

From the Richmond Enquirer.
**HESSIAN FLY.
LAWLER WHEAT.**

At a meeting of the cultivators of the Lawler Wheat, and others, at New Baltimore, on the 27th day of May, 1817, it was, on motion, Resolved, That in consequence of the providential exemption which this wheat has experienced in this and former years, from the ravages of the Hessian fly, in this neighbourhood, a duty is imposed on the cultivators of it, to endeavour to render this blessing as diffused as possible. That a principal means of effecting that object will be to give publicity to the evidences of the fact. Therefore, it is also resolved, That it is proper to appoint a committee to prepare such a statement of facts on the subject of the Lawler Wheat, as are notoriously within the knowledge of the people of this neighbourhood, and which may be substantiated by incontrovertible testimony, if required, together with such certificates of experiments of a special nature, as may be deemed worthy of notice; and that the said committee report the same to a meeting to be held on Saturday next, the 31st inst. at Buckland, Prince William county. The following gentlemen, to wit: John Love, Thomas Hutton, Gerrard Alexander, sen. George B. Pickett, Griffin Stith, Martin Maddux, and Owen Thomas, being named and presented, consented to serve as a committee, and the meeting adjourned.
MARTIN MADDUX, Sec.
WM. S. MOONEY, Clk.

The committee to whom was assigned, by a meeting held at New Baltimore, on the 27th inst. the duty of preparing such a statement of facts in relation to the kind of wheat called the Lawler Wheat, as are notoriously within the knowledge of the people of this neighbourhood, together with special certificates of experiments made, in proof of this wheat not being subject to injury from the Hessian Fly, have endeavoured in the best manner the time limited would allow them, to perform that duty; and report:—That the following facts are notorious in this neighbourhood and can be supported by the testimony of many respectable men, to wit: That this wheat was introduced among us in the year 1810, in a small quantity, by James Lawler, (since dead) and who states that he had procured it in Chester county, in Pennsylvania, where it was called Jones' white wheat, and was said not to suffer injury by the Hessian Fly.—That it has been propagated with some attention in this neighbourhood, and in the course of its cultivation, including the present season, has not been injured by the Hessian Fly.—That the present crop of it is of luxuriant growth, in proportion to the land, and promises an abundant harvest, while every other kind of wheat is injured in a most serious degree. It is a smooth headed, white wheat of tall growth, nearly on a medium between rye and the bearded wheat, later from three to six days than the golden beard, when sowed at the same time, and when the fly has not injured the bearded kind; but from that circumstance, this year appears to be in an equal state of forwardness with the best bearded wheat, it having met with no obstacle in its growth, and the season having been good. A peculiarity of general notoriety, is that of its appearance of firing to a very great degree, soon after the commencement of the spring growth; the lower blades which seem only to have been intended to survive the winter, turn yellow and die, without affecting the stalk. There has been constantly found in it, a few grains of red chaff wheat, the grain a deep red; this kind of wheat is subject to injury from the fly, as experiments have shewn.—The committee have thought proper to confine their report to statements of a general nature, rather choosing to submit to the test of investigation, if deemed necessary by any one, their individual relations of more particular matters, belonging to the subject, and therefore refer to such statements, together with those of others, who have presented the result of their experiments and observations.

John Love,
Thomas Hutton,
Gerrard Alexander sen.
George B. Pickett,
Griffin Stith,
Martin Maddux,
Owen Thomas.

I have sowed the Lawler wheat for four years past on the Buckland

farm, and have never known the crop injured by the Hessian Fly—this year it has an unusually healthy and abundant appearance. I have also sowed last fall of the bearded kind, and early wheat, both of which are much injured by the fly; the early white wheat in a less degree than the other, yet the injury to that is not less than one half the crop. I am enabled to make a more accurate estimate of the injury done the early wheat, from the circumstance of the same ground having been two years in Lawler wheat, appearing to be doubly as thick sown, although there has been no exhausting crop since taken from the land, and it has received two dressings of plaster, and the present much more propitious to the growth of plants than that; I reaped of the Lawler wheat twenty-five bushels to the acre. I do not think the product this year in the early wheat will exceed ten or twelve bushels, if what remains is harvested; but it is daily falling from the indications of the fly; I think I shall lose seven hundred bushels, by sowing 65 bushels of the May wheat last fall.

The first year I sowed the Lawler wheat, I reaped eleven for one, which was a full crop for the quality of the ground; from the land adjoining it in the same field I did not get more than three for one; that year many crops were destroyed by the rust and rot, my Lawler wheat was not hurt. The next year I sowed seventy-five bushels of it, and one hundred and ninety five of other kinds (making 270 bushels). I made more from the Lawler wheat than all the rest. The third year I sowed of it nearly my whole crop, which in respect both to quantity and quality was the best I ever made from the same number of acres. The last fall I sowed ninety bushels of the bearded, and 371 of the Lawler wheat, and I think there is no part of the Lawler wheat of ninety bushels seeding, which will not, if present appearances are realized, produce threefold more than the bearded.

The product of the Lawler wheat in flower, is as great I think as any other of the white wheat, and the quality as excellent as any I have seen. There was ground at my mill, last season upwards of five thousand bushels of it, to a good profit, after giving a barrel more of superfine flour for each one hundred bushels, than is customary for red wheat.

In 1812 or 1813, I obtained one bushel and three pecks of Lawler wheat, sowed it late, and although apparently injured by the rust, made twenty-one and one half bushels of merchantable wheat: my crop that year was materially injured by the fly, except the above small quantity. Last year I commenced sowing about the 15th of September, and that is now the most promising part of my crop, and appears to be entirely exempt from the fly; and although I have found occasionally a fly in the wheat, on strict examination, I am left to doubt, whether it is not confined entirely to the mixture which is generally found in the wheat; neither has it ever been injured since by the rust. Numerous instances and experiments made by different persons near me, in several years past, are such as constrain me to believe that the Lawler wheat is providentially from some cause almost entirely exempt from the ravages of the Hessian fly; I have sowed last fall about four hundred bushels of the Lawler kind, and twenty of the bearded; I think I shall not make more than a third of a crop from the bearded wheat, owing to the depredations of the fly, and calculate on a loss of two hundred bushels, from having seeded the twenty of bearded, instead of Lawler, as the ground is of good quality.

Thomas Hutton.

I have made one crop of the Lawler wheat, which was of excellent quality; but I thought the yield was not so great as that of some other wheat. The Hessian fly did not injure it in the slightest degree. My present crop is chiefly of the Lawler wheat, and very slightly injured by the fly, as there can only here & there be found an affected bunch, after the strictest search, and my other wheat, the Mountain white and the Baltimore bearded, is so injured as not to leave room to expect any thing like a half crop. I am of opinion that the Lawler wheat will bear sowing early in September, without danger of material injury from the fly. I will add, that my seed wheat was a little mixt, and

the quantity of fly injured is not, I think, greater than the mixture of other wheat.
Isaac Foster.
May 27, 1817.

I obtained from my neighbour, James Lawler, in the fall of 1811, a half bushel of wheat, which he brought the seed of from Chester county, Pa. on account of its resisting the Hessian fly. I sowed it in November, and raised seven and a half bushels, which I sowed in 1812, and raised one hundred and ten, and have since continued to sow said wheat; my crops last year and this are entirely of that kind; I would sow no other, being satisfactorily convinced from experiment and observation, that the fly would not affect it. I believe said wheat is of superior quality to any raised in this neighbourhood for some years; as a proof Mr. Love gave me for my last crop a barrel of flour, in the hundred bushels, more than for other wheat, and told me notwithstanding his profits were more than they were in the red wheat; also, I lately sent 9 bushels & three pecks by measure, weighing at the mill ten bushels and twenty-six pounds, which I get, after the common toll, the tenth was taken, four hundred and fifty-four pounds of excellent flour. Said wheat has not been injured since I raised it by any disaster, except the second crop injured a little by rust, as was my other crop of wheat the same year.

Wm. Hutton.

Buckland, Kinsley Mills, May 26.
Having been, during the last and present year, principal miller in Mr. Love's mill, called Kinsley, I hereby certify, that I have ground for the past season, upwards of five thousand bushels of the Lawler wheat, and for the portion of it ground for others, have given at the rate of 21 barrels of superfine flour for each one hundred bushels; and I am satisfied a better profit has been made on that than the average of red wheat, ground at the rate of 20 barrels of superfine flour to the 100 bushels, and that it will yield as much flour as any other white wheat I have ever ground—it having been mixed with red wheat as it came into the mill, I cannot state what was the product of the whole, but I think it has exceeded 195 pounds of flour for four bushels 20 lbs. of wheat. Mr. William Hutton lately brought ten bushels and twenty six pounds, it was prepared for family use, and particularly well cleansed, not necessary to be screened or tanned; I ground it after taking toll, a tenth, and what remained produced two barrels of 195 pounds each, and 62 pounds of superfine flour.

Wm. Florence.

Mr. Love having stated, that he has had the mortification to hear that reports have been circulated that he intended to demand an exorbitant price, or exchange, for his Lawler wheat; on his motion, it was

Resolved unanimously, As the opinion of this meeting, that it would be improper, and might justly be deemed illiberal, in those who have been so favoured, as to be possessed of a species of wheat satisfactorily shewn to resist the ravages of the fly, to require of such of their less fortunate fellow-citizens as are desirous of obtaining seed, a price for it beyond an equal exchange, and a fair compensation in addition, for the risk and trouble of getting out their crops in the summer season; and that from these considerations the price required by any member of this meeting shall not exceed the value (when a price is agreed on, or exchange, when exchange is made) of one bushel and an half of common wheat for one bushel of Lawler wheat.

Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings and certificates be transmitted to the editors of the National Intelligencer and Richmond Enquirer for publication.
MARTIN MADDUX, Sec.
WM. S. MOONEY, Clerk.

Having sustained, in common with my neighbours, almost the entire loss of my growing crop of wheat from the ravages of the Fly, I was induced to visit the neighbourhoods of Haymarket, and Buckland, for the purpose of examining the Fly-proof wheat, known in these parts of the country by the name of Lawler wheat, and cultivated this year in considerable quantity, by Messrs. John Love, Griffin Stith, Wm. and Thos. Hutton, & others; I was fully satisfied, upon viewing

the respective farms of these gentlemen, that this wheat is entitled to the character of Fly-proof, the fields of each of them exhibiting the most abundant crops of wheat I have ever seen, below the Bull-run Mountain, and unless some future disaster shall befall them, will probably yield an average of from fifteen to twenty bushels per acre; it is proper to remark that on each of the farms of the above gentlemen, except Wm. Hutton, I found several of the other kinds of wheat, on others a fence or road only separating them, and in every instance the fly had injured the former very materially; while the latter or Fly-proof was left unhurt; I have therefore no hesitation in recommending this wheat to the attention of every farmer in Virginia, to be sowed in preference of any other; for myself I am fully convinced, under present circumstances, of the utility of sowing any other kind known among us in this state.

Gerrard Alexander, Sr.

I, Owen Thomas, do hereby certify, that December 1811, I was in Chester county, Pennsylvania, on a visit to my friends, where I understood that the Jones' white wheat was cultivated, and was told that since the introduction of that wheat there, they had not experienced any injury from the Hessian Fly. I intended to have brought some of it to Virginia, but by different occurrences was prevented; after my return I found Mr. James Lawler of the same county I lived in, had brought a small parcel in from the same place, and had seeded it. I got seed of that, and have sowed it for four years past, it has never been injured by the fly. I sowed a part of my crop of Lawler wheat last fall in the first week in September, it is now the best wheat I have, in proportion to the quality of the land, and has not been at all injured by the Fly; a part of my crop last year was injured by the rust, and I am satisfied it was owing to a particular cause, as some of it was not injured; and I do not believe that the Lawler wheat is more subject to rust than other kinds; I have sowed last fall my whole crop of it.

Owen Thomas.

I, John Brown, of Fauquier county, do hereby certify that on the 11th of September, 1813, I mixed 3 bushels of the Lawler wheat with 3 of the purple straw, and sowed them together, and sowed adjoining wholly of the Lawler; that the purple straw was almost wholly destroyed by the fly, and the Lawler mixed with it uninjured by it, and made as heavy a crop as might have been expected from the quantity of seed, but not near so heavy as the Lawler wheat adjoining it, which was unmixed with any other, I have continued to sow of the Lawler kind, and have not had any of my crops of that kind injured by the fly.—I ground a part of my crop at Mr. Love's mill last season, and got 21 barrels of flour to the hundred bushels, and flour of excellent quality. I found among the Lawler wheat some heads of red chaff wheat, the grain of a deep red; I picked out the fall of 1814 a pint of that wheat, and sowed it by itself—the Hessian fly depredated on that and entirely destroyed it.

John Brown.

I commenced sowing the Lawler wheat in 1813, and have continued to cultivate it ever since, sowing generally several kinds, and have found it always to resist the fly, & not more subject to other disasters than the other wheat, but it is about a week later. Finding the Lawler wheat foul with cockle and cheat, (the cause of which I know not,) I had determined not to sow any last fall, but at length concluded to sow 40 bushels in my corn land, & sowed my fallow of the Mountain white wheat, and now find the latter very much injured by the fly, and the Lawler not at all injured; and although the land which was fallowed is much richer than the corn land, it will not make as much per acre, from the present appearance.—Last year I had four kinds of wheat in the same field, and now I find no volunteer wheat, only where the Lawler wheat was sown, and believe that the fly took the whole of the other volunteer wheat last fall, and did not touch the Lawler.

John Hampton.
May 31, 1817.

I, Joseph Ball, of Fauquier county, hereby certify, that in 1816, I ploughed, in, in the month of August, my stubble, a part of which was of the Lawler wheat & a part

of the purple straw, and sowed the wheat which came up in the purple straw stubble was destroyed by the Hessian fly, but that which came up from the Lawler wheat stubble was not injured. Both these kinds of wheat came up about the last of August or the first of September, from this circumstance, and the general experience I have had in the cultivation of the Lawler wheat, I am convinced it may be sowed at an early period, without risk from the fly.

Joseph Ball.

The Best Liquors, and fare of every description, to be had at the public-house, in the city of Baltimore, where the most select liquors, and the best of every kind, are kept on hand, and are sold at the most moderate rates, and in the most agreeable manner. The proprietors are, J. J. Clark, and J. J. Clark, Jr. No. 15, & 16, 9 3 1815 & 16.

WILLIAM BREWER,
The Union Tavern & City Hotel,
No. 15, & 16, 9 3 1815 & 16.

For Sale or Exchange.
I will sell my farm, containing between 4 and 500 acres, on the Patuxent river, between Battle and Lind creeks, in Calvert county; well adapted to the staple products of Maryland, abounding in rail timber and firewood, having an excellent orchard of choice fruits thereon. The building being commodious and convenient; fish-ponds, & wild fowl, to be had abundantly in their seasons, at the very door.—Or I will exchange for a very small farm, in any of the upper counties on the western shore. As it is presumed that those inclined to purchase, or exchange, will view the premises, I deem it needless to enter more into detail.—Letters on the subject will not be attended to, as I wish persons disposed to bargain with me to examine my land, and form their opinions from a view thereof, and not from any representation of mine.
J. J. Brooks.
April 17, 1817.

FOR SALE.
The subscriber will sell, Thomas's Point,
And the lands adjoining, lying on the Chesapeake Bay, South River, Oxon and Fishing Creeks. These lands are bound with ship timber, and wood of almost every description. There is a large quantity of firm marsh belonging to it, and some low ground, which may be converted into meadow at a small expense. There are several small buildings on it. The whole contains between three and four hundred acres. The place is remarkable for fish, oysters, and wild fowl.

In addition to the above lands, the subscriber will also sell the lands adjoining. The whole will contain between six and seven hundred acres, fence of four or five hundred yards length, running from the Head of Oxon creek to Smith's Creek, will enclose the whole land. This half of the land has a considerable quantity of firm marsh belonging to it, two tenements, and a well of good water. The whole is capable of being made one of the best grazing farms in the state.
J. T. Clark.
March 27, 1817.

NEW STORE.
G. & J. BARBER & CO.
Return their thanks to their friends and the public in general for past favours, and solicit those who wish to purchase bargains to give them a call, as they have just received a large general assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Liverpool & Glass Ware
Ironmongery & Cutlery
Waldren's Prime Grain and
Synthes.
Paints & Oils.
A few hundred bushels of Oats &c. New Herrings, & New England
toes, by the barrel, &c.
June 5.

MARY
[VOL. LXXV]
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Price—Three Dollars
By order of the
tax of Calvert county,
the above-mentioned
Aquila, &c. Bow
Collection District
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of shall be con-
law, the lands for
thereof as may be
several sums due
to the highest b-
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Ben. Gray, Clk.
June 19, 1817.
100 Dollar
Runaway from the
day of last month
named SOLOMON
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Martha W. J. W-
George Sharo,
June 12,