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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1792.

[Whole No. 312.]



SECOND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.
AT THE FIRST SESSION,

Began and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, Monday the twenty-fourth of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

AN ACT supplementary to the Act for the Establishment and support of Light-Houses, Beacons, Buoys, and Public Piers.

SECTION 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all expences which shall accrue from the first day of July next, inclusively, for the necessary support, maintenance, and repairs of all light-houses, beacons, buoys, the stakeage of channels, on the sea coast, and public piers, shall continue to be defrayed by the United States, until the first day of July, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, notwithstanding such light-houses, beacons, or public piers, with the lands and tenements thereunto belonging, and the jurisdiction of the same, shall not in the mean time be ceded to, or vested in the United States, by the State or States respectively, in which the same may be, and that the said time be further allowed, to the States respectively to make such cession.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to cause to be provided, erected, and placed, a floating beacon, and as many buoys, as may be necessary for the security of navigation, at, and near the entrance of the harbor of Charleston, in the State of South-Carolina. And also to have affixed three floating beacons in the bay of Chesapeake; one at the north end of Willoughby's Spit, another at the tail of the Horse-Shoe; and the third on the shallowest place of the middle ground.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED APRIL THE TWELFTH, 1792.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

AN ACT to erect a Light-House on Montock Point in the State of New-York.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That as soon as the jurisdiction of such land on Montock point in the State of New-York as the President of the United States shall deem sufficient and most proper for the convenience and accommodation of a light-house shall have been ceded to the United States, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, to provide by contract which shall be approved by the President of the United States, for building a light house thereon, and for furnishing the same with all necessary supplies, and also to agree for the salaries or wages of the person or persons who may be appointed by the President for the superintendance and care of the same; and the President is hereby authorized to make the said appointments. That the number and disposition of the lights in the said light house shall be such as may tend to distinguish it from others, and as far as is practicable, prevent mistakes.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, MARCH THE TWELFTH, 1792.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

AN ACT for ascertaining the Bounds of a Tract of Land purchased by John Cleves Symmes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized at the request of John Cleves Symmes or his agent or agents, to alter the contract made between the late board of treasury and the said John Cleves Symmes for the sale of a tract of land of one million of acres, in such manner that the said tract may extend from the mouth of the Great Miami, to the mouth of the little Miami, and be bounded by the river Ohio, on the south, by the Great Miami on the west, by the Little Miami on the east, and by a parallel of latitude on the north extending from the Great Miami to the Little Miami, so as to comprehend the proposed quantity of one million of acres, provided that the northern limits of the said tract shall not interfere with the boundary line established by the treaty of Fort Harmar, between the United States, and the Indian nations, and provided also that the President reserve to the United States, such lands at and near Fort Washington as he may think necessary for the accommodation of a garrison at that Fort.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED APRIL THE TWELFTH, 1792.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

AN ACT for fixing the compensation of the Doorkeepers of the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the termination of the present session of Congress, the door-keepers of the Senate and House of Representatives, shall each be allowed a salary of five hundred dollars per annum, in full compensation for their services in the said offices; and that the assistant door-keeper to each House shall be allowed in full compensation for all his services, the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars per annum. And it shall be the duty of the said door-keepers to do the usual services pertaining to their respective offices during the session of Congress, and in the recess, under the direction of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, to take care of the apartments occupied by the respective Houses, and provide fuel and other accommodations for their subsequent session. And the said compensations shall be certified and paid in like manner as is provided by law, for the other officers of the Senate and House of Representatives.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

FROM THE QUEBEC HERALD.

AGRICULTURE.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

IF the things that occur in the practice of husbandry calculated to throw light upon any particular branch of that business, were in general made public, it would doubtless be of great utility; in that way farmers may mutually aid and assist each other; and may, not only find their labor in many respects made easier but learn how to apply it to much better purpose; if the following experiments and observations should be thought to be calculated to promote that valuable purpose, or, any part of them, they are at your service.

Considering the great quantities of potatoes that are raised in the province, it appeared to me of considerable consequence to have it determined, whether for seed or culture

Large potatoes, or small—whole potatoes, or cuttings—the whole potatoes cut up, or the eyes only cut out—large cuttings, or small—early planting, or late—few hoeings, or many—were best?—To try to cast some light upon these queries, the following experiments have been made in the course of the two last seasons. It may here be observed with respect to all the following experiments, that land was chosen as near alike as could conveniently be; and dunged alike by measure:

For the first query, the potatoes taken for seed, weighed,
The first size, 3½ oz. each.
The second 2 oz.
The third 3 to an oz.

The first and second size were cut into near as many pieces as there were eyes; the third were planted whole and the same experiment was repeated the last year in two different places, and again this year, except that the second size was tried this year only. The average of all the several trials together, is as follows:

First size,	117 lbs.	
Second do.	110	10 oz.
Third do.	106	8 ditto

The third size, being three potatoes to an ounce were, doubtless as small or smaller than people in general take pains to gather, and though not equal to either of the foregoing, yet it appears by the above experiments, that they will do to plant when larger cannot be had.

For the second query, trials were made in two places, and with two kinds of potatoes in each, viz. potatoes weighing 3½ ounces, and others 3 to an ounce. The largest size had generally fourteen or fifteen eyes in each potato, which when cut up is enough for two hills, and in that way I planted them; where the large whole potatoes were planted I put one in each hill; where the cuttings were planted, I made one of these large potatoes serve for two hills, saving half the seed; and hills where the cuttings were, had about the same number of stalks as the other: This may seem strange but I have found it to be true in other instances; when potatoes are cut into as many pieces as there are eyes, every eye will commonly vegetate, and I have known some of them put out more than one stalk. On the other hand, when a potato is planted whole, frequently not more than one half of the eyes vegetate.

The average weight of an equal number of hills each, was as follows:

Whole potatoes,	8 lbs.	13 oz.
Half the same number cut up,	85 do.	9 do.

Those that were three to an ounce, were put three whole ones in a hill and half the same quantity of those that were cut; they yielded

The whole potatoes,	75 lbs.	17 oz.
The cut. ditto,	63 do.	12 do.

The last part of this experiment shews, that potatoes so small as 3 to an ounce, are hurt much by cutting: but the produce of the small ones, that were planted whole, in this experiment, was in nearly the same proportion with the produce of the large ones in it; as is that of the small ones to the large ones in the foregoing experiment, and serves, together with that, to shew that the relative value of such small potatoes, as three to an ounce when compared with those that weigh 3½ ounces each, is nearly as 10 to 11; and this difference will be considerably diminished, when it is considered, that it does not take more than half so many bushels of the small ones to feed an acre as it does of large ones; also, that they are but of little value, compared with the others, for any other purpose than that of feed.

(This is to be continued as it comes to hand.)

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

READING the newspapers, I perceive that our public officers are called knaves and enemies of liberty. The measures of government are represented not only in the papers by paragraph writers, but by the speech-makers in Congress, as the worst that any country ever suffered to be executed.—

Now, I agreed to this new constitution. I have often felt pleasure in seeing a new face on things since it was adopted—and my neighbours, who were rather at first thought inclined to be antis, acknowledge that the success of the government has been greater than they expected, and instead of heavy direct taxes, they say that the farmers are peculiarly interested in supporting the government, as it has not affected them to pay the interest money to the creditors—on the contrary, the taxes encourage the sale of our produce.

But they tell us that the heads of the departments are very bad men. If so, they were bad men before they were appointed—and how came the President to trust such bad men with power. But the man who has in every action of his life manifested his love of his country, is not to be supposed to have made choice of very bad men in this instance. Judging of them by their appointer, and by their works, I say, as an individual, I place my confidence in the government and the heads of its departments.—By their fruits ye shall know them. If they go on as they have begun, every true-hearted American will say, and in his prayers too, "go on and prosper."

A FARMER.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

ON THE NATIONAL MONUMENT,

Designed to perpetuate American Liberty—which it has been proposed to employ Mr. CERACCHI, the celebrated Roman Sculptor, to execute.

AS works of this kind depend for their approbation on sentiment, there is no use in reasoning about them. An attempt to vindicate this public work, will be unsuccessful, unless more is felt than can be said. The gratitude of a nation, the fame of its hero, the sympathy that is indulged by the free when they join to commemorate the event that has made them so, and when they give to posterity an admonition in marble, to preserve inviolate in every future age, the precious inheritance which the present has obtained for them—these are emotions which cannot, by reasoning, be either subdued or awakened.

The precedent of such expence is feared. But what does it commemorate?—the birth of our nation, which cannot happen again. What other event can have equal pretensions?—or, if one equally important should occur, who could deny that its nature would make a precedent?

The proper reward of virtue is gratitude. The affectionate admiration of a whole people, is the only adequate return for the signal merit of the man in whom it is concentrated. Taste and genius will chisel this sentiment in the rock, and make it indelible. Will not these means of augmenting the recompense of virtue contribute, in the most powerful manner, and in all future times, to excite it? And if this work should stimulate the emulation of future heroes and patriots, what could more successfully promote the cause of liberty—of our country—of mankind! Even to the sordid soul that can prefer gold to virtue, it will seem to be good economy to bear the expence of a work which will tend to raise up another WASHINGTON. And let him who doubts this tendency read the history of ancient Greece—What a succession of patriots and heroes served, and for centuries saved that illustrious people! The mind, weary and dejected with the recital of human vice and misery, is cheered by this contemplation.

If modern Greece that rears no monuments, and yet is not less impoverished than debased—which is the burial ground rather of the living than the dead, for the living sleep in silence and darkness and oblivion, unconscious of their ancestry; while those whose graves they tread on, by their glory still live and fill and govern the earth—if Greece could rekindle a single spark of the genius of her progenitors, is there one of the nation so degenerate, whose soul has been so much the victim of Turkish brutality, that he would not prize his country's honors beyond any other inheritance?

These are reasons to shew the tendency to incite and to reward pre-eminent virtue. But some care should be taken to secure what it has obtained. Such a monument of liberty will make it sacred. The law of the Ten Tables was on brass, and rust has corroded them—Let the Decalogue of liberty be engraved on the unperishable marble. ESTO PERPETUA.

Certificate Lost.

WAS Lost, on the 17th inst. a CERTIFICATE, Numbered 59,490, granted to LEWIS NICHOLS, for the sum of 307 24/90th Dollars, dated the 11th of May, 1784, and signed by JOHN PIERCE, Esq. marked with the letter L.—Whoever has found the same, and will return it to CLEMENT BIDDLE, Esq. Notary Public, at No. 62, in Front-street, south of Market-street, or to the Printer of this paper, shall be generously rewarded. April 18, 1792.