

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. I.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1820.

No. 31.

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.

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 Borland, 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 27-11

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

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

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

ASTHMATIC PILLS, which give immediate relief in all asthma, 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 Plasters,
Tooth-ache Pills,
Rheumatic Pills,
Rheumatic Pills,
Rheumatic Pills.

Hillsborough, Aug. 9. 27-11

WOOL CARDING MACHINE.

THE subscriber has in complete operation, at A. D. Murphy's mills, on Haw 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 burrs 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 woollen) 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 cannot be 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 forewarn 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 14. 24-11

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 authorised to attend to the same.

Hugh Mulhollan.

Orange county, July 21, 1820. 25

NOTICE.

I HAVE on hand, at my black-smith's shop, six miles south-east of Hillsborough, five or six

WAGGONS,

well finished off for the road, which I will sell low for cash, or on a short credit to those whose punctuality can be relied on.

Wm. N. Pratt.

Orange county, Aug. 14. 28-3w

The editor of the Raleigh Register is requested to give the above three insertions, and forward his account to this office.

NOTICE.

RAN away from the subscriber on Friday evening last, an apprentice by the name of JOHN TOLLAR. Had on when he went away a shirt and pair of trousers, and a wool hat; he is about fourteen years of age, and has dark blue eyes. This is to forewarn all persons from harbouring or employing him, as they will be dealt with according to law.

David Riggs.

Orange county, Aug. 10 28-3w

FOR SALE.

TWO good MILCH COWS, which were raised in town.

Inquire of the Printer. July 24. 25-

Traveller's, &c.

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. Clift 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

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. Feb. 28, 1820. 4-6m

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 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. 20-11

Rural Economy.

POTATOES.

Hanover, (N. H.) July 16.

To have early potatoes, set sticks by those plants which first blossom, and preserve their roots for the following year.

To have good potatoes, let them ripen. There is no greater mistake than that this vegetable will do well though planted late. There is nearly as much difference between a green and ripe potatoe as between a green and ripe apple. But potatoes require a long season to ripen. They should be planted as soon as the ground is open, and dug early before the fall rains.

What are called solid or juicy potatoes are green potatoes. When perfectly ripe they are dry and mealy; unless they have been exposed to soaking rains late in the season. No pains should be taken to clean them before putting them into the cellar; the more dry earth adheres to them the safer they will be during the winter. But keep them as secure from too much warmth as you do from frosts.

In ploughing and hoeing disturb the ground as little as possible, making it your sole object to keep down all other vegetables, which take the strength of the soil from the plants.

When ripe and mealy the potatoe is one of the most nutritious of all vegetables, but when green and heavy it is indigestible and unwholesome. Irish potatoes are always mealy; and the Irish of the poorer class, a robust and hardy race, make them their principal food. We have a blue potatoe which is always mealy, because it is a species that ripens early, and therefore does not suffer like the white and yellow potatoe, from being late in the season.

ON FRUIT TREES, &c.

The following is from the Catskill, (N. Y.) Recorder, but will apply with more force to the greater part of all the southern states.

It is a matter of surprise with us that our farmers, with all the advantages of a near and certain market, have so perseveringly neglected the cultivation of fruit. In passing the old orchards of our country, one is struck with the decayed state of the trees, the want of taste in their original selection, and of subsequent attention to their external appearance and position. Some of the new orchards are happily an exception to all this; though we cannot as yet make boast of our fruit, either as to quantity, quality, or variety. There can be no doubt but the growth of fruit-trees is a profitable, as well as a beautiful relief to a monotonous field and forest landscape. The Poughkeepsie Herald states that Mr. Joseph Wardell, of Washington, Dutchess county, sold at the New York market, during the months of May and June, the produce of ten apple trees, for the almost incredible sum of three hundred dollars—they were of a species called Summer Russets, and the trees altogether occupied less than one quarter of an acre of ground. In truth, with this fact before them, we hope our farmers will turn their attention to a more general and improved orcharding. We can give them no better advice than the dying admonition of the laird of Dunbeidies, to his son: "Jock, when ye hae nathing else to do, ye may be aye sticking in a tree; it will be growing, Jock, when ye're sleeping."

KEEPING HORSES.

Every gentleman, who is obliged by his health or his business to keep a horse, complains of the enormous expense incurred by it. If allowed to cat and waste as much as he chooses, a horse will consume from four to five tons of hay in a year besides the necessary grain. But it is asserted on actual experiment, that ten pounds of good hay, with two quarts of corn a day, are enough to keep a common horse in fine order. Ten pounds of hay a day are 3650 pounds, little more than a ton and a half a year; and two quarts of corn per day are about twenty-three bushel a year. Call hay seven dollars a ton, and corn four shillings a bushel, and you make the annual expense of feeding a horse twenty six or seven dollars, about half as much as it commonly costs.

To keep a horse in the cheapest and healthiest manner, let him stand on green turf, dug up pretty thick, and placed on the floor of his stable; let him be carefully and faithfully carried every day. This is of more importance than is sometimes imagined. It opens the pores and preserves a healthful state of the skin, on which, in horses as well as in men, depends as much as on almost any thing else the proper and healthy operation of the various animal functions.

Although the inferior animals are not like men, subject to unnatural appetites,

on account of unnatural stimulants received into the stomach, they unquestionably often consume more food than is necessary to maintain their vigor and spirit. This surplus it is economy to ascertain and retrench.

Corn is cheaper than oats for horses, because there is more heart in a quantity of the same price. It is better to be given two or three times a day in small messes; and to be given dry, that the mastication of it may keep the mouth in a healthy state.

To measure hay the tare of a basket may be taken, and the hay given from it in small quantities through the day, but chiefly at night.

A horse that is not used should be fed with corn but sparingly. It should occasionally be baited.

It is not perhaps generally considered that horses are as much subject to cold and fevers as men. They should, therefore, be used with great tenderness and delicacy, and often washed in cold water. The pulse generally indicates the health of a horse. It may be felt about an inch back of the eye, and in health beats about 35 strokes a minute.

The great secret in making horses look well and do well, is attention to them. Men who are too great gentlemen to look to their horses, must be too great gentlemen to ride good ones.

In using horses it is better to drive briskly and stop often, than to drive even slow by long stages.

Dartmouth Herald.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

MEMOIR OF THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

(Continued.)

It was now that the advisers of the princess began to change the tone of her letters, and from the plaintive to burst forth into the indignant. Her royal highness answered the letters of the king, communicating the circumstances last alluded to, on the 12th of February, 1807, intimating her design to represent to him, in another letter, the various grounds on which she felt the hardships of her case;—which was done in a letter dated the 16th of February, in a most able manner. At the close of the letter there was a threat of "an appeal to the public," unless the princess should be speedily received at court, and also allowed some suitable establishment in some one of the royal palaces, if not in Carlton-house.—To this letter she received no answer, and on the 5th of March, she wrote again to the king to say, that unless her requests were granted, the publication would not be withheld beyond the next Monday, which would have been on the 9th of March, 1807. The publication, or, as it was afterwards called, "The Book," did not appear; but in fifteen days from that time, Mr. Perceval was chancellor of the exchequer! The publication being thus for a time effectually checked, the Whig ministry, including the friends of the prince, went out of office, and there was no longer any obstacle to the receiving the princess at court; and, accordingly, on the 21st of April, 1807, minutes were laid before the king, as a prelude to that step, in which the council declared as follows:

"After the most deliberate consideration of the evidence which has been brought before the commissioners, and of the previous examinations, as well as of the answer and observations which have been submitted to your majesty upon them, they (the cabinet) feel it necessary to declare their decided concurrence in the clear and unanimous opinion of the commissioners, confirmed by that of all your majesty's late confidential servants, that the two main charges alleged against her royal highness of pregnancy and delivery are completely disproved; and they further submit to your majesty, their unanimous opinion that all the other particulars of conduct brought in accusation against her royal highness to which the character of criminality can be ascribed, are either satisfactorily contradicted, or rest upon evidence of such a nature, and which was given under such circumstances, as render it, in the judgment of your majesty's confidential servants, undeserving of credit. Your majesty's confidential servants, therefore, concurring in that part of the opinion of your late servants, as stated in their minute of the 5th of January, that there is no longer any necessity for your majesty being advised to decline

receiving the princess into your royal presence, humbly submit to your majesty, that it is essentially necessary, in justice to her royal highness, and for the honor and interest of your majesty's illustrious family, that her royal highness the princess of Wales, should be admitted with as little delay as possible into your majesty's royal presence; and that she should be received in a manner due to her rank and station in your majesty's court and family."

Among the ministers sanctioning this minute, were lord Eldon, lord Camden, lord Westmoreland, the duke of Portland, earl Bathurst, viscount Lord Castlereagh, lord Musgrave, Mr. Canning, &c.

There was a separate minute, in which the council declined interfering, as to the assignment of apartments to the princess, in one of the royal palaces, this being a subject purely of a private and domestic nature.

Thus ended the matter at that time. The princess was restored to her situation at court, with a reputation perfectly unsullied, although it had been so basely attacked, and to this period it may fairly be alleged, that if the death of the king had not taken place, there was nothing in justice which could have deprived her royal highness of all those titles and dignities belonging to the Queen of England. What may have since transpired to change the character of her claims, future discoveries may possibly unfold.

It is proper in this place to state, that the details respecting "the delicate investigation," which we have just concluded, were, although ready for publication, suddenly withdrawn from the public eye.—Three copies only, it is supposed, escaped the vigilance of those whose interest it was to suppress them, and for these the most extravagant prices were offered. Intense curiosity was excited only to be disappointed, and the country at large remained ignorant of the charges which had been brought against the princess, and which, in the absence of truth, were distorted in the most shameful manner.

Up to this time Mr. Perceval may have been said to have acted in the most honorable manner towards his illustrious client—he had cleared her of every imputation; he had restored her to the court; he had replaced her in a palace (she had obtained apartments in Kensington palace,) and had done all that her most sanguine wishes could have anticipated.—From his subsequent conduct, however, it would seem that he had acted under a different feeling.—When the regency came to be established in the person of the prince; when the husband came to be exalted to the rank, the splendor, and power of a king, the princess was still left in her former comparatively obscure and penurious state. His conduct on this occasion excited at the time a considerable degree of animadversion. He had relieved the princess from the consequences of a foul calumny; but her husband being now exalted, her non-exaltation operated with regard to her character, in nearly the same way as her exclusion from court had formerly operated.

Her royal highness was again exposed to the malevolent shafts of time-serving malice; but still she preserved a dignified silence, and would probably have remained in retirement, were not her maternal feelings deeply wounded by the increasing restraints which were daily imposed upon her intercourse with her daughter. At length her indignation burst forth. She could no longer exist in silence under the reiterated charges which were preferred against her, and under the mortification of being almost exposed to her daughter's contempt. She wrote a letter to the prince regent, characterized by considerable force and eloquence, in which she challenged a full public disclosure of every thing connected with the investigation of 1806. She emphatically said in this letter, "that while she did not venture to intrude her feelings as a mother upon his royal highness's notice, she must be allowed to say, that in the eyes of an observing and jealous world; this separation of a daughter from her mother would only admit of one construction—a construction fatal to the mother's reputation." This letter was sent back