General Advertiser

REPUBLICAN STAR AND

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BY
Thomas Perrin Smith,
PUBLISHER OF THE
Laws of the Union.

TERMS
OF THE
REPUBLICAN STAR.

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Laws of the United States.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the payment of the arrearages which have been incurred for the support of the military establishment previous to the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for defraying any expenses which may have been incurred for the support of the military establishment, and those which have been incurred for calling out the militia, previous to the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, there be appropriated the sum of four hundred thousand dollars; & that there be appropriated the further sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to defray any of the aforesaid expenses which may have been incurred from the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, to the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the act passed on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled "An act further to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments,'" shall not be so construed as to prevent the President from making transfers from any appropriation which may have been made for the support of the military establishment, previous to the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, agreeably to the provisions of the act passed on the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and nine, further to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

14 February, 16, 1818.
Approved, JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby respectively appropriated, viz:

For the pay of the army of the United States, one million three hundred and three thousand dollars:

For subsistance, one million twenty-five thousand nine hundred and twenty seven dollars:

For forage for officers, three thousand one hundred and sixty eight dollars:

For bounties and premiums, forty four thousand dollars:

For clothing, six hundred and eighteen thousand one hundred and fifty dollars:

For the medical and hospital department, fifteen thousand dollars:

For the ordinance department, one hundred and fifty four thousand two hundred dollars;

For fulfilling contracts already entered into for cannon and shot, seventy thousand three hundred dollars:

For completing the arsenals, and other works, at Watertown, near Boston, thirty nine thousand dollars:

For an arsenal, near Augusta, in Georgia, forty thousand dollars:

For an arsenal at Baton Rouge, fifteen thousand dollars:

For an arsenal, at Detroit, ten thousand dollars:

For completing the arsenal, and other works, at Watervliet, near Albany, ten thousand dollars:

For completing the arsenal, and other works, at Pittsburg, five thousand dollars:

For armories, three hundred thousand dollars:

For the quartermaster's department, four hundred and sixty thousand dollars:

For contingencies of the Army, sixty thousand dollars:

For the Indian department, two hundred thousand dollars:

For the purchase of maps, plans, books and instruments for the War Office, one thousand dollars:

For gratuities and travelling expenses, to soldiers discharged, seventy thousand dollars:

For fuel, transportation, class books, repairs of barracks, and other buildings, and for contingent expenses, for the military academy at West Point, twelve thousand and seventy five dollars:

For the expense of Medals, for the officers of the army, ten thousand dollars:

For marking and running the lines of the several cessions of land, made by the Indians, in the Illinois territory, five thousand dollars:

For defraying the expense, which may have been incurred, for running and marking the boundary lines of the several cessions of land, made by the Indians, in the Missouri territory, five thousand dollars:

To defray the expenses, of employing a brigade of Militia, three hundred and six thousand seven hundred and forty three dollars.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate pro tempore.

13 February 19, 1818.
Approved, JAMES MONROE.

TONNAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, Jan. 14, 1818.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit the annual statement to the 31st of December, 1816, of the district tonnage of the United States.

	Tons.	95ths.
The registered tonnage, as corrected at this office, for the year 1816, is stated at	800,759	63
The enrolled and licensed tonnage is stated at	522,164	84
The fishing vessels at	49,294	1
Amounting to	1,372,218	53

The tonnage on which duties were collected during the year 1816, amounted as follows:

Registered tonnage paying duty on each voyage	865,219	57
Enrolled and licensed tonnage employed in the coasting trade, paying an annual duty	414,594	47
Fishing vessels the same	48,147	40
	1,327,961	49
NOTE.—Duties were also paid on tonnage owned by citizens of the United States, engaged in foreign trade, not registered,	11,811 2	
Do. coasting trade	430 82	
	12,241	84
Total amount of tonnage on which duties were collected,	1,340,203	38

The registered tonnage being corrected for the year 1816, according to the mode prescribed for the government of the collectors of the several districts, as stated in the communication made to Congress the 27th of February, 1802, and in conformity with the intimation contained in the Register's letter of the 7th December, 1811, may be cosidered nearly the true amount of that description of tonnage, 800,759 63

The enrolled and licensed tonnage is stated at the amount upon which the annual duty was collected in 1816, on that description of tonnage, and may be considered as nearly the true amount,	414,594	47
Fishing vessels the same,	48,147	40
The district tonnage of the United States is stated at	1,263,501	55

Of the enrolled and licensed tonnage, amounting, as above stated, to 522,164 84 tons, there was employed in the whale fishery 1168 tons.

I beg leave to subjoin a statement of the tonnage for the year 1816, compared with the amount thereof, as exhibited in the preceding annual statement for 1815, with notes in relation to the increase of the registered and enrolled tonnage respectively in 1816. By this statement it appears that the total amount of new vessels, built in the several districts of the United States in 1816, was

Registered tonnage	62,206	41
Enrolled do	69,461	45
Total amount,	Tons 131,667	86

I have the honor to be, &c.
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

The Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of the Treasury.

HOUSES AND LOTS
FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale, on the premises at Easton Point, on *Tuesday the 24th of March next,* if fair, if not, the next fair day, for cash,

TWO DWELLING-HOUSES,

with Kitchens and Stable, now in the occupation of the subscriber. One of said houses fronts twenty-five feet on the main road, two stories high, well finished, and convenient for a family—the other dwelling fronts sixteen feet on said road, one story high, nearly complete. This property will be sold clear of all encumbrances, and a good and sufficient title given on compliance with the terms. Sale will take place at eleven o'clock, and attendance given by

feb 10 7w FRISBY KIRBY.

Lands for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale, a quantity of very

VALUABLE LAND,

lying and being in Somerset county, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, containing, according to a recent survey, thereof, 979½ acres; 218½ *only* of which, (including two orchards and the improvements, with about 50 acres of branch or meadow land,) have been cleared and cultivated; of the 761¼ acres in wood, there are 761¼ very heavily timbered, chiefly with fine large White Oaks and Yellow Pines, and inferior to none in the county. The residue of the Wood Land (265 acres) produce an immense quantity of timber for fence logs and fuel, and a considerable quantity for building or for market.

The location of these Lands will admit of a convenient and suitable division into two or more lots or parcels—are distant, in a south-easterly direction from Princess Anne, the county town, only two or three miles, and are situated to the eastward of the main road leading from said town, to the state of Virginia, within a convenient distance of navigation for shipping Lumber to market. The buildings are a large dwelling, cook-house, dairy, store-house and quarter, all of brick, with a smoke-house and other wooden out buildings, and are within 300 yards of Washington Academy.——The soil, generally, is of an improveable and excellent quality, adapted to the growth of tobacco, or any kind of grain peculiar to the climate—and the advantages to be derived from the timber materials, with which the woods, abound for purposes of ship or house building, or for staves, &c. are incalculable.——The stream passing through the meadow land, and indeed through the whole extent of the Lands in their utmost length, can be most profitably employed in giving effect to the operations of a mill for sawing, grinding, &c. A mill-dam, thrown up by a former proprietor, just previous to his death, and not yet materially impaired still remains.

A further description is deemed unnecessary The surveyor's plot and certificate are in the hands of the subscriber, residing in the city of Baltimore, to whom, or to Mr. Gideon Pearce, residing at Princess Anne, persons desirous of purchasing, are invited to apply.—An unquestionable title, in fee simple, with a general warranty will be given by

NATHANIEL PEARCE.

Feb. 3. 3m

AGRICULTURAL.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

THE ADVANTAGES OF GOOD TILLAGE.

The difficulty of procuring manure in sufficient quantities ought to teach the farmer to use it in the most economical manner; much of his manure may be saved by good tillage. Ground well tilled will not take half the manure for a crop, as ground of the same quality badly tilled. There can be no doubt that pulverizing the earth in most soils, answers the purpose of manures in a considerable degree—Mr. Tull, who was an ingenious writer on husbandary, carries his theory so far as to suppose that the division of earth by tillage would answer every purpose of manure, and that dung only seperates the parts of the earth, and that it is immaterial whether this be done by the plough or other instruments of husbandry or by dung.

Although I cannot subscribe to this theory, yet there is no doubt but good tillage is very essential, and when combined with manure, gives it a treble effect, in the increased production of crops. The finer the parts of the earth are made the better; this we constantly experience in our gardens, and the same advantage would take place in our fields. The dews absorbed by the earth when made finer or pulverized, and the nitre which adheres to it, add greatly to vegetation—It is found that the fine dust in the streets, in a dry time, is so impregnated with nitre, that it will make salt petre. Too much attention cannot be given to prepare a field for a crop; the finer the earth is made, (a good depth) the more dews and salts it will receive and retain. It is well known to farmers, that the best tilled lands, or those lands where the parts are made the finest, bear a drought much better than lands poorly tilled, and the best ploughed and hoed Indian corn always bears a drought best, because it is prepared to receive and retain the dews and salts of the atmosphere, which enrich the land, as well as promote vegetation.

The horizontal roots of every kind of crop cultivated, have seldom any of their branches deeper than the plough or spade has penetrated into the stable of the earth. The roots sometimes extend themselves several yards from the main or top root—Roots by being broken off near the ends, increase their number, and send out several where one is broken off. Roots increase their fibres every time the earth is stirred about them. Stirring the earth causes a more rapid growth.

I call the inner superficies, made from dividing the soil by art, the artificial pasture of plants. This artificial pasture may be enlarged for the roots of plants without the addition of any more land, in proportion to the division of the parts of earth, and the division may be carried on without end. Suppose a solid cube of earth of one foot, too hard to be penetrated by the smallest fibrous roots of plants, it is obvious enough, that by its entire pulverization, it will afford to those roots which have penetrated it in all directions, a surface more than a thousand times greater.

Every time the earth is broken by any sort of tillage, there must arise some new superficies of the broken parts, which never have been opened before Great clods are of no use to plants except by the dust they let fall; when pulverized, the particles are exposed to be impregnated throughout their whole substance, with the riches carried in by the dews. As soon as the farmer has done ploughing and harrowing, in the usual mode of culture, the particles of the soil will tend to unite again by their specific gravity, and by little and little close up and become impervious to the finer roots of plants. This will take place in a grater or less degree to the depth the plough had penetrated. The tendency cannot it is well known be effectually counteracted by the use of the hand hoe. Hand hoeing is only scratch-hoeing. But the plough keeps the magazines of the earth open, and replenishes them with the dews which fall most in dry weather, and those dews seem to be the richest present the atmosphore gives to the earth, and having when petrified in a vessel; a black sediment at the bottom. This seems to cause the dark color of the upper part of the ground. To demonstrate that dews moisten the land when fine, dig a hole in the hard ground in the driest weather, as deep as the plough ought to reach, beat the earth very fine and fill the hole therewith, and after a few nights dews you will find this fine earth become moist at the bottom, and the hard ground all round will continue dry. Of two fields—make one very fine by frequent deep ploughing and let the other be rough by insufficient tillage; then plough the two fields crosways in the driest weather, [when of long continuance,] and you will find ploughed land, on its being turned up, moist, the other dry as powder from top to bottom.

As fine ploughed land is not so long soaked by rain, so the dews never suffer it to become perfectly dry; this appears by the plants which flourish and grow fast in this, whilst those in the hard ground are starved except such of them as stand near enough to fine pulverized earth, to draw moisture from it. Good ploughing procures moisture to roots; though the ignorant and incurious suppose it lets in the drought, and therefore are afraid to plough or hoe their plants in time of drought, when they are spoiled for want of it.

There is yet one more benefit from ploughing thoroughly and frequently. All that can be done in feeding an animal is to give it sufficient food, meat and drink at the times it has occasion for them. If you give an animal any more it is to no purpose, unless you could give it more mouth, which is imposible; but in ploughing deep near and round a plant, the additional nourishment thereby given, enables it to send out additional, innumerable fibres and roots which fully demonstrates that a plant increases its mouth in some proportion to the increase of food given to it. If it be asked how many ploughings are necessary? I answer, it is not the number of ploughings that determine the degrees of pulverization. For, one well done is twice done; and the oftener the better if convenient. Poor land should have the most ploughings: because plants receiving very little nourishment from the natural pasture of such land, require the more artificial pasture to subsist upon.

MALITIA OF THE U. STATES.

Report of the Committee of the House of Representatives on so much of the President's Message as relates to the Militia.

The committee to whom was referred so much of the message of the President as relates to the militia, have had that subject under consideration, and beg leave to report:—That the constitution grants to Congress the following powers in relation to the militia, to wit: to provide for organizing the militia; for arming them; for disciplining them; for calling them into the service of the United States; for governing them therein; and for compensating them for their services; which powers the committee have considered separately.

1. The committee are of opinion, that, in organizing the militia, it would be a great improvement to devide them into two classes, with a view to train diligently, and to provide to arm immediately, the young men, and exempt the elderly men from that sacrifice of time which effective training would require—the organization of the militia might remain in all other respects nearly as heretofore established.

2. The constitution having made it the duty of Congress to provide for arming the militia this power is not duly exercised by merely enacting that the militia shall arm themselves. A law to that effect, unsanctionad by penalties will be disregarded, and, if thus sanctioned, will be unjust for it will operate as a capitation tax, which the opulent and the needy will pay equally, and which will not be borne by the states in the proportion fixed by the constitution. The committee do not approve of putting public arms into the hands of the militia when not necessary. That mode would expose the arms to be lost and destroyed. They conceive that Congres should provide arsenals, from which the militia of every part of the United States could draw arms when necessary which would be a sufficient exercise of the power to provide for arming the militia.

3. Congress having power to provide for governing the militia only when they are in the service of the United States; and the authority of training them belonging to the state governments, the committee have not deemed it proper that Congress should prescribe the time to be devoted to training, or the manner in which that object will be best effected. It is the duty of the state legislature to enact the necessary laws for that purpose. The committee deem it a sufficient exercise of the power to provide for disciplining the militia, to direct the appointment of the necessary officers, to prescribe their duties, and to provide a system of discipline, comprehending the camp duties, instruction, field exercise, and field service of the militia.

4. The committee are of opinion, that the reguiations for calling forth the militia may remain substantially as at present existing: That the President should, in all cases, address his orders immediately to some officer of the militia and not to the executive of any state. The governor of a state is not a militia-officer, bound to execute the orders of the President: he cannot be tried for disobedience of orders, and punished by the sentence of a court martial.

5. In providing for governing the militia in the service of the United States, it has appeared to your committee, that the senior class might be exempted from being marched out of the state to which they may belong; that the *junior* class, composed of ardent and vigorous men, the efficient force of the nation, should, when called into service, continue therein some time after having acquired the knowledge and habits of soldiers, that the officers should, by their own consent, be continued still longer in service, as military knowledge, principles and habits, are most essential to the officers, who are the soul of any army. It has also appeared to your committee, that those principles would be best acquired by the officers of the militia, in serving with officers of the regular troops on courts martial, for the trial of offenders either of the regular troops or militia.

6. The compensation to the militia for their services, consisting of pay and allowance for clothing, and of pensions in case of disability by wounds received in the service, the committee would allow to remain nearly as heretofore fixed by law.

The committee, acting according to the foregoing principles, report a bill to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia; for calling them into the service of the United States; for governing them therein; and for compensating them for their services.

A supplement to the Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to prevent the injurious practices of galloping Horses through the streets, lanes and alleys of the Town, and of firing Guns within the limits thereof—

WHEREAS it has been found by experience, that the original ordinance, to which this is a supplement, is not sufficiently rigorious, to prevent persons from riding and driving through the streets of Easton, in such a manner, as to endanger the persons and lives of those who happen to be in the streets, and from firing guns, rockets, &c. to the great danger and annoyance of the citizens, therefore

"*Be it enacted and ordained by the Commissioners* of the Town, of Easton, duly elected and qualified, that from and after the publication hereof, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons whatsoever, to ride any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, in or along any of the streets, lanes or alleys of the town of Easton, beyond or faster than in a common Trot or Canter, or drive any Horse, Mare or Gelding in any kind of carriage or vehicle for the conveyance of persons, beyond or faster than horses usually go in a travelling trot; every person transgressing this ordinance in this respect, being thereof duly convicted before the Board of Commissioners, shall forfeit and pay for such and every offence, such fine (not to be less than one dollar, nor more than twenty dollars) as shall be imposed by the said commissioners; one half thereof when recovered to be applied to the use of the town and the other half thereof paid over to the informer.

And be it further enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, that it shall not be lawful for any person or persons whatsoever to drive any horse, mare or gelding, mule or ox, in any kind of waggon, cart or dray, in or along any of the streets, lanes or alleys of Easton, aforesaid, beyond or faster than in a walk or in a slow trot; every person trangressing the ordinance in this respect, being thereof duly convicted before the board of commissioners, shall forfeit and pay, for each and every offence such fine (not to be less than one dollar, nor more than twenty dollars) as shall or may be imposed by the said commissioners, one half thereof to be applied, when recovered, to the use of the town and the other half thereof paid over to the informer

And be it further enacted and ordained, by the authority aforesaid, that from and after the publication hereof, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons whatsoever, at any time, either in the day time or at night, to fire any kind of hand gun, pistol or fire arm, or any kind of squib, rocket, cracker or mixture of gunpowder, at any place within the limits of the town of Easton, under a penalty of forfeiting and paying to the commissioners of Easton, for each and every offence, after due conviction before the board of commissioners, such fine (not to be less than one dollar, nor more than ten dollars) as shall or may be imposed by the said commissioners, one half of which fine, when recovered, shall be applied to the use of the town and the other half thereof paid over to the informer.

And whereas by the original ordinance, masters are liable to pay the fine where servants or slaves are found guilty of violating the ordinance and it is deemed expedient to alter the ordinance in this respect, therefore *Be it further enacted and ordained by the authority* aforesaid, that hereafter it shall be at the option of the master or mistress to pay the fine, or deliver up his or her servant or slave to the commissioners aforesaid, to have such corporal punishment inflicted on him or her as the said commissioners shall think proper; and when the master or mistress shall so deliver up his servant or slave, it shall be the duty of the Bailiff of the town, to inflict such number of stripes, not exceeding fifteen lashes on the bare back, as the said commissioners shall direct; and it shall be lawful for the said bailiff to demand of the said master or mistress, the payment of fifty cents, as a compensation for his trouble in whipping the said servant or slave, and when the said fifty cents shall be paid, the fine aforesaid shall be remitted; but, if the master or mistress shall neglect or delay for the space of ten days to pay the said fifty cents, then and in that case the master or mistress shall be liable to pay the fine as well as the said fifty cents

Enacted and ordained into a Bye Law by the commissioners of Easton, this 14th day of February, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and eighteen

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, President.
ATTEST,
SAML. PICKERING, Clk.
feb 24 3w

Writing Paper
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

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