

# Communication.

FOR THE RALEIGH REGISTER.  
Number 3.

The man who owns and cultivated a farm in the neighborhood of a populous city enjoys more favourable opportunities for supporting a family and enlarging his property, than one who lives at a distance from a numerous and busy population, or far back in the interior of a country. It is because the productions of his farm and his garden have a fair and prompt market, with no delay of payment. This acts as a stimulus to his exertions. He is encouraged to fertilize his grounds, to practice the best modes of cultivation, to be economical of his time, and not to be sparing of his toil. His trees are well selected, his orchards flourish, his meadows are luxuriant, and he is no less particular in the quality of his grains, roots and vegetables. He is so habitually in good spirits from knowing no necessity or debt, by unembarrassed command of his affairs, and by a regular growth of his prospects for himself and his children; that his labours, instead of being oppressive, are prosecuted with renewed interest, while he looks forward to their speedy and certain reward. It is no wonder then that such portions of our country as are in the vicinity of a dense and active population, should be remarkable for the prosperity of their inhabitants. The distant farmer shows his sense of this, and of his own disadvantages, while in cutting down the timber that incumbers his lands, and which is to be burned in heaps as being only in his way, he remarks that were these masses of wood in such situations, instead of causing him so much useless labour they would speedily augment his fortune. What is here said of the farmer or planter, is no less applicable to all sorts of business. Mines of iron, coal, or lead, could they all be situated and worked near to seaport towns or large cities, or even very populous parts of the country, are more valuable than when remote from the prompt opportunities of sale. The advantages of all sorts of manufactories are estimable by the same considerations. Let us then suppose a farm, a workshop, or a mine, with all its means of being wrought, situated two hundred miles from the sea, to be taken up, and put down again a few miles from a commercial city. The lands which before such a change, sold for three dollars, would now sell for fifteen, perhaps thirty or fifty dollars per acre. The reason obviously is, that in its new situation, it has all the opportunities of a quick, convenient, and ready money market. It would be a matter of small consideration, that the land at present was in an inferior state of cultivation. There is no danger that it would not soon become rich in these new circumstances. It would every year grow more fertile under the increased alacrity, ingenuity & management of the owner. If it were not subject by some peculiar properties, to invincible sterility, he would think but little of its former unproductive condition. All this is evidently equally true of the mine or the workshop. Such a case can only be imagined, and it is for the sake of illustration alone that it has been supposed. But to prepare the way definitively for the use of this example, let me repeat, What is it that causes the difference between the value of the farm and all its productions, in the one situation and in the other? It is in their distance from market. All that we have supposed is the annihilation of distance. If the necessity of so long a transportation did not exist, the farm that is two hundred miles from the sea port town, would be at once as valuable in every respect, as if it were within one mile of it. With us in N. Carolina, the one would be more highly prized than the other, because it would unite the same opportunities of market, and the same profits on every thing sold, with the circumstance of living in a healthy country. Is there no way of annihilating distance, not in reality, but in all that the farmer would ask. I mean its effects upon his opportunities? Are there no means of reducing these great distances to almost nothing, with respect to the disadvantage to which they subject him? The answer plainly is that it can be done by a Canal or a Railroad. It may at first seem strange and extravagant to speak of annihilating distance between two places. It is important however that we should become familiar with those modes, which facilities in travelling and conveyance propose for doing this. You are in New-Haven, and you have business which calls you to the city of N. York which is 85 miles distant. You go to the steam boat in the evening at 6 o'clock, and step into it. When bedtime comes, you lie down and sleep on as good a bed as you want, & the next morning you awake at four o'clock with the intelligence that all you have to do is to step out of the boat into the city, attend to your business and then return home again by the same means. What great difference it may be asked, is there, so far as yourself alone are concerned, between taking up your house in New-Haven, and setting it down at the city of New York and then returning it again to its proper place? Is there any thing virtually incorrect in saying that the distance between your own house and N. York has been removed as to the practical purposes of business? A person may now travel by steam-boat and stage from Norfolk to Philadelphia in thirty-six hours, though the distance between these places is 210 miles. By such methods of travelling as were once practised, at the rate of sixty or thirty-five miles a day, he must have required five or six days to accomplish it. When we say that by the improved methods of travelling, the distance of one hundred and seventy miles at the one rate, or one hundred, and seventy-five at the other, has been annihilated, there is no longer that objectionable appearance of mystery or magic which might at first have occurred to our apprehension.

Let it not be thought that the expense of such travelling has been studiously kept out of view. The exposition which has been made is for the purpose of distinctly showing what is meant, when by certain modes of conveyance, distance is said to be annihilated. The passage from N. Haven to N. York must cost three dollars for the distance of eighty-five miles; and that between Norfolk and Philadelphia must cost twelve, every thing in the latter instance being found to the traveller, through the distance of two hundred and ten miles. But where men go such distances on business, it is really so great a privilege to effect their objects on these terms, and in most cases they gain so much by it in the end, that the expense is more than compensated by the advantages. When they travel for pleasure, we shall scarcely deny that their remuneration is greatly enhanced, or at least that it is a matter which ought to have no influence on the subject.

A merchant in Norfolk, for we do well to illustrate by fact, reads in the newspaper that three days afterwards there is to be sold at auction in Philadelphia, a large quantity of goods or property in which he feels himself interested. In the last thirty-six hours before the time of sale he passes to the city, defrays all the expenses of his passage with twelve dollars, makes his purchases, and possibly profits by them to the amount of some hundreds or even thousands. The cost of travelling it is presumed would no longer be named, and the distance between Philadelphia and his own residence, he will consent to say has been reduced to little or nothing, by the facilities of the passage.

Travelling recently on the New-York Canal, from Albany to Lake Erie, a distance of three hundred & sixty-three miles, I fell into conversation with a man by the name of Hooper, passing westward in the same packet boat. He was one of your plain, substantial, sensible men, a good farmer, wholly of a practical character, on the soundness of whose opinions, and the correctness of whose statements, it was easy to see that reliance was to be placed. Said he, I live some distance up the country along this Canal, and have been down to Schenectady to market. I took down five hundred and twenty-six barrels of flour in a boat which cost about two hundred and fifty dollars. It was done by two men & two horses, & the whole trip will be completed in eight days. Had I done this by the old method with waggons & horses along our turnpike roads, the same thing would have required fifty men, fifty waggons, and a hundred horses for sixteen days.

It might be left for any one to estimate the comparative cost of transportation upon a barrel of flour, by the two methods. But let us stop to consider intelligently the particulars of this example, for as a fact it is of no small importance in determining the merits of Canals or Railways, and common roads. Let us admit for the sake of comparison that one boat is as expensive in the building and maintenance as three waggons, and this will be a liberal allowance to the disadvantage of the boats, and in favor of land carriage. It will then be true, from the preceding statement, that one horse by means of the Canal performs the work of fifty horses upon a road, one man the work of twenty-five, and one wagon very nearly as much as seventeen waggons. Nor is this the full account of the matter, for the man, horse, and wagon do that in one day, which the twenty-five men, fifty horses, and seventeen waggons do in two days. Now if we suppose the day's work of the man to be one dollar, that of the horse half a dollar, and the wagon to be worth fifty cents a day, the value of the work done by the three united, is two dollars a day, and the value of the work done by the twenty-five men, fifty horses, and seventeen waggons in one day will be fifty-eight dollars and a half, or one hundred and seventeen dollars in two days.

Were a Railway constructed from the mountains to Beaufort on the sea coast, produce could be transported from one end of it to the other, through a distance of two hundred and forty miles in two days. This must be evident as soon as we reflect, that regular Line Carriages, with proper change of horses travelling night and day, to go at no greater rate than five miles an hour to accomplish it. It is unquestionably in our power to complete such a Railroad without the least inconvenience to the people in five years. Shall we then delay a moment seriously to commence a plan which, if accomplished, must be of inestimable value to the State. It is for the people to say whether they will employ as soon as possible such an Engineer, as shall in a few months give us an enlightened, correct, and conclusive estimate of the manner, the means and the expense.

It is hoped the reader will excuse the egotism sometimes resorted to. It is thought important to build our opinions and views upon the foundation of facts; and the writer wishes to be held personally responsible for the truth of the circumstances here presented. The case cannot be mistaken, for it was noted down on paper at the time, with repetition.

The waggons here spoken of, were two horse waggons, such as are commonly used in that and other parts of the northern country; but one of them carries at least ten barrels of flour. This they can do on their improved roads.

PRINTING  
Of every description executed at this Office.

## MORAL TENDENCY OF MATHEMATICAL STUDIES.

An extract from Dr. Minio's Inaugural Oration.

The mathematics tend to form the morals, as well as to improve the intellectual faculties of youth. One of the great principles of the corruption of all mankind, is the strong propensity and attachment they feel to the objects of sense. Now the study of the mathematics being an occupation purely intellectual, if the minds of young people can be brought to be captivated with it, they will proportionably lose their attachment to sensual pleasures, and learn to relish enjoyments of a nature infinitely more refined. It inspires us with a sense of order, of regularity and of dignity. And it is well known how powerful an influence a just sense of these has on our moral conduct. It enables us to bridle the sallies of imagination, to moderate our passions and our temper, and to estimate things according to their intrinsic value. And by teaching us the scantiness of human knowledge, it humbly our pride, and disposes us to suffer our neighbour to enjoy his opinions in peace, particularly in things not susceptible of demonstration, or not warranted by indubitable testimony. Here truth appears like the sun in a cloudless sky, whereas in many other parts of human learning it is enveloped in mist and obscurity. Every mind capable of attention, must therefore be pleased with the mathematics; for, corrupted and degenerated as we are, we still possess an ardent love of truth.

Now this detachment from sensible objects, and the cultivation of the love of truth, are very considerable steps towards virtue. And I agree most cordially with a celebrated writer,\* when he says, "I should not think the most exalted faculties of the human mind a gift worthy of the Divinity, nor any assistance in the improvement of them a subject of gratitude to my fellow creature, if I were not satisfied that really to inform the understanding corrects and enlarges the heart."

It is said by some, that this science tends to make men sceptics in every thing which is not susceptible of mathematical demonstration, and therefore, that, instead of being useful, it is, in the highest degree dangerous to the interests of morality and religion. This is a heavy charge indeed; but fortunately it is not founded on fact or the nature of things. There have been none distinguished for their mathematical knowledge, who were not also remarkable for the purity of their morals, and the offensiveness of their deportment. Napier, Pascal and Newton than whom their respective countries never produced greater geniuses for the mathematics, were all eminent for their uprightness, their piety, and their zeal for the christian religion.

It is the property of errors to clash with one another; but truth, which is simple and eternal, like its author, can never be opposed to itself. Mathematical truth, therefore, is perfectly consistent with every other species of truth. Is there no demonstration but what is mathematical? Do not mathematicians as well as others feel within themselves, are they not from what they see around them, irresistibly forced to confess the existence and attributes of the Deity? From this first principle do we not deduce, by the most accurate reasoning, that this Being ought to be loved and worshipped, and likewise infer a thousand other consequences, of the truth of which the mind is as firmly convinced, as the truth of any mathematical proposition whatever? This first principle of morality has indeed been denied by a few individuals; the truth of the first principles of the mathematics has also been questioned, but quibbles in matters so self-evident and so important, deserve to be pitied, not answered.

Instead of these sciences being hurtful to religion and morality, they will be found to be of the greatest advantage to them. Natural philosophy in particular, by leading us satisfactorily, to the knowledge of one Almighty, all wise and all good Being, who created, preserves, and governs the universe, is the very hand-maid of religion. Indeed I consider a student of that branch of science as engaged in a continued act of devotion. And were it possible that such a person should be wanting in reverence to the author of all, he would deserve to be ranked with those whose understanding God has taken away. This immense, beautiful and varied universe, is a book written by the finger of omnipotence, and raises the admiration of every attentive beholder. But it is written in the language of geometry, without the knowledge of which, the excellencies of the workmanship, and the skill of the great Artist, can be but imperfectly understood.

\* Junius.  
\* An undevout Astronomer is mad. Young.  
\* Gallico, Saggiatore.

## Valuable Land for Sale.

THE subscriber wishing to move to the West, offers for sale the following Tracts of Land in the County of Nash:

One tract containing about 1800 acres, lying on the south side of the River, twelve miles south of Nash Courthouse. This land is of excellent quality for corn and cotton, and is one of the best ranges for stock in the State.

One other act, on Peach Tree Creek, ten miles west of Nash Courthouse, containing 1500 acres. This tract is high and healthy, & of good quality for corn and cotton, and very well timbered.

One other tract of 90 acres, on Tar River eight or ten miles below the first named tract, and is first rate land (low grounds principally).

Also, my Dower right to the tract of land I now live on, in the county of Halifax, containing 380 acres. This tract is in prime order for cropping, and well improved; a good dwelling and outhouses, one of the pleasantest, airy situations in the upper end of the county, and remarkably healthy.

Negroes will be taken for part, and terms made easy to the purchaser. Application made to myself, or my Agent, Willis W. Alston. A fee simple could be made to the dower, as most of heirs are of age.

TEMPERANCE ALSTON.  
Halifax county, July 3. 80

NOTICE.  
The subscriber makes use of this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that by the consent of the purchasers of his lots and houses, he will remain in Oxford where he has resided for fourteen years past, until the fall, (unless they make sale of them in the mean time) He flatters himself with a hope that the house will continue to receive the public patronage it has heretofore done, as it is the only way he has to support his family. He shall therefore spare no pains to accommodate those that may call during his stay in this place.

DAVID MITCHELL  
July 9. 83 13t

Land for Sale.  
FOR Sale, on accommodating terms, eleven hundred and ninety-two acres of Land, lying within five miles of Oxford, in Granville county. Situation high and healthy; about 300 acres cleared and well enclosed, and a considerable portion fresh land. The land generally speaking is well adapted to the culture of Corn, Cotton and Tobacco. Terms made known by the subscriber, or if absent by Joseph B. Littlejohn, Dr. Wm. V. Taylor or Nathaniel M. Taylor.  
THOMAS B. BOOTH.  
Oxford, Sept. 15. 100 Sw

## Transylvania University.

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE lectures in this institution will commence as usual, on the first Monday of November, and terminate on the first Saturday in March.

Anatomy and Surgery.  
By B. W. Dudley, M. D.  
Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Practice.  
By Charles Caldwell, M. D.  
Theory and Practice of Medicine.  
By John Estlin Cooke, M. D.  
Obstetrics and diseases of women and children.  
By W. H. Richardson, M. D.  
Materia Medica and Medical Botany.  
By Charles W. Short, M. D.  
Chemistry and Pharmacy.  
By James Blythe, D. D.

The edifice which has been erected during the present season, for the accommodation of the medical department, is rapidly progressing, and the faculty, with confidence, announce to the public, that it will be completed and ready for the reception of the classes before the commencement of the ensuing session: The building occupies a space, on its foundation, of 75 by 50 feet, and contains two spacious lecture rooms, large apartments for the library, museum and chemical laboratory, together with librarian's dormitory, and every other convenient and necessary appurtenance.

It is situated in a pleasant and central part of the town, immediately contiguous to the anatomical theatre and dissecting rooms, and together with these, will constitute an establishment not surpassed, in point of comfort and convenience, by any similar institution in America.

The library contains upwards of three thousand volumes, and is constantly increasing by the addition of all the periodical and standard works on medicine and the collateral sciences. It is opened as a reading room every evening (Sunday excepted) throughout the session, and every student has the privilege, moreover, of keeping out two volumes at a time.

The museum contains a variety of instructive preparations, both of the human subject and of wax and plaster imitations by the first artists of Europe.

Students of medicine resorting to this school for instruction, will be accommodated in the most respectable families, with genteel board and lodging, together with all other incidental attendance, upon cheaper terms than at any other medical institution in our country.

The expenses of a complete course of lectures, including the matriculation and library ticket, will amount to \$100 specie. The fee for graduation will be \$20 in addition.

By order of the Medical Faculty.  
C. W. SHORT, M. D. Dean.

Lexington, Ky. August 24, 1827.

We are authorized to state that W. W. Dudley, M. D. Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the school of medicine of this place, has promptly declined accepting the chair of Surgery in the medical department of the University of Maryland, to which he was of late unanimously elected; thus judiciously and much to the gratification of the friends of medical science in the west, preferring his situation and standing here, as a practitioner and teacher, to that so comparatively tendered to him by the eastern school.  
(Lexington paper.)

## MANAGERS' OFFICES.

Raleigh & Fayetteville.

### Grand Consolidated Lottery

of  
North-Carolina,  
Washington City & Louisiana,  
To be drawn in Washington, on the 31st Oct. 1827.

#### CAPITAL PRIZE \$20,000.

SCHEME.		
1 Prize of \$20,000	1 Prize of \$5,000	
1 2,500	1 2,000	
1 1,500	1 1,080	
5 1,000	5 600	
5 500	5 400	
10 200	20 100	
46 70	46 60	
46 50	46 40	
92 30	92 20	
920 12	8280 6	

Tickets \$6, Half \$3, Quarter \$1 50.

#### MARYLAND

Grand Literature Lottery,  
To be drawn on Wednesday the 17th Oct. 1827.  
HIGHEST PRIZE.  
20,000 Dollars.

SCHEME.		
1 Prize of \$20,000	is \$20,000	
1 10,000	10,000	
10 2,000	20,000	
10 1,000	10,000	
10 500	5,000	
20 200	4,000	
20 100	2,000	
40 50	2,000	
100 20	2,000	
150 10	1,500	
300 5	1,500	
9000 4	36,000	

9,662 Prizes, amounting to \$114,000.  
Subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

#### MODE OF DRAWING.

The Numbers will be put into one wheel as usual, and in the other will be put the prizes above the denomination of \$5, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 9000 prizes of \$4 to be awarded to the Tickets, the numbers of which end with the terminating figure of either of the three first Drawn Numbers of different terminations. The \$5 prizes will be awarded to the Tickets having the two last figures corresponding with the two last figures of such number of the next draw of different termination.

Whole Tickets, \$5, Halves \$2 50, Quarters \$1 25, Eighths 62 1/2 cts.

Orders from any part of the United States, enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets (post paid) will be very promptly attended to, if addressed to  
YATES & MINTYRE,  
Raleigh or Fayetteville.

#### DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership which has existed for the last seven years, under the firm of H. & W. Harrison was this day dissolved by its limitation. Those who are indebted to the concern, either by bond or otherwise, are requested to make payment as soon as practicable to Robert Harrison, who will devote his time more particularly to further the final close of said business.

ROBERT HARRISON,  
WYATT HARRISON.  
Raleigh, Sept. 15. 100 Sw

The Subscriber will for the future do Business in his own name, and solicits the patronage of his friends, and the public generally.  
W. HARRISON.  
Sept. 15. 100 Sw

## Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers a Tract of Land on Deep River, containing 355 acres, on which is a good Merchant and Grist Mill, well furnished with necessary machinery for making Flour and Meal; a Saw Mill, Oil Mill, and a set of Wood Carding Machines, all in good repair, and water sufficient to serve them all at the same time, with a good Dwelling House and Kitchen, a large framed Barn and two Miller's Houses, with other Outhouses, Apple and Peach Orchards, and a small Farm.

Also, one other tract containing one hundred and fifty acres, lying round the town of New Salem, with several lots in said town, on one of which there is a good Dwelling House, Store House and Kitchen, a Well of excellent water, a large Garden partly enclosed, with other convenient Outhouses, it being as good a stand for a country Store as any in these parts. The building on both places are mostly well painted, & situate in a healthy place; all of which will be sold low and terms of payment made easy, for which, apply to the subscriber in the town of New Salem, in Randolph county.

PETER DICKS.  
August 25. 94 3t

## Announcement of the Drawing.

COHEN'S OFFICE—114, MARKET-ST.  
Baltimore, August 6th, 1827.

We have the pleasure to announce that the drawing of the

### Grand Literature Lottery

of the State of Maryland, will take place in the City of Baltimore, on Wednesday the 17th of October, and will be completed on that day. This Lottery is the most brilliant in the United States; containing, besides the Capitals of 20,000 DOLLARS, and 10,000 DOLLARS, no less than TEN prizes of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS each!

SCHEME.		
1 Prize of \$20,000	is \$20,000	
1 10,000	10,000	
10 2,000	20,000	
10 1,000	10,000	
10 500	5,000	
20 200	4,000	
20 100	2,000	
40 50	2,000	
100 20	2,000	
150 10	1,500	
300 5	1,500	
9000 4	36,000	

9662 prizes, amounting to \$114,000.

Subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent.  
The Cash for the whole of the Prizes can be had at COHEN'S OFFICE, the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets, \$5, Halves, 2 50, Quarters 1 25, Eighths 62 1/2.

Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize tickets in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.

Address to  
J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS  
Baltimore, Aug. 6, 1827.

## My Wake Forest Plantation FOR SALE,

It is 16 miles from Raleigh on the mail road to Oxford, and the nearest and much travelled road to Warrenton and Petersburg, 5 miles from Colonel Donaldson's works at the falls of Neuse, and in one of the best neighbourhoods in the state, the Forest district containing three excellent schools, (one classical) and two well constructed and well filled meeting houses for Baptists and Methodists, and has a lawyer and a doctor. The inhabitants, without I believe a single exception, are sober, moral, and thriving in their circumstances, and not a few are educated and intelligent.

My plantation consists of about 617 acres, on Richland creek, which is without a mill seat and of course healthy [the mills for neighbourhood use being on Horse creek 3 miles distant, and at the falls]. It is divided into 5 fields for regular and systematic course of cropping, besides a field for a succession of root crops and clover. The level of the whole has been taken, (and will remain for an age,) for horizontal ploughing which has been practised for 6 years with the greatest advantage. The upland is good and there are 70 acres of creek low grounds (always safe) that will produce on the average 10 barrels of corn to the acre—15 has been measured from 4 contiguous ones under ordinary culture. There are 6 or 8 acres of meadow land equal to any in the world, and a dozen more as good might be laid to grass. Corn succeeds well on the uplands. The orchard has an extensive variety of table fruit, and produces in common years 15 barrels of brandy. The house is beautifully situated 100 yards from the road, in a fine grove of oaks, presents a good appearance, and commands an extensive and interesting prospect. It has a portico or double porch in front, has 8 rooms with fire places, 3 lodging rooms without, and garrets and good cellars, the whole recently furnished and in good repair. The outhouses, farm yard, and garden, are neatly and conveniently arranged. Among the outhouses, the kitchen, store house, office, carriage house, &c. are finished and painted frame buildings, the office has 4 plastered and ceiled rooms & the carriage house will contain 4 four wheeled carriages. Besides these there are barns, blacksmith's and carpenter's shops, overseer's house and other buildings necessary to a well ordered plantation.

This place has been universally admitted by all who have seen it, to be one of the most beautiful and desirable in the state. I know none equal to it. The best proof of its value will be an inspection of the abundant crops of all kinds it has produced. It will be sold at the very reduced price of THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS, or \$4250 having been my price formerly; or 2200 dollars in an approved note, subject to 2200 dollars, payable to the Raleigh branch of the Newbern bank, and 800 dollars in cash. The improvements alone are worth a great deal more money, and so is the land without the improvements.

Letters addressed to "the Post Master, Wake Forest, N. C." will be duly attended to.

CAVLIN JONES.  
Wake Forest, Sept 1. oaw3w—omit

Postscript.—If this place is sold and the payments made within the present month, the price will be still further reduced to TWENTY FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, to wit, 2200 of the Newbern bank (&c above) and 300 cash—certainly by far the greatest bargain in land that ever was offered in North Carolina or that probably ever will be again.

September 5th 1827

## Gunsmith Business.

JOHN B. SMITH,  
RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he has commenced Business in the Shop opposite Mr. Samuel Avera's, where he will do any kind of Gun, Pairs to Guns, Locks and Keys, or any nice Iron Work. Mill Inks and Gudgeons, and work of every description in his line of business, will be attended to with punctuality and despatch. Orders of Work, left at Mr. Richard Roberts Store, will be immediately attended to.  
Raleigh, Sept. 1. oaw3w