

2d. Being ripe, before cockle have arrived to a vegetative state, it is never failed by that enemy. And it is probable that the seed of the wild onion, may feel a shock from the same cause. As to cheat, it did not make its appearance among this wheat, but it is to be expected, this like other wheat is liable to degenerate into that weed.

3d. If vegetables extract much of their food from the atmosphere, as the experiments of Doctor Priestly seem clearly to prove, and if more of this food is obtained, when the air is condensed by a degree of moisture, than when it is in a state of rarefaction, it results, that this wheat cannot equally impoverish the soil, with any other species. Because it arrives to maturity before the heats of summer have driven down vegetables to pasture themselves almost exclusively, upon the store of food absorbed by the earth.

4th. Admitting this theoretick argument to be inconclusive, it will not weaken the force of another, which is experimental. Clover was sown upon four of the six lots of this wheat, and also upon its contiguous rival. The clover, and where there was no clover, the weeds succeeding this wheat, so far surpassed in growth, the clover and weeds succeeding the other kinds, that their superior luxuriance was distinguishable almost as far as they could be discerned. And though this effect should be attributed to the removal, of the forward wheat from the ground earlier than the other, yet it must still be acknowledged, that it will have a preferential influence upon the fertility of the soil.

5th. Wherever the climate will admit of artificial grasses, the last observation deserves considerable attention: And it may be enforced by others, having a similar tendency. Before, as well as after, the forward wheat was cut, the growth of the clover sown upon it greatly exceeded that of its neighbor, and it also came up better. Whether this is ascribable to the lowness of the wheat, and its not being burthened by any operative weight of fodder, or to any other cause, it is yet an effect, as recommendatory of it to northern climates, as its safety against rust is to southern. The product of the crop, in quantity, is greater, and it also acquires a strength of constitution, capable of withstanding the summer heats. These it almost universally survived, whilst the contiguous clover, debilitated by being oppressed with a greater burthen of straw, and to a later period, perished, generally in great quantities, and in spots, entirely.

6th. If Indian corn is cultivated to a considerable extent, it usually suffers at harvest. The harvest of the forward wheat is over, when the corn is yet young, and therefore recoverable; whereas it often happens, that it sustains irretrievable injury, by arriving to an advanced state, during the neglect incident to the latter harvest.

7th. When potatoes or other vegetables, which are gathered late in the fall, are used as a fallow crop, the repugnancy of this wheat to the rust, must be highly recommendatory, because late sowings are ever most liable to this distemper.

With respect to the straw, which is inferior in quantity to that of other wheat, about one third, it occurs to observe,

1st. That this circumstance produces a saving of near one third of the labor of cutting, gathering up, carting and stacking.

2d. That the wheat being short, never lodges.

3d. That it may be cut by the scythes, almost unexceptionably.

4th. That the straw is not liable to be damaged by the rust.

5th. That the grain before and after the wheat is cut, is not liable to an equal degree of risque with wheat carrying a greater burthen of straw, from rain, because this species dries faster, and is got in sooner.

It may be objected, that this circumstance diminishes the great fund for raising manure. To this it is answered, that the straw is only an offal of the crop. That no crop can be cultivated for the sake of the offal. That the impoverishment of the soil by the growth of straw, is probably equivalent to the quantity produced. That hence it may be inferred, that it will require the whole surplus of straw, produced by the latter wheat, to repair its surplus of injury to the soil, beyond the forward. And that if it was admitted, that a given quantity of land, in

the latter, would produce more straw than the same quantity in the forward, it does not follow, that a similar effect would flow from a given quantity of labor; because the saving of labor being equivalent to the deficiency of straw, may be converted to the extension of tillage, and thus more than compensate for that deficiency.

Besides, if these arguments are just, they exhibit an article of agricultural economy of great importance. The whole labor of removing the surplus of straw—of converting it into manure—and of restoring it to the soil, is saved, and nothing is lost by this saving; because the late wheat does not rob the soil of this surplus. The forward wheat invariably produces more grain than the latter, in proportion to the straw.

The shortness of the ear is the next object of consideration, as it appears to prognosticate a diminution of the crop. It being evident that an ear, one third longest, must produce the most grain, if equally well filled. The last circumstance seldom, or never happens, but if it did, it ought not still to be conceded, that an equal quantity of land or of labor, would produce more later than forward wheat. Because,

1st. As to the land it may probably bear being sown one third thicker on account of the difference in the size of the straw, and if so, the objection arising from a supposed deficiency of that article, is removed. But if with an equal quantity of seed, the crop of grain will be equal, and land can bear more forward, than later seed, it follows that the crop per acre of the forward wheat will be greatest, whilst it will still impoverish the soil less, by reason of being separated from it sooner. The superiority of the produce per acre, is rendered still more probable, by estimating all the exclusive casualties, to which the later wheat is liable; and by recollecting that the heads of the forward wheat are almost invariably best filled, and the grain heaviest.

2d. Should this expectation even turn out to be groundless, as to an equal quantity of land, yet it may be safely affirmed, that an equal quantity of labor would undoubtedly produce an equality in the crop (supposing the two kinds of wheat to come to perfection) both as to grain and straw. This idea comprises the benefits arising from the culture of the forward wheat, within the narrowest compass, and yet excluding the considerations of less magnitude, an improvement of the soil and an evidence of the exclusive calamities, to which the later wheat is liable, are among the advantages which would still remain.

To form a comparative average of these rival corps, would require a long succession of accurate experiments, as the only means by which a just computation of the exclusive calamities so inimical to the later wheat, can be made. During the two years' experiments, before mentioned, the forward wheat was preferable to the latter in every respect, and in all soils. The crop exceeded by the acre, in measure, in weight, and as to the value of the straw. But these results do not furnish sufficient evidence of the consequences, in case both kinds should arrive to a state of perfection.

The grain of the forward wheat is harder than any other with which it has been compared. It is also large, plump, white, and produces flour in quantity and quality equal to the best later white wheat.

This hardness of the grain conspires with the inferior growth of the straw and fodder, to lessen the liability of the forward wheat, to sprout in the field. An effect to which its ripening in cooler weather also contributes.

It is very probable that this species of wheat would be a beneficial acquisition to those countries, whose short summers, warm climates, or wet seasons, occasion many impediments in the culture of this grain. If it was introduced into Great Britain, and if it should be found that the soil and climate of America, operated particularly against its degeneracy, whilst that country would be greatly benefited, a new branch of commerce would be opened for this.

An agent at Fredericksburg or Port Royal, on Rappahannock river in Virginia, might probably be able to collect, as much as one thousand bushels of this wheat. The eagerness however with which it is purchased for seed by the neighboring farmers, and the smallness of the quantity yet grown, rapid as the increase has been, have hitherto bestowed upon it a superior

ty of price over other wheat, from fifty to an hundred per centum. A circumstance which constitutes an encomium flowing from experiment upon this species of wheat.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

ABSTRACT.

A Writer whose signature is "Homo" suggests that the danger of fires in populous places, resulting from wooden or framed buildings, is so great, as should induce the legislatures of the several states to forbid the erection of houses, &c. formed of wood only in towns or cities which contain 10,000 inhabitants or upwards. He proposes that all wooden buildings now erected in such places, should be taken down, and compensation made to the owners by the public—that all houses should in future be built with brick or stone, covered with slate or tile, and the use of shingles prohibited. He answers objections by saying, that the general is paramount individual interests; that the majority in free governments, have a right to make laws promotive of general and permanent good—that the loss would be temporary, and in a great degree imaginary—and would be succeeded by lasting advantages, taking into consideration the superior durability of brick or stone buildings to those made of wood, independent of the security and consequent tranquillity of the public mind, which would be consequent to the adoption of this plan.

Congress of the United States.

IN SENATE,

Saturday, May 3.

[CONCLUDED.]

Mr. Taylor from the committee to whom was referred the petition of James Mathers, doorkeeper to the Senate, for further compensation, reported a resolution on the subject—And on the petition of George Taylor and others, clerks in the several departments, reported from the same committee, that their petition lie on the table, the subject thereof being under the consideration of the House of Representatives; and the reports were severally agreed to. Whereupon

Resolved, That the said James Mathers, for extraordinary services as doorkeeper to the Senate, be allowed the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars, to be paid by the Secretary of the Senate out of the money appropriated by law, to defray the contingent expences of the two Houses of Congress.

The petition of George Bouneman a soldier of the militia of the state of Kentucky, wounded by the Indians in the year 1790, was presented and read praying the aid of government, under disability thereby from labor.

Ordered, That this petition be referred to the Secretary for the department of war, to consider and report thereon to the Senate.

On motion, "That a committee be appointed to consider the expediency, and if they think proper, to report a bill for authorizing the President of the United States, to provide timber of suitable qualities and dimensions, and in sufficient quantities, for the framing and building twenty ships of forty-four guns, and to cause the same to be cured in a manner that may render it the most durable."

Ordered, That this motion lie for consideration until Monday next.

Mr. Foster from the committee, reported that they had this day laid before the President of the United States the enrolled bill, entitled, "An act to establish the post-office and post-roads within the United States."

The Senate adjourned until 11 o'clock on Monday morning.

Monday, May 5. The bill for the remission of the duties on eleven hogheads of coffee which have been destroyed by fire, was read the third time.

Resolved, That this bill pass, that it be engrossed, and that the title thereof be "An act for the remission of the duties on eleven hogheads of coffee which have been destroyed by fire."

Ordered, That the Secretary desire the concurrence of the House of Representatives in this bill.

The bill, sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, "An act directing a detachment from the militia of the United States," was read the third time and being further amended—

Resolved, That this bill pass with amendments.

Ordered, That the Secretary desire the concurrence of the House of Representatives in the amendments to this bill.

The motion made on the 2d instant that a quantity of timber be provided for building twenty ships, of forty-four guns each, was considered.

Ordered, That it lie for further consideration.

Mr. Livermore, from the committee to whom was referred the remonstrance of the legislature of New-Hampshire, respecting a decree of the circuit court of the United States, in a cause there pending, between David Stoddard Greenough and others, libellants, and John Penhallow and others respondents, reported—

"That the state of New-Hampshire being a free, sovereign and independent state, long before the confederation of the United States, made a law for the purpose of privateering against the common enemy, and to establish courts for the legal trial and condemnation of prizes. That in pursuance of said law the said brig Lufanna, mentioned in said remonstrance, was captured, tried and condemned according to law, and distributed by order of court among the captors and owners of the privateer. The committee further report that the said brig and her cargo were infured in London against all risque and dangers of the sea, and all American privateers; and that after the capture and condemnation aforesaid, the owners of said brig Lufanna and cargo were paid for the loss, by the under writers. And further that the said state of New-Hampshire never gave an appellate jurisdiction in this cause to any foreign court or power whatsoever; and that all interference therein by any other than the courts of New-Hampshire, is in the opinion of this committee a violation of the freedom, sovereignty and independence of said state—All which is humbly submitted."

Ordered, That this report lie on the table.

Mr. Monroe notified the Senate, that he should to-morrow move for leave, to bring in a bill, to suspend the execution of the fourth article of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, until the United States shall be assured of a satisfactory compliance with the articles stipulated in the said treaty, to be performed on the part of Great Britain.

On motion,

It was agreed that the rule be dispensed with at this time, and that Mr. King have leave to bring in a bill, prohibiting for a limited time, the exportation of arms and ammunition, and encouraging the importation of the same; and the bill was read the first time accordingly.

Ordered, That this bill pass to the second reading.

After the consideration of the executive business

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Tuesday, May 6.

The bill prohibiting for a limited time, the exportation of arms and ammunition, and encouraging the importation of the same, was read the second time.

Ordered, That this bill be referred to Mr. Hawkins, Mr. King and Mr. Livermore, to consider and report thereon to the Senate.

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Beckley their clerk:

"Mr. President—The House of Representatives agree to the amendments of the Senate, to the bill, entitled, "An act directing a detachment from the militia of the United States."

"They have passed a "Resolution to authorize the President, to grant clearances in the cases of ships or vessels now loaded, and bound to any port beyond the Cape of Good Hope," in which they desire the concurrence of the Senate." And he withdrew.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution last mentioned.

Resolved, That this resolution pass with amendment.

Ordered, That the Secretary desire the concurrence of the House of Representatives in the amendment to this resolution.

Mr. Strong reported from the managers of the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two houses on the bill, entitled, "An act to encourage the recruiting service" that the House of Representatives should recede from their disagreement to the amendments of the Senate, and that the following section be inserted in the bill—

"And be it further enacted, That each non-commissioned officer and soldier now in the service of the United States whose term of enlistment shall not expire before the first day of January next, shall