

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. I.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1820.

No. 28.

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.

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

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

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 10th of July last, a negro man named SAM, twenty-four or twenty-five years old, near six feet high, stout made, of a black complexion, and very likely. It is supposed he is lurking in the neighbourhood of Alexander Barland, near Hillsborough, as he has a wife there, or probably he may undertake to pass as a free man, as he has been trying to procure a free pass. The above reward will be given to any person who may apprehend said negro and deliver him to me, or confine him in jail so that I get him again, if taken in this county, or twenty dollars if taken out of the county.

Lewis Hutchins.

Orange county, N. C. Aug. 3 27-1f

For sale, at the house formerly occupied as the Bank, the following

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

LEE'S ELIXIR, a sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, catarrhs, asthma, sore throats, and approaching consumptions.

ASTHMATIC PILLS, which give immediate relief in all asthmas, difficulty of breathing, &c.

AROMATIC PILLS, for female complaints.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC, an excellent remedy for certain complaints.

Antibilious Pills,
Fever and Ague Drops,
Eye Water,
Tooth Powder,
Worm-destroying Lozenges,
Tooth-ache Drops,
Corn Plaster,
Tooth-ache Pills,
Rheumatic Pills,
Restorative Pills.

Hillsborough, Aug. 9. 27-1f

WOOL GARDING MACHINE.

THE subscriber has in complete operation, at W. D. Mur, his mills, on Haws River, in this county, a pair of machines for carding wool into rolls. The machines are new, and the cards of a superior quality.

It is necessary that wool brought to these machines should be freed from burs and other hard substances, as they injure the cards. It should also be washed clean of dirt, and one pound of clean grease should be added to every ten or twelve pounds of wool. A sufficiency of tow or linen sheets (not woolen) should be brought to put the rolls in.

Merino wool can be carded, if those who have it will prepare it in the following manner: Take rain or river water, boil it, to which add an equal quantity of cold urine; stir the wool in this until the grease is extracted from the body of the wool and rises to the top, then take it out, rinse it in clear water, dry it, and it is ready for carding. The same preparation will do for the next and succeeding parcels. If the above directions are not attended to (which is best), wash the wool well in a strong soap suds. Work cannot be well done unless these directions are observed.

The advantage of a never failing stream will enable me to accommodate all who may favour me with their custom. Customers from a distance shall meet with dispatch, and every exertion will be used to have the work well done and expeditiously.

Samuel S. Claytor.

Aug. 2. 26-

Lost or Mislaid.

A NOTE of hand on Robert Eaton and John Fausette, for the sum of twenty-three dollars or thereabouts, with Henry Whitted witness. The said note was drawn twelve months after date, and dated some time in February, 1819. I forswear all persons from trading for said note, as I have received full satisfaction for the same from said Eaton.

Wm. Whitted, sen.

July 26. 25-5

NEW POST OFFICE.

A NEW POST OFFICE is established at Cochran's Level, Orange county, North Carolina. Due attention will be paid to the duties of the office by

Wm. Hyndman, P. M.

July 31. 24-1f

NOTICE.

DURING my absence from the state, which will be for the space of two or three months, the duties of my office as County Surveyor, for Orange county, N. C. will be attended to by Mr. Joseph A. Woods, of Hillsborough, who is authorized to attend to the same.

Hugh Mulhollan.

Orange county, July 21, 1820. 25

ROBBERY.

ON my way from Petersburg home, on the night of the 27th June last, my wagon box was broken open, in the county of Granville, seven miles below Goshen, and a large red morocco pocket book taken out: had in it eighteen dollars in money, one ten dollar note and two of four; also two notes of hand, one on Isaac Mitchell (near Petersburg) for two hundred and thirty dollars, given about the last of October or first of November, 1819, and one on Peyton Wood, of Granville, for six dollars, with a credit on it for four dollars; Mitchell's note had two credits, one for twenty-seven dollars, the other for one hundred dollars. There was also taken at the same time, a razor case, razors, box and brush; the razors were small, and both had white handles. I do hereby forswear all persons from trading for said notes, or the said Peyton Wood or Isaac Mitchell from paying them to any person except myself, as I have never traded or assigned the same away to any person. It is hoped that all good people will keep a look out, and any information will be thankfully received.

Wm. D. Ray.

Orange county, July 4.

The editor of the Raleigh Register is requested to insert the above three times, and forward his account to this office. W. D. R.

FOR SALE.

TWO good MILK COWS, which were raised in N. C.

Inquire of the Printer.

July 24. 25-

Traveller's Inn.

A. MASON & Wm. CLIFTON.

HAVING purchased that well known stand in Hillsborough from Messrs. Hinton & Brane 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

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.

DOHEART

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.

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 let-

tered.

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.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to James S. Smith & Co. or to James S. Smith, are requested to settle their accounts, as he can give no further indulgence.

J. S. Smith.

Hillsborough, June 20. 20-1f

Rural Economy.

Address to the Maryland Agricultural Society at the semi-annual meeting in June 1820, by the President, R. SMITH, Esq.

The address which I had the honor of submitting to the society at our last meeting, inculcated the expediency of a systematical rotation of crops.—It, at the same time, stated that no system would suit universally; but that every person ought to form one for himself according to the soil, the size, and character of his farm.

In this selection of the proper course, it, among other things, ought to be kept in view.

1st. That grain crops ought not to succeed each other; but that there ought to be an alternate succession of grain and green crops.

2d. That a long course of rotation is more favorable to the soil than a short one, i. e. that a five year's rotation is better, as to the soil, than a three or a four years system, and that a six or seven years rotation is preferable to either.

Every plant finds, in the soil, its appropriate food. If, therefore, such plant be cultivated, for a series of years in the same field, its peculiar nutriment will, eventually, be exhausted; and, of course, the plant will, in such case, perish with hunger. Hence results the necessity of some change in crops. Of this no practical farmer entertains a doubt. The only question then is, what ought to be this change? or, in technical language, what ought to be the rotation of crops?

The ingredients of the soil, which constitute the nourishment of all farinaceous crops, are homogeneous; and consequently, wheat, following Indian corn, can have but a diminished portion of pabulous matter necessary to its perfect vegetation.—The same principle is applicable to leguminous—to esculent root and other green crops. And this principle ought to have a powerful influence in the selection of whatever system of rotation may be adopted.

The earth, by a certain process in nature, has providentially, the faculty of regaining those nutritive ingredients, which it may have parted with in the productions of a crop. This, however, does not take place immediately. It requires time. To afford then the requisite time for such renovation, and to allow the field, in the interim, not to rest but in some green crop, ought to be the primary object in every system of rotation. With this view, the protracted course of rotation and the alternate succession of grain and of green crops may, to a transient observer, appear, upon good land, to have been year after year, abundant and in quality good; but upon a more accurate examination and comparison, they would prove to have been, by a perceptible gradation, diminished in quantity and degenerated in quality.

I have known a square in a garden, which had produced cabbages for a series of years, without the intervention of any other crop, so that, in the end, it became incapable, even with the aid of manure, of producing cabbages fit for use. And yet this same square yielded the following year a good crop of peas and beans. In the language of the gardener it had become tired of cabbages. But in the language of truth, the peculiar aliment of that vegetable had been exhausted. Similar complaints are made, as to clover, by some of our farmers, and may be made, as to corn, and wheat, by all whose course of rotation has not been sufficiently diversified, and at the same time so short, as not to allow to the soil the time necessary for its regeneration.

Instead of wheat immediately following Indian corn, as is our general practice, it is worthy of consideration, whether there ought not to be an intermediate crop, of Swedish Turnips, Mangel Wurtzel and Potatoes. Besides the immediate relief thereby afforded to the soil, these valuable articles of food would enable the farmer to fatten an additional number of cattle, hogs and sheep for sale, and of cows for the dairy. And these stocks, over and above the profits of their sale and products of the dairy, would furnish a vast accumulation of manure.—Such an accession of manure would necessarily contribute to the augmentation of the succeeding crop, and to the permanent improvement of the farm.

From the increased quantity of manure, procurable under the system of alternate white and green crops it may be assumed as a fact, that the farm would, in the course of a few years, yield at least twice as much per acre as it now does under the present impoverishing practice. In that event, instead of the thirty acres, for example, in corn, and thirty in wheat, there would need be but fifteen acres each. And as then two fields of fifteen acres each, would yield as much as the two fields of the thirty acres each now do, the corn and wheat crops would, of course, be not at all diminished,

whilst the expense of their cultivation would be reduced just in the proportion of 15 to 30. And this difference of expense would form no inconsiderable part of the profits of the corn and of the wheat. But this is not all. The great and essential advantage to be gained is, that the remaining thirty acres would under this system, be in green crops, for the food of an additional number of cattle and other stocks. And it will not escape observation, that all the profits and advantages immediate and remote, arising from the sale of these cattle, hogs and sheep, from the cows of the dairy, and from the great accession of manure, cannot be considered but a clear gain, resulting exclusively from the proposed green crops, and attended, moreover, with no diminution whatever of the products of grain.

It is strenuously maintained by many practical farmers, that the cultivation of food for the use of manure, is as profitable as the cultivation of food for the use of man. Be this as it may, it is obvious to every understanding, and it is confirmed by sorrowful experience, that no farm can be profitably conducted unless it furnishes an adequate supply of food for as many neat cattle and other stocks as may be sufficient to produce all the manure necessary to its progressive improvement. When a farm does not furnish the requisite food for this number of cattle and other stocks, there will, from a deficiency of manure, be a deterioration of the soil, and of course, a gradual diminution of the produce, and of the value of the estate. This annual tendency, from bad to worse, must inevitably, in the natural course of things, terminate in the utter ruin of the proprietor. Of this dismal, melancholy result, our country, unhappily, exhibits too many illustrations.

Swedish Turnips were sowed by me last year, part in drills on the 12th of May, and part broadcast on the 12th of June. Both crops, notwithstanding the excessive heat, and the long continued drought of the summer, were very abundant, and in quality excellent. Those sowed in May are esteemed the best. The roots continued to be remarkably acceptable to the cattle until the 15th of May, when they were all consumed. The affording of green and nutritious food in spring, when our cattle in general, suffer much, is one of the characteristic recommendations of the Swedish Turnips, and is, of itself, sufficient to induce its universal cultivation. So useful and profitable, in my estimation, is this root, that I have just finished the sowing, in drill, of ten acres more than I did last season. The sowing of this year, as of the last, has been performed by a machine, the coulters of which, I this season had fixed in such manner as to make the furrow so deep, as that the seeds were deposited about an inch and a half below the surface of the ground. By such deep sowing, the plant when it makes its appearance above ground has so vigorous a root, that it soon attains the third or rough leaf, and then is beyond all danger from the ravages of the fly. To the fore part of this Drill-Machine, there is attached a very light roller, which smooths and prepares the ground for the coulters, and to the back part, there is a chain, which draws the dirt into the furrow, so as to cover the seed to the depth of about an inch and a half. The rollers in returning, presses to the seed, the earth that had been drawn thereon by the chain, and at the same time smooths and prepares for the coulters the ground of the next furrow. It may perhaps not be amiss to state, that from these deeply sown seed, the plants have come up in great profusion.

Ground in good condition, as mine is, has produced from six hundred to one thousand bushels to the acre. The actual produce of my crop shall be accurately ascertained next fall.

The Mangel Wurtzel I have, by way of experiment, sowed this year in manured drills on a small scale. Should the plant agreeable to my expectations prove to be productive and valuable, its cultivation by me will, in that event, be greatly extended. My present intention is to cultivate, every year hereafter, the whole of the corn field of the preceding season, in Swedish Turnips, Mangel Wurtzel and Potatoes. There ought to be no dread of a redundancy. Every farmer, great as well as small, will find it immensely profitable to increase his stock of cattle, hogs and sheep, in proportion to his increased supply of green food. The ultimate advantages of such a course of husbandry, are incalculable.

Under this system there ought to be on every farm, a barn with stables, for horses and for cows giving milk, and also open sheds for dry cattle. These improvements ought to be made of dimensions and in a style correspondent to the size of the farm and to the circumstances of the proprietor. Without such accommodations, the crops cannot be preserved and managed to the best advantage; the various stocks on the farm cannot be kept in good condition;

and above all, there cannot be so large an accumulation of stable manure. Upon this object all important in every view of good husbandry, I have expended different sums of money from five thousand dollars to a very few hundred.

I shall, this summer, build a barn, which as to cost and dimensions, would suit the poorest class of farmers in our country. The total expenses, including the materials to be purchased, will not, according to the estimate of my carpenter, exceed \$250. This barn will be 40 by 22 feet, with an open barrack, 22 by 14 feet attached to each end. It will have a threshing floor of 20 by 12 feet in the clear, and 2 stables 20 by 12 feet each. The whole building, barracks as well as barn, will be under a good roof of the best shingles. This statement, apparently trivial, I have deemed it not amiss to make, merely because it goes to shew, that it is in the power of every farmer to have a barn that would answer all the purposes of good management. A person capable, as every farmer is, of performing by himself and his people much of the work, would necessarily find the cost to be greatly diminished.

If in our husbandry, there should be adopted a methodical rotation, comprising an alternate & protracted succession of white and green crops; and if, on our farms, there should be erected suitable barns, stables, sheds, and barracks, then will there, assuredly, be on every such farm, a competent supply of food for as many neat cattle and other stocks, as may be necessary to produce all the manure required for the best cultivation of such farm; then will all such food be administered to the best advantage, with the utmost convenience and without any kind of waste, and then will our stock of every kind be carefully preserved and gradually improved. In such a favorable state of things, we shall have the consolation of beholding the progressive improvement of the soil, and of the stocks of our country; an improvement which, in its progress and in its result, cannot fail to ensure to us our full share of all the happiness, which the good things of the world can bestow.

Foreign Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, June 7.

Mr. Brougham said, he was commanded by her majesty to deliver a message to the house, which, with permit, he would read.

[Here followed the message from the queen, which we have already published.]

The order of the day for taking his majesty's message now into consideration, was then read.

Lord Castlereagh was convinced that the house would feel with him the difficulty of the situation in which he was placed. He was asked, last night, what the course of proceeding was which his majesty's ministers intended to recommend; and here he must protest, *in limine*, against the crown or his majesty's government being represented as persecutors or prosecutors. In the message of his majesty, it appeared that the king threw himself, as by the constitution he was justified in doing, on the great council of the nation, and to ask advice of them in the difficult crisis in which the country now stood, as to the course he was to pursue. At present he could not say what course the house might recommend; it must be after a select body of the house had inquired into, and investigated the nature of the facts submitted to them, that they would be enabled to recommend the course to be pursued, and the ulterior proceedings to be adopted. The committee of secrecy, to which he had now to propose the referring these papers, would have nothing to do with the guilt or innocence of the person charged, except as in the nature of a grand jury, on whose report would depend whether any future step should be adopted or not—(Hear, hear!) And he would put it to the house, whether, in case of ulterior proceedings, they would not be more free and unfeared in their defence of their illustrious mistress, than they could be if they were now appointed members of that committee of inquiry. He assured the house he claimed not from the house, either for himself or his colleagues, any favour in the inquiry which they would make into the conduct adopted by the government, in the advice they had given his majesty, in this most painful and arduous transaction; but, at the same time, he must protest against the course adopted by the honorable member last night, of condemning them unheard, and ignorant as he was of the circumstance and situation under which they had advised his majesty. An honorable and learned gentleman, (Mr. Brougham) on that occasion, however, strongly urged the necessity of avoiding that investigation which must prove so painful to the illustrious parties concerned; so injurious