

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. I.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1820.

No. 20.

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.

Hillsborough Academy.
The exercises of this institution will be resumed on the first Monday in July.
J. Witherspoon, Principal.
June 7. 18-6w

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

I AM yet desirous of removing to the Western Country, and wish to sell the land whereon I now live, viz seven hundred and thirty or forty acres, well timbered and watered, the soil equal to any in this section of the country, adapted to the culture of all kinds of grain, cotton and tobacco, on which is a comfortable dwelling house, with other useful out-houses; a merchant mill and distillery in good order; a young orchard of from twelve to thirteen hundred apple and peach trees, of choice fruit, just beginning to bear. The situation is pleasant and healthy, in a good and respectable neighbourhood, near to one of the best schools in the state, under the care of the Rev. Wm. Bingham, whose character is well and generally known. I will sell at a fair price, and the payment shall be as accommodating to the purchaser as possible. Those who wish to possess an eligible, pleasant, and profitable stand for business, would do well to come and view the premises, ten miles north-west of Hillsborough, Orange County, on the road leading from Hillsborough to Caswell court house.

John Campbell.

A B The purchaser can have a thrifty stock of cattle, hogs and sheep, with all the farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, the crop of corn, wheat and fodder, or any part thereof.
J. C.
June 6th, 1820. 19-3w

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership of Wm. Huntington & Co. was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said concern are requested to call on either of the subscribers as early as possible, and close their respective accounts, as they are resolved to have their accounts closed by bonds or otherwise.

**Wm. Huntington,
John Van Hook, jr.**
Hillsborough, June 6th, 1820.

Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, &c.

Watches, &c. repaired at the shortest notice, and warranted.
Wm. Huntington.
10-1f

Notice is hereby given,

THAT at the last May term of the court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the county of Orange, letters of administration on the personal estate of WILLIAM BONDI, late of Tennessee, deceased, was granted to the subscriber; all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same, are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.
David Yarbrough.
Hillsborough, June 1, 1820. 19-3w

Eagle Lodge, No. 71.
Hillsborough.

IN conformity to an order of said Lodge, the members are informed that the celebration of St. John the Baptist will take place on the 24th instant, and punctual attendance is solicited. All brethren in regular standing, are invited to attend.
J. P. Sneed, Secretary.
June 13. 19-2w

Taken up and committed to Jail.

A NEGRO man, who calls himself JOHN, and says that he was purchased by a Mr. Farmer, a negro trader, sometime in April last, from Thomas Spain in Gloucester County, Virginia, that he ran away from the said Farmer about three or four weeks ago. The said negro John appears to be about twenty-eight or thirty years old, stout build, five feet five and a half inches high. The owner is requested to come forward, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.
James Clancy, Jailor.
Hillsborough, June 10. 19

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 stulls, 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 SHEETS, and of materials, which will enable him to execute any order with which his friends may favour him.
Fayetteville, May 10, 1820. 15-6w

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from trading for a note executed by myself to Zachariah Herndon for twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents, due about Christmas next, with interest from the date, and dated sometime about the 9th of February last, as the said note was obtained from me by fraud, and I am determined not to pay it.
Brooks orn.
Orange, May 12, 1820. 17-3w

Grocery Store.

THE subscriber has opened a Grocery Store, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Bacon as a shoe shop, where, among other articles, may be had, for cash,
Coffee, first and second quality,
Brown and loaf Sugar,
Molasses,
Good old Rum,
New England ditto,
French Brandy,
Sherry and Malaga Wine,
Porter and Cordial,
Esperal Tea,
Ditto in canisters of two pound each, superior quality,
Clara, in boxes of forty-eight pieces,
Lace, plain, Queen, Glass and Stone Ware,
Muscovado Raisins, Eggs, Peaches, Palm Nuts and Almonds,
Nails, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 20L,
Window Glass, 8 by 12, and 19 by 12,
Putty, White Lead, Red Lead, and Spanish Brown,
Pepper and Spice,
Writing and Letter Paper,
Pots and Ovens,
Best Rifle Powder, and Shot of all sizes.
No credit can or will be given.
D. Yarbrough.
Hillsborough, May 22. 16-4w

J. P. Sneed & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR SPRING
GOODS,
Among which are,

SUPERFINE cloths and cassimers, linens, lawns, cambre muslins, calicoes, bombazines, silks, melleskin, dimitis, vestings, nankees of different kinds, cotton and silk hose, domestic stripes, checks and plums, men's fine hats, straw bonnets, shoes, umbrellas, parasols, flag, handkerchiefs, cotton crapes, superb crape ribes, &c. &c.

They have lately received from New York a good assortment of

SADDLERY,

Saddlery, s. hogskins, girth and straining webbing, plated and common bridle bits, stirrup irons 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 hogsheds of BROWN SUGAR, 3 barrels ditto, and 1 hogshedd of MOLASSES.
Hillsborough, May 10. 14-1f

To the Benevolent and Humane.

JOHN DZIEKANSKY, a young man from Rosenberg, in the Kingdom of Prussia, and a cloth maker by trade, left Amsterdam in August, 1818, on board a vessel bound to North America. His brother, Joseph Dziekanski, now living in Rosenberg, not having received the smallest information of either his arrival, or where he might have settled himself, is extremely anxious to be apprized whether his brother John is yet alive, and in what part of the United States he might be sojourning. He begs, therefore, the aid of the citizens of the United States, should any have a knowledge of said John Dziekanski, or should this advertisement come to the immediate hearing of the person himself, to inform, without delay, the subscriber, living in the city of Washington, where he will hear particulars much to his satisfaction. Any information respecting the above named person will be thankfully received, and a lasting obligation conferred on a much distressed brother.
Frederick Cana.

Printers throughout the United States will please to aid a favouring hand to the above advertisement by giving it a few insertions in their papers.
F. C.
Washington City, June 6. 19-dp

NOTICE.

MY pocket book was stolen out of Jacob Bly's drawer in the month of March, 1819, containing a note on Joseph Anderson for twenty dollars. All persons are hereby cautioned from trading for said note, or the said Anderson's money, or making payment to any person but myself, as I have not received any satisfaction for the same.
William Burch.
May 30, 1820. 17-3w

Traveller's Inn.

A. MASON & Wm 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. 11-10

Military Pensioners.

FUNDS for the payment of the United States Pensioners on the Roll of North Carolina to the 4th 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

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 parlour, where he keeps files of papers from almost every part of the United States.
Mason Hall, Orange County, N. C. }
Feb. 28, 1820. } 4-6m

The celebrated Horse STRICH,

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 Hutchinson'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, 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 charged.

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

PE HERLIE.

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 Weckhburg, 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 Mo. strap.

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 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 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 a most of the post-offices in the state.

Rural Economy.

From the Plough Boy.

FLEMISH HUSBANDRY.

Much has been said in praise of English husbandry, it is a well known fact that this vaunted system is surpassed in many countries which do not possess equal natural advantages. In Scotland, agriculture has progressed at least half a century beyond that of England, where the soil and climate are far more congenial to the productions of the earth than the bleak mountains of Caledonia. But no where in the world is the contrast so marked as that between the Flemish and English mode of cultivation.

The average produce of a crop of wheat, in England, is 24 bushels per acre. In Flanders it is 32 bushels. In England, the system of fallows almost universally prevails. In Flanders, it has been unknown from time immemorial; two crops in many cases three, being uniformly raised annually on the same field. The following comparative table, as exhibited in "Vanderstraeten's sketch of the Flemish system," shew clearly and correctly its superior advantages over that of England.

Produce of the Flemish farmer from one acre, for 12 years.	Produce of the English farmer, according to the Norfolk course—for the same period.
Wheat, 32 bush.	Wheat, 24 bush.
Barley, 60 do.	Barley, 50 do.
Flax, hemp, coteses and potatoes, 4 do.	Turneps, 3 do.
Roots and vegetables for the food of cattle, 19 do.	Clover, 3 do.

In 12 years, 24 crops. In 12 years, 12 crops.

The immense difference in favour of the produce of Flanders, does not arise, as might be supposed, from its possessing a better natural soil, or a milder climate than England, but entirely from the different mode of cultivation pursued in these two countries. At no very distant period, the fields of Flanders, were so productive, were little else but loose sand and gravel, whereas the soil of England was naturally fertile, and in part lies under a more southerly parallel than Flanders.

The rich, abundant, and healthy crops obtained by the Flemish farmers may be traced to the following causes:—

I. The abundance and judicious application of manure. II. Digging all the lands on their farms with the spade, every six or every three years. III. The complete extirpation of weeds and noxious roots. IV. Regular and repeated mowing. V. A careful choice and alternation of grain and seeds for sowing. VI. An improved rotation of crops.

The whole secret (observes Vanderstraeten) respecting the superiority of Flemish agriculture, consists in this; the farmers procure plenty of food for their cattle—food which, excepting clover, is raised from the same lands which have already yielded their crops of grain. &c. They keep the greatest possible number of cattle, feed them in the stables plentifully, and render their food saleable. They collect the greatest possible quantity of manure, of which they preserve the fertilizing salts by a suitable process of fermentation.—They weed their grounds thoroughly, and repeatedly. They totally extirpate noxious plants and roots, every six or every three years, by digging all their lands on their respective farms—an operation by which they revert to the surface a stratum of fresh soil, that for three or for six years has been absorbing the salts of manure as they filtrated to the bottom of the roots; a stratum of soil which has produced no crop during the same period. They moreover, dress their grounds to the precise point of perfect pulverization. These are inestimable advantages, which cannot be obtained by any plough whatever: hence the drift of the Flemish adage—"Never to let the naked ground lie open to the sun in summer for more than three days.

"In truth to say that there exists a vast province, in which the price of lands has been quadrupled within fifty years, and which is neither placed under a more favourable climate nor enjoys a greater fertility of soil than England, from which fallows in general have been banished from time immemorial; in which the greater part of lands produce in 9 years at least 15 harvests, of which those of grain yield, one year with another, as high as 32 bushels of wheat per acre; those of barley, 60 bushels; and those of oats, 90 bushels; and where the borders of the fields are planted with trees, in such numbers, that by their sale the proprietors acquire, every 40 years, a sum of money equal to the soil; to say this, appears, to other than English readers, to repeat a tissue of fables. The less informed attribute this unaccounted for increase of harvests to the improved nature of the soil; but the fact is, that the soil is improved by the labour of the farmer, and the skill of the traveller.

attribute it, on the contrary, and with the best reason, to the indefatigable industry of the inhabitants, and to a highly improved mode of culture, of the details of which they are themselves ignorant, and which, beside, from their complication, and the great variety of the productions of the soil, require a profound study, of many years duration, to which few of them have either the inclination or the leisure to apply."

This correct, though "bird's eye" view, of Flemish husbandry, merits farther amplification, in order to furnish distinct data to the intelligent and enterprising agriculturist. My subsequent communications will be directed to that object.

Respectfully yours,

GEO. HOUSTON.

New-York, April 18, 1820.

* In Flanders, wheat yields 20, rye 26, barley 26, and oats 40, for one—Wheat holds only the fifth rank in value in the harvests of Flanders. In England, wheat never yields more, on an average, than 10 or 11 for one; and oats only between 8 and 9 for one. In some highly meliorated farms in the county of Suffolk, Arthur Young reports a produce of 36 bushels of wheat, and 64 bushels of barley to the acre; and that in the county of Kent, soils of middling quality meliorated, yield per acre, 52 bushels of wheat, the same quantity of barley. But in Flanders here are soils which yield much more than this—namely, 72 bushels of wheat, 120 of barley, 128 of beans, and 72 of coleseed. These, however, are extreme cases, which do not affect the general question of comparative growth; while, however, they shew that the melioration of land, in any country, is calculated to increase its productiveness.

TO THE RAISERS OF BEES.

Directions for the most effectual mode of producing Honey.

Fence in four acres of land, three of which plant with apple, pear, peach, plum, and black and white mazzard cherry trees. Intersperse your orchard with some fir balsam, white and pitch pine, and hemlock trees. The one acre in the centre, put in the best state of cultivation, excepting the centre quarter for the houses, in which the Bees are to live. In the other three quarters of the acre set out all kinds of garden herbs and vegetables for seed, never touch them when the dew is on. From 11 to 2 o'clock you may weed them, taking good care that the glutinous substance is not touched, lest the seed be thus destroyed. Surround this garden with gooseberry, currant and lilac bushes, and such other plants or shrubbery as are of an oily nature. Build your houses 24 feet long, 4 feet wide, 1 foot from the ground, well supported. Erect the tables four stories high, two feet apart; the roof three feet wider on each side than the tables. Whitewash inside and out; board up the north side tight against winter, and remove the same in the spring. Assist your bees by filling in the back of your hives with horse-manure, in the fall, to be removed again in the spring. As the weather becomes warm, clean all out and whitewash the roof inside and out. Also, the best mode for making the hives—Braid husks of corn, three strands each, one inch diameter; sew them together in the shape of a cone, two feet diameter at bottom. The hives you mean to take up in the fall you may make of boards, 2 feet diameter at the bottom, four inches narrower at the top. A good field of red and white clover, near your orchard, will assist the bees much. Set your hives in the ground and let them be seven feet high, with good stiff poles on the top; place hooks underneath the poles upon which hangs the hives by the staple in the top. Dress the inside of your hives with fresh butter, and then with molasses, honey or the syrup of the sugar maple. Place small boxes, or cups of honey, or molasses, or syrup, from the hives to your houses; by which you may so domesticate them that they will breakfast and dine with you, always returning to the hive before supper. A garden well cultivated in the manner above mentioned with one hundred bushels of soot properly applied, may be made to produce two tons of honey a year.

The garden, well attended, will save the bees the loss of the drones, and prevent the wars that arise between the young kings and queens; completely furnish them with a sufficiency of casing and bread, which they will lay up for winter. The satisfaction to be derived from such a garden would amply pay the cultivator; and oils of the herbs extracted for the apothecary, would richly pay the gardener. The soot attracts the dew that adheres to the herbs and plants, and assists the bees very much in their collection of both bread and honey.

Great care should be taken to keep your hives in order on your poles, for the reason of bees; and there will be little danger of the swarm flying away, or leaving the well dressed hive.

A CULTIVATOR OF BEES.