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From the National Intelligencer. STATE BANKS.

The Convention of delegates from the Banks of New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, which lately met in Philadelphia, decided to postpone the resumption of specie payments until at the earliest, the 1st of July next.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY TO THE BANK COMMISSIONERS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Treasury Department, 15th August, 1816.

GENTLEMEN—The information communicated to this Department renders it probable, that in the course of a few days, the sum of \$4,000,000 dollars in gold and silver coin, and in the public debt, will have been actually received, on account of subscriptions to the Bank of the United States, exclusively of the public subscription; and it will then be your duty, to notify a time & place within the city of Philadelphia, for the election of the directors, who are to be chosen by the stockholders.

In this view of the subject, I am authorized by the President to recommend that you cause to be prepared such books, and engravings and paper, as you shall deem necessary for the commencement of the business of the Bank, as soon as the Directors shall be chosen by the stockholders.

With the advantages of the proposed anticipation, it is believed, that the Bank of the United States may be in operation before the 1st of January next; and a hope is still indulged, that the State Banks will either conform to that event, or adopt the period contemplated by the Legislature (the 20th of February) for a general resumption of specie payments.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

A. J. DALLAS, Commissioners, &c.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer. INDIAN GENIUS.

We have both seen and heard of such examples of extraordinary talents in the Aborigines of this country, as cause us to deplore the unhappy fate of the Indian tribes. Perhaps the civilized nations of Europe are not able to produce an individual of the same astonishing powers as were exhibited by a young chief of the Sacs, a tribe of Indians who inhabit the banks of the Mississippi above the river Illinois.

tice of Europe in the 16th century, is no more remarkable than the following account of a young Sac, which account was drawn up by a friend of ours, who had an opportunity of being in his company for seven or eight days:

"I was at Frankfort, in the state of Kentucky, in December, 1805, when upwards of thirty Indian chiefs from the nations who reside upon the Missouri and the Mississippi arrived, on their way to a visit to President Jefferson. Among these chiefs was a young Sac, between 17 and 18 years of age. It was the first time he had ever been in a white settlement; and previous to his coming to St. Louis, had never seen a mortal but the natives of his woods. His stature was five feet ten and a half inches. The proportion of his limbs was equal to that of those exquisite models of art, which the genius of antiquity has left as a standard for modern taste. His complexion, and the skin of his body, although not as fair as the Osages, (who are as white as the citizens of the United States.) were not so dark as the other Indians. His eyes were entirely destitute of that dark ferocity which is a general characteristic of the Indian tribes. They were quick and penetrating, and at the same time had that placid regard which always fascinates and attracts attention. His face, it is true, was painted, but even in this he displayed a taste uncommon to savages. The colors were laid on and blended together with all the art and delicacy of a theatrical performer. I never beheld a youth who seemed so much to realize that picture, which the pen of Xenophon has drawn of young Cyrus, when residing with his grandfather Astyages. But the mental talents of this youthful Sac far surpassed the charms of his person. The astonishing powers of memory he possessed, I discovered in the following manner:—I was curious to know in what manner he would pronounce the words of different languages, and to ascertain what language, of those which I understood, the organs of his speech were best adapted to express. Upon reading several lines of English, I was surprised to find he repeated the same immediately after me, without the mistake of a single word. To determine whether this was the effect of memory alone, I took up a volume of the Minor Greek Poets, and read twenty lines of Bion's epitaph on the death of Adonis. The sonorous melody for which this little poem is so remarkable, was the cause of my selecting it. He recited the twenty lines after me with an error of only four words. This was a specimen of memory which, I believe few of the best Greek scholars can boast of being able to recite twenty lines of Greek verse from a single reading. I next read twenty lines from the first pastoral of Virgil. He had more difficulty in recollecting these. However, after several repetitions, he accomplished it. I now made a trial of English poetry, and read the same number of lines from the first book of Pope's Iliad. These he recollect after twice reading. The most remarkable circumstance was, that he recited all those lines of Greek, Latin, and English, the next day, without any practice in the meantime. The talent he possessed of communicating his ideas, as well as for receiving others, was also extraordinary. Although he was as much a stranger to the English language, as the language of the Sacs was foreign to me, yet, after the first day, we experienced no difficulty in exchanging with each other our sentiments upon all subjects. He remained in Frankfort seven or eight days, during which time I made it my business to enjoy exclusively his company. The Kentucky legislature was then in session, and there were several interesting arguments between Mr Clay and M. Grundy upon the policy of bank establishments; but I could neither listen to the eloquence of the one, nor the logical reasoning of the other. The conversation and remarks of this Indian youth, whom the God of Nature seemed to have inspired, not only afforded me more pleasure, but more instruction. Were I to name any period of my life, in which I have enjoyed true felicity, I should have no hesitation in fixing upon those few days which I spent in company with this Indian. I had seldom met with an artist who had a more refined taste, or a more accurate eye in sketching the beauties of nature than he had. Although it was the month of December, yet the weather was uncommonly dry and mild; and we amused ourselves some hours each day in delineating the picturesque scenery with which Frankfort is surrounded. The observations and remarks which he made in our walks, were such as might be expected from one conversant with the works of Pausan, Salvator Rosa, or Claude Lorraine. The interest which I felt for this extraordinary youth, induced me to make an application to Mr. Jefferson, expressive of my desire that he should be retained in the United States and educated at some respectable seminary. The President was pleased to favour me with an answer upon the subject, concurring with me in the same wish, but stating that from the unfortunate circumstance of several of the Sacs having died on their visit to Washington, it was thought proper that he and his surviving companions should be re-

turned to their native country. They returned by a different route from Kentucky, so that I never had an opportunity of seeing him again.

REMARKS. The account given of this Indian, we are of opinion, furnishes the best solution as to the means employed by young Colburn, the celebrated arithmetical prodigy, who was able to extract square and cube roots by an instantaneous perception. We have seen this boy and have been present at his exhibitions; and we are satisfied that his solutions were the result of the strength of memory and not instinctive perception. We believe that he had previously committed to memory a table of the squares and cubes of numbers to a certain extent, and by means of this table he performed those solutions which appeared so extraordinary to spectators. There is no faculty of the mind which, particularly in youth, is capable of such improvement as the memory; and it is to be regretted that more attention is not paid to this education. We are told by Mr. Fuss, a pupil of the great Euler, that two of Mr. Euler's pupils had calculated by memory alone a converging series as far as the seventeenth term, and found on comparing the result with written results, that they only differed one unit at the fiftieth figure!—The same writer informs us that Mr. E. in order to exercise his little grandson in the extraction of roots, caused him to commit to memory a table of the six first powers of all numbers from 1 to 100, by which means the boy could readily answer the root of any number comprised in the table. The late excellent Gov. Page followed the same practice with his children, and he had one son, who at the age of 7 or 8, was able to perform the same extraordinary calculations by memory as the prodigy Colburn. This young man was unhappily drowned at Williamsburg, when a student at the college of William and Mary. Young Colburn, we think, excited more attention in Europe than he merited. Professor Stewart has the following remark regarding him in his second volume upon the Mind—"In some rare anomalous cases, a rapidity of judgment in the more complicated concerns of life, appears in individuals who have had so few opportunities of profiting by experience, that it seems on superficial view to be the immediate gift of Heaven. But in all such instances, (although a great deal must undoubtedly be ascribed to an inexplicable aptitude or predisposition of the intellectual powers) we may be perfectly assured, that every judgment of the understanding is preceded by a process of reasoning or deduction, whether the individual himself be able to recollect it or not. Of this I can no more doubt, than I could bring myself to believe that the arithmetical prodigy who has of late so justly attracted the attention of the curious, is able to extract square and cube roots by an instinctive perception, because the process of mental calculation, by which he is led to the result, eludes all his efforts to recover it."

If professor Stewart had been fortunate enough to have been an eye witness to the operations of this boy, we are persuaded he would have agreed with us, and have attributed to the powers of memory what he now supposes was performed by a process of "reasoning or deduction." In the case of the Sac Indian, it is evident the reciting of the Greek, Latin, and English verse, was an effort of memory alone, and that reasoning or deduction had nothing to do in the business. The boy Colburn, in like manner, might have had a table of the powers of numbers, in his memory, which enabled him to give ready solutions of their roots.

WARRENTON FALL RACES, FOR 1816.

WILL commence over the Warrenton Course, on Wednesday the 25th day of September next.

First Day. A SWEEPSTAKE, for three year old Colts and Fillies, mile heats, entrance fifty dollars, half forfeit—three or more to make a race; to close on the day of the race; entries to be made with the Proprietor. Same day, a Saddle race, mile heats, the best 3 in 5, free for Mules only (belonging to the county) carrying each a catch, without paying any entrance. Second Day. The PROPRIETOR'S PURSE, two mile heats, 200 dolls. entrance 30 dolls.; money hung up. The JOCKEY CUP'S PURSE, three mile heats, for the whole amount of the subscription, (say upwards of 400 dolls.) free for any thing—entrance, to subscribers, 20; to non-subscribers 30 dolls. which entrance goes to the Proprietor's Purse. ENTRIES, for the 2d and 3d days to be made the evening preceeding each day's race by sunset, with the proprietor. The weights of the course to govern as heretofore. The Subscriber pledges himself to have the course in excellent order, with good stables and litter, for Race Horses gratis. N. B. Balls will be provided by the subscriber. THOMAS GLOSTER, Proprietor of the Course. 75—2m

A TEACHER WANTED.

THE Trustees of the Greene Academy manifest a disposition to employ some gentleman, who can come well recommended to take charge of their Academy as Principal Teacher, do prefer to give unto any such a gentleman for his services during the term of one year, the sum of six hundred dollars. No person may apply unless he can come well recommended. Letters addressed to the subscriber, post paid, at Snow Hill, Greene County, N. C. will be duly attended to. By order of the Board. CHARLES EDWARDS, Sec. June 5th, 1816.

WAR DEPARTMENT. July 10, 1816.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE

THAT separate proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until the 31st day of October next, inclusive, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the United States, from the 1st day of June, 1817, inclusive, to the 1st day of June 1818, within the States, Territories and Districts, following, viz: 1st. At Detroit, Michilimackinac, Fort Wayne, Chicago, and their immediate vicinities, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the Territory of Michigan, the vicinity of the Upper Lakes and the state of Ohio, and on or adjacent to the waters of Lake Michigan. 2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the States of Kentucky and Tennessee. 3d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Illinois, Indiana and Missouri Territories. 4th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Mississippi Territory, the state of Louisiana and their vicinities north of the Gulf of Mexico. 5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the District of Maine and state of New Hampshire. 6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Massachusetts. 7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island. 8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New-York, north of the Highlands and within the state of Vermont. 9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New-York, south of the Highlands, including West Point and within the state of New-Jersey. 10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Pennsylvania. 11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia. 12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Virginia. 13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of North-Carolina. 14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of South-Carolina. 15th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Georgia, including that part of the Greek's land lying within the territorial limits of said state. A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and one half of candles to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified, but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, that they shall, at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops, for six months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for, at seasons, when the same can be transported, or at any time, in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commandant shall be deemed proper. It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the deprivations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid by the United States at the price of the article captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the depositions of two or more persons of credible character, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the article, of which compensation shall be claimed. The privilege is reserved to the U. States of requiring that none of the supplies, which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies which have been, or may be furnished under the contract now in force, have been consumed. W. H. CRAWFORD, Secretary of War. July 19.

A TEACHER WANTED.

THE Trustees of the Salisbury Academy are desirous of engaging a person well qualified as a Teacher of Youth, and as a Preacher of the Gospel, to take charge of their Institution, and to preach to the citizens of Salisbury. To such a person whose character is unexceptionable, and whose abilities are adequate to both stations, a fixed salary of one thousand dollars will be given. Letters addressed to the subscribers will be punctually attended to. JOHN FULTON, JOHN MOULTRIE, CHARLES FISHER.

May 23, 1816. FIFTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living in Rowan county, North-Carolina, forks of the Yadkin, Alfred Cylvorn, an apprentice, bound to the subscriber by the County Court of Rowan, to learn the art of masonry of a Blacksmith—aged between sixteen and seventeen, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, stout made, black hair, and black eyes, red complected, and generally forward in company; and when he was held his knife in the left hand; and striking with the sledge right handed. I suppose he will attempt to pass by the name of Alfred Hair. This on whom he left me, a homespun mixed coat and nankeen pantaloons, his other clothing not recollected. Any person apprehending said Cylvorn and returning him to me, or so confining him in any jail that I get him again shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expenses paid. THOMAS HUGHES. August 1, 1816. 81 72

ONE HUNDRED & FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

I AM directed by the commanding officer of Artillery in the harbor of Charleston, S. C. to offer the above reward, together with all reasonable expenses, for the apprehension and delivery to him of the following deserters from the company under my command, to wit: ARTHUR ALDREDGE, a private, born in Bladen, N. C. about 28 years old, 5 feet one inch high, fair complexion, black hair, grey eyes, and by profession a Schoolmaster. He deserted from Fort Moultrie, in the Harbor of Charleston, in July 1815. WILLIAM HAYES, a private, born in about 23 years old, five feet 6 inches high, of dark complexion, black hair, black eyes, and by profession a labourer. He deserted from Fort Moultrie, in August 1815. HENRY BURMAN, a sifer, born in South-Carolina, about 24 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, of fair complexion, sandy hair, blue eyes, and by profession a sifer, having been in the service thirteen or fourteen years. He deserted from Fort Moultrie in Sept. 1815. JAMES SPARKS, a private, born in Caswell, N. C. about 23 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, of dark complexion, black hair, black eyes, and by profession a labourer. He deserted from Fort Moultrie in November, 1815. CHARLES CHESTWON, a private, born in Rutherford, N. C. about 26 years old, five feet nine inches high, of swarthy complexion, dark hair, grey eyes, and by profession a blacksmith. He deserted from Fort Moultrie, Dec. 24, 1815. ROBERT GRADY, a drummer, born in Rockingham, N. C. about 25 years old, 5 feet nine inches high, of dark complexion, sandy hair, blue eyes and by profession a labourer. He deserted from Fort Johnson, in the Harbor of Charleston, on the 3d of March last. JAMES PORTER, a private, born in Burke's N. C. about 26 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, of dark complexion, black hair, blue eyes, and by profession a labourer. He deserted with Grady. NATHAN CORNAN, a private, born in Rockingham, N. C. about 20 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, of fair complexion, dark hair, blue eyes, and by profession a labourer. He deserted from Fort Johnson on 22d February last. THOMAS JENNENS, a private—This man having been transferred from the Rifle Regiment without any descriptive roll, I can give no account of him, except that he deserted from Fort Johnson on the 3d of May last. JOHN P. BARNWELL, a private, born in Person, N. C. about 26 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, of fair complexion, dark hair, black eyes, and by profession a sifter. He deserted from Fort Johnson on the 28th June last. JOHN DAVIS, a private, born in Orange, N. C. about 34 years old, 5 feet 3 inches high, of dark complexion, black hair, black eyes, and by profession a soldier. He deserted with Chambers. GEORGE WOODMAN, a private, born in Charlotte, Virginia, about 26 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, of dark complexion, light hair, blue eyes, and by profession a labourer. He deserted from Fort Moultrie about the 1st of this month, July 1816. DAVID GRANT, a private, born in Rockingham, N. C. about 20 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, of swarthy complexion, light hair, blue eyes, and by profession a labourer. OWAN ORRICK, a private, born in Halifax, Virginia, about 29 years old, five feet eleven inches high, of fair complexion, black hair, black eyes, and by profession a labourer. ARTHUR HANN, a private, born in Chatham, N. C. about 24 years old, 5 feet ten inches high, of fair complexion, sandy hair, blue eyes, and by profession a labourer. The man Orsby and Dennis Grady, deserted from Fort Johnson on 3d July instant. A Reward of TEN DOLLARS, together with all reasonable expenses, will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of each and every of the above named deserters to the Commanding Officer of Artillery, in the Harbor of Charleston, or to any other officer in the Army of the United States. SANDERS DONOHU, Capt. 4th. Fort Johnson, July 18, 1816.