



AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

"Our sure the plans of fair, delightful Peace,
"Unwar'd by party rage, to live like Brothers."

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ADDRESS OF ARATOR.

The following Address was made by JOHN TAYLOR, Esq. the President of the Virginia Agricultural Society, on the 8th inst.

FROM THE ENQUIRER.

To the Society of Virginia for promoting Agriculture.

The chief obstacle to the success of the Society for promoting Agriculture in Virginia, in my view, is the morbid aversion to writing on that subject for publication. What man was without letters, Agriculture would become without their use.—Had any science renounced the benefits derived from the art of printing, it would have lingered far behind its sisters in improvement. Sciences, universally the same, enjoy the great advantage of reaping harvests from every clime, and of being enriched by the contributions of every language. But the subjection of Agriculture to the climate, soil and circumstances of the position, upon which she must exert her talents, renders her unable to extract a system from foreign compositions, suitable to dissimilar meridians; and exposes her to errors and disappointments, from incongruous imitations of foreign practices.

Writing, printing and publishing, are even more necessary for the improvement of Agriculture, than for the civilization & good manners of Mankind. Itinerant by nature, man carries about his virtues and accomplishments, and attracts imitation by exposing them to view in numberless places to a multitude of persons. Converts from error, rudeness and vice, multiply rapidly; and the ardour of youth to excel in gracefulness, is a powerful auxiliary to the force of example. The principles of moral rectitude are the same in every clime; but the improvements of agriculture are subservient to a vast variety of circumstances, immovable, seen by few, surveyed transiently, and beheld under the tyranny of habit, or with the caution of prejudice. Nor can the spectator catch at a glance the intricacies compounding the most perfect agricultural system, whilst he intuitively feels the force of good actions, and perceives at once the beauty of elegant manners. As every country must acquire agricultural knowledge by its own exertions, or remain ignorant, it ought to consider whether ingenious discoveries or skilful experiments, will not be generally lost by changes of property, or buried in the tombs to which their authors are devoted, unless they are recorded and circulated by the same means, which have saved science from oblivion, and spread civilization wherever it exists. Is there a man who would wish to carry out of the world a useful discovery he has made in it, or who would not feel pleasure from the reflection, that he may be doing good to mankind after he is dead? He who shrinks from publishing whatever may have this effect, commits an act he abhors, and loses the satisfaction arising from disinterested benevolence.

No measure of the genius of our country is intended by the observation, that it does not appear with much splendor in the science of Agriculture, since the mind of man is not constructed for the comprehension of abstruse subjects, without study; nor for the attainment of skill, without practice. An excitement to exercise its powers, must precede a display of its talents. The human mind is enfeebled by idleness, and rendered vigorous by exertion. By compositions concerning agriculture, the writer will improve his own knowledge, awaken the understanding of others, and cultivate the only mode by which perfection is attainable. Without them, whatever may be the genius of Virginians for the acquisition of accomplishments by which they are adorned, it will become dormant as to those by which they must live.

The study of agriculture, and habit of writing upon the subject, will bestow upon the wealthy farmers no small portion of pleasure, by furnishing them with the means of escaping from the irksomeness of too much leisure, and from the regret of having wasted time in unprofitable employments. Those placed above the necessity of bodily labor, must recompense themselves by mental, or sink into a state of apathy, unfriendly to health, happiness and virtue. What subject can be better fitted for substituting activity for idleness, than one which can gratify self-interest, provide for the exercise of benevolence, and awaken the love of our country?

The strongest reason which invites us to become attentive to the encouragement of agricultural publications, remains to be noticed. Agriculture, commerce and manufactures, are the three great objects of individual interest and national solicitude. To preserve, each ought to understand its own rights; to lose them, ignorance will suffice for either. Though agriculture may need no charter, require no bounties, claim no monopolies, and ask for no legal augmentations of the prices of her commodities, she may yet feel an unpropitious legal providence, and languish under injustice. Though she may flourish in the enjoyment of equal rights with her competitors, she may be stunted or even stifled by an unequal pressure. Commerce never confines her knowledge to the structure of her ships and the properties of the

magnet; nor manufacturing, to the powers of steam, and the fabrication of tools. Both are politicians. Both write, publish and petition, to gain improvement, justice or favor. Both sift the laws by which they are affected. Why should agriculture confine her attention to vehicles and lose sight of cargoes? Why should she be careless of her lands and her tools, and careless of her crops? Both her sisters shun this straight road towards impoverishment, and renounce the recreation to be expected from the soups of charity.—Every human interest inhabits a human heart, and every human heart pants for wealth or competency. Ought agriculture to be indifferent to blessings considered by her sisters as essential for human happiness, or remain ignorant of the extent to which their wishes may be gratified, without injury to her rights? May she not at least be permitted to consider, whether bounties to expel competition, unlike premiums for exciting it, are likely to beget industry, perfection and economy; or idleness, want of dexterity and profusion? Whether the English policy of forcing their manufactures into a competition with those of all the world; or the policy of protecting ours against a competition in industry even with agriculture; is most likely to compass the end which both countries have in view? Every social interest, to flourish, must know whether it buys benefits or scourgings. If agriculture has determined whether an equal or an unequal distribution of rights among men, or between interests composed of men, is most suitable to her nature, or most likely to advance her prosperity she has solid ground to stand on for making this enquiry. If her political ignorance is like a narcotic administered to a confiding virgin, no physician who wishes to see her vigilant in the preservation of her treasure, can disapprove of her acquiring an intimate knowledge of her own interest, and an acute discernment of such measures as may advance or obstruct it. How can she gain a capacity for this discrimination, so essential to her prosperity, but by an industrious exercise of her best talents through the medium of the press?

In a struggle for empire, even among the true, sound and virtuous social interests, ought agriculture to relinquish her pretensions to equality, if not to pre-eminence, and tamely yield up a prize, to gain which she so largely contributed? Perhaps a free and candid discussion of her claim to justice, may disclose some less worthy competitor, whose prowess may evince the necessity for a coalition between those interests, founded in principles of mutual right, and pure friendship. Are not the consequences of such an union to private happiness and public prosperity, worthy of a diligent enquiry? Laws may affect agriculture, as well as commerce or manufactures; and hence as powerfully require the attention of a society confined to that special object, as laws affecting commerce or manufactures, require the attention of societies for their improvement. Would not a resolution by a society for promoting commerce, manufactures or internal improvements, to disregard legal favor, justice or injury, and to repose in legal ignorance, be a renunciation of the source of success, and prophetic of its fate? The patriotic advocates for internal improvements, far from confining themselves to mathematical discussions, contend, that legislation constitutes the source of their prosperity or decay, and laboriously investigate its influence upon inferior objects. Are these enquiries irrelevant, or ought the cardinal internal improvement to be prohibited by its advocates, from acquiring a species of knowledge, even necessary for the prosperity of her handmaids? Is not a fair competition in industry under the shield of equal laws, between the interests which cover all, as necessary to excite emulation, & to produce improvement, as such a competition among associated individuals?

Supposing that the maxim "*ne sutor ultra crepidam*" is as applicable to a science as to a cobler; & that the votaries of agriculture ought to stick to the plough, and continue to "whistle as they drive it for want of thought," whilst her friends and her foes are encouraged to become deeply learned in the subtleties of legislation; yet as no one denies to them the knowledge and skill necessary to make good crops, because all eat; it is superfluous to consider, whether verbal communications and local examples; or essays and books, constitute the best means for effecting the end; since all may be united, and each may operate in its own sphere. Agriculture has certainly flourished most in those countries where the press has been most extensively employed as an auxiliary to example. Its great efficacy may possibly be owing to a quality of the mind, neither unfrequent nor inoperative. It is a quality, often offended by the wisest lectures and the brightest examples; but soothed by the appropriations it can make from reading; and delighted by a display of acquisitions, drawn from the common reservoir of knowledge. To copy example, it looks upon as a species of plagiarism; and therefore the most beautiful agricultural experiment unrecorded, would be frequently as ephemeral as the tints of the butterfly. To yield to verbal lecture, it

abhors, as a confession of ignorance; and the excellence of advice is apt to strengthen its opposition. But the activity of this quality, unrestrained by the fear of degradation, and excited by the hope of applause, may be enlisted through the press, and become highly useful in the improvement of agriculture. Whatever it can thence acquire, it will practice as its own and propagate with zeal; and its great share both of talent and industry, renders it a coadjutor worthy of being conciliated.

Great social ends are effected, by seizing a crisis in public opinion. During the predominance of a temper for emigration, inflamed by the cheapness and proximity of new land, neither precept nor example could demonstrate the propriety of improving the old, or subvert the ruinous habit of killing, because we could flee from the corpse. But now when this habit is checked by the general appropriation of good new land, by its high price, and by its increasing remoteness from commerce; the public begins to look for prosperity in the true place, and to disclose some ardour to discover a remedy for an evil, which emigration will soon cease to furnish. As we cannot much longer fly from worn out lands, and recompense ourselves for unequal laws, by retiring to more fertile regions; we shall soon turn our eyes towards the means by which we may be enabled to live at home. Let not this new temper stop at hope or evaporate in theory. Let it not be neglected by a society for promoting agriculture. Enlivened by writing, printing, example and experiment; excited by rewards and encouraged by political justice, it is able to recover the fertility which has been lost, and to prevent the ruin of the state, which is impending. Neglected, it will gradually sink into despair, and the favorable moment for effecting an object, fitted with gratifications for all classes of society, may possibly be lost for ever.

FOR THE REGISTER.

Further Remarks on Sound.

Even attempts at the improvement of philosophy, in any degree, ought to be encouraged—for there can be no improvement made in the knowledge of things around us, but what national prosperity is the sure attendant. There can be no danger that a smatterer can ever shake the literary world from their fortifications, and the other part of the community will not read, nor can they well understand these kind of speculations. There is no danger, and there is always hope. The smallest hope ought to be cultivated and cherished by a wise people.

I shall have finished all I have to say in this paper.—for I shall have gone thro' the circle I proposed. But I hope it will be, at some future period, in my power to collect together in a more digested mass, the shattered fragments of what I have written. I was, I confess, confused on the *stumbling block* of Kepler and Sir Isaac Newton, to wit: on the attraction and repulsion operating on the ocean; and with difficulty observed the combined effect of both attraction and repulsion, from meridian and horizon, and that the horizons of sun and moon are in the same points twice in each lunation, to wit, at full and change, &c.

The velocity and momentum of air is equal to its gravity, this is equal to 15lbs. on the square inch, therefore its greatest velocity, as it is that of a body falling 32 feet, is about 48 feet in one second; the velocity of sound is equal 1144 feet in one second; the velocity of sound, to air, is as 1 to 26. Twenty-six degrees of motion, therefore, can be given the elastic medium, without affecting the air. This undisturbing communication of sound is of much use among animals; but when the sound is greater, the air is then moved,—and then the mode of moving is a subject of our senses, for its *tremora* can be felt. This undulatory motion of air we feel, reminds me of the appearance of *ascending heat* from a warm body, or from a *warm sun*; this appearance is also undulatory. Sound is communicated with more facility, by as much as the medium is more dense; thus a frosty morning is an enlarger of sound, for this medium is more dense; and because this elastic atmosphere is a property of matter; in solid bodies it is more dense than in the gases of atmosphere, and therefore solids are the best conductors of sound; the smallest noise made on the end of a log of timber, can be distinctly heard at the other extremity of the log, by applying the ear, which could not be heard in the atmosphere; and, indeed, the hand cannot be placed upon a beam of timber without hearing it at the other extremity. I was pleasantly entertained the other morning with the additional vibrations given to a violin which was played a hundred yards from our church.—I heard distinctly the same tune replayed in the church, and issuing from the doors; these experiments show the density of the elastic medium in solids; thus the contained matter becomes more readily moved by the vibrations of sound in *solid bodies*; and for this reason, the wood of the violin &c. aids the music, &c. Further, by these reflections we learn, that this elastic medium is connect-

ed together in every part of the system. And though there is an elastic atmosphere or principle attending all matter, yet there is a circulating principle of the same kind introduced by light from the sun—as all bodies or matter receive of this principle, whatever it be called, in proportion to their matter; they also receive from this circulating medium, of this their quantum—as all bodies are filled in this proportion, the large body will attract the smaller, being negative with respect to the lesser body; this matter, accumulating at the centre of the earth, becomes so dense, that it issues it forth in another form, in quantities proportionable to what is received. This we believe the case with the sun, and in the atmosphere at north pole, we see appearances which seem to justify us in this explanation of the *process of nature*, in carrying on her works.—This is the best idea I can form of gravitation among solid bodies.

An American Citizen.

BY AUTHORITY.

An act supplementary to the act, entitled "an act to authorise the state of Tennessee to issue grants and perfect titles to certain lands therein described, and to settle the claims to the vacant and unappropriated land within the same," passed the eighteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the state of Tennessee to issue grants and perfect titles on all special entries and locations of lands in the said state, made pursuant to the laws of North-Carolina, before the twenty-fifth day of February, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety, which were good and valid in law, and recognized by the act of the said state of North Carolina, commonly called the cession act, passed the — day of December, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, and which lie west and south of the line described in the act to which this is supplementary; and also to issue grants and perfect titles on all warrants of survey, interfering entries and locations, which might be removed by the cession act of North-Carolina aforesaid, and which are good and valid in law, and which have not been actually located or granted, east and north of the aforesaid line; and all interfering grants which are good and valid in law, or the warrants or certificates legally issued, in consequence of such interference, on land lying south and west of the said line, in the manner, and under the same and similar rules, regulations, and restrictions, as are prescribed by the laws now in force in the said state of Tennessee, for issuing grants and perfecting titles on claims of a like nature for lands lying north and east of the said lines.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That previous to issuing a grant or perfecting a title on any of the claims herein before described, the warrant, or other legal evidence of such claim, shall be laid before the commissioner of land claims for West Tennessee, for the time being, appointed by the authority of the said state, and approved by him as valid, upon sufficient legal evidence being adduced of such validity, according to the rules and regulations prescribed by the laws of the said state now in force, for deciding on warrants & other land claims of the like nature, authorized to be perfected into grants, north and west of the aforesaid line; and upon such warrant, or other legal evidence, of any of the claims aforesaid being declared valid by said commissioner, it shall be lawful for the surveyor of the proper district, or county, to lay off and survey the same, in the manner prescribed by the laws of the said state in similar cases, and return such survey to the register of the land office of West Tennessee, who shall thereupon be authorized to make out a grant thereon, to be executed by the Governor, and countersigned by the Secretary of the said state, in the manner provided by the laws of the same: Provided, that no surveys shall be made, grants issued, or titles perfected, by virtue of this act, for any land to which the Indian claim has not been previously extinguished.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That those persons who have had surveys made, and obtained grants from the state of North Carolina, since the twenty-third day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven, for lands lying within the state of Tennessee, shall, upon surrendering such grants to the said commissioner of land claims for West Tennessee, for the time being, to be cancelled and vacated, be allowed to produce the entries, warrants, or other evidences, of claims, upon which such grants were founded; and if the said claims shall be deemed good and valid by the said commissioner, then it shall be lawful for the state of Tennessee to issue grants and perfect titles on such claims in the same manner as if no such grants had been issued by the state of North-Carolina.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
April 4, 1818—Approved.
JAMES MONROE.

An act fixing the time for the next meeting of Congress.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That after the adjournment of the present session, the next meeting of Congress shall be on the third Monday in November next.

April 18, 1818—Approved.
JAMES MONROE.

An act concerning the territory of Alabama. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person or persons who have, or may hereafter purchase, from the U. States, one quarter section or more of land in the Alabama territory, and shall have paid one-fourth part thereon, as the law in such cases requires, and shall have obtained a certificate of the proper land office to that effect, shall be competent to hold any office of honor or profit in the said territory, any thing in the ordinance or former laws of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding.

April 9, 1818—Approved.
JAMES MONROE.

An act making further appropriations for the construction of Cumberland road.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of fifty two thousand nine hundred and eighty four dollars and sixty cents, be appropriated for the claims due and remaining unpaid at the Treasury, on account of the Cumberland road, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That to meet the demands which will be made under existing contracts, on account of the Cumberland road, the sum of two hundred and sixty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

April 14, 1818—Approved.
JAMES MONROE.

An act to abolish the port of delivery established at the mouth of Slade's creek, in the state of North-Carolina.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the port of delivery established at the mouth of Slade's creek, within the district of Washington, and state of North-Carolina, shall cease, and the office, authority, and emoluments, of the surveyor of said port shall also, from thenceforth terminate & be discontinued.

April 18, 1818—Approved.
JAMES MONROE.

An act regulating the pay and emoluments of Brevet Officers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the officers of the army, who have brevet commissions, shall be entitled to and receive the pay and emoluments of their brevet rank when on duty, and having a command according to their brevet rank, and at no other time.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That no brevet commission shall hereafter be conferred but by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

April 16, 1818—Approved.
JAMES MONROE.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber obtained Letters of Administration at the County Court of Chatham, May term, 1818, on the rights and credits of SILVASTUS BROOKS, formerly of said county deceased—requests all persons indebted to the Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to bring them forward, properly authenticated.

GEO. LUTHER, Admr.

June 12 77 1/2

THE PROSPECT BOARDING COMPANY, HAS erected a BOARDING HOUSE near Union School House, about one mile south out Woolly's Ferry on Haw-River, Orange County, in which will be admitted 10 or 12 BOARDERS; who may be taught in Union School, the following branches of Literature:

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, with the Art of Scanning Poetry, Geography, Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, and other kinds of Needle-work.

MARY MENDENHALL, the present Tutoress, has taught some years; and it well recommended for her competency and qualifications as a tutoress. She will reside at the Boarding House. Her assiduity and attention to the Studies of her pupils, and her excellency of conduct, it is presumed, will be highly conducive to excite morality and virtue in those who may be committed to her care.

Boys will not be permitted to continue in the Boarding-House after they are fifteen-years of age.

TERMS, \$16 50, for Board & Tuition a Quarter, which sum must be paid in advance. For further information, enquire of Thomas Newlin.

ISAAC SUGART, President.
5th mo. 1st day, 1818. 76 3/4