



AND

NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1818.

VOL. XIX.

FOR THE REGISTER.

No. XXVIII. INCLOSING.

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

In this number I shall endeavor 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.

That certain vegetable and animal substances, introduced into the soil, accelerate vegetation 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 relative value and durability, are still objects of discussion.

It is a common practice amongst 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 & 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 matters 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 it excites 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; and the fermentation of manure in the soil must be particularly favorable to wheat crops, in preserving a genial temperature beneath the surface late in autumn, and during winter.

A slight incipient fermentation is, however, undoubtedly of use in the dung; for by means of it a disposition is brought on in the woody fibre, to decay and dissolve, when it is carried to the land, or ploughed into the soil; and woody fibre is always in great excess in the refuse of the farm.

Too great a degree of fermentation is, however, very prejudicial to the composite manure in the dung-hill: it is better that there should be no fermentation at all before the manure is used, than that it should be carried too far. This must be obvious, from what has been already said.

From the above statement, the utility is discovered, of applying manures to the soil as soon as fermentation begins, so that it may exert its full action upon the crop, and lose none of its nutritive powers. And, in fermentation beneath the soil, the fluid matter produced is applied instantly, even whilst it is warm, to the organs of the plant, and consequently is more likely to be efficient, than in manure that has gone through the process; and of which all the principles have entered into new combinations. The pernicious effluvia, disengaged in the process of putrefaction, from animal and vegetable substances, seem to point out the propriety of burying them in the soil, where they are fitted to become the food of vegetables. The fermentation and putrefaction of organized substance in the free atmosphere, are noxious processes; beneath the surface of the ground they are salutary operations. In this case the food of plants is prepared where it can be used; and that which would offend the senses and injure the health, if exposed, is converted by gradual processes, into forms of beauty and usefulness; the effluvia is rendered a constituent of the aroma of the flower, and what might be poison, becomes nourishment to animals and to man.

In cases when farm-yard dung cannot be immediately applied to crops, the destructive fermentation of it should be prevented as much as possible: the surface should be defended from the influence of the atmosphere; a compact rattle, or a tenacious clay, offers the best protection against the air; and hence the dung is covered over, or, as it were, sealed up, it should be dried as much as possible.

Watering dunghills is sometimes recommended for checking the progress of fermentation; but this practice is inconsistent with just chemical views. It may cool the dung for a short time; but moisture is a principal agent in all processes of fermentation. Dry fibrous matter will never ferment. Water is as necessary as air to the process; and to supply it to fermenting dung, is to supply an agent which will hasten its decay.

When dung is to be preserved for any time, the situation in which it is kept is of importance. It should, if possible, be defended from the sun. To preserve it under sheds would be of great use; or to make the site of a dunghill on the north side of a wall.

Having treated of the manner in which manures are to be managed while in the farm-yard, and also of the state in which they are to be applied to the soil, I come now to speak of the time and manner of applying them to the soil.

All the manure which is made on the farm during winter, should be laid out early in the spring and applied to the soil for the first time. In the crops, particularly those of the winter. Every kind of manure ought to be carefully collected, duly sheltered & ploughed in as speedily as possible after it has been carried to the field; the implements and laborers being ready on the spot. If this is neglected, much loss is sustained by the quick evaporation which takes place. The best practice is, therefore, not to carry out more from the yard at a time, than can be conveniently spread upon, and ploughed into the earth in a short time afterwards. The manure should be deposited in the field in heaps, in straight rows; the size of the heaps, and their distance from each other, will be regulated by the quality of the soil: the dung should then be spread and immediately ploughed in, line by line, because it more readily dissolves in the ground when newly covered, and its whole strength is thus secured to the soil.

AGRICOLA.

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

Navy Commissioners' Office January 20, 1818.

SIR—The Board of Navy Commissioners have been honored with your communication of the 9th inst. enclosing a copy of a resolution of the honorable the Senate, and requests of them all the information within their knowledge, in relation to the objects of that resolution.

In obedience to this call, they make the following report, and accompany it with a detailed statement marked A, which they trust will be found to meet fully your views of the information required.

Of the copper and lead required in the construction of the ships authorized, when the quantity contracted for shall be delivered, (and nearly all has been delivered) we shall have a sufficiency for all the ships authorized, and for ten frigates.

Of where oak and pine, it will be perceived that we have contracted for, and otherwise provided, as follows: A sufficient quantity of oak plank for seven ships of the line and four frigates, and nearly all the pine plank required for seven ships of the line and four frigates.

Beams for five ships of the line and four frigates. Ledges, long combings, and ranging timber for seven ships of the line and five frigates.

Knees for six ships of the line and three frigates. Mast stuf for three ships of the line and two frigates; and we have also engaged, and have now delivering, the keels and keelson pieces for five ships of the line and one frigate.

Of iron, we have engaged, and have now on hand, nearly all that is required for four ships of the line and one frigate.

Upon the subject of the steam batteries authorized by the law for the "gradual increase of the navy," the commissioners have engaged one steam engine of one hundred horse power.

The commissioners have also established an anchor shop at this navy yard, where all the anchors required will be made. They are also making at this yard iron cables.

One ship of the line is ordered to be laid down at each of the following navy yards, viz:

Table with 2 columns: Location (Boston, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Washington, New York) and corresponding ship names.

Preparations are also making in each of these yards, and materials to a considerable extent have been collected.

Of the ships ordered to be laid down those at New York, Norfolk, and Washington, have been put on the stocks, and are progressing; those at the other points named, will be laid down as soon as circumstances will admit.

The ships now building under the act for "the gradual increase of the navy," are regular two deck ships, and unless guns be mounted on their gangway, which is not usual, they will mount the same number of guns with our present seventy-fours. Hitherto no ship but two decks, has rated higher than an eighty; and we beg leave to observe, that the ships now building are of inferior capacity to some ships of other nations, having but two decks.

The payment of moneys not coming within the province of the board, they can offer no definite information upon that subject. Upon the branch of the inquiry they can only afford information as to the probable amount of the contracts made by them. As to the payments made upon these contracts, and upon these purchases of the respective navy agents, as also the payments to the superintendants of timber, moulding, the carpenters and laborers employed in procuring timber, in the construction of the ships, and in the preparatory arrangements in the different navy yards, and for the transportation of timber, it is presumed that the auditor, of navy accounts can afford precise information.

On the subject of advances upon contracts, the board beg leave to observe, that in two instances only, namely, those for cannon, carronades, and shot, have they stipulated to make advances. In these cases they agreed to depart from their general rule upon the subject, with a view to the improvement of the ordinance of the navy, which, having been found extremely defective, rendered it necessary to make a series of experiments, which

subjected the contractors to considerable expence.

The navy commissioners, would here respectfully observe, that their attention has been engaged since the act of the 20th April, 1815, in procuring, within the shortest period possible, the live oak timber necessary in the construction of the ships authorized by this act. They found, in the outset, much difficulty in forming contracts for this article; the live oak growing only in places remote from our navy yards, and where it can be got out only in certain months in the year, interposed insurmountable difficulties to its being immediately procured; no contractor would engage to deliver the frame even of a frigate, in less than two seasons. One cutting season only having elapsed since the passage of the act of the 29th April, 1816, will show why a greater quantity of this timber has not at this time been delivered.

The commissioners now entertain no doubt of being able to procure all the live oak required for the ships authorized, as well as every other material necessary in their construction; and, if it should be the wish of the executive, to launch them within the period contemplated by the law, and for the sum appropriated.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant.

JOHN RODGERS, President of the Navy Board. The Hon. Benj. W. Crownshield, Secretary of the Navy

BY AUTHORITY.

An act making further provision for repairing the public buildings.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of repairing the public buildings, a sum not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars, be and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be applied by the commissioner, under the direction of the President of the United States.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN GALLARD, President of the Senate, pro tem. January 27, 1818.—Approved. JAMES MONROE.

An act to allow the benefit of drawback on merchandise transported by land conveyance from Bristol to Boston, and from Boston to Bristol, in like manner as if the same were transported coastwise.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all goods, wares, and merchandise, duly imported into either of the ports of Bristol and Boston, which shall be transported by land conveyance from the port of Bristol, by the way of Dighton and Taunton, to Boston; and from Boston on the same route to Bristol, and which being imported into Bristol, shall be exported from Boston; or being imported into Boston shall be exported from Bristol, shall be entitled to the benefit of the drawback of the duties thereon, upon exportation to any foreign port or place, under the same provisions, regulations, limitations, and restrictions, as if the said goods, wares, and merchandise were transported coastwise from one to another of the said districts; and on the proviso, that all the provisions, regulations, limitations, and restrictions existing in the case of goods, wares, and merchandise transported by any of the routes mentioned in the seventh-ninth section of the act entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, shall be duly observed.

February 6, 1818. [Signed as above.]

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

IF AN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Halifax county, N. C. the 17th of August last, a negro man named Alfred, 23 or 24 years old, he is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, bright complexion, observable about head, had on when he ran away a blue broad cloth coat, white Merinaes waistcoat, olive pantaloons, and a tolerable good fur hat. Alfred is a very cunning, artful fellow, and no doubt will attempt to pass for a free man; when speaking to a white person, generally looks down. The subscriber will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him in Halifax, or a twenty dollars if secured in any Jail, so that I get him again. TIPPON S. BROWNLOW. Decem. ber 20 53 9w

The Editor of the Petersburg Republican is requested to insert the above advertisement for two months, and forward his account to the Postmaster Maxwell's Store, Halifax.

NOTICE.

At the last meeting of the Slave Lodge No. 39, Berne County, the following complaint was made against Brother BRYAN JAMES JONES, to wit.—that he the said Jones, had assumed the character of a Minister for the county of Berne, and procured for the public road, one William Smart, of South-Carolina, and demanded from the sum of five dollars per head for a certain number of Negroes which the said Wm. Smart had had with him. The said Wm. Smart, in compliance with this demand, under the pretence of receiving a lay of in \$500, actually received a certain sum of money from the church of Smart, under the assumed character of a Minister.

Ordered, that said Jones be expelled from this society, and that the church warden be notified.

October 5 52 100

LANDS FOR SALE.

WILL be sold in public auction, at the Court-house in Sampson County, on the 21st day of February next, a large and valuable Tract of Land, lying in Sampson County, containing about 1000 Acres, more or less, and containing about one hundred and twenty acres, more or less, the property of James Spiller, deceased, and owned by Ann Cuthbert. This body of Land is well watered, very healthy, well adapted to the culture of Wheat, Corn and Cotton, and is supposed to be equal in value to any Tract of the same extent in Sampson County. There are several good farms, in fine order, within its bounds. Persons disposed to purchase a valuable Establishment, in a healthy country, and convenient to market, are invited to examine it.

The terms of sale, will be one, two, three and four years credit, in equal instalments, the purchaser giving bonds, bearing interest from the date, with approved securities, and a mortgage on the premises. Dec. 24 W. M. B. NEARES, Agent.

PROPOSALS.

By JACOB GIDEON, JR. PRINTER, of the City of Washington. For Publishing, by Subscription, a new Edition of the "FEDERALIST."

On the new Constitution & Confirmation of Neutrality, written in the Years 1788 and 1793, by the signatures of FEDERALIST AND PACIFICUS; by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay, Esq's.

TO WHICH WILL BE ADDED, The Constitution of the United States, And the different Amendments which have been made to it since its adoption, to the close of the year 1817.

THE merit of this Work must be known to every Politician and Statesman in the United States. Written by men of high standing, extensive information and acknowledged talents, and embracing subjects of the deepest political interest, it cannot but be valuable to every American who admires and loves the Government, under which it is his happy destiny to live. To foreigners too, the "Federalist" is equally important, as it enables them more perfectly to comprehend the nature and principles of the American Constitution, which is the wonder of the world, and will be the admiration of posterity. In addition to the importance of the matters discussed, the style of the various numbers of the "Federalist" are written, is almost of itself a sufficient recommendation to obtain for it a place in every gentleman's library. From these considerations, and the present scarcity of the work, the publisher has been induced to undertake the publication of a new edition of this valuable production; and he promises to discharge that undertaking, in a manner that he doubts not, will be entirely satisfactory to the public. Having been furnished with the names of the writers of the different numbers from a source which cannot be questioned, he will attach the author's name to each number, that the reader may know, without difficulty, by whom it was written. It will be put to press about the middle of April next, and be ready for delivery in November following.

TERMS.

- 1. The work will be printed in one octavo volume, containing about 600 pages. 2. It will be printed on good paper, and on medium paper of superior quality, made expressly for the purpose. 3. It will be delivered to subscribers at \$3 per copy, in boards; or \$3 75 full bound in calf, payable on the delivery of the work. 4. If any subscribers are displeased with the execution of the work, when completed, they shall be at liberty to withdraw their names. 5. Booksellers subscribing for 50 or more copies, will receive a liberal discount. 6. To Non-Subscribers the price will be \$3 50 in boards, and \$4 25 full bound in Washington City, Jan. 1. 7. Subscriptions to the above Work will be received at the Office of GALE'S, Raleigh.