

PREMIUMS

Proposed by the Philadelphia Society, for promoting Agriculture, for the year 1790.  
[Continued from our last.]

X.

FOR the best comparative experiments on the culture of wheat, by sowing it in the common broad-cast way; by drilling it, and by setting the grain, with a machine, equi-distant; the quantities of seed and produce proportioned to the ground, being noticed,—a gold medal; for the second best,—a silver medal. The account to be produced by the tenth of January, 1791.

XI.

It is a generally received opinion, that horses in a team travel much faster than oxen; yet some European writers on husbandry mention many instances, in which it appeared, not only that oxen would plough as much ground as an equal number of horses, but also travel as fast with a loaded carriage; particularly when, instead of yokes and bows, they were geared in horse-harness, with such variations as were necessary to adapt it to their different shape. To ascertain the powers of oxen in these particulars, and the expence of maintaining them, the society deem matters of very great moment; and are therefore induced to offer a gold medal for the best set of experiments, undertaken with that view; and for the next best a silver medal. In relating these experiments, it will be proper to describe the age and size of the oxen, their plight, the kinds and quantities of their food, the occasions, manner, and expence of shoeing them; in travelling, the kinds of carriages used, and weight of their loads, and seasons of the year, and the length and quality of the roads: And, in ploughing, the size and fashion of the plough, the quality of the soil, the depth of the furrows, and the quantities ploughed: And, in every operation, the time expended, and number and sorts of hands employed in performing it; with many other circumstances which may more fully elucidate the subject. These experiments will enable the essayist to determine what will be the best form and construction of yokes and bows, and what of ox-harness, to enable oxen with the best carriage of their bodies and heads, the most ease, and quickest step, to draw the heaviest loads, a description of each of which sort of gears, explained on mechanical principles, must be subjoined to the account of experiments: To be produced by the first day of January, 1791.

XII.

For the best methods, within the power of common farmers, of recovering old gullied fields to an hearty state, and such uniformity, or evenness of surface, as will again render them fit for tillage; or where the gullies are so deep and numerous as to render such recovery impracticable, for the best method of improving them, by planting trees, or otherwise, so as to yield the improver a reasonable profit for his expences therein, founded on experiment,—a gold medal; and for the next best,—silver medal. To be produced by the first of January, 1791.

XIII.

For the greatest quantity, not less than five hundred pounds weight, of cheese, made on one farm in any of these states, equal in richness and flavor, to the Gloucestershire cheese, hitherto usually imported from England, and which shall be produced to the society by the 1st day of January 1791,—a gold medal; and for the next greatest quantity, not less than two hundred and fifty pounds weight, of like quality,—a silver medal.

XIV.

For the best method, deduced from experience, of raising the American white thorn from the seed, for hedges, and the greatest number of plants raised in a space not less than half an acre, a gold medal; for the second best,—a silver medal. To be produced by the first of December, 1790.

XV.

The society believing that the culture of hemp on some of the low rich lands in the neighborhood of this city, may be attempted with advantage, do hereby offer a gold medal for the greatest quantity of hemp raised within ten miles of the city of Philadelphia. The quantity not to be less than three tons; for the second greatest quantity,—a silver medal. The claim to be made by the first of December, 1791.

\* \* It will be left to the choice of those successful candidates for prizes, who may be entitled to the plate or gold medals, to receive the same either in plate or medals, or the equivalent thereof in money.

The claim of every candidate for a premium is to be accompanied with, and supported by, certificates of respectable persons, of competent knowledge of the subject. And it is required, that the matters, for which premiums are offered, be delivered in without their names, or any intimation to whom they belong; that each particular thing be marked in what manner the claimant thinks fit; such claimant sending with it a paper sealed up, having on the outside a corresponding mark, and on the inside the claimant's name and address.

Respecting experiments on the products of land, circumstances of the previous and subse-

quent state of the ground, particular culture given, general state of the weather, &c. will be proper to be in the account exhibited. Indeed in all experiments and reports of facts, it will be well to particularize the circumstances attending them. It is recommended that reasoning be not mixed with the facts; after stating the latter, the former may be added, and will be acceptable.

Although the society reserve to themselves the power of giving, in every case, either one or the other of the prizes, (or premiums) as the performance shall be adjudged to deserve, or of withholding both, if there be no merit, yet the candidates may be assured, that the society will always judge liberally of their several claims.

Published by Order of the Society,

SAMUEL POWEL GRIFFITHS, Secretary.

Philadelphia, March 9th, 1790.

QUEBEC, December 28.

AGRICULTURE SOCIETY.

Minute of the Special Meeting of the Directors of the Quebec Branch, 21st December, 1789.

“Ordered, That the Process in preparing Seed Wheat, as communicated by Mr. Cartier, be published in the Quebec Gazette, and in the Herald.”

FROM the experiments made by Mons. J. Cartier of the parish of St. Antoine on Chamblee River, laid before the Directors of this branch, it appears, that SMUT in WHEAT, may be effectually prevented by using the following precaution.

Let the WHEAT intended for SEED be thrice thoroughly washed, and let the water drain from it after the third washing; then steep it eighteen hours in brine strong enough to float an egg, and spread it on the floor to let the brine run off; but whilst the WHEAT is yet moist, let quick lime be equally sifted over it, stirring it very well with a shovel, and continue sifting on more lime until the WHEAT is equally dusted with it, in the proportion of half a gallon for every bushel of WHEAT. By stirring it well with a shovel, the WHEAT will soon be dry and fit for sowing.

Some exceeding smutty Wheat, or what the inhabitants call *bled charbonne*, was prepared by Mr. Cartier in the manner above directed and immediately sown; the sample sent to the Directors of this Branch, as the produce of that very smutty Wheat was good, clean well-filled grain.

By Order of the Directors,

HUGH FINLAY, Sec'y.

BOSTON, March 27, 1790.

FROM FRANCE.

“Had we nothing to oppose but the army, we might soon bring these abject mercenaries into non-existence; but the disdainful high clergy and the enraged aristocracy are composed of so many dangerous men, that by their duplicity and machinations it is possible they may turn the scale in favour of the former government: Besides, we are surrounded with powerful princes, who we cannot expect will long continue idle spectators. The French WASHINGTON, the young hero who fought several battles in the course of your glorious revolution has been chosen Generalissimo of all the militia of the kingdom by the universal voice of the militia at large. Each province strove which should be foremost in confiding its liberties in the hands of the truly noble and illustrious the Marquis de la FAYETTE. How fortunate were you to have the federal government established without the loss of a single man; this shows the characteristick wisdom of those enlightened men who were the promoters of that happy event. Since the English language and American Liberty are come in fashion, the libraries of our Literati are crowded with books on politics, constitutions, &c. but I must sincerely confess that one of your home productions seems to have the preference from the perspicuity of the ideas and the force of the style. PUBLIUS has gained a deserved applause, and is ranked among those whose works will reach posterity. Many of the best families within my reach are preparing to cross the Atlantick next spring, and should the troubles continue much longer, the emigrations must become of consequence to your rising empire.”

THE ARTS.

Nothing gives us more satisfaction, than to note the happy advancement of the Arts and Sciences in our country. At present we have the peculiar pleasure of announcing to the citizens of America, the completion, by Mr. GULLAGER, of an elegant bust of THE PRESIDENT of the United States, in Plaster of Paris, as large as the life—in which the beholder, at first view, recognizes the Great Deliverer of our Country. The Connoisseurs who have visited Mr. GULLAGER'S room, to examine this beautiful piece of statuary, are unanimous in pronouncing its merits, and the merits of the ingenious artist who has produced it.

So anxious are even the countrymen for the assumption of the State debts by Congress, that one having read in the papers its being effected, cried out in great extasy, “joy to thee my friend—I wish you joy,” “of what?” asked the other,—“Why that Congress has consumed the State debts.”

AMERICAN HEMP.

The indefatigable exertions of John Read, Esq. and others, in promoting the growth of that valuable article of commerce, Hemp, merit much from their country;—as from the spirit for cultivating this commodity which now reigns, there is not a doubt, but in a few years, a saving will be made of £.70,000 a year to the commonwealth, in this single article. Tuesday sen'night, a load, raised by Mr. Read, was brought to town, from Roxbury, and pronounced by judges, to be far superior to the best Russia Hemp. And on Saturday last, a load, of equal quality, raised by Major Ruggles of Roxbury, was brought to town; and it is with pleasure we can inform the public from the best authority, that Hemp raised in this State, is continually bringing to market. [A bounty of 12s. per cwt. is given by this Commonwealth for all merchantable Hemp raised within the same—as also a bounty on Duck, Sail Cloth and Twine, which is extended to January, 1792.]

AMERICAN GLASS.

It is with pleasure we learn that the glass Manufactory in Maryland, is thriving fast. The glass lately manufactured there is equal in quality to that imported from Europe: when we consider the great expence and labour attending an undertaking of this kind, the advantage and benefits resulting from the establishment of Manufactories in America, we cannot but hope that the encouragement of both public and individuals, will be equally great.—We learn that Looking Glasses will be manufactured at these works in the Spring.

Just published, by

CAREY, STEWART, AND COMPANY,  
No. III, of the VIIth volume of

The American MUSEUM,  
OR  
UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE,

And to be sold by THOMAS ALLEN, No. 13, QUEEN STREET,  
where subscriptions are received, at 2 Dol. and half pr. an.

CHARACTER OF THE MUSEUM.

“It has been uniformly conducted with taste, attention, and propriety. A more useful literary plan has never been undertaken in America, or one more deserving of public encouragement.” His Excellency General Washington.  
“It has been conducted in a manner highly deserving of public encouragement.” Hon. John Dickinson.  
“It far exceeds, in my opinion, every attempt of the kind, which, from any other American press ever came to my hands.” His Excellency Governor Livingston.  
“I concur with those respectable characters, (General Washington, Hon. John Dickinson, and Governor Livingston) in their high opinion of the work, and of its execution.” His Excellency Governor Randolph.  
“The Museum is calculated to disseminate literary, political, historical, agricultural, and other valuable information, in a very advantageous manner, and to a great extent, and more especially to preserve interesting documents from oblivion.” Rev. Dr. Stiles—Rev. Dr. Dwight—Judge Hopkinson—Bishop White—Rev. Dr. Ewing—Rev. Dr. Magaw—Tench Coxe, Esq. Rev. Dr. Andrews—Judge Law—Judge Dyer—Judge Sherman—Judge Pitkin.

New-York City Lottery.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY, for the purpose of raising Seven Thousand Five Hundred Pounds, agreeable to an ACT of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed 8th February, 1790.

S C H E M E.

1	PRIZE of	£.3000	£.3000
2		1000	2000
3		500	1500
10		200	2000
30		100	3000
50		50	2500
120		20	2400
180		10	1800
7969		4	31800

8346 Prizes, } 25000 Tickets, at 40s. each, £.50000  
16654 Blanks, }  
Subject to a deduction of Fifteen per Cent.

THE object of this LOTTERY being to raise a part of the sum advanced by the corporation for repairing and enlarging the CITY HALL, for the accommodation of CONGRESS, which does so much honor to the Archited, as well as credit to the city. The managers presume that their fellow Citizens will cheerfully concur in promoting the sale of Tickets, especially as the success of this Lottery will relieve them from a tax, which must otherwise be laid to reimburse the corporation.

The above SCHEME is calculated in a manner very beneficial to adventurers, there not being two blanks to a prize.

The Lottery is intended to commence drawing on the FIRST MONDAY in AUGUST next, or sooner if filled, of which timely notice will be given. A list of the fortunate numbers will be published at the expiration of the drawing.

Tickets are to be sold by the subscribers, who are appointed Managers by the Corporation.

ISAAC STOUTENBURGH, ABRAHAM HERRING,  
PETER T. CURTENIUS, JOHN PINTARD.  
New-York, 6th March, 1790.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BY order of the honorable John Slofs Hobart Esquire, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New-York. Notice is hereby given to Paul Deyrell, now of late of Long Island, Esquire, an absconding debtor, and to all others whom it may concern; that upon application and due proof, made to the said Justice, pursuant to an act of the legislature, entitled “an act for relief against absconding and absent debtors,” passed the fourth day of April, 1786, by a creditor of the said Paul Deyrell, he the said Justice has directed all his the said Paul Deyrell's Estate, real and personal, within this State, to be seized; and that unless he shall discharge his debts within three months after the publication of this notice; all his Estate real and personal will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of his creditors. Dated at the city of New-York, the twenty-seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety. March 31.