Messrs. Editors,

If you think with me on the following subjects, you are at liberty to give publicity to the following remarks.

A SUBSCRIBER.

OUR CURRENCY.

NUMBER I.

When we take into view the many difficulties that arise from the embarrassed state our monied institutions appear to be placed in, we must acknowledge it is very discouraging, and productive of much embarrassment in every description of trade. The causes which have led to this state of things are obvious: the same principles have operated in every state in the union, and from that speculative principle which has spread equal to contagion, through all ranks in society, excessive issues of paper have been made upon security little more than nominal in not a few instances, and loss must be sustained. It will be seen by referring to the official report of the Bank of Vincennes, made on the 17th November, 1820, that the institution owed $545,000. That, they had the following provisions to discharge that amount of debt:

Of notes on A, B, and C, to the amount of about 200,000 dollars;

Debt of the State to the Bank, 22,000 dollars;

In specie, 33,000 dollars;

Notes on foreign Banks to the amount of 20,000 dollars;

Deposited in different Banks 17,000 dollars;

Brookville, Corydon, and Vevay branches 256,500 dollars! dollars! dollars!!!

Who can be so ignorant of the state of affairs, as to cry out hard times, and no money, while the vaults of those money shops are filled with ready cash! Let us now proceed to examine those several items in order to find out to what they amount, and not raise the cry of fire when there is even no smoke. Notes discounted. Some of them will be paid in time, and SOME NOTES THE BANK WILL HAVE, IF THEY NEVER GET THE AMOUNT, &c. The nature of business has changed in some measure since those notes were discounted, and real estate has fallen as rapidly in price, as it was raised by speculation. Many persons will find it difficult to convert their property into cash, even at a great sacrifice; and if prospects for the trade with foreign ports continue as they now are, the difficulties are not felt yet, except in a very slight degree. In the second place, the loan to the State is good, that is, the State is good for that amount, but in what will it be paid? I reply, in its own paper! —Thirdly: Specie—since that period it is reported from the most respectable source, that, there is no specie of account to be found, and a positive refusal on the part of the Bank to give any satisfactory account of it whatever: "I'll meet thee at Philippi."

Notes on foreign Banks comes next in order. Let me ask what Banks they are on? And next, they have deposited in their office at Brookville $91,687. In Corydon Branch $75,774; and in Vevay Branch, $71,765. What is all this money made of? specie, U. States' paper, or eastern or southern paper? no—none of this. What then, says the enquirer? I will answer for his information, it is in printed promises with pictures about 'em!! Those Branches did not receive specie from the mother Bank, nor can they possibly be accountable to that Bank for specie or its equivalent: they have it not to pay.

Here then we see the source from whence $545,000 is to be paid! What has become of the capital stock, $120,000, and the United States Treasury Deposit of $215,000? Can the public receive no satisfactory answer? The Bank of Vincennes cannot stare the public in the face, and say, we are innocent—attach no blame to us.

JOHN C. SYMMES

Addresses himself to any who may deny that his Theory of the Earth is well founded, and asks them, to show to the advocates of the Theory, wherein it is erroneous; and to offer any other theory, either old or new, which will better agree with the facts, phenomena and occurrences which have been cited in support of it. For example, How the principles contained in his Memoir, No. 11, founded on the known or acknowledged laws of gravity, may be refuted? Why Saturn is seen surrounded by a concentric circle or ring, which if not old must, at least, be hung? Why the migrating quadrupeds & water fowl about Hudson's Bay, go northwardly in autumn, and return from the same course in the spring? Why certain rivers found by Hearne and Mackenzie (who were thought to go beyond the verge without being sensible of it) were so remarkably broad & deep as they are described to be?* Why none of the Indians Hearne saw, had ever heard of any sea to the westward? Why those Indians represent the country farther to the west or south west was so warm as never to have any frost or snow? Why the Esquimaux Indians at Copper mine river, have goods such as the danes of Greenland sell, and none such as the British sell at Hudson's Bay? Why Me-ho-no-be, the Indian chief who was Hearne's guide from Hudson's Bay, pointed out Copper-mine river as lying north and running an eastwardly course, whilst Hearne makes it lie north west and run north? Why the variation described by capt. Parry, as lately published, corroberates the meridians long since marked on the before mentioned wooden hemisphere.†

Let any who may deny the Theory to be *well founded*, answer all, or at least, some of the many arguments offered in support of it, before they undertake to pronounce it baseless. And if the author and his advocates are to be charged with defending an absurd position, let them be questioned in a court of argument, and judged by the word after a hearing pro & con.

It is held by the author that the theory is a pious one; that there is nothing ignoble in it; that it is simple, and so well supported by principle and by facts, that its supporters have nothing to fear from any sort of test that can be applied to it.

The author is charged with over-doing the matter, by being too enthusiastic; and is told that it would be better policy not to take such high ground at first, but dispense with concentric spheres for the present, and maintain only one sphere, &c. The reply is, that he does reserve some of his conclusions to be ripened by further reflection; others, however, though too new to be readily admitted by the world, are necessary to exemplify with due consistency the first principles of the theory, such for example is that of concentric spheres.

Now is the time for America to shew her enterprize. The difficulty of getting as far north as Baffin, Ross, or Parry went, is as nothing: from thence an armed force of one or two hundred men, could travel with hand sledges on the snow and ice, as Hearne did, and as they return from the wood land country in the spring, haul, as he did, light bark canoes to cross the rivers and lakes, which open at the season before the snow disappears.

As certainly as this new theory is true and Hearne an honest journalist, so certainly could the party soon reach that country of abundant game which Hearne describes; in travelling through which, he did not complain of cold, although he travelled all winter, and had many Indian women in company.

There appears to be this advantage in making the trip in winter (in case the ships cannot pass the ice northward in September) that the waters are then all bridged with ice, although the cold is not excessive; this is most probably owing to the centrifugal action produced in the concave, by the rotation of the earth operating so as to increase or aid the gravity acting on the molecules of water; hence they may be formed and preserved in a fixed state, under a less degree of cold than is requisite for a like fixation here, the elastic molecules of quicksilver must be reduced by the same law; therefore, the cold there can, at present, only be felt by feeling, and not by the thermometer; hence it is accountable why Parry's crew hunted in winter, when the average of the thermometer was below zero, and why at that season they were only driven under deck when the winds blew hard; and why Hearne could sleep without fire, by only digging a hole in the snow, down to the moss, and lying with his sledge set up edgewise to windward.

The same law should, continually, or generally, reduce the elastic molecules of the atmosphere there, and hence set free heat therefrom; & thus by the reduction produce a flow of air from without toward the interior, which would be *an apparently* northerly wind, every where beyond the brow of the verge.

Doubtless the south polar opening would afford at its lower part opposite New Holland, a more certain passage by water than can be expected in the north. Indeed it would be well to equip two expeditions—one for the north and the other for the south. And we should lose no time, lest the maritime nations of Europe outdo us in the enterprise.

Lexington, March 14th, 1821.

☞ The author is impelled by his feelings, to acknowledge and boast the attention, both general and *special*, which he has experienced while lecturing on his new theory in Lexington.

* The former states, that the grand Athapascow river is two miles broad with loamy banks one hundred feet above the ordinary surface of the water; the depth of the river not ascertained. And the latter describes the river he descended, as being 300 feet deep and a very rapid and long river, with several large rivers coming into it. West, where Hearne went, must have been in a direction tending toward the concave equator, and at right angles with the oblique meridians marked on the wooden hemisphere shown in the lecture room. Both those travellers describe very large trees, and mention the country as being amply inhabited by men and quadrupeds.

† It is thought capt. Parry should have sailed southwardly from the extremity of the VERGE TOWARD THE CONCAVE EQUATOR, down Prince Regent, or some other southerly Inlet, where it is probable he would have found a passage thro' the ice, especially if he waited sufficiently late in August or September; and on not succeeding in getting through, he might have proceeded on the ice during the winter, as Hearne did; for Parry, as well as Davis, Baffin and Ross, were doubtless beyond the brow of the verge, after they passed that line where the needle varied ninety degrees.

From the London Observer.

Important.—The peculiar property of the Colchicum seeds in allaying irritation of the wind-pipe, lungs, &c. and thereby removing the causes of asthma and consumption, is the greatest discovery that has been made in medicine. It appears, by the last number of the Monthly Gazette of Health, that a few doses of the syrup will effectually remove the symptoms of asthma; and arrest incipient consumption, and in a few days it will restore the patient to health; and that the wine of the seeds, combined an alkali, as speedily cures gout and rheumatism. So extraordinary has been the salutary effects of these new remedies in those diseases, that the editors do not hesitate to pronounce them specifics. The other information this popular, medical, dietetic, and philosophical journal contains, particularly the exposition of literary quackery, compositions of nostrums, and disgraceful practices of certain practitioners, &c. will become highly interesting.

On the operation of Stop-Laws.

Cleaveland (Ohio) March 20.

We are glad to receive indications, in various parts of the state, of an increasing attention of the citizens to the deleterious operation of our present collection laws. It is difficult to conceive a system more unjust in itself, or more demoralizing in its consequences, than that now in force for the collection of debts. When the consequences resulting from it are viewed with candor, it is believed there is sufficient virtue and intelligence in the great body of the people to effect a repeal of a law so disgraceful to the statute book. We copied an article from the Warren paper, last week, showing the kind of property the creditor is obliged to receive for an honest debt; or at least, he has only *Hobson's choice*—"this or nothing." And this too, is authorised by a legislature, the m[illegible] bers of which are sworn to supp[ort the] constitution which forbids them [to pass] any "*law impairing the obligation of* [con]*tracts.*" The following is a list [of arti]cles, with their appraised value, [levi]ed out to satisfy an execution in [favor] of a citizen of this place, by a p[erson] living in Middleburg, in this cou[nty.]

A quantity of rails	$9 00
2 deer skins	1 44
1 horse sled	2 00
1 grindstone	3 00
1 ladder	0 36
1 leach tub	0 25
2 benches	0 25
8 barrels	4 00
1 dog	10 00
1 watch	20 50

The plaintiff was obliged e[ither to] take the above articles at half the[ir ap]praised value, (which is probably [ten] times as much as the *honest* appra[isers] or any one else, would give for the[m)] or wait six months, and then per[haps] be no nearer obtaining his just dem[and] than before. This is the com[mon] operation of the law "regulating ju[dg]ments and execution;" and w[hich] might, with much propriety, be [en]titled, *An act authorizing and regu[lating] the practice of swindling.*

The following article, on this [sub]ject, has accidently fallen into [our] hands; and, though somewhat de[fac]ed we have thought it worth the p[ains] of decyphering, in order to prese[nt it] to our readers. It appears to have [been] written by some man or body of [men] for some purpose for which it has [not] been applied: but it contains too m[uch] truth and sound reasoning to be l[ost.]

"We are fully persuaded th[at the] operation of our "collection law[s" is] the most ruinous, both for debtor [and] creditor, that can be devised, and [de]structive to the morals and chara[cter] of the state.

"We complain of a want of circ[ula]ting medium. Our laws, by necess[ary] consequences, drive away the gre[ater] part; at the same time, they make [ne]cessary, for transacting the same [bu]siness, ten times the quantity a [more] wise and equitable arrangement w[ould] require. For, money will find [its] place where it can be the most servi[ce]able; and if one dollar can be ma[de to] pay ten debts, where it now pays [but] one, it answers the same purpose, [as] a circulating medium, that ten [now] does.

"But a wise people, who wish [to] transmit their civil and religious li[ber]ties to their children, will always [re]gard, with watchful eye, the moral [or] immoral influence every act has up[on] the community. Whatever, the[re]fore, in any way encourages p[erjury] and fraud, and tends to destroy [that] nice sense of justice and honor, so [es]sential to the dignity of man, mu[st al]ways tend to the misery of the co[m]munity, and jeopardize the libert[ies] of any people.

"It is a fact, that *fire wood, saw* [*logs*] and *rails in the woods, grindstones,* [*dogs,*] *old log houses,* and *hog pens,* have, w[ithin] in the last year, been "turned out [on] execution" as property, and frequ[ent]ly appraised at more than four tim[es] and in some instances more th[an a] hundred times, their real value. Th[us] in one act, *farther embarrassing a[nd in]volving the debtor, injuring the cre[ditor,] corrupting the appraisers, and sprea[ding] moral and political disease and dea[th a]mong the community.* A free pe[ople] will not long remain in the same er[ror;] but, after one extreme, there is alw[ays] danger of vibrating to the opposite u[nti]l less vice has so corroded public sen[ti]ment as to destroy its elasticity. Ag[ainst] these extremes, and the *causes* of the[m,] a wise people will sedulously gu[ard."]

Herald.

GOSHEN, (N. Y.) MARCH [illegible]

Great Day's Work.—On the 9th [ult.] James F. Green dressed out for Ja[mes] D. Clark, of the town of Warwi[ck,] *one hundred and one and a half* pound[s of] Flax. This is the greatest day's wo[rk] at dressing flax we have ever heard of.

DOC'R. FOWLER,

Offers his professional services to the inha[bitants] of Charlestown and its vicinity. His Medicinal Store is on Main-street, [se]cond door south of Messrs. Harper & Nichols'.

☞ He will keep for sale a General as[sortment of] Family and Patent MEDI[CINES].

Charlestown, Mar 3, 1821.