SUBLIME THOUGHT.

Said to be written by nearly an Idiot.

COULD we with ink the ocean fill,
Was the whole earth of parchment made,
Where ev'ry single stick a quill,
And ev'ry man a scribe by trade;
To write the love of God above,
Would drain the ocean dry,
Nor could the scroll contain the whole,
Tho' stretch'd from sky to sky!

On the REVOLUTIONS of COMMERCE.

THE immense variety of changes which have happened in political opinions, from the time in which it was fashionable in Europe to turn out for the purpose of wrelling the holy land from the power of the Saracens down to our own times, in which a sort of similar crusade has been undertaken, ostensibly to reduce France to the true standard of faith in religion and politics; tribe changes, I say, are not more remarkable than the revolutions which have happened in the same period of time in the progress and extension of commerce.

How uncertain the possession of commerce is—how much it depends on good laws, on liberty, equality, and a general civilization, history sufficiently proves. By the bad governments prevailing in the Italian states, in Spain, Portugal, and Holland, those countries once so famous in the birth of Columbus, of Cabot, and in the possession of the noblest ships and navies in the world, of late times have become entirely lost, as it were, in the splendor of the British nation, comparatively but new in matters of this kind.

To a mind that contemplates the connection of effects with causes, it may be interesting to inquire how the British islands, have so suddenly risen to their lofty assuming tone in the world, by which they menace the ships of all nations, and undertook even to dictate to us, independent Americans, where we should or should not carry our flour, and where we should or should not go with a flag, become justly dear to all who prize liberty and the rights of human nature.

There are perhaps few of the present admirers of Britain and its politics, who are acquainted with the facts, that the fleet of six frigates, now ordering to be equipped by Congress in the infancy of our marine, amounts to double the tonnage of the whole boasted navy of England, as it stood in the reign of Henry VIII. that is, about 250 years ago. Even at the death of Elizabeth, in 1603, only 192 years since, the largest of that queen's ships consisted only of 1000 tons burthen, carrying but 340 mariners and 40 guns. The British navy, as it stands at present, chiefly dates from the commencement of the present century.

It may be a curious subject of investigation, to trace the causes of this great increase of the shipping of England. It must certainly be attributed to the increase of commerce, and this favoured by the blindness or weakness of other governments, who, neglecting their own interests, suffered Great Britain to improve upon their lethargy, till now, that by the folly, pride, and haughtiness of her government, the different nations are learning to regain their rights by changing their political systems.

That America hath been greatly imposed upon with respect to her share in maritime affairs, we needed not the late spoliations to convince us. The large proportion of our carrying trade till lately in the possession of Britain; her kind interference to carry our baltic articles in her ships to France and elsewhere, when we might as well have carried them ourselves; her late embassy to China perhaps to shut us out, if all were known, from the emperors ports; her Algerine alliance, and intrigues in Portugal and Spain; her exclusion of our ships till lately from the neighbouring islands of Jamaica, Barbadoes, Antigua, St. Kitts, &c. where by their late memorials the planters state how much they stand in need of them; her attempts to take our seamen out of our ships on pretence of their being British born; her endeavors even to impress and make them serve on board their ships of war; these are all indications enough of American wrongs. According to the author of the Bane, we have sent "an angel of peace" (meaning Mr. Jay) as he insolently terms it to REPAIR OUR FAULT, that is I suppose to kiss the rod. No, Sir, I have confidence in our executive that he went not to REPAIR OUR FAULT, but to give Britain an opportunity to REPAIR HER'S, or rather to announce to America that the refused it, and that it was therefore only left for her to do justice to herself.

SKETCHES OF THE TIMES.

London is of all places the most convenient and retired for a man of small fortune; there every sort of necessary is to be had in the smallest quantities; and provided a man has a clean shirt and three pence in his pocket, he may talk as loud in the coffee-house as the squire of ten thousand pounds a year. No one asks how he lives or where he dined. It is not so in the country; your neighbours wanting that constant supply of news or amusement to be had in a great city, busy themselves in the minutest enquires, not only scrutinizing into the birth, parentage, education, and fortune, of their neighbours, but even retailing the articles of their daily housekeeping, insomuch that at the little chandler's shop in every village, it is exactly known how many eggs each inhabitant had in his last sunday's pudding.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.

From a Correspondent.

THE Georgia business is of the most alarming nature. If it is not put a stop to, war, not only with the *Creeks* but with the *Spaniards*, is inevitable. The sale of the Western Lands of the United States will be totally defeated. Thus, an *increase* instead of a *reduction* of the public debt; an *extension of hostilities* with the most powerful Indian Tribes, instead of *peace*—and the loss of several millions of dollars by the inability of the United States to sell their lands, will be the fruits of the grasping and infinite speculations of a few individuals. An enquiry into this business is indispensable, and if those who ought to cherish the tranquility of the United States, and who are among the peculiar guardians of its welfare and peace, are concerned in it, they ought to forfeit their stations, and their country's confidence.

Extract of a letter from a respectable Citizen in one of the Southern States, dated 7th January 1795.

"We are informed that monstrous speculations are carrying on *in Georgia, in Lands*, & that 'tis probable that State will dispose of millions of acres at a low price to many persons, some of whom are in high responsible situations. What may be the issue I know not; but it appears to me to be a business of great consequence, and involving immense mischiefs. It is a subject well worthy of consideration, and, if possible, of legislative interposition. If the Sales are made, Heaven and Earth will be moved to *involve the Union in a war with the Indian Tribes who occupy the Lands.*"

Extract of a letter from Pittsburgh, dated January 18.

"Our country is very quiet—the people seem perfectly convinced of their past folly, and on Thursday last a meeting of some of the principal insurgents took place at Parkinson's Ferry, in order to raise, by subscription, a sum of money to indemnify the sufferers by the late insurrection.—A committee of five persons was appointed to repair to this place to wait on Gen. Neville, and the other sufferers, to ascertain the amount of their losses—they are expected this day. Marshal has subscribed 100 pounds, John Cannon the same sum, and Parkinson (who has returned) has also subscribed very largely."

ANECDOTE of Dr. FRANKLIN.

IN the year 1776, when Dr. Franklin with others, were appointed a committee by congress, to meet the British commissioners, concerning an accomodation with the colonies, Lord Howe, finding no disposition in the Americans to give up their liberties, by agreeing to dishonorable terms, ended the conference on his part, by "expressing his regard for America, and the extreme pain he would suffer in being obliged to distress those, whom he so much regarded." Dr. Franklin thanked him for his regards, and assured him that the Americans would shew their gratitude, by endeavoring to lessen as much as possible, all pain he might feel on their account, by exerting their utmost abilities in taking good care of themselves.

FOR SALE, BY
HUDSON & GOODWIN,
A few Rods North of the Bridge, Hartford,
All Parts of
Webster's Institute,
In large or small quantities, either bound or in sheets.
They have also on hand, a variety of *BOOKS, STATIONARY, &c. as usual.*
They want to purchase clean Cotton and Linen Rags, old Sail Cloth, old Skins, Bees-Wax, Horse Hair that is long, and Calves Pates, for which they pay Cash on delivery.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY
Simeon Butler,
ALL parts Webster's and Perry's Spelling Books, Perry's Dictionaries, Morses Geography, Pikes Arithmetic, Gentlemen and Ladies Monitor, Testaments, Psalm Books, Accompt Books of all sizes, Prompter, Ink-Powder per doz. Holland Quills per hundred, Stationary, &c.
He has on hand and keeps constantly for sale, a small assortment of Books, in most branches of Literature.
Also, continues the business of BOOK-BINDING as usual, nearly opposite the Court House, where all commands, in his line, will be faithfully attended to.
Constant attendance given and every favor gratefully acknowledged by their humble servant.
N. B. Coat and Vest Buttons by the Groce.
Northampton, Feb. 25 1795.

Harvard College Lottery.
CLASS SECOND.
☞ *Not Two Blanks to a Prize!*
FIFTEEN thousand Tickets, at 5 Dollars each, are 75 000 dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a deduction of Twelve and an half per cent. for the purposes of the Lottery.

Prizes.		Dols.		Dols.
1	of	10000	is	10000
1		5000		5000
1		2000		2000
5		1000	are	5000
8		500		4000
15		220		3300
30		100		3000
48		50		2400
60		40		2400
80		30		2400
100		20		2000
149		10		1490
537		8		4296
4002		7		28014
5237 Prizes.				75000
9963 Blanks.				
15000				

☞ The above Class will *positively* commence drawing, in the Representatives Chamber, in Boston, on *Thursday* the 9th of April next, and will continue from day to day, and be *completed with all possible dispatch.* A List of Prizes will be immediately published, and the Prizes paid *on demand.*
The strict punctuality with which the First Class of this Lottery was drawn, must give the most satisfactory assurance to every class of Adventurers, that the Managers will be enabled rigidly to adhere to the drawing of this; and afford, to all the Patrons of Literature, a most pleasing prospect of effecting, at an early season, the desirable object for which the Lottery was granted.
Benjamin Austin, Jun.
George R. Minot,
Samuel Casper, } Managers.
Henry Warren,
John Kneeland,
A few of the above tickets may be had of Dr. EBENEZER HUNT, and SAMUEL CLARKE, Northampton.

10 Dollars Reward!
ON the night of the 20th inst. the house of the subscriber was broke open, and the following articles stolen, viz. one gold French watch, two English silver do. one almost new, *John Kentzler*, Dublin, maker,—a silver tankard to three pints, (handle and lid off) arms borne by the name of *Pitkin*, engraved in front, two ruffled shirts, two pair of stockings, one patent worsted, two other silk and worsted, one weft Pattern, one yard and quarter of dark coating. Whoever will apprehend said thief or thieves and lodge them in safe custody, with the articles, shall receive the above reward, or 5 dollars for either separately, with necessary charges paid, by
SAMUEL STILES.
Windsor, (*Connecticut*) Jan. 21, 1795.

CASH GIVEN for
Shipping Furrs, Bees-Wax and good well dressed FLAX—by
LEVI SHEPHARD.
Northampton, Feb. 2, 1795.

Take Notice,
ALL persons who were indebted to the subscribers by book or note, the first day of December last and have not since that time settled and paid their respective balances, are indiscriminately called upon, to call and settle their accounts previous to the first of April next.
Produce of all sorts—Ashes, Butter, Tallow and Bees-Wax, old Pewter and clean combed Hogs Bristles will be received in payment.
JOHN WILLIAMS, and Co.
Conway, Feb. 12, 1795.

Wright & Stoddard,
HAVE for sale,
300 bushels coarse Salt,
by the Tierce or single Bushel. Also, a small assortment of Hollow Ware.
Northampton Jan. 26, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY
John Williams, & Co.
A QUANTITY of CLOVER SEED,
Who have on hand, a general assortment of
GOODS
For sale, on reasonable terms, for ready pay, or short credit.
They have lately received a few Vellum Modes and Ribbons.
Conway, Feb 12, 1795.

For Sale,
A FARM in the well part of *Westhampton*, containing 140 acres, with two houses, one barn and 100 of it under good improvement, with 300 APPLE-TREES and many other fruit trees—the farm is well watered.—Whoever wishes for a good bargain, may have the whole, or one house and 20 or 30 acres.—For particulars Enquire of
SOLOMON EDWARDS.
Living on the premises.

50 Dollars Reward!
STOLEN from the subscribers at Mill-ers Falls on *Connecticut* river, in *Massachusetts*, out of a boat, on the night of the 18th of *September* last, one tierce of GOODS containing the following articles, viz.
7 3-4 yards of Forest Cloth—7 3-8 do. of Black Broad Cloth—8 ½ do. of Brown do.—16½ do. of dark brown do.—8 do. of fine Lamb-Skin Coating—20 do. of Mixt do.—22 do. of Striped Elastic, red Striped—2 pair of Ladies Slippers—1 do. of Men's Shoes—9 pieces of Nankeen—1 do. of black Calimanco—1 do. of brown Durant—1 second hand low crown'd cock'd Beaver Hat—1 Ladies Beaver do.—2 Nap'd Hats—2 doz. of Jack Knives—1 doz. of Pen Knives.
Whoever will apprehend the thief or thieves, so that they may be brought to justice, and the goods returned to the subscribers, shall receive the above reward, by applying to *Justin Lyman* in the City of *Hartford*, or to *Elisa Lyman* at *Westhartford*, in the State of *Vermont*, or a reasonable reward for the goods only.
Said Lymans would likewise inform the Publick, that they shall continue the boating business as usual, and that they transact all kinds of commission business, and still continue to receive and forward goods to *Boston* and *New-York*, or any other part the inspir should choose—whoever would wish to favour them with their commands, may depend on the strictest attention being paid to their property.
They likewise would wish to purchase a quantity of white BEANS and Cattle's HORNS, for which cash will be paid for any quantity at the opening of the River, delivered at *Hartford*.
Hartford, Feb 9. 1795.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of DARIUS RICE, late of Belchertown, deceased, are hereby called upon to make immediate payment to the subscribers, administrators on said estate—also, all persons having any demands against said estate, are requested to exhibit the same.
DANIEL SMITH, Jun.
REBECCA RICE.
Belchertown, Jan. 30. 1795.

Take Notice,
BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber in November last—two SHEEP, one marked with a half penny in the left ear, a crop and hole through the right ear, the other with a halfpenny on the left ear—with a hole in the right ear—The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take them away.
SAMUEL GRAVES.
Williamsburgh, 9th Feb. 1795.

Wanted, as apprentices
to the TAYLOR'S business, two LADS, 13 or 14 years of age, that can be well recommended.—Also a JOURNEYMAN to the same business, whose work will recommend him—Enquire of
POMROY and WRIGHT.
Northampton, Feb. 7. 1795.

To be sold very cheap,
a farm of about 225 acres, lying in Southerland, one third part of the purchase being paid, a generous credit will be given for the remainder. For further particulars —Enquire of SAMUEL WARD.
Lyme-ffer, Jan. 14 1795. 438 6w.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. IX.] WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1795. [NUMB. 445.]

50 Dollars Reward!
STOLEN from the subscribers at Mill-ers Falls on *Connecticut* river, in *Massachusetts*, out of a boat, on the night of the 18th of *September* last, one tierce of GOODS containing the following articles, viz.
7 3-4 yards of Forest Cloth—7 3-8 do. of Black Broad Cloth—8 ½ do. of Brown do.—16½ do. of dark brown do.—8 do. of fine Lamb-Skin Coating—20 do. of Mixt do.—22 do. of Striped Elastic, red Striped—2 pair of Ladies Slippers—1 do. of Men's Shoes—9 pieces of Nankeen—1 do. of black Calimanco—1 do. of brown Durant—1 second hand low crown'd cock'd Beaver Hat—1 Ladies Beaver do.—2 Nap'd Hats—2 doz. of Jack Knives—1 doz. of Pen Knives.
Whoever will apprehend the thief or thieves, so that they may be brought to justice, and the goods returned to the subscribers, shall receive the above reward, by applying to *Justin Lyman* in the City of *Hartford*, or to *Elisa Lyman* at *Westhartford*, in the State of *Vermont*,—or a reasonable reward for the goods only.
Said Lymans would likewise inform the Publick, that they shall continue the boating business as usual, and that they transact all kinds of commission business, and still continue to receive and forward goods to *Boston* and *New-York*, or any other part the inspir should choose—whoever would wish to favour them with their commands, may depend on the strictest attention being paid to their property.
They likewise would wish to purchase a quantity of white BEANS and Cattle's HORNS, for which cash will be paid for any quantity at the opening of the River, delivered at *Hartford*.
Hartford, Feb 9. 1795.

Wright & Stoddard,
HAVE for sale,
300 bushels coarse Salt,
by the Tierce or single Bushel. Also, a small assortment of Hollow Ware.
Northampton Jan. 26, 1795.

For Sale,
A FARM in the west part of *Westhampton*, containing 140 acres, with two houses, one barn and 100 of it under good improvement, with 300 APPLE-TREES and many other fruit trees—the farm is well watered.—Whoever wishes for a good bargain, may have the whole, or one house and 20 or 30 acres.—For particulars—Enquire of
SOLOMON EDWARDS.
Living on the premises.

FOR SALE, BY
John Williams, & Co.
A QUANTITY of CLOVER SEED,
Who have on hand, a general assortment of
GOODS
For sale, on reasonable terms, for ready pay, or short credit.
They have lately received a few Vellum Modes and Ribbons.
Conway, Feb. 12. 1795.

Wanted, as apprentices
to the TAYLORS business, two LADS, 13 or 14 years of age, that can be well recommended.—Also a JOURNEYMAN to the same business, whose work will recommend him—Enquire of
POMROY and WRIGHT.
Northampton, Feb. 7. 1795.

To be sold very cheap,
a farm of about 225 acres, lying in Southerland, one third part of the purchase being paid, a generous credit will be given for the remainder. For further particulars —Enquire of SAMUEL WARD.
Lyme-ffer, Jan. 14 1795. 438 6w.

CASH GIVEN for
Shipping Furrs, Bees-Wax and good well dressed FLAX—by
LEVI SHEPHARD.
Northampton, Feb. 2, 1795.

To be sold cheap,
A small FARM, containing 60 or 80 acres, 30 acres under improvement, with a house and barn, situated 2 miles east of the meeting-house in Westampton, on the county road, leading from said Westampton meeting house to Northampton—a good place for a Tradesman, especially a Shoemaker is very much wanted—Also, to be sold, one eighth part of a good SAW-MILL, within half a mile of said Farm—for particulars, enquire of
SOLOMON CLARK, living on the Premises.
Westampton, March 4. 1795.

NATIONAL CONVENTION—

DEC. 8.

THE Consul General of the Commune of *Avignon*, writes, "that it would require volumes to relate all the horrors committed by the most detestable villain who ever appeared on the earth, by one of those monsters, which nature sometimes produces to scourge mankind, by the infamous MAINGNET, the friend, the correspondent, the co-deputy of COUTHON. *Justice!* cry all the citizens of the department of the *Vaucluse*.—Justice! Representatives, against the tigers who have torn out the entrails of our fathers, our mothers, our wives, our children, and our friends! Justice! against the Cannibals who have drenched themselves in the blood of the purest patriots, and who, if you had not arrested the course of their crimes, would have buried the Republic under heaps of ashes, and the carcases of their fellow citizens!"

REUBEL, in a debate concerning footing up the hall of the Jacobins, spoke as follows:—"Where has tyranny been organized? Where has it found supporters and satellites? At the *Jacobin Club*. Who has forced terror and dismay into the hearts of all the citizens? Who has covered *France* with *Bastiles?* Who has rendered Republicanism so odious that slaves have rejected it? Have not the Jacobins done all this? They will not have the impudence to deny it."—*(Applauded.)*

"If you now want the courage to speak out, I announce to you that you will have no Republic, because you have Jacobins."—*(Applauded.)*

9th DECEMBER.

TRIBAUDEAU. We have just exercised a great act of justice in favour of several of our colleagues, but it yet remains for us to do justice to a man who has been one of the chief authors of our constitution, THOMAS PAINE—That man who has done so much for liberty; he was driven from his seat by the intrigues of an impious faction, under the specious pretext of his being a foreigner, though he had become a citizen of *France*, by naturalization. He still exists, but in the most extreme misery. I propose that we declare he is not included in the decree which prevents foreigners from holding a seat in the Convention.

It was hereupon decreed, that THOMAS PAINE is not included in the above mentioned decree; that the Convention receive him again into her bosom, and that he is entitled to receive the arrearages of pay due to him as a member. *(Lively applauses.)*

PARIS, DEC. 9.

The famous denunciation against the old committees of Public Safety and General Welfare, circulates rapidly, and fixes the public attention. The people wait with impatience for a trial of this great affair, which will unveil that *calculated system* of crimes and tyranny, which has covered *France* with mourning, with tears, and dead bodies. The authors of such horrors must be punished. The stability, the prosperity of the Republic, the Public Safety require that the axe of the executioner should strike without mercy those execrable men, who have spread over our unfortunate and miserable country, all the scourges of hell.

Extracts from the address of the Public accuser, to the Jury of the Revolutionary Tribunal, on the trial of CARRIER.

The late administrators of the revolutionary government, which was formed to establish liberty, have almost annihilated it. Their despotism despised all principles—all that has ever been held sacred in all ages of the world, humanity, truth, justice, modesty, nature, have been trodden under foot. Oh disastrous! Oh horrible days! When from one extremity of *France* to the other—resounded this fearful cry—"Terror is the order of the day." The land of liberty was covered with prisons and its folds; hands of villains spread themselves over its surface. Property was laid waste; the most infamous robberies were transferred under the name of *revolutionary taxes*; the public employments were delivered into the hands of knavery and ignorance; monuments of the arts were destroyed; the workshops of industry were made silent and desolate; the riches of the churches were stolen from the nation; the most absurd and disgusting scandals were prevalent, weak and honest men were shocked by the vices of those who should have enlightened them; infamous priests openly boasted of their long hypocrisy; and publicly declared they acknowledged nothing but nature. Atheism was proclaimed; the Convention, in disgust, proclaimed the Supreme Being; his name was instantly abused to consecrate the tyrant and tyranny. The virtues and justice, said the monsters, are going to reign; and they established the reign of the most frightful and unbridled crimes.

Hordes of spies hovered round every commune, the citizens continually trembled for their liberty; confidence was banished from society; friend mistrusted friend; a word, a gesture, became a crime. Hardly did we dare to appear by day light; and when during the silence of night the noise of a carriage was heard, every man supposed his executioners approached.—The father was torn from the embraces of his children; the husband from the arms of his wife; all together were often precipitated into a dungeon, there to languish in sorrow, the damp earth for their couch, a pestilential air, unwholsome food and barbarous treatment! What was their crime? their fortune, their birth, or having displeased some villain."

In a report lately made to the Convention, respecting the *Vandalism* of the late Jacobin tyrants, we find the following Anecdote—"The celebrated LAVOISIER, the most benevolent of men, and the most learned Chemist of our time, requested of DUMAS, late Judge of the Revolutionary Tribunal, that he might be reprieved only fifteen days, to enable him to complete some experiments in Chemistry, useful to the Republic:—"*The Republic has no longer any need of Chemists,*" replied the barbarian, and LAVOISIER perished!!!

REVOLUTIONARY TRIBUNAL—Dec. 9.

Extracts from the Trial of CARRIER.

VILMIS deposed as follows: "I have been," said he "the revolutionary convulsions of CARRIER at the popular society at *Nantes*; he had the air of a Mountebank, and at the same time of a tiger thirsting for blood." "You may brave Bage—, you my brave Sans Culottes," said *Carrier*, "don't you know that all that the rich merchants possess belongs to you? It is time for you to enjoy it in your turn. Denounce them to me; the testimony of two good *Sans Culottes*, shall suffice to make the heads of all the great merchants fall in the bull."

The same witness declared, he had heard *Carrier* openly declare, that according to a calculation of the population of France, there were a *thousand inhabitants for every square league*; that it was demonstrable that the soil could nourish only *seven hundred*; that it was necessary to get rid of the overplus by killing all those rascals, the merchants, all the lawyers, bankers, &c. &c. He added, that the numbers of people in the cities were too great; that the inhabitants of *Lyons* for example, were to be reduced from 160,000 to 20,000, &c.

Another witness (an officer in the army of *La Vendee*) deposed, that there had been totally destroyed by *Carrier's* orders, *above four hundred peaceable villagers* in that part of France, and nearly all the inhabitants massacred or drowned.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

An official Reporter informed the Assembly, that some time before *Robespierre* acquired his monstrous extent of power, a project had been formed to unite the rivers *Loire* and *Eure*, by a Canal, which would have been of inconceivable advantage to the inland navigation. But that all the monied men and rich merchants in those departments, capable of prosecuting such a work as well as in almost every other part of the Republic, had been either *guillotined*, or *drowned*, or *shot*, or *sabred*, and the scheme had miscarried.

A member of the violent party cried out, "*because the rich are the enemies of liberty and the revolution.*"

Another member rose with vivacity. *Legislators! People!* said he, That is the false, the diabolical sentiment, which has covered France with blood, slaughter, robbery and confusion; that horrid, that wicked sentiment, is the cause of all our present internal wants and difficulties—that has dried up every source of wealth, comfort and happiness; that has annihilated our commerce, and all our curious and valuable manufactories, discouraged agriculture, and put a stop to almost all the useful and profitable labours of the citizens, by pointing out the capitalists, rich merchants and proprietors of manufactories as enemies to liberty, merely because they were rich. *(Loud and long continued applauses.)*

AGRICULTURE.

THE history of a forward species of wheat lately discovered in Virginia is a short one. A Mr. Ibell of the county of Carolina in that state, about seven years past, purchased a quantity of mixed wheat of a merchant, and having sown it, accidentally observed, when his wheat was in flower, a single ear, almost ripe: hence he conceived an idea that it might be a different species. To determine this, he carefully preserved the wheat produced by this solitary ear, which has now multiplied to such a degree, as that seven thousand bushels will be made at the next harvest; for it has been distributed into many hands.

But the character of this wheat, deserves greater attention; and as in all probability it has not yet entirely unfolded its qualities, it is much to be desired, that the best informed botanical knowledge, and the most accurate agricultural experiments, were united in its investigation.

The following observations arise from several trials upon different soils, made in the two last years; a term so short, that it would be dangerous to allow them an unsuspicious reliance.

The wheat is ripe from fifteen to twenty days before any other—the straw is shorter by one third, than that of any other kind, and the same proportion is maintained in the length of the ear.—But the ear always has a full and prominent appearance—The straw is encumbered with very little fodder.

The circumstance of its ripening so early, produces the following important effects.

1. It is never liable to be destroyed by the rust or smut—an effect, towards which the nakedness, and lowness of the straw, by allowing more freely the action of the sun and air, must considerably contribute. Upon this point the experiments appeared to be conclusive. The two last years were singularly unseasonable upon wheat in general, after it was in the ear, at the place where the experiments were made, and most so upon this particular species. But this bade defiance to the pestilence, & weighed above sixty pounds to the bushel, whilst all others suffered a loss of above one third in quantity, and did not in weight exceed an average of fifty-five.—The experiments were made in six different places. Upon new—old—stiff—light—poor and rich ground. The different species of wheat were sown on the same day contiguous to each other, early and late.

Remained to our next.