General Advertiser

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TERMS
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REPUBLICAN STAR.

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Laws of the United States.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT

Providing for the sale of certain lands in the district of Marietta, and for the location of claims and sale of certain lands in the district of Vincennes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of ascertaining the quantity, and providing for the sale of the lands belonging to the United States, within the limits of a tract of one hundred thousand acres, granted to Rufus Putman, Manassah Cutler, Robert Oliver and Griffin Green, in trust for the persons composing the Ohio Company of Associates in pursuance of the third section of an act, entitled "An act authorizing the grant and conveyance of certain lands to the Ohio Company of Associates," passed on the twenty-first of April, seventeen hundred and ninety-two, it shall be the duty of the Surveyor General, and he is hereby authorized, to require of the said Rufus Putman, and other surviving patentees, in trust as aforesaid, to make a report to him of the quantity and situation of the lands by them conveyed as bounties to actual settlers according to the conditions of the said third section and grant aforesaid: and also a duly attested copy of the field notes and plat of the surveys of the lands, by them conveyed to actual settlers, as aforesaid.—And the Surveyor General, on receiving a satisfactory report of the quantity and situation of the lands so conveyed, shall cause the residue of lands within the said tract to be surveyed in the same manner as the other public lands; or if he shall deem it more convenient into tracts of one hundred acres, conforming as far as practicable to the plan on which lots granted to actual settlers were laid off; and he shall make return of the surveys to the General Land Office, and the register of the land Office at Marietta.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That every person or their legal representatives, whose claims were confirmed by any of the several acts for confirming claims to land in the district of Vincennes, and which claims have not been located shall be authorized to enter their locations with the register of the land office at Vincennes, on any part of the tract set apart for that purpose in the said district, by virtue of an act, entitled "An act respecting claims to land in the Indiana Territory, and state of Ohio," and in conformity to the provision of that act, and shall be entitled to receive certificates and patents in the same manner as provided by former laws, respecting locations in the same tract: *Provided,* That the locations authorized by an act, entitled "An act for the relief of certain claimants to land in the district of Vincennes," passed on the sixteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, shall be made before the first day of September next; and after the surveys thereon completed the Surveyor General shall cause the residue of the said tract to be surveyed, conforming, as far as practicable, to the plan for surveying the other public lands, and he shall make a return of the surveys to the General Land Office, and to the register of the land office at Vincennes.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That such part of the tract described by the first section of this act, as shall appear to belong to the United States, shall be offered for sale at Marietta, and such part of the tract described by the second section of this act, as shall appear to belong to the United States, shall be offered for sale at Marietta, and such part of the tract described by the second section of this act, as shall not have been located under confirmed claims, shall be offered for sale at Vincennes. The said lands in the said respective tracts with the exception of the usual proportion for the support of schools shall be offered for sale to the highest bidder, under the direction of the Register of the land office, and the receiver of the public moneys for the said districts, on such days respectively as shall, by proclamation of the President, be designated for that purpose; the sales at each place shall remain open six days, and no longer; the lands shall not be sold for less than two dollars an acre; and shall in every other respect both as to public and private sales, be sold on the same terms and conditions, as other public lands in the same districts, and patents shall be obtained in the same manner and on the terms provided in case of other public lands sold by the United States.

Sec 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the superintendants of the public sales directed by this act shall each receive four dollars a day for each day's attendance on the said sales.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

24 March, 18, 1818.
Approved, JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the support of the Navy 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, for defraying the expenses of the navy for the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the following sums be, and they are hereby respectively appropriated viz: For pay and subsistance of the officers and pay of the seamen, one million one hundred and thirty five thousand five hundred and ninety five dollars. For provisions, five hundred and eleven thousand dollars. For medicine, hospital stores, and all expenses on account of the sick, including the marine corps, twenty five thousand dollars. For repairs of vessels, three hundred thousand dollars For contingent expenses, three hundred thousand dollars For repairs of navy yards, docks, and wharves, one hundred thousand dollars. For pay and subsistence of marine corps, seventy-three thousand dollars. For clothing the same, thirty-two thousand dollars. For military stores for the same, eleven hundred dollars. For contingent expenses for the same, sixteen thousand dollars. For the purchase of medals and swords directed by different resolutions of Congress, fifteen thousand dollars

Sec. 2 *And be it further enacted,* That the several appropriations hereinbefore made shall be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

25 March 18, 1818.
Approved, JAMES MONROE.

RESOLUTION

Directing the Judges of the Supreme Court to be furnished with Wait's State Papers.

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State cause to be distributed one set of State papers and public documents printed by T. B Wait and sons, in pursuance to acts of Congress heretofore passed, to the Chief Justice, and to each of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

26 March 18, 1818.
Approved, JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

For altering the time for holding the District Court for the district of Virginia

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the terms of the District Court for the District of Virginia, which are now directed by law to be holden on the twelfth day April in each year, shall hereafter be holden for the said district, on the second day of April, in each year, except where such day shall occur on Sunday when the term of the said Court shall commence and be holden on the next succeeding day.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

27 March 19, 1818.
Approved, JAMES MONROE.

RESOLUTION

Authorizing the transportion of certain documents free of postage.

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Members of Congress, the Delegates from Territories, the Secretary of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, be and they are hereby authorized to transmit, free of postage the Message of the President of the United States of the fourteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and the documents accompanying the same, printed by order of the Senate and by order of the House of Representatives, to any post office within the United States, and the territories thereof.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives
DANIEL D TOMPKINS, Vice-President of the United State and President of the Senate.

28 March 19, 1818.
Approved, JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

For the relief of Israel Smith.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the War Department be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to place to the credit of Israel Smith, of the state of Vermont, four hundred dollars, which sum has been paid by the said Smith to a detachment of the troops of the United States, and for which payment the vouchers have been lost, without any fault or negligence on his part.

H CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives
DANIEL D TOMPKINS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

29 March 18, 1818.
Approved, JAMES MONROE.

For sale,

A LIGHT COACHEE, with plated Harness, which I will dispose of on accommodating terms, for cash. WM. R. STUART.
Queen-Ann's County, march 24 3w

Notice.

PURSUANT to an order of Talbot County Court, on the equity side thereof, NOTICE is hereby given to the Unsatisfied Creditors of Stephen Darden, deceased, to produce their respective claims, duly authenticated, to the justices of the said County Court, on or before the first Saturday of next May Term, that the same may be ordered to be paid, or disposed of, according to law.

JAMES DENNY, Trustee.
march 17 4w

Boot and Shoe Making.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVING formed a connection in business, and taken the Shop lately occupied by Mr. John Wright, within one door of the bank, intend carrying on the

BOOT & SHOE MAKING BUSINESS,

in their various branches; and from a determination to give personal attention, with the aid of good workmen, hope to give satisfaction to a generous public, from whom they solicit a share patronage.

TARR & KERBY.
march 3

STATE OF SOUTH AMERICA.

Report of the Secretary of State, transmitted by the President to the House of Representatives, on the 25th inst.

The Secretary of State, to whom has been referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 10th of December, has the honor of submitting the documents herewith transmitted, as containing the information possessed at his Department, requested by that resolution.

In the communications received from Don Manuel H. de Aguirre, there are references, to certain conferences between him and the Secretary of State, which appear to require some explanation.

The character in which Mr. Aguirre presented himself was that of a public agent from the government of La Plata, and of private agent of that of Chili—his commissions from both simply qualified him as agent; but his letter from the Supreme Director Pueyrredon, to the President of the U. States, requested that he might be received with the consideration due to his *diplomatic* character. He had no commission as a public minister of any rank, nor any full power to negociate as such. Neither the letter, of which he was the bearer, nor he himself, at his first interviews with the Secretary of State, suggested that he was authorized to ask the acknowledgment of his government as independent—a circumstance which derived additional weight from the fact, that his predecessor, Don Martin Thompson, had been dismissed by the Director Pueyrredon for having transcended his powers; of which the letter brought by Mr. Aguirre gave notice to the President.

It was some time after the commencement of the session of Congress that he made this demand, as will be seen by the dates of his written communications to the Department. In the conferences had with him on that subject, among other questions which it naturally suggested, were those of the manner in which the acknowledgement of his government, should it be deemed advisable, might be made? and what were the territories which he considered as forming the state or nation to be recognized? It was observed that the manner in which the United States had been acknowledged as an independent power by France, was by a treaty concluded with them, as an existing independent power, and in which each one of the states then composing the Union, was distinctly named: that something of the same kind seemed to be necessary in the first acknowledgment of a new government, that some definite idea might be formed, not of the precise boundaries, but of the general extent of the country thus recognized. He said, the government of which he desired the acknowledgment was the country which had before the revolution, been the Vice Royalty of La Plata. It was then asked, whether that did not include Montevideo and the territory occupied by the Portuguese: the Banda Oriental, understood to be under the government of General Artigas, and several provinces, still in the undisputed possession of the Spanish government. He said it did; but observed, that Artigas, though in hostility with the government of Buenos Ayres, supported, however, the cause of independence of Spain—and that the Portuguese could not ultimately maintain their possession of Montevideo. It was after this that Mr. Aguirre wrote the letter, offering to enter into a negotiation for conducting a treaty; though admitting that he had no authority to that effect from his government. It may be proper to observe, that the mode of recognition by concluding a treaty had not been suggested as the only one practicable or usual, but merely as that which had been adopted by France with the United States, and as offering the most convenient means of designating the extent of the territory acknowledged as a new dominion.

The remark to Mr. Aguirre, that if Buenos Ayres should be acknowledged as independent, others of the contending Provinces would, perhaps, demand the same, had particularly reference to the Banda Oriental. That enquiry was, whether General Artigas might not advance a claim of independence for those Provinces, conflicting with that of Buenos Ayres for the whole Vice Royalty of La Pleta? The Portuguese possession of Montevideo was noticed in reference to a similar question.

It should be added, that those observations were connected with others, stating the reasons upon which the present acknowledgment of the government of La Plata, in any mode, was deemed, by the President, inexpedient, in regard as well to their interests as to those of the United States.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

List of papers transmitted to the President, with the report of the Secretary of State of the 25th of March, 1818.

1. Don Yono Alvarez, to the President of the United States, dated Buenos Ayres, 18th January, 1816.
2. Declaration of Independence of the United Provinces of La Plata, dated at Tucuman, 9th July, 1816, communicated by Don Manuel H. de Aguirre, to the Department of State, 24th December, 1817.
3. Don J. Martan de Pueyrredon, Supreme Director of the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata to the President of the United States, dated 1st January, 1817.
4. The same to the same, dated 5th March, 1817.
5. Commission granted by the Supreme Director of the State of Chili, to Don Manuel H. de Aguirre, dated 8th March, 1817.
9. Commission granted to the same, by the Supreme Director of the United Provinces of South America, dated at Buenos Ayres, 28th March, 1817.
7. Don Bernado O'Higgins, Supreme Director of the state of Chilli, to the President of the United States, dated 1st April, 1817.
8. Commission granted by the Supreme Director of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, to Don Manuel H. de Aguirre, as agent of the government, dated 28th April, 1817.
9. General Don Jose de San Martin, Commander in Chief of the army of the Andes, to the President of the United States without date.
10. Don Cactana Bezares, Secretary of State ad interim of the Executive Department of the confederate states of Venezuela, to the Secretary of State of the United States, dated Pampatar, May 22, 1817—7th—transmitting.
11. The act of the re-establishment of the Congress of Venezuela at the city of don Felipe de Cariaco, on the 8th May, 1817.
12. General Don Jose Artigas, to the President of the United States, dated Head Quarters, at Purification 1st September, 1817.
13. Don Manuel H. de Aguirre to the President of the United States, dated Washington, 29th October, 1817.
14. The same to secretary of State, dated 16th December, 1817.
15. The same to the same, 26th December, 1817.
16. The same to the same, 29th December, 1817.
17. The same to the same, 6th January, 1818.
18. The same to the same, 16th January, 1818.

[A selection or abstract of these papers will be published as soon as we can obtain a copy of them.]

CASE OF R. W. MEADE.

IN SENATE, MARCH 24.

The committee of the Senate on Foreign relations to whom was referred the petition of sundry citizens of Philadelphia, asking the interposition of congress in behalf of Richard W. Meade, an American citizen, unjustly and wantonly confined in a dungeon in Spain, by the authority of that government, have given to the subject the deliberation its importance deserved, and beg leave to submit the following report: It appears from the documents, R. W. Meade is an American citizen, who went to Spain in the year 1806, such was the confidence of the government in his integrity, that he was appointed navy agent for the United States at the port of Cadiz; a station which he held until the time of his confinement. Such was the correctness of his deportment, as to have been appointed by the tribunal of commerce at Cadiz with the consent of all the parties concerned, assignee of a bankrupt, the amount of whose estate involved a high responsibility. He performed the duties thus devolved upon him honestly; and, having collected for distribution 50 thousand dollars, he several times petitioned the tribunal to permit him to remit this sum to the creditors of the bankrupt resident in England; the only proper course left him to pursue, inasmuch as he had, when appointed agent of the bankrupt, given his bond to that tribunal conditioned to take charge of the effects of the bankrupt, *and to be responsible solely to the tribunal for the proceeds, being prohibited under the penalty of the bonds from disposing of the fund without the sanction of the tribunal.* A controversy having arisen between the creditors and bankrupt about the distribution, Meade offered the money to either, if they would give a bond, with sureties, to the satisfaction of the tribunal of commerce, by which his own might be cancelled. This they were unable to do. The tribunal, of its own accord, and unexpectedly, decided that Meade should, on the following morning, place the money in the king's treasury, until the parties litigant should give the security required; it being declared that all Meade's property should be sequestered in the case of non-payment at the time limited. The money was forthwith paid by Meade into the treasury, in treasury notes equal to specie, and hence acknowledged by the treasurer that *the deposit had been made in due form* under his *inspection, in effective specie, and that whenever the tribunal should order its payment, his majesty would pay it in the same coin.*

Notwithstanding this judgment, and the discharge thereof, by the payment aforesaid, Mr. Dermot, the agent for the British creditors brought suit against Meade in the same court to recover the very sum he had heretofore paid in conformity to its own judgment. The court awarded judgment against Meade a second time for this money. The latter appealed to the superior tribunal, called Abradas. During its pendency, it is charged by Meade, tha the cause was removed, by the interposition of the British minister, to the council of war, and, by the same interposition, his arrest and confinement were procured, from which he could be relieved only by a repayment of the money. He has languished in confinement from the 2d of May 1816, down to the last accounts from Spain.

The Representative of this nation at that court has repeatedly appealed to his catholic majesty for the relief of Meade; and the appeal has been in vain: The court of Spain having refused either to restore the money deposited in its own treasury, by order of its own competent judicial authority, or to release the person of Meade from the long confinement to which he has been doomed; &, finally, the President of the United States, whose peculiar province is to take cognizance of subjects of this kind, has caused a representation on the subject to be made to the minister of Spain to the United States, demanding his immediate liberation. Nothing but a confidence that this representation will produce the desired result, would have restrained your committee from recommending the adoption of measures of severe retribution.

Your committee are of opinion, that it is due to the dignity of the United States to adopt, as a fundamental rule of its policy, the principal, that one of its citizens, to whatever region of the earth his lawful business may carry him, and who demeans himself as becomes his character; is entitled to the protection of his government, and whatever intentional injury may be done him should be retaliated by the employment, if necessary, of the whole force of the nation.

AGRICULTURE.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Let us cultivate the ground, that the poor as well as the rich, may be filled; and happiness and peace be established through our borders"

MANUREING.

In this number I shall indeavour to point out the best methods of managing manures while in the farm yard, and also the state in which they are best applied to the soil. As a great difference of opinion exists on these heads, it is of importance to farmers, that they should be settled according to the sound Principles of science and experience. In treating of this subject, I shall not only avail myself of my own experience, but also of the views and opinions of some of the most intelligent agricultural writers on this subject.

The certain vegetable and animal substances, introduced into the soil, accelerate vegitation and increase the produce of crops, is a fact known since the earliest period of agriculture; but the manner in which manures act, the best modes of applying them, their rotative value and durability are still objects of discussion.

It is a common practice among farmers to suffer the farmyard dung to ferment till the fibrous texture of the vegetable matter is entirely broken down, and till the manure becomes perfectly cold, and so soft as to be easily cut with a spade. Independent of the general theoretical views unfavorable to this practice founded upon the nature and composition of vegetable substances, there are many facts and arguments which shew that it is prejudicial to the interest of the farmer.—During the violent fermentation which is necessary for reducing farm yard manure to the state in which it is said to be completely rotten not only a large quantity of fluid, but likewise a gaseous matter is lost, so much so that the dung is reduced one half or two thirds in weight, and the matter, which are thus lost by flying off into the air, are valuable parts of the manure, for if retained by the moisture in the soil, they are capable of becoming an useful nourishment for plants. Besides the dissipation of gaseous matter when fermentation is pushed to the extreme, there is another disadvantage in the loss of heat, which is excited in the soil, is useful in promoting the germination of the seed, and in assisting the plant in the first stage of its growth when it is most feeble and liable to disease; & the fermentation

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