

POETRY

SATURDAY NIGHT.

Sweet to the soul the parting ray
Which ushers placid evening in,
When with the still, expiring day,
The Sabbath's peaceful hours begin;

FOR THE REGISTER.

Gentlemen—There can be no speculation
more deserving the attention of the
philosopher or citizen, than an enquiry
into the process and laws of vegetable
culture.

Impressed with such reflections, I come
forward, with many of my worthy fellow-
citizens, to cast in the public treasury all
I can upon this important subject.

The theory of improving the soil, has
heretofore been covered up in obscurity,
for our knowledge has been limited with
respect to attraction and repulsion; the
discovery of which will explain the opera-
tive principle employed in nature, in
procuring the fertility of the soil; though
we are at present surrounded by volumes
of valuable experiments—but, all such,
must remain in a chaotic state, or as the
earth without a sun, until those experi-
ments can be arranged, digested, and the
common operative principle discovered;

The building up of wild and chimerical
systems, unapplicable to nature, must be
as odious and disagreeable, as the discov-
ery of a true principle, must be of impor-
tance. The laws of nature, and the law
of any body, must be learned from an ex-
amination of that body; and the process
of fertilizing the earth, must be learned
from the operations of nature in procuring
this end; and from hence the general
principle adduced. Nature appears to
improve the earth by vegetable bodies,
by their decay in the fall of the year, and
by their becoming animal food. The sup-
port which the growing vegetable re-
ceives, is by the root and leaf—the re-
pro the vegetable food is applied to the
vegetable through the end of a leaf,
and when applied to the leaf, it is
absorbed by the leaf's membrane, and
is carried to the root by the stem; but
both of these solvents of
the vegetable food are from the same
origin, for water is nothing more than
oxygen and hydrogen, both of them at-
mospheric gases, concentrated together
by electricity.

The atmosphere of the earth then, is
the common parent of the vegetable food,
for the atmosphere is its only solvent, and
that this food is deducible from the gases
of atmospheric air, we have abundant evi-
dence, for in the gases found in vegeta-
bles, and those in the atmosphere, and
from the union of those gases again with
the atmosphere in the decomposition of
vegetables by fire.

The different plants must obtain their
nourishment by their power of attraction.
The vegetable gases of the earth, by the
heat of summer, are raised with vapor
from the earth, and the power of vegeta-
ble attraction for those gases, is increas-
ed by the heat, for the plant becomes
positive with respect to the surrounding
air being cooler, and thus being made po-
sitive at this season, is qualified to receive
the vegetable gases repelled from the
earth. This doctrine we have elsewhere
endeavored to explain. And thus the ve-
getable bodies procure their subsistence
from the air and earth, by their power
of attracting the surrounding vegetable
gases; and by those vegetables the earth
is fertilized. There is one remark with
respect to the power of attraction in ve-
getables, which may be of use. Those
vegetables which are most succulent, and
have most down or hair on the undersides
of their leaf and stalks, are the most at-
tractive of food, and will soonest enrich
the earth; for water being a solvent, must
be a conductor of the vegetable gases, and
from this remark, the most beneficial ve-
getables, both for stock and the earth,
may be selected; besides, those vegeta-
bles which have the broadest leaves, & de-
fend the sun from the earth, will refrigerate
it the most in the heat of summer, and
thus not only defend it from evaporation,
but will augment the power of the earth's
attraction, by its frigidity, for the vegeta-
ble gases, for attraction will be increas-
ed as the repulsion is diminished. We
find the fields cover themselves in the
summer months with grasses, which not
only receive the exhaling gases by the
frigidity of their shade—encrease the at-

traction of the earth for those gases—but
in the winter season the vegetables return
to the earth, and the frigidity of the earth
requires no shade for her defence against
heat; but in the winter the temperature
of the earth is warmer than that of the
atmosphere, and thus by being in a nega-
tive state, the earth and the arial gases
will attract each other; for, we presume,
that there always will exist an attraction
unless there is a precise equilibrium in
both bodies as to the state and quantities
of caloric.—The difference of those con-
ditions, we call negative and positive.—
Thus we find, under the shades of trees
the earth is improved, both from the de-
fence of the shade and from the frigidity
of the shade in the hot months of summer.
And we find fields infested with rocks,
which refrigerate the earth and serve as
continual coverings, is difficult to be ex-
hausted, from the refrigeration they pro-
duce.

But nature still proceeds further in fer-
tilizing the earth; for the winter frosts,
expanding the earth, pulverizes it; and
thus, at the time when the arial gases are
brought nearer in contact with the earth by
the descent of the electric aura, & when the
power of the earth's attraction for these
vegetable gases is the strongest the clouds of
the fields are opened up, by the expansion
of ice for receiving those gases; and that
the earth in fact has a power of receiving
those gases, no one can doubt who has
witnessed the benefit of winter ploughing,
or who has observed the fertility of those
places of the earth, the caves, &c. which
have been defended from rain and heat
of the sun; such earth is the richest dress-
ing for vegetables, and the nitre found
therein, is the nearest containing the ve-
getable gases of any other body; and its
appearance in inflammation on burning, is
the same, and the alkali remaining is a
vegetable salt. The attractive power of
these caves is produced by the common
law of negative and positive attraction,
by being defended from heat and water,
by being frigid in summer with respect
to the surrounding atmosphere, and by
being warm in winter with respect to the
surrounding frigidity; both of those causes
produce a determination of the gases to
those fertilized spots. The earth is,
therefore, impoverished by the operation
of heat and vapor; for water receives the
vegetable gases, and vapor and heat
give them again to the common atmos-
phere. That water has this effect of con-
ducting away the vegetable gases, we find
the sides of water courses enriched, for
the vapor raised from the streams by the
heat of the day, will be negative with re-
spect to the gases among which it is rais-
ed, and thus be a conductor for them, but
being refrigerated by the cool of the evening,
these dews are returned with nutri-
ment, for the banks.

Water being an arial compound itself,
is a constant food of vegetables, and is
communicated to them in showers by the
same process of repulsion and attraction,
in the machine of the universe.

We have now gone through the ordi-
nary process of nature, in procuring nour-
ishment for plants.—And shall next
proceed to show, in what manner art
may aid in enlarging our vegetable re-
sources. And the Red Clover plant holds
a first rank among vegetables, both as be-
ing beneficial to stock, as producing a
dense shade upon the earth in the heat
of summer, & as being a succulent plant,
and armed with those spicula attractors
of the vegetable gases. The field we
wish to improve, must be shaded with a
covering of this grass, and turned down
in the fall & exposed to the winter frosts;
this process, in this country, is beginning
to be well understood, and important con-
sequences will be the result. I shall not
spend time on this subject, or respecting
the formation of other vegetable manures.

I propose, is the development of
principle, and the discovery of law.

The pulverization produced in the
natural machine, by the winter frosts, may
be greatly promoted; it is promoted by
ordinary ploughing and exposing more
surface, by throwing earth up in ridges in
the winter season, manifestly—but, if
there is an attraction in the earth for the
vegetable gases, this attraction is under
its common law, it surrounds each parti-
cle of matter, and operates from their
centres—but, by pulverization, as each
particle comes in contact with atmosphere,
therefore, if it can be decided by nature,
the power of attraction will be augmented
in the same proportion: For though the
atmosphere around the particles, by
pulverization, may be diminished, but as
the air comes in contact, the diminution
of attractive atmosphere will not diminish
the attractive power of the particles for
the vegetable gases. Earth, therefore,
dried and reduced to an impalpable pow-
der, will specifically become saturated with
the vegetable gases. Convinced of the
principle, by experiencing the effect of
earth artificially powdered upon vegeta-
bles, I have been contriving how this arti-
ficial pulverization might be introduced
into common practice; the ploughing in
the fall and the expansion of soil used by
frost, are but superficial operations, to
those which art may yet introduce in-
to the field. I was thinking how mills of
pot metal, made large, in the form of
of the ordinary spice mills would answer
this object; but I have come to no resolu-
tion. We may resort to such that I could
conveniently make the experiment of one,
I should be trying something on this im-
portant subject.—one in which mankind
are concerned. I know the ridicule which
ignorance and blind philosophy may ex-
ercise upon the operation of such plans,
but I cannot determine, on a subject of
this kind, from giving it as minute an in-
vestigation as I am able.

But proceeding further on the same
principle, may not earth be advantage-
ously saturated with the vegetable gases,
from the attractive power of the earth
which may be artificially increased?
Knowing that water and heat will bear
off the salutary gases from the earth, let
us defend the earth we wish to impregnate
with fertilizing from heat and water; let

us expose it to the free circulation of the
atmosphere, & refrigerate it in the sum-
mer months as much as we can by shade.
Earth exposed in this manner on poles,
one bed above another four or five inches,
and covered with corn stalks, &c. will
become mature by its own attraction.—
In the winter season, this mass should be
defended also from washing rains, but a
small moisture, would probably, from the
nature of water, augment the attractive
power of the earth. If vegetable manure
can in fact be produced in this way, the
artificial method is more direct than the
medium of vegetables, and the supply
more inexhaustible; nor will it require
clover fields or stock to assist in augment-
ing the resources of life. I have myself
made some small experiments on the fer-
tility produced from one year's defence
from the rain and heat, and from that ex-
periment, am of the opinion, that it might
be beneficially introduced into our farms.

As water is of absolute importance to
vegetable life, this element might proba-
bly be introduced with advantage into our
farms, that we might have it under our
command—perhaps ditches cut around
the fields by the fences and through the
fields, filled with water, in the drill hus-
bandry, might pay cost both of cutting
and making the ditches, so that they
would hold water. Those ditches could
be filled from wells; and from the ascend-
ing and descending vapor, the adjoining
grounds would be much fertilized, and in
the drought of summer, this necessary
vegetable food would be at hand.

I have now, I believe, gone over the
process of nature in furnishing vegetable
food, and given some hints as to those arti-
ficial means which might be introduced.

But further—Those pools, or ditches of
water, by the addition of lime, becomes
one of the strongest attractors of carbon;
it will, in this case, collect on the surface
in a green scum, and then fall to the bot-
tom, with the contained lime. This wa-
ter, by such artificial process, will become
a valuable manure. And from this cause,
perhaps it may be, that the limestone
countries have generally good land; and
this might be also introduced in some
parts of the country.—There are other
affinities existing between particular bod-
ies; & the vegetable gases which will be
well worth the most accurate investigation
of the chemist. Thus gypsum, lime, mari-
and burnt earth, I would think, must op-
erate by their affinity for those gases.—
But we find every body which has an af-
finity or attraction for water, will also at-
tract the vegetable gases.

From reflecting on the operative cause
in creation, in procuring vegetable life,
we are satisfied that it is procured by at-
traction and repulsion; which we have, I
believe, good reason to believe, is regulat-
ed by cold and heat; at least, the attrac-
tive body is a highly frigid air or aura;
and the application of this doctrine, the
productive of amusing reflections in its
application to the solar system, and many
appearances in nature without this knowl-
edge, would be inexplicable; yet it comes
home, with practicable application to our
domestic concerns, and those pursuits in
which we, as individuals and nations are
most highly interested; for the knowl-
edge of law and principle, gives stability
to practice and at all times remains as a
useful monitor.

I have nothing further to add, unless
I should go into a detail of some small
agricultural experiments I have made;—
only to remain with my best wishes for
our country.

An American Citizen.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
April 27th, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the several
acts of limitation heretofore passed, and
which barred the all wa ce and settlement of
certain evidence of public debt, have been
suspended for two years, by an act passed the
15th of April, 1818, of which the following is
a copy.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of the Treasury.

An act to authorize the payment of
certain certificates.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House
of Representatives of the United States
of America, in Congress assembled, That
so much of an act, entitled, "An act making
further provision for the support of public
credit, and for the redemption of the public
debt," passed the third day of March, one
thousand seven hundred and ninety-five;
and so much of the act, entitled, "An act re-
specting loan office and final settlement cer-
tificates, and interest, and the unfunded
and registered debt, credited on the books of
the Treasury," passed the twelfth day of
June, one thousand seven hundred and nin-
ety-eight, as bars from settlement and allow-
ance, certificates commonly called loan office
and final settlement certificates, and indents
of interest, be, and the same is hereby, sus-
pended for the term of two years, from and
after the passing of this act; a notification of
which temporary suspension of the act of li-
mitation shall be published by the Secretary
of the Treasury, for the information of the
holders of the said certificates, in one or more
of the public papers in each of the United
States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all
certificates commonly called loan office
certificates, countersigned by the loan officers of
the states respectively, final settlement cer-
tificates, and indents of interest, which, at the
time of passing this act, shall be outstanding,
may be presented at the Treasury, and upon
the same being liquidated and adjusted, shall
be paid to the respective holders of the same,
with interest at six per cent. from the date
of this last payment of interest, as endorsed
on said certificates.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, for
carrying this act into effect, the sum of eight
thousand dollars be appropriated, out of
any monies in the Treasury of the United
States not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate pro-temore.
JAM. S. MONROE.
April 15, 1818—Approved. 75 101.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM the subscriber, TWO HORSES;
one a stout dark bay with some white
feet, about 15 hands high; the other a small
red formed bay, in good order.

J. L. TAYLOR.
Raleigh, May 18 74

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress,
passed on the 26th of March, 1804,
entitled, "An Act making provision for
the disposal of the public lands in the In-
diana Territory, and for other purposes,"
and an Act passed the 3d of March 1805,
entitled, "An Act supplementary to the
act, entitled, an act making provision for
the disposal of the public lands in the In-
diana Territory," and an act passed on
the 25th of April, 1808, entitled, "An
Act supplemental to an act regulating the
grants of lands in the Territory of
Michigan," the President of the United
States is authorized to cause the lands in
the land district of Detroit to be offered
for sale when surveyed; and whereas a
part of the said lands have been surveyed:

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, Presi-
dent of the United States, in conformity
with the said acts, do hereby declare and
make known, that public sales for the
disposal (agreeably to law) of the said
lands, shall be held at Detroit, in Michi-
gan Territory, viz:

On the first Monday in July next, for
the lands contained in ranges 9, 10, 11,
12, and 13, south of the base line; on the
first Monday of September next for the
lands contained in ranges 13, 14, 15, 16 &
17, north of the base line; and on the
first Monday in November next, for the
lands contained in ranges 9, 10, 11, and
12 north of the base line, excepting
such lands as are, or may be reserved in
said district, by law, for the support of
Schools, and for other purposes. The
sales shall continue open for two weeks
and no longer, and shall commence with
the first section of the lowest number of
townships and ranges, and proceed in regu-
lar numerical order.

Given under my hand at the City of
Washington, the thirty-first day of
March, one thousand eight hundred
and eighteen.

JAMES MONROE.
By the President, JOSIAH MEIGS,
Comm'r of the General Land Office.

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS by an act of Congress
passed on the 3d March, 1815, en-
titled "An act to provide for the ascer-
taining and surveying of the boundary
lines fixed by the treaty with the Creek
Indians & for other purposes," the Presi-
dent of the United States is authorized to
cause the lands acquired by the said treaty
to be offered for sale when surveyed;
and whereas part of the said lands have
been surveyed:

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President
of the United States, do hereby declare
and make known, that the public sales
for the disposal of certain lands south of
the Tennessee river and in the district of
Madison county, shall be held at Hunts-
ville in said county, in Alabama Territo-
ry, viz:

On the first Monday in July next, for
the sale of the lands in ranges 1, 2, 3, 4,
5. On the first Monday in September
next for the lands in ranges 6, 7, 8, 9, &
on the first Monday in November next,
for the lands in ranges 10, 11, 12, 13, 14;
excepting such lands as are or shall be
reserved according to law, for the support
of schools and for other purposes. Each
sale shall continue open for two weeks,
and no longer, shall commence with the
section, township and range of the lowest
number, and proceed in regular numeri-
cal order.

Given under my hand, at the city of
Washington, this 31st day of March,
1818.

JAMES MONROE.
By the President, JOSIAH MEIGS,
Comm'r. of the General Land Office.

Copperplate Maps of the above lands
may be had at the office of the Surveyor
General, at Huntsville, or at the General
Land Office.

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, pass-
ed on the 17th of February, 1816, en-
titled "an act making provision for the es-
tablishment of additional Land Offices in
the Territory of Missouri," the President
of the United States is authorized to direct
the public lands which have been surveyed
in the said Territory, to be offered for sale:

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President
of the United States, do hereby declare
and make known, that public sales for the dis-
posal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the
Territory of Missouri, shall be held as fol-
lows, viz: At St. Louis, in the said Territo-
ry, on the first Monday in August, October,
December, February and April next, and
three weeks after each of the said days, for
the sale of lands in the land district of St.
Louis. Thirty townships shall be offered at
each sale, commencing with the most easter-
ly ranges west of the fifth principal meridi-
an line, and proceeding westerly.

At the Seat of Justice for Howard County,
in the said Territory, on the first Monday in
September and November next, and three
weeks after each of the said days, for the
sale of lands in the land district of Howard
County. Thirty townships shall be offered
at each sale: The first to be in a square
form, and to include the seat of justice of the
said County, as nearly in the centre as the
situation of the surveys will admit, and the
second inmediately east of the first, and in
the same form; excepting from sale in each
district, the lands which have been or may
be reserved by law for other purposes.

Given under my hand, at the City of
Washington on the thirteenth day of A-
pril, one thousand eight hundred and
eighteen

JAMES MONROE.
By the President, JOSIAH MEIGS,
Commissioner of the
General Land Office.

NOTICE

THE Subscribers heretofore to a
private Sale, for account of the United
States, the following Articles, as they were
collected from the ruins of the late city, viz:
45 Masket Barrels, in pretty good order, viz:
611 do do much rusted.
8844 lbs. Gun-Barrels, Hammer, Stocks,
Onions and Iron mountings, also many
injured.

185 lbs. Brass Mounting, partly melted.
3692 lbs. Leads.

Who have received, on commission, a
quantity of LOGWOOD, which they will sell
cheap, for Cash.

Raleigh, May 29th 74

SHINGLES.

WANTED, for the repairs of the Govern-
ment Buildings in the City of Raleigh,
one hundred thousand well dressed shingles,
20 inch and two feet Junper or Chestnut
SHINGLES of the best quality. Persons dis-
posed to deliver the whole, or a part there-
of, will please forward their terms to the Sub-
scriber in Fayetteville.

WM. NICHOLS,
Superintendent of Public Buildings.

May 28

LABORERS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a number
of Laborers to work in clearing out
Neuse River, to whom 12 Dollars a month
will be given during the summer. Also a
number of Carpenters and Masons.

Application to be made at Mr. Ruffin's
Hotel, in Raleigh, or to Mr. Worthington,
or to Johnson Busbee, Esq.

Women and boys will be employed, and
paid according to their labor.
Provisions will be supplied on account.

J. D. DE LACY

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress,
passed on the 3d of March, 1815, entitled
"an act to provide for the ascertaining and
surveying of the boundary lines fixed by
the treaty with the Creek Indians, and for
other purposes," the President of the U. States
is authorized to cause the lands acquired by
the said treaty to be offered for sale when
surveyed:

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, Presi-
dent of the United States, do hereby declare
and make known, that public sales for the dis-
posal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the
Alabama Territory, shall be held at Mil-
ledgeville, in Georgia, viz:

On the first Monday in OCTOBER next, for
the sale of town lots, in the town of Cahaba,
in the said territory, situate at the junction
of the rivers Alabama and Cahaba.

On the third Monday in October next, for
the sale of Townships 13, 14, 15, 16, ranges
9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15; and of Townships
14, 15, 16, in ranges 13 and 16 of the said
district in Alabama Territory. Excepting
such lands as have been reserved by law for
the support of schools or for other purposes,
each public sale shall continue open for two
weeks, and no longer. The town lots, and
other lands, shall be offered for sale in regu-
lar numerical order, commencing with the
lowest number of lots, sections, townships
and ranges.

And I further declare and make known,
that the officers of the register and receiver
of public monies for the said district, shall
be removed from Milledgeville to the aforesaid
town of Cahaba, on the first day of Janu-
ary, 1819.

Given under my hand, at the City of
Washington, this twenty-third day of
May, 1818.

JAMES MONROE.
By the President, JOSIAH MEIGS,
Commissioner of the
General Land Office.

By the President of the United States.

A MAP of the above District, and a PLAN
of the Town of Cahaba, will be engrat-
ed as speedily as practicable, for
JOHN GARDINER,
Chief Clerk General Land Office
And sold by him at Milledgeville.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 28, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Propri-
etors of Stock issued under the
convention with France, of the 30th April,
1803, commonly called Louisiana Stock.
That one moiety, or one half of the principal
of said Stock, will be redeemed on the
21st of October next ensuing—the date
hereof, & that the same will be paid to the
respective proprietors, or to their attorn-
ies duly authorized, on the day before
mentioned, at the Treasury in Washing-
ton, or at such Loan Office, on the books
whereof any portion of said Stock may
be standing.

INFORMATION IS FURTHER GIVEN,
That the interest due at the time of red-
emption, on such part of said Stock as is
held in Europe, will be paid as heretofore
in London and Amsterdam; and that the
interest on such part of said Stock as
has been domesticated will be paid at the
same time with the principal, either at
the Treasury or at the Loan Offices as
before mentioned. And it is also hereby
made known, That interest on the moiety
or half of said Louisiana Stock intended to
be redeemed as aforesaid, will cease and
determine after the 21st day of October,
1818.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 10, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Propri-
etors of the OLD SIX PER CENT Stock,
that the last payment on account of the Prin-
cipal and Interest of the said Stock, will be
made due on the first of October next, ensu-
ing the date hereof and that the same will
be paid on that day, at the Treasury and at
the Loan Offices, having such Stock Standing
on their Books, to the Stockholders or to their
attornies, upon the surrender of the original
certificates of the said Stock.

It is further made known, for the informa-
tion of the Proprietors of said old six per
cent. Stock residing in foreign parts, that in
order to obviate as far as practicable any in-
convenience which might result by reason of
loss at sea or otherwise, it will be advis-
able to retain correct copies of their certificates
authenticated by a Notary Public duly ap-
pointed.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of the Treasury.