

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. I.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1820.

No. 17.

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.

DAVID PRICE,
COPPER-SMITH.

INFORMS his friends and customers, that he expects to receive, by the next arrival of the steam boat, a general assortment of

Strong Copper Sheets and Bottoms,

suitable for making stills of from thirty-five to eighty-five gallons, which he will warrant equal to any made in the United States. Persons wishing to purchase will please call at his shop in Hillsborough street, and judge for themselves.

He expects to keep on hand a constant supply of **STILLS**, and of materials, which will enable him to execute any order with which his friends may favour him.

Fayetteville, May 10, 1820. 15-6w

20 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 20th of March last, a negro man named **JIM**, about forty years of age, near six feet high, light complexion, bow-legged, and very likely, had somewhat of an impediment in his speech, and is a very good shoemaker. Jim had no cause for going off except for striking his overseer, for which he expected correction. The above will be given by me for the delivery of said Jim, if caught in Orange county, or forty if taken without the county and delivered to me.

Wm. Cain, Sen.

Hillsborough, May 10, 1820. 15-7c

25 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber in April, 1819, a negro man by the name of **BOB**, about twenty-seven years old, five feet six inches high, a black curly looking fellow, with two of his under fore teeth out, two bald spots on his head, and a scar on his brow. Any person who shall take up the said negro and put him in jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward.

Moses H. Bonner.

Granville County, on N. H. road
Creek, May 16, 1820. 15-3w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Equity, March Term, 1820.

James Webb and Frederick Nash, executors, &c. of James Whit-
ted, deceased, } In Equity.
vs. }
Joseph Dickey & Chesley F. Faucett }

I T appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Joseph Dickey, is beyond the limits of the state, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him; therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for four weeks successively, that the said Joseph Dickey appear here within the three first days of the next term of this Court, to be held at the court-house in Hillsborough on the third Monday in September next, and answer the complainant's bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against him, heard ex parte and decreed accordingly.

Test,

James Webb, C. M. E.

April 26, 1820. 31-34w

J. P. Sneed & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR SPRING

SUPPLY OF

GOODS,

Among which are,

SUPERFINE cloths and cassimers, linens, lawns, cambric muslins, calicoes, bombazines, silks, mokeskin, dimities, vestings, nankeens of different kinds, cotton and silk hose, domestic stripes, checks and plane, men's fine hats, straw bonnets, shoes, umbrellas, parasols, flag handkerchiefs, caution crapes, superb crape robes, &c. &c.

They have lately received from New York a good assortment of

SADDLERY,

viz.

Saddle-trees, hogskins, girth and straining webbing, plated and common bridle bits, stirrup leathers of the latest fashion, buckles of various kinds, tacks, boss nails, ornaments, &c. &c.

They have on consignment and for sale, 50 bushels of **SALT**, 3 hogheads of **BROWN SUGAR**, 3 barrels ditto, and 1 hoghead of **MOLASSES**.

Hillsborough, May 10. 14-1f

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

Promptly and correctly executed at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

Mason Hall Eagle Hotel.

A. MASON,

WISHES to inform his former customers and the public generally, that he has nearly finished his house, so that he is now able to accommodate as many as may honour him with their company. His house is large, having seven comfortable rooms which have fire places in them, suitable for families, or travelling gentlemen wishing such. He has provided good beds, liquors, &c. and will keep as good a table as the neighbourhood will afford. He is also provided with good stables, and will always keep the best provender. The situation of the place is pleasant, and very healthy. Gentlemen wishing to visit him with their families, during the summer season, can be accommodated on moderate terms.

The keeper of this establishment pledges himself to the public to do all in his power to please and give entire satisfaction. Gentlemen who call can amuse themselves in reading the newspapers in his hall-room, where he keeps files of papers from almost every part of the United States.

Mason Hall, Orange county, N. C. } 4-6m
Feb. 28, 1820. }

Traveller's Inn.

A. MASON & W. M. CLIFTON.

HAVING purchased that well known stand in Hillsborough from Messrs. Hinton & Brame of Petersburg, formerly the property of Mr. Henry Thompson, inform their friends and the public generally, that they are now prepared to accommodate as many as may honour them with their company. They are provided with good beds, liquors, &c. and will keep as good a table as the country will afford. They are also provided with good stables, and will always keep the best of provender. They solicit a share of the patronage of the public. Mr. Clifton will always give his personal services, and pledges himself to the public, to do all in his power to please and give entire satisfaction.

Hillsborough, N. C. April 10, 1820. 1f-10

Military Pensioners.

FUNDS for the payment of the United States Pensioners on the Roll of North Carolina to the 31st March, 1820, have been provided at the office of the Bank of the United States at Fayetteville. Claims duly authenticated, will be paid on demand. April 28

The celebrated Horse

OSTRICH,

WILL stand the ensuing season, to commence the first day of April and end the first day of August; on Monday and Tuesday of each week at James Morrow's, on Cane creek; on Wednesday in each week at James Hutchison's, esq.; and on Thursday, Friday and Saturday at Mason Hall, all in the county of Orange; will cover mares at the reduced price of four dollars the leap, the cash to be paid at the time of service; six dollars the season, or if paid at any time within the season, otherwise eight dollars will be charged for the season; and ten dollars to insure a mare with foal, which money will become due as soon as it can be ascertained the mare is with foal, or the property changed.

All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents, but the subscriber will not be liable for any that may happen.

PEDIGREE.

Ostrich, a beautiful bay, black legs, mane and tail, five feet four inches high, was thirteen years old last July, was bred by Allen Young, of the county of Mecklenburg, in the state of Virginia; was gotten by the imported horse Wrangler, and came out of the celebrated mare Miss Fidget, her sire the imported Sterling, her dam by Old Mosetrap

John Mason.

N. B. Gentlemen living at a distance, who think proper to send their mares to the subscriber at Mason Hall, are informed that their mares shall be well fed, and pastured gratis.

March 2, 1820. 5-3m

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing by subscription

THE

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 Consti-

tution 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 the number of subscribers shall be such as to justify the undertaking. The debates of the North Carolina convention on the adoption of the constitution of the United States, must certainly excite sufficient interest to prevent their becoming extinct; it is therefore presumed that the proposed edition will be extensively patronised throughout the state.

CONDITIONS.

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

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

It will be put to press as soon as three hundred subscribers are obtained.

Subscriptions received at this office, and at most of the post-offices in the state.

Rural Economy.

From the Connecticut Courant.

ON SEEDS.

The friends of agriculture are pleased with any circumstance tending to its improvement. Among the most important is that relating to seeds. The difference between the best and poorest kind of vegetables, whether quantity or quality be considered, would afford the farmer a handsome profit. The frequent interchange of seed, and the selection of the best sorts, would soon gladden the face of nature. How many are there who live on land and pretend to be farmers, who have received, through a long line of ancestors, and preserved as a precious legacy, the knurled, water-heated potatoe, and think their labor well rewarded with 40 bushels to the acre; when the new crosses, of the English white, the yam or blue kinds, would produce 300 with equal ease, and of a substance almost as farinaceous as the bearded wheat. The same observation may also be extended to almost all our seeds. With a soil adapted to the growth of every useful species of plant, and with the means of forming an immensity of compost and manure, our fields are meagre and often disgraceful to our country. A few individuals are exerting themselves to produce a better state of things; either by reading, or travelling, or the attention of friends at a distance, they are introducing varieties of seeds, both to benefit the raising of stock, and to add to the number of garden vegetables. The principal hope of success in the introduction and propagation of seeds must be from gardens: In them the soil is usually better and more sheltered than in open fields, receives more attention from the hoe, and will of course have a more ample chance to shew its full excellence in raising plants. The variety of the beet called MANGEL WURTZEL, which now often produces thirty tons of nutritious food to the acre, was first propagated in a rich soil, and there acquired the habit of large growth, in which, with proper treatment, it is still increasing; the same of the smooth parsnip, the large orange carrot, the drum head cabbage, and many others which are now considered the best growths. In New England we have gone on, generally, in the steps of our forefathers: the soils we used were standard and hereditary, and but few in number or variety; and at this time we are destitute of what the Europeans consider their most delicious viands.

The Broccoli is a variety of the cauliflower—the seeds should be sown in May, and will produce fine heads in October. It will continue, if planted in the cellar, to produce luxuriant heads in the winter. In the spring, if the stumps are planted, they will produce early and delicious sprouts.

Holcus Bicolor, or Niger.—This has been partially cultivated in this vicinity for two years past, and in the judgment of the best farmers, may be made to produce 100 bushels to the acre; this is vulgarly called chocolate broom, and deserves particular notice as a substitute for chocolate, which it resembles surprisingly in color and all its best qualities; it is likewise, when ground, a highly farinaceous food, superior to buckwheat for domestic purposes, and in promoting the growth of poultry and stock, is not inferior to Indian meal.

Millet.—Its luxuriant growth, and nutritive qualities, render it an object well deserving cultivation.

I might proceed to instance varieties of seeds, but at present forbear; closing my remarks with one sentence, in which I believe the most incredulous will concur:—“Those plants which will produce the greatest quantity of farinaceous food to the acre, will afford the most profit to the farmer; as they will enable him to increase the number of his stock, the quantity of manure, and will promote the general improvement of his land.”

From a late London paper it appears that a new and easy method has lately been discovered in England, of preventing the destruction of the young turnip plants by the fly, and for which the discoverer was rewarded with 200 guineas. It is merely to sow about 2 lbs. of radish seed on every acre of turnip land, with the turnip seed; the fly preferring to feed on the radish plants will in such a case leave the turnip plants unmolested.

One of the most effectual methods of preventing the ascent of insects on fruit trees, in the spring, is to draw a streak of tar round the body of the tree; but the surface of this soon becomes incrustated by the warmth of the atmosphere, and then the insects are enabled to pass this barrier. To remedy this, mix a proportion of oil with the tar, which will prevent the hardening of the exterior

for a considerable length of time, and when the effects of the oil are dissipated, let the exterior be again softened with oil. This plan is certainly one of the most efficacious for preventing insects from ascending the bodies of fruit trees.

It is a fact well ascertained, that when apple trees are in bloom, if the farina be gathered from the blossoms of a tree bearing sour fruit, and scattered on those of a tree bearing sweet, the apples produced by these blossoms will partake of the flavor of both trees. In this way the flavor of fruit may be changed for the better—a matter worthy of note, though perhaps not very profitable in practice.

How to kill Caterpillars.

Take of salt petre one ounce, sugar of lead 10 grains, unslacked lime 3 lbs. to this add 2 gallons of water, simmer it over a slow fire for one hour, and wash the trees with it once a day for a week.—This composition I have never known to fail. AN OLD GARDENER.

The following extract from a late number of the Edinburgh Review, forms a part of the notice of “Seybert's Statistical Annals of the United States,” and is amusing at least, if not true:

“We can inform Jonathan what are the inevitable consequences of being too fond of glory. Taxes upon every article which enters into the mouth, or covers the back, or is placed under the foot—taxes upon every thing which is pleasure to see, hear, feel, smell, or taste; taxes upon warmth, light or locomotion; taxes on every thing on earth, and the waters under the earth; on every thing that comes from abroad, or is grown at home; taxes on the raw material, and taxes on every fresh value that is added to it by the industry of men; taxes on the sauce which pampers man's appetite, and the drug that restores him to health; on the ermine which decorates the judge, and the rope which hangs the criminal; on the poor man's salt, and the rich man's spice; on the brass nails of the coffin, and the ribands of the bride; at bed or at board, couchant or levant we must pay! The schoolboy whips his taxed top; the beardless youth manages his taxed horse with a taxed bridle on a taxed road; and the dying Englishman, pouring his medicine, which has paid 7 per cent. into a spoon that has paid 15 per cent. flings himself back upon his chintz bed, which has paid 22 per cent. makes his will on an eight pound stamp, and expires in the arms of an apothecary, who has paid an hundred pounds for the privilege of putting him to death. His whole property is then taxed from two to ten per cent. besides the probate. Large fees are demanded for burying him in the chancel; his virtues are handed down to posterity on taxed marble; and he is then gathered to his fathers to be taxed no more!”

From the National Recorder.

A few months ago, a farmer living a few miles from Easton, (Pa.) sent his daughter on horseback to that town, to procure from the bank smaller notes in exchange for one of one hundred dollars. When she arrived there the bank was shut, and she endeavored to effect her object by offering it at several stores, but could not get her note changed. She had not gone far on her return, when a stranger rode up to the side of her horse, and escorted her with so much politeness that she had not the slightest suspicion of any evil intention on his part. After a ride of a mile or two, employed in very social conversation, they came to a retired part of the road, and the gentleman commanded her to give him the bank note. It was with some difficulty that she could be made to believe him in earnest, as his demeanor had been so very friendly; but the presentation of a pistol placed the matter beyond a doubt, and she yielded to necessity. Just as she held the note to him, a sudden puff of wind blew it into the road, and carried it gently several yards from them. The discourteous knight alighted to overtake it, and the lady whipped her horse to get out of his power, and the other horse who had been left standing by her side, started off with her. His owner fired a pistol, which only tended to increase the speed of all parties, and the young lady arrived safely at home with the horse of the robber, on which was a pair of saddle bags. When these were opened, they were found to contain, besides a quantity of counterfeit bank notes, fifteen hundred dollars in good money! The horse was a good one, and when saddled and bridled, was thought to be worth at least as much as the bank note that was stolen.

As this story is somewhat wonderful, I enclose you my name as a voucher for the truth of it, and am yours, &c.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, May 13.

Mr. Smith, of North Carolina, from the committee of accounts, to whom was referred the report of the speaker, and his account, with the vouchers in support thereof, respecting the expenditure for furnishing the hall and offices of the house of representatives, made a report, which was read, and the resolution appended thereto was agreed to as follows:

Resolved, That the house doth approve of the said expenditure, amounting to the sum of twenty-four thousand nine hundred and seven dollars thirty-seven and a half cents, and that it be certified to the treasury accordingly.

Mr. Storrs, from the committee on roads and canals, to which was referred the bill from the senate, entitled “An act for the appointment of commissioners to lay out a canal in the state of Ohio,” reported the same without amendment; and it was referred to the committee of the whole, to which is committed the bill providing for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland road.

The bill from the senate, granting to the state of Ohio the right of pre-emption to certain quarter sections of lands; the bill from the senate for the relief of the inhabitants of the village of Peoria, in the state of Illinois, were severally read a third time, passed, and returned to the senate.

The bill from the senate to provide relief for sick and disabled seamen, was read a third time, as amended, and passed.

The engrossed bill to authorise the president of the United States to borrow three millions of dollars, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

The bills which were, in the session of last evening, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, were read a third time, passed and sent to the senate for concurrence.

TONNAGE DUTY ON FRENCH SHIPS. The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill to impose a new tonnage duty on French ships and vessels.

The first section of this bill provides, that, in lieu of the tonnage duty now paid on French ships or vessels, there shall be paid a duty of eighteen dollars per ton, on all French ships or vessels, which shall be entered in the United States, any act to the contrary notwithstanding. Provided, however, That nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to prevent the extension of the provisions of the act, entitled “An act to repeal so much of the several acts imposing duties on the tonnage of ships and vessels, and on goods, wares and merchandise, imported into the United States, as imposes a discriminating duty on tonnage between foreign vessels and vessels of the United States, and between the goods imported into the United States in foreign vessels, and vessels of the United States,” to French ships and vessels, and the goods imported therein, whenever the government of France shall accede to the provisions of the act above referred to.

Sec. 2. That the tonnage duty, laid and directed to be paid by this act, shall be collected and paid according to the provisions of the act, entitled “An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage,” passed the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

Sec. 3. That this act shall commence, and be in force, from and after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

Mr. Newton, the chairman of the committee of commerce, gave a brief exposition of the causes which rendered expedient the passage of this bill. The documents laid before congress on the subject, he said, shewed that all attempts at negotiation on it had failed. The policy of the United States had been just and liberal: we had offered every thing that could be offered, on terms of reciprocity, to induce France to abandon her policy, so injurious to our commercial and navigating interest. We had offered her the same terms as had been accepted by Russia, by the Netherlands, by the Hanseatic cities; but we had offered it in vain.

He was very sorry, he said, that it became his duty now to advocate a policy which was abhorrent to his mind—that of restrictions on commerce. He was happy that our government had shewn to the nations of the world the example of placing commerce on the most liberal footing; but, as France had refused to reciprocate that liberality, it has now become our imperative duty to come back, in regard to France, to the policy which she herself pursues. In consequence of her illiberality in this respect, we are compelled to resort to the mea-