth to .- Bangor Cour-

SQUIRE BLUMPY, OF RACKENSACK. PAR WAY THEY LADLE OUT THE LAW IN

A particular friend of ours at Batesville, has furnished us with the ground-work of the following account, showing the manner in Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, 26th September, 1840.

15,000 lbs Western Bacon (sides)

150 reams Mataoca Wrapping Paper

200 doz Bed Cords and Leading Lines

2500 sacks Liverpool, Blown and Ground Alum Salt

75 boxes Manufactured Tobacco, &c. &c. which they do things in the back part of the " Rackensack" country.

named Vowels, and not overburthened with honesty. Rich in lands and tenements, meaner than "gar broth" and regardless what means he uses to attain his ends, Vowels has always a gang of slinks or strikers about him-men who will do any thing and swear to any thing he bids them. A short time since he obtained a commission for one of those tools known in these "diggins" as "Jassack" of the Peace, or in other words, Justice of the Peace. The fellow's name all who order as above. was Blumpy, an ignorant dolt, as destitue of conscience as a crying hyena, after a seven days fast. On receiving his appointment, Spirituous Liquors, at the store of said Betts, near he with the Governor's name and seal to it. Blumpy swelled up with pride at once, els himself wonderfully elated, started on his way home rejoicing.

Arrived there, he commenced strutting and cutting a dignified swell about and across his Retail Spirituous Liquors under the same. And no-

"What has got into you Blumpy ?" asked

"Don't bother me," said Blumpy. "What are you galivating about in that highfalufin style for ?" continued his wife.

"I'm a mad-man," was the mysterious "Something has made you crazy Blumpy." "Crazy! Look here," said the husband, showing the commission,—" look here, Mrs. Blumpy--see this-I knew that keeping that horse Champion would bring me out. I am day for Enfield, and arrives there in time for passen-

Legislature next year, sure. Had'nt we

better put another story on the house, Sally?"

and blowing like a porpoise. "In course we had, Main't I strut too,

Blumpy?" "Certainly-catch hold here, said her husband offering his arm. They were now hard at it, strutting and "amplifying" about the room. The children were astonished at the mad pranks of their parents, and thought they had found a gold mine.

"Mammy," said one of them "main't I strut, too, with you and dad?"

"Set down, you rascal you," said Mrs. Blumpy, "Nobody is in office here, but your dad and me," at the same time knockng the little Blumpy over with a chunk.

Some days after this, and when Blumpy had cooled off a little, the "old man" was called upon to make his first appearance as a ustice, and to try a case. Rigging himself out in his Sunday-go-to-the-tavern-suit, he was upon the spot in season. The case was one in which his friend and patron was engaged-Vowels vs. Datem. It was an open tem, for sundry goods, wares and merchandise, to which the latter demurred.

Vowels opened the argument on his own account in a violent strain. Turning to Datem, the defendant, he commenced with :

Do you dispute my account? You won't jest as free as though it was his'n. He found my crib open, and he marvelled into the corn. He eat my red tongue, (bacon). His ball face, (whiskey.) like a horse, and now he disputes the bill, the rascal. Esquire Blumpy, your honour, take your seat on that ar horse block, and try him and give him goss.

Blumpy took his seat with all the mock dignity of the sham duke in the " Honey Moon." Not a particle of proof had been In order to this, however, a farmer must adduced in favor of his patron's claim, but that did not in the least alter the decision, which was as follows:

"Seeing as how my friend Vowel's crib world, writhed under the sneer of a fool. - prudent man and an observer of human na- tem's wife, his prunells danced all to smash

moting his own and his family's happiness, down by the defendant himself; in course he

Judgment was accordingly rendered against regard to good taste and convenience. Near Datem, and he was obliged to foot the whole Groceries in Petersburg to examine the same. They

GRAND CAPITALS FOR SEPTEMBER.

D S. Gregory & Co. Managers.

TIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For the benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent Mechanic Associa-tion. Class No. 9, for 1840. To be drawn at Alex-andria, Va. on Saturday, 12th September, 1840.

GRAND CAPITALS. \$20,000—\$10,000—\$5,000—\$ 3,000— 100 Prizes of \$1,000, &c. &c. 66 No. Lottery-10 Drawn Ballots. Tickets only \$10-Halves \$5-Quarters Certificates of Packages of 22 W hole lickets \$120 22 Half do 22 Quarter do

30,000 Dollars!!!

100 Prizes of \$1.000! 10 TIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For the benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent Mechanic Association. Class No. 10 for 1840. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, September 19th, 1840.

\$30,000 !-\$10,000-\$5,000-\$3,000-\$2,500-\$1 017-57 50 Prizes of \$1,000, &c. &c. Tickets only \$10-Halves \$5-Quarters \$2 50. Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets \$130 25 Half 25 Quarter do

40,000 Dollars!!!

14 Drawn Nos. out of 78. GRAND SCHEME.

In one of the back counties lives a "big \$40,000-\$12,000-\$6,000-5 000-3,000-2 500 \$2,000-\$1,769-\$1,600-\$1,500-2 of \$1 250- to their care, will receive prompt and special attention. ly concentrate at Raleigh, the Southern terminus of 2 of \$1,200-20 of \$1,000-20 of \$500-20 of \$400 40 of \$300, &c. &c.

Tickets only \$10 Halves \$5-Quarters \$2,50. Certificates of Puckages of 26 Whole Tick's \$130 26 Half do 26 Quarter do For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Pack. in the above Splendid Lotteries, address

D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers,

Washington City, D. C. I awings sent immediately after they are over, to

NOTICE.—Whereas, the Subscriber and Joseph Betts of this City, obtained a licence to Re ail Raleigh Depot, of the Gaston Road, under the name of BETTS & MURRAY. Now for good and suffistate, notice is given to all whom it may concern, that I surrender all my right to Retail Spirituous Liquors under said license, and do forbid said Joseph Betts to tice is also hereby given, that the Copartnership exist-ing between myself and the said Joseph Betts, is dis-solved, JAMES H. MURRAY.

A NEW LINE OF STA-GES .- The undersigned inform the Public, that they have established a daily line of Stages from

Franklin Depot to Louisburg, and a tri-weekly line from Louisburg to Enfield. The daily line leaves Louisburg every morning, and returns every day from the Depot on the arrival of the Cars—the tri-weekly Stage leaves Louisburg every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturzers to take the Cars, and returns every Monday, now Justice of the Peace, and will be in the Wednesday and Friday, after the arrival of the Railroad.

The Stages and Horses are good, and have careful continued the fellow, swelling like a frog drivers, and the Accommodations for Travellers are such as will be found acceptable.

The Stage fare from Franklin to Louisburg, is one

HILLIARD & BENNET STALLINGS. July 31, 1840.

A CARD.

HOSE Subscribers to the "CAROLINA BEA-CON AND METROPOLITAN OMNIBUS, lately issued from the City of Raleigh) who have paid in advance, are informed that having, from a with the Editor of the " Raleigh Register," whereby mount of their respective dues. This arrangement, it is hoped, will prove generally satisfactory. E. S. ZEVELY.

DMINISTRATORS' SALE .- On Tuesday, the 22d day of September, 1840, at the late residence of ROBERT N. JEFFREYS deceased, all the perishable part of the Estate of the said intestate, consisting of about 60 or 70 Barrels of OLD CORN, OATS and FODDER, HORSES, MULES, CATTLE, HOGS. and SHEEP, Farming utensils, HOUSEHOLD account his master had made out against Da- and KITCHEN FURNITURE. The property will rity required of the purchasers.

ROBERT N. JEFFREYS Jr., Adm'r.

TAXES! TAXES!! TAXES!!!-Notice i hereby given to all those persons who have not paid their City and County Taxes for the past and pay my bill, eh? Mr. Blumpy, your hon- current years, that I shall attend at the Court House our, that rascal came to my house, and made in the City of Raleigh, for the purpose of receiving the same be settled, I shall be reluctantly compelled to collect the same in the mode pointed out by act of JAMES H. MURRAY. Assembly. 72-2t September 4.

Government of the College.

By order of the President of the Board. CHAS. MANLY, Sec'y. 72-6t

NANNY, with other Poems, by Hallerk, re-published from the Edition of 1821, this day receiv-TURNER 4 HUGHES. August 28th, 1840.

PEEBLES, HALL & CO. Old Street, Petersburg, Va. KEEP always on hand a large and well assorted

STOCK OF GROCERIES. which they offer for sale on accommodating terms, and respectfully invite merchants and others purchasing

have now in store the following articles— 45 hhds. prime St. Croix Sugar 125 do Porto Rico and New Orleans ditto 2500 Loaves lump, single and double refined ditte

25 tierces and bbls Prime retailing Molasses 400 bags prime Green Havana and Laguyra Coes 500 bags Rio do (strong scented) 25 do old Java Coffee

50 do Pepper, Alspice and Ginger 500 kegs Cut Nails, assorted sizes 60 tons Swedes and English Bar Iron

200 bundles hoop, band and rod Iron, assorted sizes 2 tons Blistered and German Steel

10 tons Castings—Pots, Ovens &c. 250 pcs. Cotton Bagging 150 coils Bale Rope 800 " Baling and Seine Twine

1500 lbs Shoe Thread 1200 sides Hemlock and Oak tanned Sole Leather 30 doz Collins & Co. and Beer's Axes

100 boxes Tallow, Hull's Patent and Sperm Candles 50 boxes Yellow Soap 75 packages Young Hyson, Gun Powder and Im-

perial Tea 3 pipes " Blackburry" Mad'a Wine 50 qr. casks Lisbon, L. P. Teneriffe, S. Madeira and Malaga Wine

20 half pipes Cogniac Brandy 3 puncheons old Jamaica and Antigua Rum dos superior old Scotch Whiskey, of our own importation-warranted pure and strictly

prime quality
50 bbls old Mountain Whiskey
75 bbls " Southampton Apple Brandy N. E. Rum

300 do No 1 North Carolina Herrings

Petersburg, Va. August 26.

They also give their attention to the sale of Cotton, Carolina, and two, connecting South Carolina and Tobacco, and all kinds of produce. Goods forwarded Georgia with North Carolina. All these lines final-

A LEXANDRIA BOARDING SCHOOL, D. C. The sixteenth annual examination of the Students of this Institution has recently closed, and there is now a vacation until the 1st day of the 9th month (September,) at which time the scholastic duties will be again resumed. The course of study in the Institution, besides the usual branches of an English education, which are taught with great care, embraces a complete and rigid course of Mathematics, both pure and mixed, including analytical and descriptive Geometry, the differential and integral calculus, the calcula tion of Solar and Lunar Eclipses, Transits, and all other Astronomical calculations, and the application Mathematical principles to Mechanics, Engineering, &c.; the Latin, Greek, French, and Italian Languages, Logic, Rhetoric, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Chemistry, Geology, Natural Philosophy, Phys

iology, Mineralogy, Botany, &c. Full courses of Lectures are delivered to the students on Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy, in which the principles of these sciences are illustrated

by a great variety of experiments. The Institution is, supplied with a good collection of Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, a Cabinet of minerals, and a well selected Library for the use of

In teaching every subject, care is taken that the students understand the principle of thes ciences they are studying, they are then able to apply these principles to particular cases. One means adopted for accomplishing this object is, to have the students each day in classe explain every part of the performances of the preceding day, by which they not only become more careful when pursuing their studies, to impress the principles upon their minds, that they may be enabled to explain them when called upon, but the constant exercise of their reasoning faculties, in explaining principles and

The students are treated, in all respects, as a part of the family of the Principal. They are expected regularly to attend some place of worship, at the discredollar; from Louisburg to Enfield, three dollars fifty tion of their parents or guardians, on the first day of the week, and every care is taken to guard their morals, promote their comfort, and effect their real im-

> Terms for board, lodging, washing, and tuition, 180 lollars for the school year of eleven months, from the 1st of the 9th month (September) to the last of the 7th month (July.)

More particular information respecting the Institution can be obtained on application to the subscriber, want of adequate support, been compelled to discon-tinue its publication, arrangements have been made plying to the following gentlemen, all of whom have had students in the Institution during the Term that the receipt of that paper is secured to them to the a- has just closed, and most of them for several years

Henry R. Sadler, General D. L. Clinch, and Louis Dufour, St. Mary's, Georgia. Hon. Joseph L. Smith and John Drysdale, Esq. St Ingustine, East Florida.

G. B. Lamar, Savannah, Georgia. Mulachi Haughton, Edenton, North Carolina. Hon, John Henderson, U. S. Senator from Mississ

Isaiah D. Hart, Jacksonville, Florida. Samuel A. Roberts, Galveston, Texas, Hon, John Bell, Tennessee. Hon. Walter Coles, Pittsylvania County, Virginia Hon, Geo. W. Crabb, Alabama.

Principal and Proprietor. g. 8. 71—6t

BENJAMIN HALLOWELL,

This day, came Martin Jones before me, Willis Scott, Ranger of said County, and made oath that on the 21st of August, 1840, a Small Bay Mare, with a small white spot in her forehead, a left hind will be enabled to read and translate with nearly the the outside, a wart on the inside of the right fore leg at the body, and a wart on the right ear, or where the

bridle lies on the neck, and a coil on the weathers where the saddle goes on. She has just been shed be-Board of Trustees of the University of North old, and valued to be worth sixty-five dollars, by Wil-Carolina, is hereby called at Chapel Hill, at 12 0'- liam Pope and John Harrison. Sworn to and sub-Carolina, is hereby called at Chapel Hill, at 12 o'clock, on Friday, the 25th of September inst., on important business, relating to the Internal Police and County this 29th of August, 1840. of August, 1840. JOHN HARRISON.

> WILLIE POPE, J. P. WILLIS SCOTT, Ranger.

WASH BUSINESS .- I repeat with vegret, that I thank all those who pay down, and all who pay when called on; but however unpleasant, I must in future refuse credit to those who fail to pay when asked to do so. I think better a perish credit, than credit perish.

WILL. PECK. 72-120 September 3.



THE Releigh and Gaston Rail Road is now com

pleted and in full operation. This road connects with the Greensville and Reanoke Rail Road at Gaston, which road unites with the Petersburg Rail Road near Belfield. A continuous line of Rail Road and Steamboat communication is thus formed between Ruleigh, N. C. and Boston.

Passengers travelling South leave Baltimore at o'clock. A. M. and arrive at Petersburg at 1 A. M. next morning; leave Petersburg at 2 A. M. and arnext morning; leave Petersburg at % A. M. and arrive Raleigh at 5 P. M. the same day—making only 32 hours, including stoppages, from Baltimore to Raleigh—338 miles. From Raleigh to the South, there is a daily line of stages running in connection with the Rail Road Cars. To the South West and West, there is a daily line of four horse post coaches, which leave immediately on the arrival of the train, and run via Hillsboro' and Greensboro, to Salisbury -from thence a tri-weekly line via York and Abbeville, S. C. to Milledgeville, Ga. There is also a tri-weekly hack line from Releigh, via Pittsboro and Ashboro to Salisbury. From Salisbury there is a tri-weekly four horse post coach line via Lincolnton and Rutherfordton to Ashville, and also a tri-weekly back line from Salisbury, via Statesville and Morganton to Ashville. From Ashville to the Warm Springs there is a four horse post coach line six times a week, and from thence a tri-weekly line via New-port and Dandridge to Knoxville,—there is also a semi-weekly line via Greensville to Knoxville. At Greensboro', N. C. a tri-weekly four horse coach line branches off and runs via Salem, N. C. thence across the Blue Ridge to Wythe Court House, Va. where it intersects with the Valley Line. From this line there is also a tri-weekly back line which branches off at Salem, N. C. and runs via Huntsville, Wilkes-boro', Jefferson, N. C., Elizabethton and Jonesboro',

Tenn. to Knoxville. It will thus be seen that there are three stage lines connecting Tennessee with the central parts of North

Travellers from the upper parts of South Carolina and Georgia, the middle and Eastern portion of Tennessee, the South Western part of Virginia, and the Western part of North Carolina, wishing to go north, will find the route by the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road cheaper and more expeditious than any other. The following Table will show the distances, the

time of travel, and the rates of fare on two of the

routes leading from Knoxville to Raleigh, to wit :

From Knoxville to Raleigh, by way of Abingdon and Wythe Court House, Virginia. Knozville to Blouptville. 110 Blountville to Abingdon. Abingdon to Wythe Court House, Wythe C. H. to Greensboro' N. C. 118 Greensborough to Raleigh.

From Knoxville to Raleigh, by way of the Warm Miles. Hours. Fare 75 Ashville to Salisbury. Salisbury to Raleigh

The above rates are believed to be accurate or nearly so. The route from Knoxville, by Jonesboro' Wilkesboro' and Salem, to Greensboro' N. C. is something shorter than either of the above routes and the fare perhaps a little less.

Fare on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road

CAUTION .- Persons travelling from North to South by the way of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road conducting mathematical investigations, has a great should be careful not to enter their names or procure endency to strengthen and expand the mind-one tickets further than to Petersburg. Va.

Raleigh & Gaston Rait Road Office, August 1,1840. The American Sentinel, Philadelphia; Naonal Intelligencer; Charleston Courier; Augusta Chronicle : Nashville Banner, and Knoxville Times, will publish the above weekly for two months and send their accounts to this office for collection.

August 11

MAMILTONIAN SYSTEM .- The French Language taught in Fifty Lessons.—Mr. author of this system, respectfully announces to the inhabitants of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he is now ready to meet the classes of Ladies and Gentlemen, for the purpose of communicating a knowledge of the above useful and fashionable language. Mr. H. does not deem it necessary to enter into all the details of this system in an advertisement. He has brought with him upwards of twelve letters of introduction to some of the most respectable families in the place, it will therefore be enough to say that on this system such a knowledge of the French Language may be acquired as to enable the pupil to read, pronounce and understand any French author with very nearly the same facility and pleasure as if in English, in twenty four lessons, to write it with grammatical accuracy and to speak it if not with the fluency of a Frenchman, at least with correctness and purity in fifty lessons.

The course is divided into six sections, and to each section a corresponding degree of proficiency is attributed. The first section comprehends the Gospel of St. John, in which if the inflections of the cerbs he counted there will be found nearly nine thousand different words. Every pupil will at the end of eight lessons have a perfect knowledge of it, so as not to fear the competition of an adept in the language, in translation and pronunciation. A proficiency equalvotes to writing and speaking, which Mr. It. pro-

mises his pupils they shall then do with purity.

The Hamiltonian system has passed as severe ordeal as an improvement of so great an important demanded, it has been pronounced by the Edinburg Review " one of the mo of instruction which the ingenuity of the human mind has hitherto devised." The Atlas says of the system that " it abbreviates the period of study, no duces the amount of labour, and increases beyon all other systems the actual acquirement of the puriod pil." The Ame

Ladies and Ge ly formed and be met by Mr. H. in any part of the town or vicinity. Terms, \$5 per section, psyable at the end of each

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