

VOL. XXI.

ON BANKS.

At the late election in the State of Ohio, instead of the usual topics, the question of Banks and the late seizure of money from the Branch Bank of the United States, was introduced with considerable effect.

"My opinion upon the subject of Banking generally, is not very different from that expressed in the Resolutions. Could I, without a violation of a compact, destroy every bank in the United States, and substitute in the place of their paper a metallic currency equal to our necessities, I would do it to-morrow.

"I have said that I was opposed to Banking Institutions generally, and particularly the Bank of the United States. In the latter, I view an institution which may be converted into an immense political engine to strengthen the arm of the general government, and which may at some future day be used to oppress and break down the state governments.

"The State Banks are not so dangerous in a political point of view; but, carried to the extent which they have heretofore been, they have the tendency to produce inordinate wealth to individuals—wealth begets luxury, and luxury is the very bane of republics.

"But, fellow citizens, it is unnecessary to pursue this subject further. The authors of the Resolution well knew that, with regard to any practical effect that their exertions could produce, it was certainly immaterial what might be the sentiments of the member of the State Legislature in relation to the banking institutions.

"I know too little of the circumstances attending the transactions at Chillicothe to give an opinion on the subject, but my determination is, if I have any voice in the matter, to leave the decision to the courts of justice—the only tribunals known to our laws in which such matters can be determined.

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direction, or no longer continued to discharge their accustomed supply?

"The abundance of the precious metals which we formerly possessed was produced by the long war which raged in Europe. We were the carriers for that whole continent; the gold and silver of Mexico and Peru passed thro' our hands.

"I again recur to the question, what are the remedies for the present distress? My opinion is, that they are to be found in the general government—who should (by an issue of bills of credit, or some such means) provide a circulating medium—and, fellow-citizens, in yourselves—rigid economy must be pursued; at least every article of foreign growth and manufacture must be either totally dispensed with or used as sparingly as possible.

"By one of the resolutions to which I have so often referred, I find that every candidate is denounced who is not willing to proclaim his determination to retain the money which has been taken from the Branch Bank at Chillicothe. In other words, he must pledge himself to place the State in hostile opposition to the Government of the United States, and prepare to violate that oath which he must take before he is admitted to his seat.

"I know not who is the author of this resolution, or by whom it is supported; but of this I am certain, that the principle of placing the State in hostile opposition to the United States, is not a legitimate plant of Ohio's soil; it has never been nourished in the pure stream of Western patriotism.

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IMPORTANCE OF DRAINING.

A writer in the *Minerva Française* gives an interesting account of the draining of a vast Pond in Languedoc, which had been the fruitful source of disease in that country for ages past, until drained by an energetic woman. The statement is as follows:

When I first visited Languedoc (says the writer) which is not much less than thirty years ago, I recollect to have seen, between Carcassonne and Narbonne, an extensive pond,

whose deleterious exhalations disseminated their pestilential effects over the surrounding country, to a considerable distance.

I had seen the thinly scattered inhabitants of the hamlets bordering upon this pond, called Marseillette, dragging out in the languor of a premature old age, their rapid and fugitive existence.

I had learnt that the kings of France and the administration of the province, as a compensation for the scourges of which those wretched beings were born and died the victims, granted them annual reliefs, by freeing them from military service and by several other privileges.

Judge of my astonishment, when, a few months ago, I stopped to dine at the Splice of St. Martin. Instead of the pond of Marseillette, I saw before my eyes, an immense plain, where one hundred and fifty ploughs, crossing it in all directions, gave rise to the richest harvests!

A woman, an Irish woman, alone, without the aid of government, but endowed with a strong mind, with perseverance, and affection for her adopted country, has accomplished this noble undertaking, in spite of the obstacles which the vilest human passions, interest and envy, constantly opposed to her; and the administrator, who ought to have been so proud of such a conquest, has been silent on this memorable creation!

The editor of the *Statistical Account of the department of Jude* has become associated in this ingratitude, by the inexcusable levity with which he has spoken of this noble benefactress; but it is true, (and the whole must be told) that this lady is the mother-in-law of Count Baussett, one of the very few men of the age in which we live, who have been able to conciliate the obedience they owe to power with the respect due to misfortune.

M. Baussett, free from the duties imposed on him by gratitude, and which he has fulfilled in their utmost extent, has retired to one of his plantations, a few leagues from Beziers, near the border of the sea. I regretted very much that I could not turn out of my way to pay a visit to a man who, in the bosom of courts, has cultivated friendship, the virtues, and the arts, which at present form the charm of his honorable retirement.

NOTICE.

Catawba Navigation.

BY a Resolution of the Board of Directors of the N. Carolina Catawba Navigation Company, passed on the 11th inst. a third instalment of 10 Dollars on each & every Share of Stock of said Company is required to be paid on or before the 1st day of January, 1820.

FOR THE REGISTER.

While Virtue and Wisdom still hold their foundations, They lead on with vigor 'gainst all human woes; Imbued with the sunbeams of heaven immortal.

All power is granted to conquer their foes. Hence Freedom is cherished, we see her with wonder, An infant and feeble, undauntedly stand— Nay hurling the bolts of her vengeance and thunder

On foes who would dare to array in the land. The shades of our heroes immortal, delighted, Look down from the radiant mansions of day; "Go on, they all whisper, be ever united, High Heaven will Liberty keep in the way." Amer. Star.

Being persuaded, more and more, that the prosperity of our country depends on the purser influence of moral sentiments; and clearer convictions respecting the origin of that sacred deposit, as well as on the improvement made by the Spirit of Liberty, in extending the boundaries of human knowledge; permit me here to report a small Chemical experiment, within the means of every citizen; I hope the simplicity of the apparatus will do no injury to any one, who remembers with sorrow that the greatest calamities which have ever hung heavy on the world have sprung from inattention to small things; like the savage, who ignorantly treads that soil under his feet which might, in the hands of industry, be the means of his instruction and improvement!

"Take a tea cup, (a glass vessel) by its transparency will prevent nice observation and fill it nearly to the brim with water, or with coffee at your tea table—take then the handle of a tea spoon and bring it with all possible gentleness into contact, or nearly into contact, with the upper surface of the fluid; at the moment of contact you will observe a motion, or rather a kind of undulatory percussion; this percussion (if I may use such a term) passes with more velocity than could be generated by wave raising waves. But to have a better idea of the cause, take some non-conductor, such as gum, or a little butter from your table will answer the purpose, and put it on the end of your spoon handle, then bring it again as before into contact with the upper surface: you find that this non-conductor destroys effectually this percussion which you have been just observing; nor is this phenomenon solely confined to any metal, but something similar may be observed on the surface of the fluid, by the contact of any kind of material body. This observation will be more evident by minute observation—and this experiment; by the yielding condition of fluid bodies, seems to convince our very senses that all bodies, as the sun himself, continually emit a kind of invisible rays, received from the elastic medium of this circulating fluid, which constitutes that atmosphere of caloric (I call it caloric for want of a better name) which both attends the earth and the minutest divisions of matter.

We have, from this small experiment, some idea perhaps, of the emission of invisible rays from bodies of every kind.—The next thing must be to show you that material bodies are also always receiving from this medium, as well as emitting it again in some different form. This change, perhaps, takes place by condensation in bodies; though our understandings would suggest to us, that bodies which continually possess the power of making such percussion on fluids, without any diminution, must have an undiminished supply of this fluid; but nature around us is full of the evidence of this fact, that as bodies are made artificially by heat to emit rays in a greater quantity, also the supply of the returning matter is likewise increased. As I have been dealing in small experiments, permit me to refer you to a hot Egg. When a child, I well recollect, we put a straw upon the egg to see if it was sufficiently done; we considered it done when the straw turned—the motion given to the straw probably arises from this returning fluid, and the returning fluid is increased by as much as it is heated; and indeed this affinity of bodies is taught by all nature around us—our female domestics know well, that by the hot iron they can extract stains from clothing; the air is put in motion by this cause; the land and the sea breezes, and the clouds, are in some measure, governed by it; they rise more frequently in the morning and evening hours of the day; and when the horizons of sun and moon are near the same places, to wit, at the full and change, we expect rain—if the sun sets clear, this point being so, we judge it will be clear—and further, the affinity of bodies to other bodies, is altered universally, by changing their cohesion or their fixed caloric. Burnt earth or brick, being a kind of artificial stone, its affinity for water is greatly augmented by changing its fixed caloric (for water the manutrium of the vegetable gases).—Lime, sand and water will constitute a kind of artificial stone, and this change of the body gives it a new affinity to surrounding bodies. This plaster is a valuable one; when pulverized, for the earth; and gypsum, a pulverized stone, we find holds the dew an clove three hours in the morning longer than without it. This

we find the affinity of bodies for each other, or the motion of bodies, is produced by disparity of mediums constituting those bodies, or rather their tendency to each other. This tendency, I presume, is an exertion of the whole elastic medium of the system. Our Agricultural Societies, I have hopes, will lead on the way to the practical application of this doctrine to the earth, for the domestication of those gases to our use, which have been almost hitherto sine natura; for I know there can be no other plan of subjecting them to our use, than by learning the cause of motion and tendency of bodies to each other. This doctrine, I have little hesitation in saying, will apply minutely and universally to all bodies in motion.—Thus the elastic medium of the earth's atmosphere is different at the poles from any other points of the horizon of the illuminated hemisphere; for the diurnal motion of the earth is daily destroying the accumulations of caloric in every other point, by its returning heat, &c. &c. I cannot discover how this doctrine, in the smallest degree, affects any substantial knowledge, which the improvement of ages has made in the heavens. It would be a rude land and a corrupt near which would aim at barbarism; but the bringing down heavenly speculations to practical purposes of life, if it can in truth be effected, it must be indeed worse than barbarism to oppose the progress of such knowledge.

An American Citizen.

BOARDING HOUSE AT THE SIGN OF THE CROSS KEYS, WEST OF THE STATE HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the MEMBERS of the next Session, and all who may have occasion to visit the City, that he has made provision to accommodate 35 to 40 Boarders during the Assembly. He has a number of good Rooms, some of which are off Rooms, quite retired. Persons wanting rooms of this description, by writing, will be duly attended to. As to my Fare, it will be inferior to none, & charged moderate.

JOSHUA DILLIARD, at the Cross Keys, 47 4w Raleigh, October 10 N. B. Servants attending on Gentlemen occupying our Rooms will be Boarded gratis.

LAND.

I HAVE for sale a Plantation of 444 Acres, about 8 miles N. W. from Warren. Without wishing to exaggerate, I may with truth say, that the situation is handsome, the soil good, the water excellent, and the neighborhood as desirable as a spot in the county. On this Plantation is a fine piece of Meadow Ground sufficient to support 100 head of Cattle, if properly attended to. You landowners who wish to repair a shattered constitution, turn your attention this way. My reason for wishing to part from all these enumerated blessings is, the prospect of being equally blessed some where else, but upon a larger number of acres.—This is an excellent stand for a good Physician. To say more I deem unnecessary, as I expect every person wishing to purchase will view the premises, and judge for himself. The price will be reasonable and accommodating.

JAMES H. K. YS. Warren county, Oct. 7 47 1m

TO OWNERS OF LAND WARRANTS.

I HAVING formed a partnership with Mr. A. J. James Vaulx, for the purpose of locating Land Warrants, in the late acquired territory from the Chickasaw Indians, in this State, we have spared no pains to make ourselves well acquainted with the situation of the good vacant land in this section of country. To enable us to locate these lands, without interfering with the old surveys, we have procured a complete transcript of all the old surveys and entries, from which we have formed a connected plat of nearly all of them, and from searches and surveys we have already made, we have succeeded in finding a number of the original owners and marks, whereby we are enabled to identify the greater portion of these lands. Mr. Vaulx & Co. with one other Surveyor & Co. and occasionally two other Surveyors, have been constantly employed for several months past, in ascertaining the situation of the old surveys, and surveying out the good vacant lands, so as to enable us to locate with certainty when an office opens; we shall continue our united exertions until our information shall be full and complete.

We now offer our services to all Warrant holders, who may wish their warrants located. We will locate all warrants which may be placed in our hands, survey the lands so located, and obtain the grants in the names of the owners, all at our own expense; and charge for such, reasonable portions of the lands so located, as is our ordinary in such cases; we will cause all warrants placed in our hands for location, to be adjudicated, as may be required by Law, and do whatever else may be requisite to perfect titles on such warrants. All communications addressed to me at Nashville, shall be promptly attended to, and any information I can give to those living at a distance, relative to their warrants or lands, will be given on application. JNO. C. McLEMORE, Nashville, Ten. Oct. 1 46 2M.