

# MINERS' & FARMERS' JOURNAL.

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## ASTRONOMY.

From the Boston Courier.

"Ask to what end the heavenly bodies shine? Earth, for whose use? Pride answers, "Tis for mine."

Astronomy, is a study, however, that is more favorable to humility than pride. The "Treatise on Astronomy," by John F. W. Herschel, is the most satisfactory one in common intellects that we have seen. General readers who cannot follow the demonstrations, may yet be satisfied as to the results. The first step in all sciences is to relinquish all errors that are in the mind, and to drop certain conclusions that may come from trusting the doubtful evidence of the sense.

The earth, which to our senses seems firm, motionless, and immovable, is to the astronomer, a globe turning on its centre, as it moves onward through space, with vast velocity. The stars are centres of life and light to myriads of unseen worlds. In following the treatise, we must take for granted the copernican system of the world, for it affords a natural solution of the heavenly phenomena.

The inequality of the earth's surface, the highest mountains and the deepest valleys, are compared with its general mass, but as the roughness on the rind of an orange. On a globe of sixteen inches in diameter, the highest mountain would be represented by a protuberance the hundredth part of an inch, or the thickness of ordinary paper. A scratch, or a pin hole, on such a globe, presenting the deepest une, could not be seen with out a magnifier. The deepest mine existing does not penetrate below the surfaces half a mile. The portion of the earth visible from the top of Etna, is about a four thousandth part.

A great law in astronomy is that of periodicity, or regular and stated revolutions of the heavenly bodies and reproduction of the same phenomena at equal intervals of time. No chance has taken place, or will take place between successive returns of the star, to the same place in the sky.

The Milky Way has occupied for ages the same relative situation among the stars. It encircles the whole sphere; and through powerful telescopes it is found to consist of stars scattered by millions, numberless as the sand upon the shore.

The moon is better known to us than any other heavenly body, for it is the earth's nearest neighbor, to which it always shows the same face. By the telescope, we may see in it mountains, valleys, and shadows cast from mountains. From the shadows at altitudes have been calculated and the highest of the mountains of the moon in height one and three fourths of an English mile. There are many mountains and almost all are cup shaped or volcanic. There are no clouds or indications of atmosphere; hence, the climate is, for a fortnight, one of burning sunshine, fiercer than the moon of our equator—and for a fortnight, alternately, a severity of frost exists, exceeding that of our polar winters. The inhabitants cannot be constituted as we are. And the author states that telescopes must be much improved before we can see signs of them, as manifested by buildings or changes in the surface of the soil. Animal life in other planets must be supported by means very different from those which support it on earth. The intensity of solar radiation is seven times greater on Mercury than on the earth, and on Uranus it is three hundred and thirty times less.

The intensity of gravity in representing animal activity is on Jupiter, 3 times what it is on the earth; on the moon it is but one sixth more. The density of Saturn hardly exceeds one eighth of that of the earth, so that it consists of materials not much heavier than cork.

In Mars may be discovered outlines of continents and seas; and there are white spots at the poles, which, it has been conjectured, are snow. Jupiter has a diameter of eighty-seven thousand miles, and has its moons and secondary planets.

Pallas, one of the little planets, has a hazey, nebulous appearance, it is but little condensed, for small is the gravity of so small a mass. A man placed here might spring, with ease, sixty feet high, and come down as lightly as he would on the earth after leaping a yard. The huge animals that require on the earth the buoyancy of water to support them, might there live on land.

In the immensity of astronomy the imagination itself is lost, it is lost in the distance of the fixed stars. The light thrown out by Sirius, cannot be so little as double that thrown out by the sun, and the sun to appear to us as Sirius, must be removed to 141,400 times its present distance. Are these vast and countless beings created but as a pageant to illumine our nights? or are they the seats of endless contrivance and design, adopted to different existences and states of happiness? Our own little system, of which the sun is the centre, may be represented on a very small field. In the middle place a pumpkin, two feet in diameter, this is the sun. Mercury will be shown by a grain of mustard seed, or the circumference of a circle 164 feet diameter, as Venus will be represented

by a pea on a circle 280 feet diameter, and the earth by another in a circle of 430 feet. Mars will be a pin's head on a circle of 654 feet, Juno, Ceres Vesta, and Pallas, will be grains of sand on circles of from 1000 to 1200 feet, Jupiter will show like an orange in a circle of half a mile across. Saturn on a circle of four fifths of a mile, and Ura as a cherry, on a circle of more than a mile and a half in diameter.

But no one takes up a newspaper to study the stars; the fact admonishes us that we prefer politics to astronomy.

"Look then abroad through nature, to the range of planets, suns, and adamantine spheres, Wheeling unshaken through the void immense; And speak, O man! does this capacious scene With half that kindling majesty dilate Thy strong conception, as when Brutus rose Refulgent from the stroke of Cæsar's fate."

NORTH-CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SALISBURY ACADEMY. 1ST. CLASS---HIGH AND LOW SYSTEM. To be drawn at Salisbury on the 10th of July, 1834.

CAPITAL \$3,000

SCHEME.			
1 Prize of	\$3,000	is	\$3,000
5 Prizes of	1,000	is	5,000
4 Prizes of	500	is	2,000
5 Prizes of	300	is	1,500
10 Prizes of	200	is	2,000
50 Prizes of	100	is	5,000
60 Prizes of	50	is	3,000
100 Prizes of	20	is	2,000
250 Prizes of	10	is	2,500
20,000 Prizes of	4.70	is	94,000

20,485 Prizes, amounting to 120,000  
MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS.  
TICKETS \$4---HALVES \$2---QUARTERS \$1.

MODE OF DRAWING.—This Scheme, founded on the High and Low System, has 40,000 Tickets, numbered from 1 to 40,000, inclusive. On the day of drawing, the 40,000 numbers will be put into one wheel, and all the prizes above the denomination of \$4.70 in another: they will be drawn out alternately, first a number and then a prize, until all the prizes are drawn. From 1 to 20,000, inclusive, are low, and from 20,000 to 40,000, inclusive are high. The prizes of \$4.70 to be awarded to the high or low division, to be determined by that which may draw the capital prize of \$3,000. The prizes of \$4.70 payable in tickets in the next scheme—all other prizes payable in cash forty days after the drawing. All prizes subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

All orders from a distance, for tickets (post paid) enclosing the Cash, will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to, if addressed to W. S. W. HAYES, Charlotte, N. C. June 21, 1834.

New State Bank. BOOKS of subscription for Stock in the NEW STATE BANK not yet taken, will be opened in Charlotte, on the 15th of June next. Those intending to take stock would do well to have their names entered early as it is believed all the stock will be taken very soon after opening the Books. JOS. McCONAUGHEY, } Commis. JOSEPH B. ROYD, } sioners. JOHN IRWIN, }

Rich GOLD LAND For Sale, IN COLUMBIA COUNTY, GA.

The subscriber wishing to retire from a very active farming life, offers for sale, the following property, lying in the county of Columbia, on Little River, about 35 miles from Augusta: One tract of land of about 40 acres, which contains that richest of all metals, Gold, on the surface of the ground, and at a certain depth, by digging.

Another tract of about 1400 acres, which contains that metal on the surface. Specimens of the ore taken from the premises, off the surface and by digging, have been deposited at the office of the Constitutionalist, where persons desirous of buying the property and inspecting the ore, can judge for themselves. The veins are wide and the ore appears in great plenty. It is believed that the mines are the richest that have been discovered in Georgia.

For farming, the land is fertile and very productive. It is in a highly improved state for cultivation, and all the appurtenances well improved. The buildings comprising a large commodious dwelling house, and out houses, are not surpassed by any in the country, and the negro houses are in good repair. There are now in a high state of cultivation from 250 to 300 acres of bottom land. The property is well timbered, and presents every inducement for any person wishing to undertake the raising of the farming business, to become a purchaser. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to come and visit the premises, where the proprietor will give every information required. The terms will be made accommodating. JEREMIAH GRIFFIN. Columbia County, Ga. May 30, 1834. 92-3t

Another tract, of about 395 acres, of which 100 acres are offered for sale, or the whole, adjoining the 40 acre lot specified above. This land contains gold, in the same quantity as the land above described. Specimens of the ore found on this tract can be seen at the office of the Georgia Constitutionalist. RICHARD GRIFFIN. Columbia County, May 30, 1834. 92-3t

Private Entertainment. THE subscriber would inform the public that he has taken the house on Tryon street, lately occupied by Mrs. Jane Emerton, and is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders on as reasonable terms as the present price of Provisions will afford. N. PEWORTH. Feb. 27, 1834. 78-3m

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

Land for Sale. THE subscriber offers for sale the Plantation on which he now resides, sixteen miles from Charlotte, in Providence Settlement, containing 700 acres of good land. On the premises there is a good frame Dwelling House with all necessary out-houses. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description, as those wishing to purchase will be desirous of examining the premises. JOHN N. HOUSTON. May 30, 1834. 69-4r

TO LET. FOR One or Two years, possession given immediately, the new Store Room recently occupied by Daniel Gould, in the large Brick Building, adjoining Springs & Dinkins'. It has every convenience for Merchandizing. For further particulars enquire of LEROY SPRINGS. April 25, 1834. 86-4r

\$15 REWARD. RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in the Forks of the Yadkin, Rowan county, N. C. about the first of March last, a Negro Man, by the name of JEANS, about 26 years of age, six feet high, not very black, round shouldered, has an impediment in his speech, his clothing unknown. I expect he is lurking about the plantation of William W. Long near Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. C. as he has a wife belonging to Mr. Long, by the name of Harriet. I will give the above reward to any person who will secure him in any Jail so that I can get him, or deliver him to me. NATHAN CHAFFIN. Rowan co. N. C. May 5th, 1834. 68-93p

[GENERAL ADVERTISEMENT.] SEEDS, TREES, PLANTS, DOMESTIC ANIMALS, IMPLEMENTS, BOOKS, &c. FOR SALE AT THE AMERICAN FARMER ESTABLISHMENT, No. 16, N. Calvert street, Baltimore, Md.

The subscriber presents his respects to farmers, gardeners, and dealers in Seeds throughout the United States, particularly his customers, and informs them that he has received from Europe, from his own Seed Garden, and from various parts of this country, his annual supply of FLEED AND GARDEN SEEDS; and that he is prepared to execute orders, wholesale and retail, with promptness and accuracy, at as low prices, and on as favorable terms as can be afforded by any dealer in the United States, for first rate articles. FRUIT and ornamental trees and plants, grapes, strawberries, raspberries, currants, and strawberry plants, bulbous and other flower roots; will at the proper seasons, be procured to order, from the best sources, including all the principal nurseries and gardens in this country, for most of which the subscriber is agent; also, PLOUGHS, harrows, cultivators, straw cutters, wheat fans, corn-sifters, threshing machines, and all other kinds of agricultural and horticultural implements, will be procured from the best manufacturers in Baltimore, at the manufacturers' prices.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS, particularly cattle of the improved Durham Shorthorn, the Devon, and the Holstein breeds; Sheep of the Bakewell, South-down, and various fine woolled breeds; Swine of several valuable kinds, especially of the Barmitz breed; Dogs of several varieties, for the racetrack and sportsman; various kinds of Poultry, such as white turkeys, Bresse and Westphalia Geese, game and other fowls, and several other species of animals, all of choice breeds, (and no others) are either kept for sale at the experimental and breeding farm of this establishment, or can be procured from the best sources, to order.

BOOKS, agricultural, horticultural, and botanical, in much greater variety than at the bookstores; some of them rare and particularly valuable, are kept constantly for sale.

In short, all articles wanted by farmers and gardeners in the prosecution of their business, are intended either to be kept on hand, or procured when ordered for a small commission. IF and though last in order here, yet first in importance to every tiller of the soil and keeper of Domestic Animals, the subscriber offers to them THE SEEDS OF KNOWLEDGE in their vocations, "fresh and genuine," having been carefully gathered from the field of experience, and the garden of science—the whole done up in papers, and labelled "THE FARMER AND GARDENER, AND LIVE STOCK BREEDER AND MANAGER," and dispensed from the printing press of this establishment every Friday in the form of a weekly Agricultural Paper, at \$5 a year, payable in advance.

N. B. This periodical is essentially similar to the late AMERICAN FARMER, the publication of which has been for some time past suspended.

I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK, American Farmer Establishment. Note.—An "Extra" number of the Farmer containing a prospectus of the Establishment, and a catalogue of Seeds, and other articles for sale, will be sent gratis to any person who shall furnish his address, post paid, for that purpose.

WHOLESALE Sugar-Candy Manufactory. THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Stokes, and the surrounding Counties, that he has commenced, and intends carrying on, the manufacturing of CANDIES of every description, in the town of Salem, N. C. and will be happy to attend to all orders (enclosing the CASH,) sent to him, as they will be attended to with punctuality, and the Candies warranted fresh made. CHRIS. HENRY WINKLER. Salem, February 21st, 1834. 77-3m.

P. S. The subscribers carries on the manufactory of LINSEED OIL, and will give the highest price (or exchange salt) for any quantity of Flaxseed that may be brought to him. C. H. WINKLER & CO.

BLANKS. Of various kinds, for sale at this Office.

FROM THE WILMINGTON PEOPLE'S PRESS. ADDRESS

Of the Committee of Correspondence of New Hanover, to the Citizens of North Carolina. FELLOW CITIZENS: It is well known to you, that among other important proceedings of the Convention which met at Raleigh in November last, to deliberate on the subject of Internal Improvement, a resolution was passed, authorizing the President to appoint a Committee of ten members, "to disseminate information on the subject of internal improvement, and to publish an Address." This address has been anxiously looked for, and after a delay which afforded the members ample time for examination and reflection, it has at length appeared under the sanction of some of the most enlightened and distinguished men of the State. The information which the Committee has disseminated in this Address is so very extraordinary, and the conclusion to which it has come, so ruinous to our estimation to the interests of North Carolina, that we deem it our duty to expose its errors, and to call your attention calmly and impartially to its leading features, that you pause before you give your assent to the fatal policy it advocates. The sum and substance of the Address is this:—North Carolina is in a most deplorable condition, destitute alike of natural advantages and the resources of art, without Seaport Towns, or Harbors, without Shipping, "with a total absence of Commerce, of Manufacturers, and under a defective system of Agriculture." Norfolk, in Virginia, "is undoubtedly one of the finest harbors on the continent, if not, under all circumstances the very best." Therefore, as the time has arrived, when excited by the example of successful experiment and urged by the imperious nature of our necessities, North Carolina must arise and perform her part of the great system of Internal Improvement, going on all around us; a railway should be extended to Fayetteville, or to our southern boundary (some point on the South Carolina line) from the head of the Petersburg rail way.—After which, provided this experiment succeeds, a general plan of internal improvement should be adapted, equal to the wants of the whole State, so as to allay local jealousies.

That this Committee, consisting of enlightened and distinguished men, professing to impart correct information to the citizens of the State, with the means of obtaining the most precise knowledge of facts within their reach, and abundant time for the research, should have so misrepresented the case, and culminated the State, is more incomprehensible to us, than that they should sacrifice State pride on the altar of self-interest, and become willing to make North Carolina forever tributary to Virginia.

The Committee represent North Carolina, 1. As being destitute of Seaport Towns or Harbors. 2. "As possessing no mercantile marine beyond a few miserable coasters and a few keel and steam boats of inconsiderable burden and value for our inland trade, and some of these as owned in a neighboring State."

3. "With a total absence of Commerce"

Now let us advert to facts, fellow citizens, and see how they will on examination sustain these three positions. And 1. We affirm that Wilmington is a Seaport town, and that it possesses a safe and commodious harbor, protected by a most formidable Fort. On the average of spring tides, with easterly winds which prevail during the winter, vessels drawing 12 feet come to, and sail from the wharves without touching; in some instances, as during the past winter, 13 feet 3 inches have been carried to the wharves. When the tides are low, and westerly winds prevail, the average draught of water may be stated at ten feet. With the highest spring tides and the wind favorable, vessels drawing 15 or 16 feet can pass safely over the main bar. On average tides, 14 feet can be carried over. This is better water than can be found in Mobile bay or on Mobile bar, where there is as much trade carried on, as there is at Norfolk, and Mobile is well known to be a Seaport of great and increasing importance. The main bar of the Mississippi river has very little if any more water than is found on the main bar of the Cape Fear during the period of the highest tides. It is evident that Wilmington is one Seaport in the State with a safe harbor, superior in advantages to Mobile, very little inferior to Orleans, and wanting only a communication with the interior of the State to place her in the first ranks among the seaports of the South. But the advantages of Beaufort as a seaport are even superior to those of Wilmington, but we have sufficient testimony to authorise us to state, that Beaufort may be rendered equal to any Seaport in the Southern States. The average depth on the bar is said to be 20 feet, and the best water 22 feet; 14 or 15 feet can be carried to the mouth of Newport river, where the harbor is perfectly safe, and 10 or 12 feet may be carried to North Point. It is probable that secure anchorage may

be obtained where there is a greater depth of water than at either of the places already mentioned, by the construction of a pier or breakwater. With respect to inland navigation, no place is more favorably situated than Beaufort, the Sound into which the Neuse, Roanoke, Tar, Chowan and Pamlico rivers flow, being navigable for coasters and steam boats throughout. The only objection to either place is the want of communication with the back country, a point conceded by the Committee when speaking of Norfolk, and this communication may be opened by the action of the State Legislature as easily with either or both ports, as with Petersburg or Norfolk.

2. The Committee assert that we have no mercantile marine beyond a few miserable coasters, &c. In reply we can only repeat what has been stated over and over again, that upwards of 5,000 tons of shipping, permanently registered tonnage, are owned in Wilmington, carrying from 100 to 350 tons, consisting of a fine new ship built on the spot, and brigs and schooners mostly of the first class. Nearly the whole of these are engaged in foreign trade, with the West Indies, Liverpool, ports in the Mediterranean, and elsewhere. In the abstract of the Tonnage of the United States, for the year 1831 furnished to Congress by the Treasury department, we find that the permanent and temporary registered and licensed tonnage of Norfolk was 11,894 38-100 tons, and that the same tonnage of Wilmington was 9,179 66-100 tons; showing a difference of only 2,714 72-100 tons, and that the permanent registered tonnage of Wilmington exceeds that of Norfolk by 60 tons. So much for the correctness of the extraordinary remark that we have no mercantile marine in North Carolina beyond a few miserable coasters!!

3. We are informed by the Committee that there is in this State, "a total absence of Commerce." Such an assertion scarcely needs a refutation, but as it is our purpose to establish every assertion that we make by an appeal to facts, we again call your attention to an address published in the 31st number of the People's Press, last August. It is there stated, and we pledge ourselves for the correctness of the statements, that the exports from the port of Wilmington for one year, say 1832, were

of Lumber, - - -	18 million feet,
Timber, - - -	17 million feet,
Staves, - - -	3 millions,
Shingles, - - -	50 millions,
Naval Stores, - - -	100 thousand brls.
Cotton, - - -	20 do. bales,
Rice, - - -	10 do. tierces,

Besides Rough Rice, Tobacco, Flax Seed, Flour, Beeswax, Tallow, Cow Peas, Beans, Peanuts, Tanned Leather, Cedar Bolts, Varnish, Pitch, Rosin, &c. and all these are minimum calculations. To this we add the following extracts from the books of the Custom House.

American Tonnage entered from foreign countries.		
4th quarter of 1832	- - -	4281 tons,
1st " " of 1833	- - -	6056 "

Foreign Tonnage entered

4th quarter of 1832	- - -	1835 "
1st " " of 1833	- - -	2310 "

Total tonnage from foreign countries entered 14482 Tons.

American Tonnage cleared for foreign countries.		
4th quarter of 1832	- - -	6806 "
1st " " of 1833	- - -	11768 "

Foreign tonnage cleared

4th quarter of 1832	- - -	704 "
1st " " of 1833	- - -	3188 "

Total 21,966 tons cleared for foreign countries.

Besides the coasting trade, exceeding for the same two quarters, 50,000 Tons, making the whole tonnage, Foreign, American, and coasting, in and out \$6,448 tons in six months. Will the committee again venture the assertion that in our State, there is a total absence of commerce? But further let us compare the trade of Wilmington with the trade of Norfolk, the port so highly extolled by the committee, and for which all our own ports are to be sacrificed. In 1829 the foreign trade of Norfolk carried on in American and Foreign vessels in and out, was according to the records of the Treasury Department 30,570 tons. The same trade of Wilmington that year carried on in the same way amounted to 45,862 tons, exceeding that of Norfolk by upwards of 15,000 tons. In 1832 the amount of the same trade in Norfolk was 54,010 tons, and in Wilmington 31,895 tons, showing an increase of the foreign trade of Norfolk, occasioned no doubt by the influence of the rail road, and a decrease of the foreign trade of Wilmington owing to an increase of the coasting trade, yet still exceeding the foreign trade of Norfolk in 1829.

After this exposition of facts, how can we account for the reckless assertions of the committee? Can they be ignorant of the subject? And if they accept this alternative, which for charity's sake we will grant, how can they justify themselves under the plea of ignorance, professing as they profess, to enlighten the public, and enjoying ready access to every source of information. Truly, in spite of all their talents, and all their eloquence, and all their sophistry, on one horn of the dilemma they must remain suspended to the public view. Can they be ignorant of the address to the citizens of Wake, Johnston, Wayne, Sampson, Duplin, New Hanover and Brunswick, published in the People's