

Laws of the United States.
BY AUTHORITY
[PUBLIC ACTS.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

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 twenty-four, the following sums be, and the same are hereby, respectively, appropriated: For the pay and subsistence of the officers, and pay of the seamen, eight hundred and forty-seven thousand one hundred and forty-two dollars and twenty-five cents.

For provisions, in addition to the sum of twenty-five thousand one hundred and twenty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents, the balance of appropriation for provisions unexpended and provisions on hand, three hundred thousand dollars.

For medicines, hospital stores, and all expenses on account of the sick, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For pay, subsistence, and allowances, of every description, to all commissioned and warrant officers employed at the several navy yards and shore stations, also of navy constructors, store-keepers, inspectors, master workmen, clerks of the yards, of the check, and of commanders, and porters attached to the navy yards and shore stations, two hundred and thirty-one thousand two hundred and ninety-three dollars and twenty-six cents.

For contingent expenses accruing in the present year, that is to say: for commissions, clerk hire, office rent, stationery, and fuel, to navy agents, premiums, and other expenses of recruiting; freight of provisions, stores, and materials; from one station to another, and from the United States to distant stations in other countries where our ships are employed; allowances to officers at the several navy yards and stations, for house rent, fuel, and candles; travelling expenses for officers, and transportation for seamen; freight of timber, wharfage, and dockage for vessels where there are no public yards; expenses, and a per diem allowance, for attending courts martial and courts of inquiry; compensation to judge advocates; cabinet furniture for vessels in commission; incidental labor at navy yards, which is not applicable to any other appropriation; pilotage of public vessels in the United States, and in foreign countries; printing naval registers, blank pay-rolls, receipt-rolls, steward's returns, seamen's allotment tickets, the proceedings of courts martial, storage of provisions, and stores in foreign ports, and in the United States, where public stores are not provided; coals for blacksmiths and anchor-makers, and fuel for steam engines; purchase and maintenance of oxen, carts, large timber wheels, and workmen's tools; chamber money to officers, in lieu of quarters, other than house rent; purchase of books, charts, nautical and mathematical instruments, chronometers, machinery, models, drawings, and all stationery, of every description, used throughout the naval service; expense of pursuing deserters; expense of officers in sick quarters; storage of powder, lighterage and scow hire; postage of letters on public service; for per diem allowance to officers engaged on extra service beyond the limit of their station; for the purchase and repairs of steam and fire engines and machinery; for expenses of burying deceased persons belonging to the navy, for taxes on navy yards and public property; and for no other object or purpose whatever, one hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses for objects arising in the current year, and not heretofore enumerated, five thousand dollars.

For repairs of vessels, and for wear and tear, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the improvement of navy yards, docks, and wharves, slips, enclosures, and buildings, of every description, one hundred and fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, with authority to purchase, by and with the consent of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, a slip of land, estimated to contain about nine thousand superficial feet, to straighten the back line of the navy yard at Charlestown, Massachusetts.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, including small arms, manufacture of powder, one thousand dollars, with the unexpended balance of former appropriations, estimated to amount to about nineteen thousand dollars.

For ships' houses, to repay the amount taken from the Gradual Increase, seventy-eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For pay and subsistence of the marine corps, one hundred and seventy-two thousand and ninety-four dollars.

For clothing for the same, twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and sixty-five dollars.

For fuel, for the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, six thousand dollars.

For military stores, including stocking arms, armorers' pay, armorers' tools, knapsacks, tents, camp equipage, accoutrements, and ordnance stores, five thousand dollars.

For medicines, hospital stores, and instruments for the officers and marine of the marine corps, stationed on shore, two thousand three hundred and sixty-nine dollars and seventy-one cents.

For contingent expenses, that is to say: fuel for commissioned officers, transportation, stationery, bed sacks, straw, extra rations to officers, and postage on public letters, nine thousand dollars.

For repairing barracks at the different stations, and for building new barracks at Portsmouth, ten thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several sums hereby appropriated, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided,* however, That no money appropriated by this act, shall be paid to any person, for his compensation, who is in arrears to the United

States, until such person shall have accounted for, and paid into the Treasury, all sums for which he may be liable: *Provided, further,* That nothing in this section contained shall extend to balances arising solely from depreciation of Treasury notes, received by such person to be expended in the public service; but, in all cases where the pay or salary of any person is withheld in pursuance of this act, it shall be the duty of the Accounting Officer, if demanded by the party, his agent, or attorney, to report, forthwith, to the Agent of the Treasury Department, the balance due; and it shall be the duty of the said Agent, within sixty days thereafter, to order suit to be commenced against such delinquent and his sureties.

Washington, April 29, 1824.
Approved: JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT making appropriations for certain Fortifications of the United States, for the one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

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, appropriated, to wit: For fortifications, to each specifically, as follows: For Fort Jackson, at Plaquemine Turn, on the river Mississippi, one hundred and ten thousand dollars.

For the Fort at Chef Menteur, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the Fort at Mobile Point, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For Fort Monroe, ninety five thousand dollars.

For Fort Calhoun, ninety thousand dollars.

For topographical reconnaissance, repairs, and contingencies, twenty-six thousand dollars.

For the purchase of a site, and collecting materials for the projected work at New Utrecht Point, one of the works intended to defend the Narrows, in New York harbour, fifty thousand dollars.

For the purchase of a site, and collecting materials for the projected work at Benton's Point, Narraganset Bay, Rhode Island, fifty thousand dollars.

Washington, April 29, 1824.
Approved: JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to procure the necessary Surveys, Plans and Estimates, upon the subject of Roads and Canals.

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 is hereby authorized to cause the necessary surveys, plans, and estimates, to be made of the routes of such Roads and Canals as he may deem of national importance, in a commercial or military point of view, or necessary for the transportation of the public mail; designating, in the case of each Canal, what parts may be made capable of sloop navigation, the surveys, plans, and estimates, for each, when completed, to be laid before Congress.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, to carry into effect the objects of this act, the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ two or more skilful civil engineers, and such officers of the corps of engineers, or who may be detailed to do duty with that corps, as he may think proper; and the sum of thirty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Washington, April 30, 1824.
Approved: JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to alter the times of holding the District Court, in the District of Missouri.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the District Court, for the District of Missouri, shall hereafter be held on the first Mondays in March, and September, in every year; any thing in any act heretofore passed, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all writs, pleas, suits, recognizances, indictments, and all other proceedings, civil and criminal, shall be heard, tried, and proceeded with, by the said Court at the times fixed in the first section of this act, in the same manner as if no alteration in the times for holding said Court had taken place.

Washington, April 29, 1824.
Approved: JAMES MONROE.

From the American Farmer.
VIRGINIA, Feb. 14, 1833.
Mr Skinner—The symptoms of revival in the long laid spirit of the turf, together with several pieces, which have appeared in the public prints, upon the improvement of our stock of horses, setting forth erroneous views of the subject, as I conceive, will be my apology for troubling you with the following remarks for the American Farmer, should you deem them worthy a place in its columns.

Perhaps the novelty of the opinion, that the taste and passion for racing, so far from contributing to, has retarded the progress of improvement in our horses, may attract some curiosity: but when it is stated further, to be an opinion deliberately formed, upon an experience of twenty years' breeding, commenced under the full impression that the English race horse was the perfection of the species, I may hope for a patient reading from all whose minds are open to conviction.

The essential points of the English turf horse are, a thin and deep shoulder, narrow breast, delicate clean legs, long in the pasterns, a broad or wide hock well let down, and a thigh or haunch more remarkable for length than bulk. A long back more common than a short one; anti a body often, flat sided than round—and finally the taller the better, but not less than sixteen hands for a first rate courser. This carcass and set of limbs is covered by a skin so thin, and a coat of hair so fine, as to express the very veins, as well as the muscles, beneath the delicate integument.

A long low, slouching carriage, in every gait, follows as a consequence of the above form and proportions. The very best calculated, truly, for a four mile heat, on a smooth course; but that it is totally unsuited to the road, I will use no other argument to prove, than one which all sagacious readers will have deduced already from the premises, if it were not established by the known general rule, that a race horse is a stumbler.

Equally disqualified, by the nature of his skin is he for the harness—the slightest pressure producing a gall—and as unsuited are his long legs and limber pasterns to the frequently deep state and irregular surface of our roads—that a horse of compact form and nimble movements, with a strong coat on his back and shoulders, and not within a hand of his height, will always be found more lasting and serviceable. Moreover, the running stock are frequently vicious and unmanageable, and very generally so shy and timid as to render them in a great degree unfit for the purposes of war. In England, the horses of this strain are rarely used, but to contribute to the most ruinous and expensive of their pleasures—and I am strongly inclined to the opinion that the highest style of the English race horse, which it has been a very prevalent folly, with us to take as our model, is a forced anomaly in the species, introduced and propagated by a prodigality of attention and expense, such as the enormous wealth of the nobility of England is alone able to sustain.

The noble animal to be cherished as the companion of our manly pleasures and glorious achievements, should be of the form for power, docile and courageous in his temper, quick, firm and clear in his movements. These properties are found for the most part connected with roundness of contour and strength of articulation; with texture of skin and strength of coat which will bear the pressure of the saddle and the friction of the harness; and, as far as my experience has gone, it is rare that you find a horse of this description exceeding 15 and a half hands high. All the finest horses in the world may be traced to the Arabian stock. The English race horse is of Arabian descent, with the peculiar objections above described, but which I am happy in believing the Author of Nature has kindly decreed shall never be made indigenous to our soil and climate. The English blood

*It may be safely asserted, that racing has produced more of the states of the English nobility to nurse, than any other single cause.

stock though kept pure and un-crossed, essentially change their characters after a few generations in our climate, and manifestly for the better, as to every rational and useful purpose. The native Virginia horse of the third and fourth generation, from the light and washy figures of the purest English stock, become less tall, with more bulk, shorter and stronger jointed, with a thicker and coarser coat; with these changes there is a correspondent one in gait and carriage.—They are more active and sprightly in their movements, and better able to stand the vicissitudes of our climate. Our blood, our climate, and our management are quite sufficient to account for those changes. Curmaize which forms three-fourths of the grain fed to our horses, in the parts of the state below the mountains, (where our best horses are found) is by far more nutritious than the oats of Europe, or any other grain used for the food of horses in any other country. Our young horses are more exposed to the weather, and when taken in hand are not put into close anti warm stables, and clothed, as is generally the case in England.

It is a fact well known to the amateurs in this favorite animal of the Virginians, that we abounded much more in a fine race of horses for the saddle thirty years ago than at this day. This was precisely the period when the descendants of some of the best of the English stock, which had been early imported into the colony, had become acclimated and fully naturalized—and I have but little doubt, had we proceeded upon the rational plan of breeding, solely with an eye to qualities for service, rather than the worse than useless properties for the turf, Virginia would now have had the most valuable race of horses in the world; but, unfortunately, about twenty or thirty years ago, the late colonel Holmes, of the Bowling Green, of well known racing memory, and many others, availing themselves of the passion for racing, inundated the state with imported English race horses, well nigh to the extinction of the good old stocks of Janus, and Fearnought, and Jolly Roger, and Mark Anthony, and Selim, and Peacock, and many others of little less tried and approved racers. The difficulty in getting a fine saddle horse has of late become a general remark; and when you do find one, with the exception of now and then a Dionied or Bedford cross, you rarely hear of any other of the late imported blood in his veins. The descendants of Cormorant, and Sterling, and Spread Eagle, and Seagull, and Buzzard, and Dare Devil, and Oscar, Saltrum, and twenty others which might be added, are either extinct or still languishing through the probationary term of over pampered exotics—such as have tile stamina to go through the trial and become naturalized to corn and fodder in log stables, may form the basis of some future good stock; but, I dare say, we shall never hear of them again.—Upon this subject, few perhaps, have had more experience than the author of this communication; having labored under the racing mania for a term of years, that almost reduced him to a race of worthless garrans, though none of their distinguished dams cost him less than a hundred guineas a piece, and were certified for, through all uncontaminated succession of famous English ancestor; fortunately, however, about twelve years ago, I became convinced of my delusion, and since I have been endeavoring to get back to the well known old stocks, and breeding exclusively with a view to useful qualities, the result has answered my most sanguine hopes.

One of your constant readers, with a full share of Virginia fondness for horses

A Good Reason.—A gentleman fell in love with a remarkable thin woman. On his being asked by his friends, the reason of his choice, he made answer:—“It was to ease the fatigue of courtship, as the avenue to her heart must be much nearer than of one more plump.”

Corn shelling machine—In our last, we mentioned a machine for shelling corn, invented by Mr Moon, of Bucks county, (Penn.) which would shell a bushel of ears in a minute. This fact was fully proved on Saturday last, at Mr Joseph Higbee's, in presence of a number of citizens, who had been politely invited to witness the experiment. More than a half bushel of shelled corn was produced within the minute, by the labor of two persons. The corn is taken off clean, and the cob left whole. The machine costs but seven or eight dollars; and must, we think, come into general use among those farmers who raise much corn.—*Trent. Am.*

Our readers have observed a statement, made by Mr Canning, in the British house of commons, on the 16th ult. of a treaty having been concluded between the commissioners of the United States and of Great Britain, to give a mutual right of search to the commissioned vessels of each nation, in the case of vessels suspected of being engaged in the slave trade. We learn that a treaty on that subject was actually signed at London, on the 30th ultimo, between Mr Rush, on the part of this government, and Mr Stratford Canning and Mr Huskisson, commissioners for that purpose, on the part of the British government. The treaty, it is said, has arrived here, and it is probable will be laid before the senate, for its decision thereon, during the present session of congress.—*Nat. In.*

Interesting discovery—Professor Olmsted, of the university of North Carolina, has ascertained that a fine illuminating gas may be obtained from cotton seed. The product of gas from a bushel of seed, is more than double the average product of the same quantity of New Castle coal, and greatly exceeds that in illuminating power. It partakes of the purity and splendor of gas from oil, with which it is known to abound.

General Hull, who opened the campaign against Canada in 1812, and who was taken with his army at Detroit, by the British general Brock, is shortly to give the public a history of the proceedings of government in relation to that campaign. He intends to prove, he says, by official documents, that it was not owing to his misconduct that his army was taken; but solely to the mismanagement and improvidence of the administration. He says that the knowledge of the declaration of war was transmitted to the British posts, in Upper Canada, several days before it was communicated to him. [Dr Eustis was then secretary at war.]

Ten dollar notes—Counterfeit ten dollar notes on the Easton Bank, Pennsylvania, letter C, are in circulation. They have a greasy appearance. The engraving of the vignette is indifferently executed, but the margin is; extremely well executed, the signatures are well imitated and calculated to deceive persons who are not familiar with the notes of that bank.

The damage done by the fire at New Castle, on Monday, is estimated at 100,000 dollars. Not a cent's worth of the property is insured! How can people be so blind to their interests? *Dem. Press.*

We have frequently been amused with the curious directions to letters, and the bold independence of all the old-fashioned trammels of grammar and rhetoric which they sometimes display. But we challenge any of our brother editors, not excepting major Noah, and friend Jenkins of Nantucket, to find any thing which will surpass the following, copied with the exception of the name, *verbatim, literatim,* and *spelling*, from both sides of a letter, which was deposited in the post office in this town on Monday last.

Providence Journal.

“This Letter Best to Directed unto ——— in the town of Paris in the State of New York, and County of auinder. With Care if I Am in formed Right their is post Office in the town of Paris if Not to Bee Lef At th Nearest Post office in Said town Of paris.”

* Which being translated means Outside.

POETRY.

SELECTED FOR THE WHIG.

From the Songs of Zion.—By James Montgomery.

PSALM CXXXIII.

How beautiful the sight
Of brethren who agree
In friendship to unite,
And bonds of charity;

*Tis like the precious ointment, shed
O'er all his robes, from Aaron's head.

*Tis like the dews that fill
The cups of Hermon's flowers;
Or Zion's fruitful hill,
Bright with the drops of showers,
When mingling odours breathe around,
And glory rests on all the ground.

For there the Lord commands
Blessings, a boundless store,
From his unsparing hands,
Yea, life forever more:
Thrice happy they who meet above,
To spend eternity in love!

