

Our are the plans of fair, delightful Peace, Unwarped by party rage, so live like Brothers.

FOR THE REGISTER.

OF POLAR ATTRACTION.

Every material body we have seen, is both receiving and transmitting the elastic medium. Thus the atmosphere of the earth, though created by the earth's so-called repulsive power, is a distinct kind of fluid medium, and under the laws of matter...

I shall detain you no longer on this subject, but in the next Chapter endeavor to explain Polar Motion, that is, the rising and falling of the Poles of the Planets, by which the different seasons are produced.

OF POLAR MOTION.

The poles of the planets in their annual orbits keep their parallelism, but rise and fall in their orbits. We must now remember that aerial attraction or gravitation, from its situation around the earth, acts at right angles to the power of gravitation...

In the next Chapter I shall endeavor to explain the phenomenon of the Tides.

N. B. Jupiter revolves around his axis in 9 hours and 50 minutes, inclined to the elliptic 10 degrees, but his bulk is such that the measure of 120 at his poles will be 94 1/2 English miles, a tract of country equal to 1-3 of all the earth...

Saturn's motion on his axis is not known—the belts which surround him appear to be from the frigidities of his shadow. Frigidity will produce light, and this ring will be made around him parallel with his horizons...

Errata—In the piece headed "Of the Diurnal Revolution," published two weeks ago, line 18, for "the repulsive power is forced from the law of gravitation," read "thus the repulsive power acts in opposition to gravitation..."

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

On the Doctrine of Electrical Influence, in the Atmosphere, as a preventive of Yellow Fever.

Having learned, from various sources, that the doctrine of Electrical Influence, which has been founded on the fact, that the most powerful agent for preventing Yellow Fever is the Electric Fluid (lightning with thunder)...

The inferences to be drawn from this doctrine are—

1st. That an Electrical Equilibrium is essential to the prevention of Yellow Fever.

2d. That thunder and lightning is one among the efforts of nature to restore the equilibrium when it is impaired; and that, hence, the Electric Fluid is the great agent for preventing Yellow Fever, &c.

3d. That the Yellow Fever is caused by a specific gaseous poison, or compound infection, originating from the union of septon and azote, or the effluvia of putrid vegetable and animal substances; that, although these gases are always present in the atmosphere of cities, especially in and near the tropics, they are not capable of exerting their deleterious influence, under the existence of an Electrical equilibrium...

4th. That, although there may be much thunder and lightning, if there happen, at the same time, to exist much moisture, or moisture and heat combined—that is, if, along with the thunder and lightning, there are cotemporaneous torrents or showers of rain, it cannot be new to men of science, that the Electric Fluid is conducted from the atmosphere to the earth by the rain, which is a powerful conductor of Electricity, and the influence of the fluid is, from this circumstance, only momentary; since, notwithstanding the occurrence of repeated concussions of thunder and lightning, the excessive rain, by its conducting property, prevents the restoration of an Electrical Equilibrium, on which depends the health of the atmosphere.

To explain this still further, we have only to consider the action of two contending bodies—thus:

The Electric Fluid, when in equilibrium in the atmosphere, is the powerful agent of nature for preventing Epidemic Fevers of the Typhus kind, and for supporting the health of all nature.

The atmospheric causes of these Epidemics has been shown to be a specific gaseous poison, that always exists in cities, particularly those in and near the tropics. These gases would excite Fevers of an almost perpetual duration, if it were not for the quantity of Electricity in the air. But whenever there exists a cause capable of impairing the equilibrium, and thus producing a deficient Electricity in the atmosphere, this cause, added to the foregoing, gives an advantage to the gaseous poison, which is now capable of exerting its deleterious influence to that degree which is productive of Yellow Fever. The most powerful antagonist to an Electrical Equilibrium is Moisture; and I request that it be borne in mind, that in those years in which there is an Electrical Equilibrium, there does not, nor cannot exist, an Epidemic Yellow Fever. But in those years that are excessively wet, as there does not, nor cannot, exist an Electrical Equilibrium, notwithstanding there may have been much thunder and lightning, Yellow Fever may and does prevail as an Epidemic.

Whenever more than ordinary exertions are required to collect fluid from an Electrical machine, we may be certain that there is a deficient Electricity in the atmosphere; and the continuance of this deficiency through the summer and fall months is strongly indicative of the occurrence of Yellow Fever.

And, at whatever period of the season, the Electric Equilibrium is restored, by thunder and lightning, the declension of the Fever is the almost immediate consequence; and thus the doctrine of Electrical Influence, as advanced in my Essays, is supported by Facts that have invariably occurred, ever since the

first records of the country:—and the foregoing inferences are fairly to be deduced from the doctrine as explained in the Essays, to the attentive perusal of which the reader is respectfully invited and referred.

J. L. E. W. SHECUT.

June 6, 1822.

Laws of the United States.

An act altering the time and place of holding the District Court in the district of Mississippi.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the district court of the United States for the district of Mississippi, heretofore holden at the seat of government in the state of Mississippi, on the first Mondays in January and July, shall, after the next July term, which may be holden at the city of Natchez, hereafter hold its regular terms at the Courthouse of Adams county, in the city of Natchez, on the first Mondays in April and October, and may continue to sit each term until the business of the court is finished.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That every writ, process, subpoena, or recognizance, returnable according to law, or the tenor thereof, to either of the aforesaid terms holden on the first Mondays in January and July, shall, after the next July term, be returnable, and shall be returned, to the next succeeding term of said court, to be holden on the first Mondays in April and October, after the passing of this act.

Approved—April 26, 1822.

An act supplementary to an act, entitled "An act to set apart and dispose of certain public lands, for the encouragement of the cultivation of the vine and olive."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That whenever any individual or individuals, named in the contract entered into between the Secretary of the Treasury and Charles Villar, agent of the French Association, on the eighth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, by virtue of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to set apart and dispose of certain public lands, for the encouragement of the cultivation of the vine and olive," passed on the 3d day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, or the heirs or devisees of such individual or individuals, shall have complied with the conditions of settlement and cultivation, in the said contract prescribed, in proportion to his or their interest, under the said contract, and in the lands thereby set apart, and shall have paid the amount of purchase money, proportionate to his or their interest in said land, within the particular periods in the said contract limited, it shall and may be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, and he is hereby required, to cause letters patent to be issued to such individual or individuals, or his or their heirs, or devisees, for the amount of his or their interest in the lands set apart and contracted for, by virtue of the said act; any thing in the said act or contract contained to the contrary notwithstanding; saving, always, to the widow of any such deceased proprietor her right of dower in said lands, according to the laws in the state of Alabama.

Approved—April 26, 1822.

An act providing for the disposal of the Public Lands in the State of Mississippi, and for the better organization of the Land Districts in the states of Alabama and Mississippi.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all that tract of country which was ceded to the United States by a treaty with the Choctaw Indians, held on the eighteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, near Doak's stand, in the state of Mississippi, be, and the same is hereby formed into a land district; and for the disposal of the public lands in the said district, a land office shall be established within the same, at such convenient place as the President of the United States may direct and appoint; and for said office a Register and a Receiver shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall severally give bond, with security, before entering on the duties of their respective offices, in like manner, and for like sums; shall receive similar compensation, fees, and emoluments, and shall perform similar duties, and possess similar powers, with all other registers and receivers of public moneys of the United States, appointed by law for the disposal of the public lands; and shall, in all respects, be governed by the laws of the United States providing for the disposal of the public lands: Provided, however, That the first sale of the lands within the district aforesaid may be held at such convenient place within the district west of Pearl river as the President of the United States may appoint: And provided, also, That the President may, if it should be necessary, in consequence of the establishment of a new basis meridian, attach a portion of

the land otherwise belonging to the district established by this act to the district west of Pearl river.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the U. States be, and he is hereby authorized, when he shall think proper, to cause so much of the land within the district created by this act, or which may be attached to the district of Pearl river, and which may be surveyed, to be exposed to sale, on the same terms and conditions, and in the same manner, as all other public lands of the United States, with the exception of section numbered sixteen, in each township, which shall be reserved for the use of schools within the same; and of such other reservations, as now may, or hereafter may, exist, by virtue of any act of cession, treaty, or law of the United States: and for the lands so sold, patents shall issue on the terms and conditions, and in the manner provided by law in relation to all other public lands of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all the lands lying on the east side of the Tombigbee river, in the State of Mississippi, and to which the Indian title has been extinguished, be, after the thirtieth day of October next, attached to the district established by the first section of this act, and the public lands therein shall be sold, on the same terms and conditions, and in the same manner, and patents shall issue for the lands so sold, agreeably to the provisions of the laws for the disposal of the public lands of the United States, in the state of Mississippi, with the exception of section numbered sixteen, in each township, which shall be reserved for the use of schools within the same, and of such other reservations as now are made, or hereafter may be made by law. And it shall be the duty of the register of the district of Madison county, under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to transfer such books, maps, and records, or transcripts thereof, to the register appointed for the district established by the first section of this act, as may be necessary to carry into complete effect the provisions of this section of this act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That from and after the thirtieth day of October next, such part of the district east of Pearl river, as lies within the state of Mississippi, be attached to, and constitute a part of, the district of Jackson county; and the President of the United States shall cause the land office to be removed to such place, within the district of Jackson county, as established by this act, as he may deem convenient; and that part of the district of Jackson county which lies within the state of Alabama shall be attached to, and constitute a part of, the district east of Pearl river, in Alabama; and it shall be the duty of the register of the district east of Pearl river, and the register of the district of Jackson county, each, to transfer to the other such books, records, surveys, or the transcripts thereof, as shall be necessary to carry into complete effect the provisions of this section of this act.

Approved—May 6, 1822.

An Act to provide for the collection of duties on imports and tonnage in Florida, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all the ports, harbors, waters, and shores, of all that part of the main land of Florida, lying between the collection district of St. Mary's, in Georgia, and the river Nassau, with all the ports, harbors, waters, and shores, of all the Islands opposite and nearest thereto, be, and hereby are, annexed to, and made and constituted a part of, the collection district of St. Mary's in Georgia.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all the ports, harbors, shores, and waters, of the main land of Florida, and of the Islands opposite and nearest thereto, extending from the said river Nassau to Cape Sable, be, and the same are hereby, established a collection district, by the name of the district of St. Augustine, whereof St. Augustine shall be the only port of entry.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all the ports, harbors, shores, and waters, of the main land of Florida, and of the islands opposite and nearest thereto, extending from Cape Sable to Charlotte Bay, be, and the same are, established a collection district, by the name of the district of Key West, and a port of entry may be established in said district, at such place as the President of the United States may designate: Provided, That, until the President of the United States shall deem it expedient to establish a port of entry in the district of Key West, and a Collector shall be appointed for said district, the same district is annexed to, and shall be a part of, the district of Apalachicola.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all the ports, harbors, shores, and waters, of the main land of said Florida, and of the islands opposite and nearest thereto, extending from Charlotte Bay to Cape St. Blas, be, and hereby are, established a collection district, by the name of the district of Apalachicola; and a port of entry shall be established for said district, at such place as the President of the United States may designate.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That all the residue of the ports, harbors, waters, and shores, of said Florida, and of the Islands thereof, be, and the same are, established a collection district, by the name of the district of Pensacola, whereof Pensacola shall be the only port of entry.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to establish such ports of delivery in each of said districts, and also in that portion of said territory annexed to the district of St. Mary's, as he may deem expedient.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a collector for each district, to reside at the port of entry, and a surveyor for the district of Pensacola, and a surveyor for, and to reside at, each port of delivery authorized by this act: But the President, in the recess of the Senate, may make temporary appointments of any such collector or surveyor, whose commission shall expire in forty days from the commencement of the next session of Congress thereafter.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That each collector and surveyor authorized by this act, shall give bond for the true and faithful discharge of his duties, in such sum as the President of the United States may direct and prescribe; and the collector for the district of Pensacola shall, in addition to the fees and emoluments allowed by law, receive three per cent. commissions and no more, on all moneys received and paid by him on account of the duties on goods, wares, and merchandize, and on the tonnage of vessels; and each other collector shall, in addition to the fees and emoluments allowed by law, receive an annual salary of five hundred dollars; and three per cent. commissions, and no more, on all moneys received and paid by him on account of the duties on goods, wares, and merchandize, imported into his district, and on the tonnage of vessels; and each surveyor authorized by this act shall, in addition to the fees and emoluments allowed by law, receive an annual salary of three hundred dollars; and each such collector and surveyor shall exercise the same powers, be subject to the same duties, and be entitled to the same privileges and immunities, as other collectors and surveyors of the customs of the United States.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That ships or vessels arriving from and after the thirtieth day of June next, from the Cape of Good Hope, or from any place beyond the same, shall be admitted to make entry at the port of entry of Pensacola, and at no other port or place in Florida.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That all laws which impose any duties on the importation of any goods, wares, and merchandize, into said territory of Florida, or on the exportation of any goods, wares, or merchandize, from said territory, or on the tonnage of vessels, or which allow any drawback on the exportation of any goods, wares, or merchandize, as are paid or allowed in other territories or places in the United States, are hereby repealed: Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall authorize the allowing of drawbacks on the exportation of any goods, wares, and merchandize, from any port or place of said territory, other than on those which shall have been imported directly into the same, from a foreign port or place; and no drawback shall be allowed on any goods, wares, or merchandize, exported from any part of Florida which shall have been imported before the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the first section of an act passed on the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, entitled "An act supplementary to the acts concerning the coasting trade," be so far altered and amended that the sea coast and navigable rivers of the United States be, and the same are hereby, divided into three great districts, the first and second to be and remain as therein described, and the third to include all the ports, harbors, sea coasts, and navigable rivers, between the southern limits of Georgia and the river Perdido, and said third great district so established, shall be subject to all the regulations and provisions of said act.

Approved—May 7, 1822.

HILLSBOROUGH PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

THE subscriber having been appointed Principal of this Institution, respectfully solicits the patronage of Parents and Guardians who wish to have their sons or wards prepared for the Freshman, Sophomore or Junior Classes in the University. The various branches of an English education will be so taught in this Academy. Of the system of studies, rates of tuition, rules of government, &c. printed statements will be furnished, on application to the subscriber.

JOHN ROGERS. Hillsboro', N. C. June 25, 1822. 88-Ge. The Fall Session will commence on the first Monday after the fourth of July, and terminate on the fourth Saturday in November. J. R.