

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. I.

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No. 4.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.

Whoever will guarantee the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

••• Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

Cheap Cash Store.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and customers generally, that in consequence of the pressure of the times, he is obliged to decline selling any more goods on a credit. He intends keeping as general an assortment as his abilities may admit of, and will sell very low for cash, approved notes, judgments, executions, and country produce, as usual.

He is at the same time under the disagreeable necessity of informing those who are indebted to him, by note or otherwise, for goods sold them more than six months since, that they must call and settle the same, with cash, before the last day of the next court, or they will have to settle with an officer and pay costs.

In way of accommodation, he is in the habit of exchanging accounts and notes of his customers for notes which they may hold of people who owe them.

Thos. N. S. Hargis.

Feb. 19.

1st

Economy is Wealth.

THE subscriber, late from New York, begs to leave most respectfully to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has for sale a large assortment of Ladies' muslin, walking shoes, full trimmed, Pumps, dolls, Children's shoes, both Morocco and leather, of every description, also Women's Leather shoes, and Gentlemen's shoes and Pumps, which he will sell cheap for cash, at his store in Hillsborough, as he is soon going to return to New York.

Abm. Remer.

A B. Merchants wishing to purchase at wholesale will do well to call, he will sell lower than can be bought in Petersburg or New York of the same quality.



JAMES ANDREWS,
TAILOR
AND LADIES' DRESS MAKER.

GRATEFUL for past favours, has the pleasure of announcing to the ladies and gentlemen of Hillsborough and its vicinity, that he has determined to offer them his professional services, and being possessed of a perfect knowledge of that late discovery, the art of cutting to fit the human shape, he earnestly solicits their patronage, and assures them that all orders will be executed in the first style.

Ladies' dresses made with taste and elegance.

He will be regularly supplied from New York with the newest London and American fashions.

Feb. 19.

1st

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES
OF THE
CONVENTION OF NORTH CAROLINA

ON THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

TOGETHER WITH
THE DECLARATION OF RIGHTS AND CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED
THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The former edition of this work having become so scarce as to render it difficult to procure a copy, it has been suggested to the publisher that a new edition would be acceptable to the public; he has accordingly submitted the proposal for their patronage, and will commence the publication as soon as a number of subscribers shall be such as to justify the undertaking. The debates of the Convention on the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, most interesting and sufficient interest to prevent the work from becoming extinct; it is therefore proposed that a new edition will be published throughout the state.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be comprised in a duodecimo volume of about one hundred pages, neatly printed in fine paper.

The price to subscribers will be one dollar and fifty cents, handsomely bound and lettered.

It will be sent to post as soon as three hundred copies shall be ordered.

Orders may be sent to this office, and at the several bookstores in the state.

From the National Intelligencer.

SKETCHES OF ILLINOIS.

The climate of Illinois, in a geographical sense, is the sixth north; or rather it comes under zone number six, which in Riccioli's table of climates comprises all that part of the northern hemisphere which lies between latitudinal parallels 35 deg. 35 min. and 40 deg. 32 min. The longest day of this climate is 15 hours; though that of the inhabited portion of Illinois, cannot exceed 14 hours, 30 minutes.

In a popular sense, the climate of Illinois, is, perhaps, the finest in the world—that of places under the same parallel of latitude hardly excepted.

The climate of Italy, (which is the only one that can form a proper subject of comparison,) owes its present benignity to adventitious causes; altogether, for there is abundant evidence to show, that a change of temperature and soil has taken place there since the time of Cæsar.

The causes of this change are found in the continual labours of human industry, which has gradually progressed in clearing the earth's surface of woods, draining it of surplus water which the numerous ponds and marshes afforded, and carrying it to a high state of cultivation.

What industry has done for Italy, (and indeed for most other parts of Europe,) nature has done for Illinois. The great portion of prairie land in this state, (supposed, by some, to constitute one-fourth part of its superficial contents,) the paucity of bogs and marshes, and the mellow looseness and warmth of its soil, render its climate mild, genial and wholesome.

It is well known in the Atlantic states, that the clearing of the lands of woods produces a sensible change in the temperature of the climate. Large and thick woods prevent the sun's rays from penetrating into, and warming the soil; and the fallen leaves, branches, and other vegetable matter, resting on the ground, form a kind of crust, which hinders the escape and diffusion of the internal heat.

There is here such a uniformity in the state of the atmosphere, that one experiences none of those sudden changes, from heat to cold and from cold to heat, which, in marshes, and near and by the sea, is very unusual, not to say unheard of.

I had likewise doubtless have a great tendency in making the climate of the country which surrounds them, harsh and unfriendly to the objects of human culture. But the state of Illinois is so far removed from the great chain of lakes which separates the United States from Canada, that this cause does not affect us. We are peculiarly happy in this respect; for, being placed at that point where the waters of the Ohio, Wabash, Illinois, Mississippi and Missouri rivers (which all rise in the lakes or mountains at the distance of from one to two thousand miles above us) congregate, and from which they descend, in one great channel, to the sea, (about five hundred miles below us,) we escape, on the one hand, the frost and snows of the upper country, as, on the other, we do the contagious vapours and strength-droving influence of the lower.

Vines flourish in Illinois, and yield their fruit in as great abundance as the same species do in southern France or Italy. And I have not the smallest doubt but that hereafter it will be as much famed for good wines, as either the countries above mentioned.

I saw large apples in November, the second product of the same trees, this last season.

During my residence in this state, (two years,) I have never seen the earth covered with snow to the depth of two inches.

Englishmen remark, that we have a great number of those long, dribbling, joyless rains, which are so frequent in their country—rains which disgust humanity with itself, and induce gloominess of temper, hypochondriacal distempers, and suicide. I may add, nor such rains as are common in the Atlantic states, which continue for days, and

••• While writing this, (Dec. 31, 1819) the mercury is lower than I have ever before seen it in this country. It is at 10 deg.—was at 2 deg. this morning at sunrise.

weeks, and even months, forbidding the eye to refresh itself with the external objects of creation, and interrupting every other rural enjoyment. Our rains here descend in copious showers, but are of short duration. They simply wash the face of the fields, that they may look brighter when dried. They do not drench them.

With respect to the question whether the ultimate clearing and settlement of the western country will diminish or increase the quantity of water in the Ohio and other rivers, (to which you directed my attention in your letter of the 15th September last,) I beg leave here to offer you the result of my reflections on it.

Although the experience of the old settlers of this country furnishes no evidence to support an answer to this inquiry, in the affirmative, I am, nevertheless, disposed to answer it in that way; and think that satisfactory reasons may be assigned, why the felling and clearing away of forests, and the annual cultivation of the ground, so cleared, lessen the quantity of water which is carried off by the rivers.

It has been ascertained, by experiments, that the exposure of land to the full force of the sun's rays, produces a heat, at the depth of a foot below the surface of the earth, about 15 degrees greater than what is found at the same distance below the surface, in thick woods. Consequently, the evaporation of water, from an open prairie country, must greatly exceed that which takes place where the earth is shaded by the foliage of trees, and trees themselves.

Besides this effect of the sun's heat, in dissipating rather quantities of water from the fields than from the woods, and the action of winds may be taken into the account. Winds, it is well known, greatly assist the process of evaporation; and when they sweep along the surface of the earth, unobstructed by woods, and other moist vegetable substances, their effect, in this respect, must be astonishingly great.

From these, and other causes, to which, perhaps, I have omitted to look, the inference may rationally be drawn, that the clearings and cultivation of the western country, as directed, and that, as this clearing and cultivation progress, will contribute to the increase of the quantity of water which is carried off by the rivers.

With much respect, I am, Sir,
Yours truly,
HENRY EDDY.

J. Matos, Esq.

From the New-York National Advocate.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

When I have neither a good book at hand, nor a letter to write, nor a visit to pay, nor a walk to take, I read a political paper, which indifference will prove that I do not consider politics as the only subject which should command attention. I would take a greater interest in politics, but I have an unquenchable aversion to disturbing the serenity of my temper with local conflicts, which like the gratings of a file, sets one's teeth on edge, or like a glass of punch, which, when fortified with too much acid, creates a partial smacking of lips, and leaves a rough tartness upon the palate. However, I now and then read a governor's message, not that I think more of a governor than any other citizen who elects himself or is elected to the office, but it is his constitutional duty to think on new projects for a whole year, and then detail them in neat paragraphs to the legislature, for which he is paid an equivalent in bank notes or specie, as the case may be. I was particularly pleased with the recommendation of our governor, to retrench the public expenditures, and lower the salaries of public officers. In natured politicians would say that it was a mere electioneering trick—a dash at popularity—that he should have done it before—but I say "better late than never;" and if in his search for popularity he saves the state a penny, annually, I pardon the motives for the sake of the result. I was, however, much gratified, at perceiving a recommendation for legislative aid to a female academy at Waterford, and another, I believe, at Catskill—the only two in this great state.

The governor, though a very gallant man, and particularly attached to the ladies of influence and talents, could not but look for some objections to the appropriation, and even went so far as to anticipate some ridicule on the project; this, to say the least of it, was a poor compliment to the discernment of a wise legislature, and for which his excellency should be punished by having a button pulled off his coat by the delicate fingers of some female friend.—Why should a proposition of so much importance and utility be ridiculed? why should aid be denied to an object in which the community generally are so much interested? The state, some years since, justly considering that education was the proper basis on which a good ci-

tizens could be erected, governed by the laudable intention of making every peasant a scholar, created a large school fund, and such has been the happy result of the experiment, that the traveler can ride but a few miles through our flourishing state without a modest school house breaks upon his sight, seated in the midst of a grove of oaks or weeping willows, on the margin of a bubbling stream, or placed like a beacon on a commanding eminence—he sees the little urchins frisking on the grass, opening their little baskets with their meal—exercise giving elasticity to the limbs; frugality, sweetness to the temper. He hears the chiming of the bell, and soon perceives them at their studies. This is indeed a happy sight—their minds become expanded; they are taught to know the world, mankind, and the part they are to act—they are to appreciate their rights, and to become sufficiently enlightened to preserve their liberty; so much a good is to be ascribed to the liberality of the state. But have females no claims on the state? Is the sturdy oak to be trimmed and nourished, and the tender ivy neglected? are we to cultivate the rose, and disregard the violet? I know it will be said, that girls may participate and do participate in the bounty of the state, but then there are no academies exclusively for females, which receive any public patronage. I have always considered that females, after having attained a certain age, should not mix promiscuously with boys—it may create early and sometimes improper attachments—it impairs that mutual respect and efficacy which should be ever scrupulously observed between the sexes—it sometimes promotes confidence without emulation, inefficiency without attainments. After a young lady has arrived at the age of twelve years, her education should be completed among females only.

The happiest days I ever passed, were at school with the girls—we were an idle set of children—played all manner of pranks—kissed one another in school, and snow-balled one another out of it—tore our clothes—injured our fingers, and neglected our studies; the result of all this was, that romps at eighteen left school full of wild notions and got married—the transaction was so rapid that it bewildered them, that a happy bridegroom could hardly be distinguished from a wretched one of fortune in the school room. The result of this system was, that few girls thus educated, ever made truly distinguished wives. Well, then, if you must have separate schools, will you also take such schools under your patronage and protection? Is the cultivation of the female mind—females with whom we pray to live, from whom we reluctantly part, an object of indifference—I shall however be told, that the sciences taught at Catskill, and the accomplishments at Waterford, are unnecessary for females, and that the state cannot assist institutions which instruct young ladies in botany, chemistry, languages and dancing. I will readily admit that extensive appropriations for these objects would be impolitic; but where the school fund is upwards of a million of dollars, surely two thousand dollars to each of these institutions will not be deemed an unfair proportion. I am willing to allow, that a very learned woman, conversant with all the sciences, and devoting all her time to study, cannot be a very desirable companion; but then it is better to be familiarly acquainted with them all, than to be utterly ignorant of any.

Chemistry and botany are connected with domestic affairs, a knowledge of which, if not absolutely necessary, may still be very useful; and a knowledge of the languages, while it leads to the study of history, imparts a grace and a peculiar attraction to females.—In short, a woman may be accomplished, without being a pedant; she may be learned, yet amiable; possessing a strong mind, yet soft manners; and these may occupy her attention, without intruding upon other indispensable avocations. Besides, a partial knowledge of the sciences, and some acquaintance with higher branches of study, may sometimes produce a strength of mind, a firmness and fortitude, which would enable the widow to bring up and instruct her helpless children without assistance, and the orphan to protect herself in this designing world. If we reason against this patronage on narrow grounds, if we are governed by unfettered sneers and uncouth jests, in withholding this assistance, we shall never reach that perfection in society, which refinement and education jointly produce. Aye, but (says the rigid economist) our girls don't want that learning; make them fit to marry, teach them to knit and sew, and bake bread, and make pies, and cook a turkey, and nurse children, and rub furniture. Now, although I admit that a knowledge of these things is very pleasant and very useful, and a cheerful performance of them is highly meritorious; still, if to these, a wife

should possess a few auxiliary accomplishments, why, to a discerning husband they must be very agreeable—they serve to make his home so comfortable. If I had friends to dine with me, I should not like to see my wife rush from the kitchen to the head of the table, with her pretty face flushed, her dress disordered, and her whole appearance something in the shape of a roasted lady; on the contrary, without neglecting the imperious duty of superintendance, I should wish to see her take her seat with perfect tranquility, to be able to participate in the progressive and social converse, and, if she can occasionally address the foreign gentleman on the right in a few words of French, and the one on the left in Spanish, and urge her hospitality in sounds familiar and grateful to their ears, she does herself an honor, and they a pleasure, and me certainly a great gratification. Then, in company with a gentleman of science she rambles through the garden, points out and classifies the herbs, explains their uses and virtues, then pauses at the flowers, plucks a violet and presents in its classic name, and informs him that the petals are used to colour the syrup extracted from the violets, that it is an agreeable medicine for children; and, moreover, that the presence of acids and alkalis is discovered by using this syrup in chemical inquiries. Then she returns to the parlour, runs over a canonnet on the piano, plays with her children, and finally converses with an Italian gentleman on the beauties of Tasso and Ariosto.—Can there be any thing more delightful than this mélange of the useful and ornamental?—Then let it be encouraged—let these two female seminaries be placed under the auspices of the state—let the education of women engage our attention as much as it did that of the Romans. What is the cost in comparison with the advantages? nothing. If money cannot be raised for the object, then tax the bachelors—a very fair tax for such a purpose, and I do therefore hope that the good intention which led to the recommendation, and the good results which may be confidently anticipated, may induce the members of the legislature to smile benignantly on the proposition, and open their hearts and purses together, and I promise that each of their wives and sweet hearts shall reward them with a kiss.

H. J. JARVIS.

AGRICULTURAL.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

Mr. Skinner,
A writer for your paper of the 7th ult. over the signature of Silvanus, has offered excellent advice for curing bacon, and insists that the hogs for this purpose must be corn-fed. How long must they be so fed, is the question.

Experience has shown, that it requires but a very short time, to entirely change the flavour and texture of all kinds of flesh. In the year 1770, I resided in New Jersey, where it was the custom to take great numbers of wild pigeons in spring nets, by the assistance of decoy pigeons prepared for the purpose. The flesh of these birds, when first taken, is always very dark, and most generally tough. I have seen more than 300 of them confined, and fed in a large corn house, and in one week, their flesh has not only become tender, but as white as a well fed chicken.

In 1784, I promised to present to a brother just married, a prime beef towards his winter stores.—I had a fine steer & a spayed heifer, in a large wheat field, abounding with wild garlic; my brother named a day to send for his beef, and in three days previous, we killed the heifer, which although extremely fat, was to my great disappointment so thoroughly tainted with garlic, even to the marrow in the bones, that my house servants refused to eat it.—A bad prospect for my brother, whose wagon came the fourth day, and in despair I killed his beef, which was beautiful to the eye. I did not at the time pay much attention to a remark of his feeder, who observed, that the steer had not eaten any thing since the heifer was killed, my trouble was, the certainty of my brother's disappointment, but to my great joy, I soon received his letter of thanks, saying, that a more juicy, tender, and fine flavoured beef, could not be.

Take two lambs of equal age from a garlic pasture, kill one immediately, and the flesh will be so tainted with the garlic, that no person of tolerable taste can eat it; keep the second from all food for one night or ten hours, and there will not be the slightest garlic taste. It is well known, that cattle fed upon oil cake, cannot be immediately killed; but if kept from this food for two or three days, the oily taste is removed.

The foregoing facts are known to every experienced farmer, and they have convinced me, that pigs fed upon corn for two weeks is much better than