

WHEAT & RUST

WHAT stage of ripeness is the best for cutting wheat is not ascertained in America; but enough I have seen of cutting early to be convinced that it commonly is suffered to stand too long.

At the time of reaping, we generally have a clear sky and peculiarly drying air, which in some harvests ripen wheat very suddenly, so that the plants from an apparent stage of vigor, are killed in a day or two, and receive no further nourishment from the roots, and even the stems become exhausted of the nourishment which they had imbibed, so that it could not reach the ear or grain. If with this sudden heat and drying state of the air, the plants be struck with rust, and are still suffered to stand longer, the grain receiving no more nourishment can never fill; but by cutting it instantly, and setting it sheltered to cure gradually, the best chance is had for obtaining marketable good wheat.

"The reaping corn, ten to fourteen days earlier than my neighbours (says Mr. Parkinson) is an advantage I have attended to. As corn begins to decay first at the roots, all the nourishment it can receive, while standing uncut, after the decay of roots, must be derived from the straw. The dews may feed the grain at one time; but when nearly ripe and the roots decayed, the fan and wind have so much power as to ripen it too quickly or scorch or dry it before its natural period of maturity."

Riding on the road about harvest time, he observed a field of wheat that had taken the mildew. The straw was of a remarkable deep green, and instead of being dead, appeared to have acquired a greater verdure; though after such appearance common, it never receives any nourishment or grows larger. Instead whereof the straw becomes discoloured, spotted, and discoloured. The sooner it is then cut the better. He took twelve ears of the wheat, which, and the straw, were green as grass, and at the same time mildewed. A great deal of rain had fallen the fore part of the day; but the ears of wheat were pretty dry. He tied them in a bunch, intending to hang them up in his house to dry and ripen. Several weeks afterwards, having been forgot, he took them out of his great coat pocket, when the straw was found to be still green. The grain was then rubbed out, and to his astonishment he never saw better. It was fine in colour, and well filled; but what remained in the field from which he took these ears, was very small and of little value. This is a strong case, which ought to make a strong impression on the mind of Farmers. He adds, from hence it would seem, that if the farmer would cut his wheat when it is struck with mildew, and set it up in the field in small stacks of about a cart load each, so as neither to beat or mould, it would be better than to let it stand, as is the practice, uncut.

He had at the same time taken twelve ears of wheat from an adjoining riper field, which were likewise found in the other pocket of the great coat. Though these when gathered, appeared so much superior to what had taken the mildew, they did not turn out nearly so good as the others. From the above circumstances, Mr. Parkinson was ever afterwards partial to cutting wheat when the straw appeared of a reddish cast, or some of it green with the joints full of sap; and it fulfilled his expectations. The straw, he adds, is better for chaff; the flour much fairer and heavier; and for fine flour it will grind into broad bran. But he does not think, that if the wheat escapes the mildew, it ought to be cut so green.

It is probable that the state of the wheat, as it approaches to ripeness in the ensuing season, will admit of various instructive experiments, to be made by those whom it chiefly concerns; especially they may learn, for their future conduct, how far it will bear to be cut unripe or green, to advantage.

Hitherto, during the present month of May, there has been much cool weather, accompanied with frequent rains. Such was the May in the great year of scab and rust (I think about 1785). The crops of wheat were uncommonly promising; but first the rust, and then (though not till the farmer expected daily the wheat was about to ripen) the scab struck it: by which the crops were reduced in quality as well as quantity—what was affected by scab could never be made to yield good flour, but it was more or less clammy. During the progress of the rust and scab, I examined the roots of many plants, which appeared injured if not dead, at the same time that the stalks and blades looked thriving.

In this state of things, the farmer may take into consideration at what time it will be best that he cut down his wheat? For a slight degree of rust it need not be hurried; but when greatly rusted in its advanced state of ripeness, and when considerably scabbed (which never happens but in the moment before it ripens) immediately cut it down, and guard it against fan and wind, slightly, lest by securing it too close, it heat, and be entirely spoiled. What in wheat is by some called scab, by others is called empty ears.

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An "affair of honor," which was intended to have taken place on Sunday morning, near Powles Hook Ferry, was prevented by the officious interference of an officer of justice, who arrested one of the parties in Broad way, as he was going to the field. His antagonist has escaped. The name of the gentleman secured is Citizen Sambo—a negro slave belonging to Mr. Jacob Moore, in Fair street: the other is a gentleman

of like colour and disposition, the property of Mr. Carmer. [N. York pap.]

PITTSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE term annual examination of the Students will commence on Tuesday the 1st of July next, and continue three days. The Trustees flatter themselves that those Parents and Guardians who can make it convenient to attend, will feel themselves highly gratified by the great improvements the Students have made in the various branches of learning—and trust the institution will continue to merit the same liberal encouragement hitherto experienced from a discerning public.

Terms of Tuition (in advance, one quarter at least) 8 dollars per annum for Reading, Writing and Arithmetic; 13 dollars per annum for the Classics, English Grammar, Geography, the Mathematics, &c. &c. 2 dollars entrance for every new scholar, unless the Parent or Guardian was a subscriber to the buildings of the academy.

The price of Board (including washing, lodging and mending) for a Student in town, 52 dollars per annum and may be had cheaper some small distance from town: any number can be very readily accommodated.

N. B. Wanted a person qualified to fill the place of Second Teacher in the Academy, which will be vacant on the first of July next. The qualifications necessary are, a knowledge of the Classics, English Grammar, Arithmetic, write a fair hand, and if acquainted with some of the practical branches of the Mathematics, the more agreeable. Any further particulars may be known by addressing a line to the Rev. William Bingham or Mr. James Baker, Treasurer of the Academy. 17 3

UNIVERSITY.

THE annual examination in the University of N. Carolina, will commence on the 23d of June. The Committee of Visitation on whom agreeably to an Ordinance of the Board, the duty of attending at that time has devolved, will consist of the following Trustees:

- The hon. Judge Haywood, Halifax.
- Alexander Martin, Salisbury.
- Richard D Spaight, Newbern.
- David Stone, Edenton.
- Richard Beuchamp, Hillsborough.
- Benjamin Smith, Wilmington.
- John Hay, Fayetteville.
- Joseph Dickson, Morgan.

The office of the Committee of Visitation is to superintend and pronounce their judgment on the examination, so far as relates to the conduct and proficiency of the Students, and to examine into the state of the Public Buildings, Library, Apparatus, &c. and of the Institution in general, so as to report thereon to the Board at the next annual meeting. It is hoped that the magnitude of the trust reposed in them, will of itself be sufficient to convince the Gentlemen of the Committee, that a discharge of the duties incident to it is of the greatest importance to the interest of the Institution, and that their punctual attendance is of course earnestly solicited.

The Examination will begin with the Preparatory School, on Monday the 23d of June, and proceed in the inverted order of the classes from day to day until the 25th or 27th, when the Senior Class will be examined.

On Thursday the 26th, there will be a competition among the Students before the Committee of Visitation, for the honours of speaking.

On the forenoon of Friday the 27th, a discourse will be delivered on the Farewell Address of President Washington to the people of the United States.

On the evening of the same day, Orations will be delivered by the intermediates, and by persons chosen from the two societies—two from each.

On the forenoon of Saturday the 28th, Orations will be delivered by persons distinguished by the Faculty at the last quarterly examination on account of good scholarship.

On the evening of the same day, Orations will be delivered, by persons selected for good scholarship, and by the candidates for degrees. The whole to conclude with the ceremony of conferring degrees, and a Valedictory Oration.

The uniform assiduity of the Students, since the commencement of the present session, affords a very flattering prospect of this examination, and renders it an object well worth the attention of literary characters, and all such as feel themselves interested in the progress of general improvement.

Published by order, WILL: E. WEBB.
Chapel Hill, May 20.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

APRIL 21, 1800.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, in pursuance of the act of Congress, passed on the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred, intitled "An act in addition to an act, intitled, an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the Society of the United Brethren for propagating the Gospel among the Heathen," as follows: 1st. All the fractional parts of the quarter townships adjoining to the Indian boundary line of the tract of land referred to in said act, except the fractional quarter townships number four in township number se-

ven of range number twenty: Also, all the fractional parts of the quarter townships adjoining to the river Scioto, except the quarter townships number one and four in township number one of range number nineteen; the quarter townships number two and three, of township number three, in range number nineteen; and the quarter townships number one and four in township number five, of range number twenty; together with the fifty quarter townships hereafter described, are reserved to be located by the original holders of warrants granted for military services, or their heirs, in lots of one hundred acres, pursuant to the act above recited.

2d. The following is a description of the fifty quarter townships referred to in the preceding articles and which were designated by lot in the presence of the Secretary of War, pursuant to the act above recited:

Range.	Q. Town.	Range.	Q. Town.	Range.	Q. Town.
1	1	1	1	1	1
1	2	1	2	1	2
1	3	1	3	1	3
1	4	1	4	1	4
1	5	1	5	1	5
1	6	1	6	1	6
1	7	1	7	1	7
1	8	1	8	1	8
1	9	1	9	1	9
2	1	2	1	2	1
2	2	2	2	2	2
2	3	2	3	2	3
2	4	2	4	2	4
2	5	2	5	2	5
2	6	2	6	2	6
2	7	2	7	2	7
2	8	2	8	2	8
2	9	2	9	2	9
3	1	3	1	3	1
3	2	3	2	3	2
3	3	3	3	3	3
3	4	3	4	3	4
3	5	3	5	3	5
3	6	3	6	3	6
3	7	3	7	3	7
3	8	3	8	3	8
3	9	3	9	3	9

3d. All the lands in each of the above fifty quarter townships, and in the fractional parts of quarter townships before described, have been divided upon the respective plats thereof, as returned by the Surveyor General, into as many lots of one hundred acres each, as the quantity such quarter township or fraction is stated to contain will admit, in the manner pointed out and required by the above recited act.

4th. The plats divided as aforesaid into lots of one hundred acres, are deposited in the office of the Register of the Treasury where the locations are to be made; and upon surrendering the warrants which shall be thus located, patents will be issued in the manner and upon the conditions prescribed by law.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

— 15 3m.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber in Robeson county, the 10th of March last, a negro wench named Winny; she is about 26 years of age, very stout, squints with one eye, was born and raised in Wayne county in this State—belonged once to Robert Bell of that place—had on when she went away, a striped homespun wrapper and petticoat, and carried with her several other articles of clothing and two pair Scotch blankets. I think it probable that she may have made towards Turtle River in Georgia, as her husband has been taken there. The above reward and all reasonable charges will be paid to any person that will deliver her to me or secure her in any gaol so that I get her again, Robeson county, May 6. JOHN M PHAIL,

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
HILLSBOROUGH DISTRICT.

Clerk and Master's Office, May 17, 1800.

A Report having been circulated by some means or other, unknown to me, that the business of a Matter in Equity for the district aforesaid cannot be lawfully done, and that my powers are suspended in that respect, which may prove very detrimental to the suitors of this Court, and productive of consequences pernicious to my own interest: I therefore think it my duty to inform all persons concerned, that the report is not true; and that they take notice, that my office is open, and proper attention given for the dispatch of all business relative to the same as usual.

16th. ROBERT BELL, Ck. & M. E.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

Iredell's REVISAL of the Laws of North Carolina, with a Supplement containing the public acts of the General Assembly, from the year 1790 until the present time; and an Index to the Supplement—all neatly bound in one Volume.

ALSO, REPORTS of CASES adjudged in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of the State of NORTH CAROLINA, by JOHN HAYWOOD, Esq. one of the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity.

The above are for sale at the store of Mr. Albert Torrence in Salisbury, at Mr. Shober's in Salem, at Mr. Falkner's in Warrenton, at Mr. Schenck's in Partonough, at Mr. T. Webber's in Newbern, at Mr. H. Wills' in Edenton, and at the printing-offices in Raleigh and Halifax.—The subscribers to Haywood's Reports are requested to apply for their copies at the above places.