

# The Raleigh Minerva.

Vol. 2.

FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1820.

No. 24.

RALEIGH, (N. C.)

PRINTED WEEKLY, BY LUCAS & HARVEY  
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## Political.

To the Editor of the Halifax Compiler  
The Banks... the primary source of all  
the present evils, and their destructive  
influence on liberty and equality.  
SIR—The times are ominous indeed.  
We have witnessed a revolution in the  
transactions of a great and powerful  
community so dismal, or pregnant with  
more evil to their true interests than the  
present.

It has often been a trite observation  
that money was scarce, that the times  
were hard, but frequently without cause:  
these things, in all situations are apt  
to complain, but at present it would seem  
there was some reason; from one end of  
the continent to the other, the cry is raised,  
and lamentations of distress is heard  
in every part, and reiterated thro' out the  
Union.—Our merchants are failing, nay  
breaking—great capitalists are overturned  
and tumbling into ruins—crushing in  
their mighty fall, the hopes the happiness  
and interest of thousands is under them  
in the wreck of matter and crush of  
world."

The Banks in our State, (for reasons  
not known to themselves) have refused  
to pay specie for their notes. The conse-  
quences of such a measure, must add to  
the present embarrassment of the times,  
and greatly dishonor the State. Some will  
ask what are the reasons which have  
caused this wide spreading mischief—this  
serious pressure of calamity, and terrible  
catastrophe? The answer is easy and  
will be given: various causes combined,  
has had a tendency to produce the present  
crisis here.—The wars which agitated  
Europe for more than 20 years, spreading  
devastation over the finest countries,  
and destroying the labor of ages; the  
husbandman was taken from his vineyard,  
the farmer from his plough, and the me-  
chanic from his useful occupations to fight  
the battles of their country. During this  
eventful era, fortunate America like  
Israel of old, dwelt in safety alone; her  
havens dropped down due, & her foun-  
tain was a land of corn. The U States  
at that time fed one third of Europe, pro-  
visions of every kind commanded the most  
obedient of prices; our farmers grew rich  
beyond all example—expectations were  
raised; they became extravagant in their  
desires: their wants multiplied, and the  
possession of one want originated another  
until their desires became insatiable. Our  
merchants, also, joined in this scene of  
extravagance: their cupidity, their love  
of gain—their avarice prompted them to  
engage in such wild schemes of specula-  
tion and traffic, that it reminds us of  
the visionary prospect of the South Sea bubble  
which burst ruin on the heads of all those  
that were concerned in it. They might  
truly say with the poet:

"I have ventured like little wanton boys that  
swim on bladders,  
These many summers in a sea of glory,  
Not far beyond my depth; my high blown pride  
"Long broke under me, and now has left me,  
Wary, and old with service, to the mercy  
"Of a rude stream, that must forever hide me."  
Added to this, the magnificent style  
in which they lived, the more than Asianic  
voluptuousness, which, taken altogether,  
would break the back of any, if  
they were as strong as that of the Sire  
of a Mule. The banks too, the bane of  
Republics, joined in the chorus, and offer-  
ed temptations to a deluded multitude.  
The facility with which money was ob-  
tained by all, encouraged idle and frivo-  
lous expences and speculations; I can-  
not but consider the banks, as the pri-  
mary source of the present evils, and if  
they are not crushed in time, or properly  
regulated and corrected by the people,  
they will, ere long, destroy the peaceful  
equality of our government, and over-  
throw the present establishment of pub-  
lic liberty. Already we have experi-  
enced the unjust influence which the banks  
have in this State, in a political point of  
view: the elective franchise, that stable  
bulwark of our liberty, is not so pure  
and free as formerly—several counties  
in this State have changed their politics,  
have degenerated from pure Republican  
principles to those understood and prac-  
ticed by Federalists. The time will  
shortly arrive, unless the people keep a  
proper look out, when the banks will  
wield the democracy of the State, with  
as much ease as a giant can a new born  
baby wrapped in swaddling clothes, and  
it is to be feared, our Legislature, too,  
will feel its mighty influence; and will  
become

"Plant and powerless too,  
Like new born infants wound up in swarths,

Or victim tumbled flat upon its back,  
That throbs beneath the sacrificer's knife."

This mighty colossus will, one day,  
put one foot upon the shores of Currit-  
tuck, and the other on the mountains of  
Buncombe, straddle the State, and look  
down with contempt and derision on the  
State House; for money will, in every  
age, and in every clime, have its force  
and influence.—Cæsar once, on a me-  
morable occasion, when he had passed  
the Rubicon and marched to the cap-  
itol of his country, said—"give me  
money and I will get men"—it behoves  
us to watch well our republic, for ar-  
rives is ever attended with great luxu-  
ry, which ends in despotism.—"*Dei  
liis comitatur luxus et luxur exit in ty-  
rannidem.*" The consequences have ever  
been sinister to governments; it has  
in other governments promoted the  
growth of despotism among Kings and  
Princes, and why not in our country?  
Human nature is the same every where,  
it is only the operation of moral and po-  
litical causes that makes the social dis-  
tinctions: the decline of Rome was the  
natural and inevitable effect of immoder-  
ate greatness and inordinate wealth—  
prosperity ripened the principles of de-  
cay, the Roman citizen degenerated in  
prosperity, calamity followed close in  
the wake of their ruin, and gradually  
subdued the proud consciousness of free-  
dom and glory, and nothing, in my op-  
inion (although the events is to be de-  
precated) will sooner produce this evil in  
society, than the gigantic influence which  
the banks have in our country.

I cannot better give you my idea, Sir,  
of the baneful effects they have, on the  
true interest of society and government,  
than to delineate that which I have some-  
where lately read in a newspaper:—  
"That any corporation, not promotive  
of, or essential to public good, ought not  
to exist; that all banks, wherein indi-  
viduals are interested, are monied mo-  
nopolies, tending to make profit to those  
who do not labor, out of the means of  
those who do; not tending to increase  
the means of industry, but to profit of  
those means unjustly; tending to tax  
the many for the benefit of a few; tend-  
ing to create a privileged order, unuse-  
ful and pernicious to society; tending  
to destroy liberty, and create a power  
unfriendly to human happiness; tend-  
ing to create a hereditary, and an un-  
deserving aristocracy; more to be depre-  
cated than monarchy itself; tending to the destruc-  
tion of the best hopes of man, here and  
hereafter"—and in fine, tending to a  
Potent Conspiracy against the liberties  
of the whole State, as nothing but a to-  
tal confusion of things can disclose.

Oh! Companies, Companies! Ye  
bane of honesty, and ruin of trade, the  
market of Jobbers; the harvest of Man-  
agers, and the tools of Knaves and of  
Traitors to the happiness of man!

LEONIDAS.

Windsor, June 21, 1819.

From the Fayetteville Gazette.  
TO THE VOICE OF FAYETTEVILLE.  
Fellow Citizens.—It was announced to  
you two weeks ago that I would serve  
you in the next General Assembly, if you  
were inclined to honor me with the high  
trust of being your Representative. It  
was not until after several gentlemen of  
talents and respectability had declined be-  
ing considered as candidates that I yielded  
to the wishes of many of my friends  
in presenting myself to your notice as one,  
and it is a duty which I owe to myself  
to declare, which I do with perfect sincerity,  
that no motive of party ambition, no hos-  
tility against any man, or any system of  
measures, induced me to become a candi-  
date; but that I was actuated solely by  
an honest wish to be serviceable as far as  
lay in my power to the community in  
which I lived, in which all my interests  
are deposited & to which I was under  
many obligations for past favors. Had any  
other gentleman of respectability have  
expressed any wish to become a candi-  
date, I should gladly have urged that cir-  
cumstance as an excuse to those friends  
who were anxious that I should be one.  
I was aware that I was placing myself in  
a situation to be subjected to unpleasant  
remarks, perhaps to collision; I knew  
that I was making a sacrifice of time,  
which might with much propriety be de-  
voted to my private pursuits, and that  
from an afflicting dispensation of Provi-  
dence, I should be placed, if elected, in a  
situation wherein I could obtain no credit,  
save for the zeal and fidelity with which  
I guarded your interests, but should be  
exposed to much mortification.—But as no  
gentleman had become a candidate, or had  
expressed an intention of being so, and  
as I hold as a maxim, which has always  
governed my life, that every man owes  
obligations to society which he is bound  
to redeem when called upon, I authorized  
my friends to say that I would represent  
you if elected. As I am personally known  
to the most of you, I deemed the mere an-  
nunciation of the fact sufficient, nor  
should I now trouble you with this address,  
but that I had I am opposed upon grounds,

which, as I understand them, require  
some remark.

You are told Fellow-Citizens, that as  
I am the President of the Office of the  
Bank of the United States, I have an in-  
terest separate and distinct from yours,  
and that I am hostile to the local banks;  
this, I understand is the first ground of  
opposition taken against me. I am now  
now to become the eulogist of the Bank  
of the United States: its merits and de-  
merits have been discussed by more able  
financiers and statesmen than I am; a  
branch of it has been located at this place  
at the request of your Legislature, back-  
ed by your own individual solicitations,  
and the kindness of its directors have  
placed me at the head of it. In the  
course of my administration of its con-  
cerns, I have endeavored to demean my-  
self with urbanity, with impartiality, and  
with a due regard to justice towards in-  
dividuals and corporations, and I chal-  
lenge my bitterest enemies to point to a  
single act of my official life which has  
not been governed by these rules. Er-  
rors we are all liable to—mine have been  
of the head, not of the heart; and if  
from the difficulty of the times and the  
refused state of the money market, indi-  
viduals may sometimes have thought  
themselves aggrieved, they must refer  
their grievances to the existing state of  
things, and not to a wish on my part,  
of that of the Bank, to distress them. As  
President of the Office of the Bank of the  
United States, I hold a high and respon-  
sible station, whose duties I am deter-  
mined to execute with fidelity and to the  
best of my judgment, at every hazard;  
and I appeal to every honest and unpre-  
judiced heart whether it does not sanc-  
tion and approve a conscientious and  
faithful discharge of duty?—So far from  
being hostile to the local Banks, I feel a  
deep and lively interest in their prosper-  
ity: my solicitude for their welfare is not  
mere profession, it springs from a solid  
cause; it has self in its composition, for  
(without wishing to boast) I own more  
stock in every one of the local Banks than  
nine-tenths of those very persons who  
clamor so much about hostility to them.  
What motive then can I have to be hos-  
tile to the local Banks, or to wish for any  
thing but their welfare? Do you sup-  
pose I would turn traitor to my own in-  
terests?—Fellow-Citizens! you all know  
enough of human nature to be convinced  
that a man is not, and in his senses, can-  
not be hostile to his interests; and this  
attempt to influence your minds against  
me for an alleged hostility to the local  
Banks I view as an insult upon your  
understandings.—But suppose I did not own  
a cent of stock in the Banks, does the  
circumstance of my being the President  
of the office of the Bank of the United  
States disqualify me from being your re-  
presentative? Will it make me less hon-  
est, less watchful over your interests, or  
less zealous in the discharge of my leg-  
islative duties? The Bank of the U-  
States has nothing to ask nor does it ex-  
pect to receive any thing from the gen-  
eral assembly; and it is paying a poor com-  
pliment to the wisdom of your Legisla-  
ture to suppose they would sacrifice your  
interests or those of the local Banks to it.  
Upon the whole view of this subject, I  
leave you my countrymen to say whether  
you are afraid to trust me as your repre-  
sentative, because I am the chief officer  
of an institution established by the gov-  
ernment of your own choice, and located  
here at your request, whether you can in-  
fer hostility in me to the local Banks be-  
cause I am a large stockholder in them,  
and whether a conscientious discharge of  
official duties ought not to command the  
approbation of every honest mind? Fel-  
low-Citizens! you have other int rests  
besides those connected with the Banks  
—high and important concerns, which  
well merit your serious consideration;  
and I pray you not to let your minds be  
led aside from the consideration of what  
you owe to your lives by an ignis fatuus  
in the shape of a Bank, played off to daz-  
zle your vision and pervert your judg-  
ment.

But you are told that I am a Federal-  
ist! and this with some of those, who  
are opposed to me, is the head and front  
of my offending.—Suffer me to remark,  
that I had hoped that the time had gone  
by when the watch words of party were  
to be made the criterions of a candidate's  
qualifications for office, and that the pe-  
riod had arrived when the only questions  
to be asked concerning a candidate were,  
"is he honest, is he capable, is he faith-  
ful to the constitution." But it seems,  
that unkind of the examples set them  
by the general government, and by the  
good and great of all parties, there are  
some among us who would spirit up the  
ghost of party to distract your minds  
and inflame your feelings. Fellow-Citi-  
zens—to most of you it is known, and  
whilst to others I make the declaration  
I take pleasure in doing so, that I have  
always professed to govern my political  
life by the maxims of the Father of his  
Country, the good and great Washing-  
ton; and I hope that my conduct has  
been in perfect unison with my profes-  
sion. And while the rulers of our coun-  
try shall endeavour to make us united

and happy at home, and respected a-  
broad, while they shall maintain justice  
with foreign nations and have entangling  
alliances with none—in short while they  
pursue those wise and wholesome regula-  
tions which, under his administration  
raised us up to prosperity, to power and  
respectability, they are entitled to and  
shall receive my hearty approbation and  
support. The present administration  
has in general been governed by the  
maxims which regulated his political life,  
and for so doing, while they command  
my admiration, they are entitled to my  
gratitude.

To you, Fellow-Citizens, I deem it  
unnecessary to say any thing more a-  
bout my political principles: you all  
know me; you know whether I am a  
good citizen, attached to my country and  
its institutions, or whether I am unwor-  
thy of trust and confidence;—and with  
you I cheerfully leave the result of the  
approaching election, believing that you  
will do me justice.

I am, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,  
J. A. CAMERON.

RICHMOND, (VA.) JUNE 21.

To the Editor of the Compiler.

The state of our circulation is of a most  
curious description. There is a broad  
line drawn between the bank notes of the  
United States Bank of various classes,  
and a line is drawn between the mother  
notes and branch notes of the State Banks  
of Virginia.

The United States office at Richmond  
will take \$5 notes issued by the mother  
bank on any of its branches. These by  
whichever branch issued, are received  
by any branch to whom it is offered. A  
man who has these in his pocket may  
calculate with the utmost confidence,  
that the branch to which it is offered,  
will take it for \$5 towards the payment  
of a negotiable note or any sort of deb-  
t. They are to all intents and purposes as  
good in its operations, as a half Eagle,  
or five Spanish Dollars.

This office will of course take its own  
notes, though comparatively few of these  
are in circulation.—It will also receive  
the notes of the mother Bank of Phila-  
delphia.

Try them, however, in some moods  
and you will find them as humoursome  
as a spoiled child, not that they have  
no reasons, and sometimes good ones,  
for this apparent versatility, but that  
those reasons are not always apparent to  
their customers.—Offer them a ten dol-  
lar note of the Branch of Norfolk; and  
they refuse it. Some reasons may be  
assigned for this course, but equally  
unfortunate is the customer who presents  
at their counter a ten dollar note of the  
Washington and New York Branches.

When you come loaded with the State  
Bank paper, how then do you stand?—  
They will analyse these notes with criti-  
cal attention. If they are Northern  
Bank notes, they are admissible at par,  
if Branch notes, they are at once reject-  
ed.

When you approach the State Banks  
again, you will not find an equal squeam-  
ishness. They receive their Branch  
notes in payment of negotiable notes.—  
But if you deposit them to your credit,  
you have no right to draw specie for  
them, and just according to the quality  
of the money deposited, will be that of  
the money returned. Thus if you de-  
posit branch notes, branch notes you  
will have on application.

I understand that if you obtain a dis-  
count in the State Banks, it is consid-  
ered as payable at the option of the Banks  
in their branch paper. This is a serious  
inconvenience to those who have to trans-  
fer funds from the State Banks to the  
United States' Office.—The consequence  
is that the Branch notes are about one  
per cent. below the Northern notes, in  
the market. A broker in other words,  
shaves the Branch notes at one per cent.  
when exchanged into mother paper.

Sir, this is a state of things, which  
troubles and annoys many that deal with  
the U. States' Bank. I have seen a  
customer tender a note of a northern  
office, say N. York, to be shaved into  
the paper of this office, or the mother  
State Bank Paper: the broker, how-  
ever, refused the premium, and civilly did  
it for nothing. I have seen State Branch  
Paper shaved almost under the very nose  
of Bank for Mother Paper.

This is a strange state of things.—  
How long is it to continue? how long is  
our patience to be abused by paper insti-  
tutions, which however well they are  
conducted, or by whatever principles  
they are actuated, lead to a state of so-  
ciety, which finds its prototype in the  
confusion of tongues at Babel?

One rule, sir, appears to me reason-  
able and necessary, that none of these  
banks should make a material change in  
the papers they will receive without giv-  
ing adequate notice; otherwise, it is o-

the character of an *ex post facto* law.  
Customers who had accumulated one  
description of paper to pay their debts  
under one regulation, are now under a  
other. Thus, the many dealers to the  
ly determined to regulate the State  
Paper.—In fact, every precaution  
to be taken by banks how it distor-  
the circulating medium.—They ought  
to be slowly as they see, and after  
notice, when necessary. ALPHA.

## Domestic.

From the Shepherdstown, (V. T.) In-  
former.

Mr. Editor.—An incident occurred  
at my house yesterday, which very much  
astonished me and a number of other  
who witnessed it, and I should like  
to be taken by Philosopher  
and scientific men. My servant had  
been washing, and among other things  
had washed a muslin handkerchief, be-  
longing to my wife, being about a  
of a yard square; it was starched but  
not ironed, and hung on a line in the  
yard to dry; after becoming dry, it rose  
from the line and ascended like a balloon  
in rather a sloping direction, until it en-  
tirely disappeared; when last seen,  
looked like a small star. There were  
very little air stirring, and there were no  
clouds. Whether its ascension was oc-  
casioned by the peculiar dryness and den-  
sity of the atmosphere, or from a particu-  
lar form that it assumed on leaving the  
line, I leave to the learned to decide.

This extraordinary fact can be at-  
tributed to, perhaps, fifty persons.

JOHN BAKER.

Shepherdstown, Va. June 10.

Mechanical Leeches.—In the instru-  
men's shewn by Mr. Lebeours, there  
is one invented by Mr. Salandea, phy-  
sician; it is used in the stead of leeches.

Its advantages are, the exact mea-  
surement of the quantity of the blood to  
be drawn; making it flow more or less  
rapidly; the producing an effect which  
the physicians call resolvent, in a supe-  
rior manner to that produced by leeches,  
not creating any pain scarcely, and  
being useful in every country and in  
every season.

Sunbury, (Pen.) June 15.

Mr. Editor.—I was near Shamokin creek,  
discovered a Land Tortoise & through cu-  
riosity picked it up, when I observed the  
following engraving upon the under shell  
"Thomas Musgrave, 1712;"  
and immediately below in large capitals  
"ROBERT HUNTER 1790,"

the former having been engraved 108, and  
the latter 50 years ago. I also engrave  
my own name below, and set the Record  
of ages at liberty. I leave this subject  
to you, &c.

J. C.

Shamokin township June 5 1820.

From the Portsmouth (N. H.) Oracle  
24th June.

CHEAP LIVING.—A good dinner may  
be had in this town every day, during the  
summer, of several of the best kinds of  
fish; good wheat bread, potatoes, sauce  
and a bottle of sparkling spruce beer, for  
6 1/4 cents—to wit:

	CENTS.
Fish, say 1 lb. of halibut or ead,	2
Bread, 1-2 lb. of the best sort,	1-2
Potatoes, at 20 cents per bushel,	1-2
Cooking, sauce, &c.	1-4
One bottle of spruce beer,	1
	6 1-4

## WARM BATHING:

The following remarks of Count Rumford  
on the subject of warm bathing, will  
not be deemed unseasonable at this time.  
The Count has examined it by the tes-  
t of experiments long and frequently re-  
peated, and bears testimony to its ex-  
cellent effects:

It is not merely on account of the ad-  
vantages, says the Count, which I hap-  
pened to receive from warm bathing  
which renders me so much an advocate  
for the practice. Exclusive of the whole-  
someness of the warm bath, the luxury  
of bathing is so great, and the tranquil  
state of mind and body, which follows  
is so exquisitely delightful, that I think  
it quite impossible to recommend it too  
strongly, if we consider it merely as a  
rational and elegant refinement. The  
manner in which the warm bath operates  
continues—the Count, in producing its sa-  
lutory consequences, seems very evident-  
ly the general warmth which is applied to  
the skin, in the place of the cold air of  
the atmosphere by which we are com-  
monly surrounded, expands all those ve-  
ry small vessels, where the extremities  
of the arteries and veins unite, and by  
gently stimulating the whole frame, pro-  
duces a full and free circulation, which,  
continued for a certain time, removes  
all obstructions in the vascular system;  
and puts all the organs into that state of  
regular, free and full motion, which is  
essential to health, and also to that de-