

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. I.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. MBER 13, 1820.

No. 32.

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.

NOTICE.

AT August term of Orange County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Administration of the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of **THOMAS WHITTED**, esq. deceased, was granted to the subscriber, who then qualified according to law: All persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward immediately and settle their accounts; and those having claims against said estate are requested to present them for settlement within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this advertisement will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

John Young, Adm^r.

Hillsborough, Sept. 4th, 1820. 31-5

NOTICE.

WILL be sold on Thursday and Friday the 14th and 15th instant, at the late dwelling house of Thomas Whitted, esq. deceased, all the personal property belonging to said estate, consisting of one negro woman, crop of corn, wheat, oats, hay, horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, one wagon and gear, one Jersey wagon, farming tools, household and kitchen furniture, one set smith's tools, wagon timber, wood work of a wagon, and other articles. Ten months credit will be given the purchaser by giving bond with approved security.

John Young, Adm^r.

Orange county, Sept. 4. 31-5

TAILORING.

THE subscriber, in compliance with the wishes of the gentlemen of Hillsborough and its vicinity, has recommenced business, and will strictly attend to the duties of his profession. He returns his most sincere thanks to his former customers, and hopes for a continuance of their favours.

One or two first rate journeymen can find constant employ and prompt payment.

An apprentice who can come well recommended will be taught the above profession by

James Andrews.

Sept. 6. 31-5

FOR SALE,

A handsome mahogany
Secretary

Apply at this Office.

Hillsborough, Sept. 6. 31-

STRAYED away, on Monday the 27th of August last, out of my jacket pocket, a pair of spectacles, the left eye cracked across and a little piece out of the upper side. Had on when they went away a steel case. I expect they went away between H. Neal's mill and M. Murphy's tavern. Any person finding them and letting me know, shall receive from me a good name.

Samuel Woods.

Sept. 6. 31-

NOTICE.

WILLIAM H. WHITTED having been duly appointed and commissioned Brigadier Major of the 6th Brigade of North Carolina militia, and Thos. W. Holden, Quarter Master, and Thos. J. Faddis, aide-de-camp to the brigadier general, with the rank of major; they are to be respected and observed accordingly.

John Bird,

Brigadier General of the 6th Brigade,
North Carolina Militia.

August 30, 1820. 33-

Valuable Land FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of Land, lying immediately on Tar river, adjoining the town lots of Louisburg (Franklin court house), containing

One Hundred and Eighty
Acres;

which land is of a superior quality, independent of its connection with said town, and may be seen by applying to ME. Daniel Sionce, who resides on it. The payment would be made easy to the purchaser, and terms known, by addressing a letter to the subscriber, directed to Cochran's Store post office, Person county, which will be attended to.

Nathaniel Norfleet.

Person County, Aug. 24. 30-4v

BLANKS

of various kinds,
for sale at this office.

Committed to the Jail of Guilford County,

TWO NEGROES, one man and one woman. The man says his name is **EDWARD BEDFORD**, and that he belongs to a Mr. Thomas Samons, of Cashaw district, S. Carolina. Said negro is of a yellowish complexion, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, and about thirty-six years of age; has a black cloth coat and pantaloons of the same, two shirts, two pair cotton pantaloons and a fur hat. The woman is of low stature, inclining to be fleshy; had on when committed a black cotton habit, and has one other with her of the same kind. She calls her name **BETSEY**, and says she belongs to a man by the name of Man, a negro trader; her former master was Coleman, of Halifax county.

The owner or owners are desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take said negroes away.

James Dunning, Jailor.

August 18, 1820. 29-4w

Hillsborough Academy.

THE exercises in this institution will be resumed on the first Monday in July.

J. Witherspoon, Principal.

June 7. 18-1f

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, wears a 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. 27-1f

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

VALUABLE MEDICINES,

viz.
LEE'S ELIXIR, a sovereign remedy for colds, 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,
Toothache Drops,
Corn Plaster,
Toothache Pills,
Rheumatic Pills,
Restorative Pills.

Hillsborough, Aug. 9. 27-1f

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 once of clean grease should be added to every ten or twelve pounds of wool. A sufficiency of tow or lichen 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 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-

NEW POST OFFICE.

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

Wm. Hyndman, P. M.

July 14. 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 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

Traveller's Inn.

A. MASON & Wm. CLIFTON.

HAVING purchased that well known stand in Hillsborough from Messrs. Hinton & Brime 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 a good 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

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. HEARIT

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 pre-

sented that the proposed edition will be ex-

tensively 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 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

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

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

Rural Economy.

From the American Farmer.

Method of cutting off Corn and Stacking it in the Field, described.

Dear Sir,
You inform me that the experiment made in your state of taking the corn off the field with the fodder, has not succeeded:

That the corn was subject to rot, if the weather was warm or wet; also, that it increased the labor.

Our method is as follows:—We are prepared with cutting knives made out of worn out or broken grass scythes—one cut in the middle, will make two corn cutters; the back of the but-end drawn into a spike, and a piece of wood put on something like a sickle handle. We begin on the side of our field that seems to be the driest. A boy goes on between the 8th and 9th rows, and counts to the 8th hill, then ties or locks together the four centre hills above the ears, which four hills are not to be cut, but left for a support to begin the stack—he then counts on 16 hills further, and ties the four hills in the same manner, and so on to the end of the rows, and field.

The two first cutters take one the seventh and eighth, the other the ninth and tenth rows, the two next cutters take the fifth and sixth, and the eleventh and twelfth—they walk between these rows and take the corn hill under their left arm, and cut it near the ground, and cast it forward, so as to put five or six hills together; the carriers take it and set it round the four hills tied and left standing; setting it up straight and well, putting as near as they can an equal proportion all around. If we are doubtful our corn is too green, or the weather too warm or wet, after the first eight rows are cut and set up, we begin the next row of stacks, and go on leaving eight and cutting eight rows through-

out our crop—in a few days the half stack will be cured; we then begin with the first, and cut and put to them the last eight rows; when the stacks have had three or four days to cure, we tie them about two thirds of their height from the ground to prevent the fall winds from disturbing them. In this way, eight hands will secure ten acres per day, and the fodder will be good.

We find it better than hay, so much of the saccharine substance being retained in the stalks, that large cattle eat it too near the ground. I believe that ten acres saved in this way will be nearly equal to twenty any other way that we have saved it. The part of our crop that we want for immediate use, to fatten pork, &c. husk on the stalk, and cut and stack the fodder, in the same way, only we finish the stacks as we go. Care should be taken to cut near the ground, or the stubs will be in the way of cutting the grain with the cradle, as there will be some the harrow will not pull up.

The above method we have practised for at least twenty years, and could not keep the stock we do now any other way. There will be found a great difference in corn. The hard, whitish, or yellow flint, will do to cut up when the fodder is much greener, and better than the large deep grained corn. It is also advantageous to cut young or green corn, that will not ripen before frost—as much more, will become good by being cut up and stacked, than will be so if it is frost bit, and the fodder will be very fine—it appears to receive sustenance from the stalk long after it is cut up.

I am sir, with respect, your's, &c.
ABEL SEMOUR.

Moorefield, Hardy county, Va.

From Niles' Weekly Register.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

Though the following may not be very flattering to the patriotism or judgment of congress, and many of our fellow citizens not honored with a seat on the floor of the capitol—still the truth should be told, that improvidence and folly may be rebuked and checked.

It is assuredly a fact, that when the Messrs. Duponts, of Brandywine, were manufacturing their very superior cloths during the late war, they found for some time great difficulty in disposing of them, though they always kept their prices below those which were asked for British goods of like qualities. The stock on hand accumulated to such an amount, though the most assiduous efforts to make sales were not wanting, that it almost seemed problematical whether they might not find it expedient to shut up their factory, and throw a large population out of employment. Their chief market was at Philadelphia; and here the best judges, with nearly all the great dandy-tailors, had pronounced their goods inferior, and not fit for gentlemen to wear—they could not, "in conscience, consent to cut them for their regular customers!" To relieve them-

selves of this difficulty, and secretly punish the prejudice which they could not openly overcome, the proprietors of the establishment purchased the aid of an English agent, who, for the per cent. allowed, gladly undertook the business.

Twenty or thirty bales were carefully put up at the factory, in strict imitation of British cloths, with the leads, covers, marks, &c. &c. and sent on to the agent; who soon made it known that he had received, no matter how, whether smuggled or not, a handsome assortment of cloths. No one suspected that he dealt in American goods—and his store was soon thronged by tailors and others, to purchase them. They were quickly sold, at a dollar or two in the yard more than the factory prices—at an advance sufficient to pay the per centage, and leave a considerable excess profit to the manufacturers! Then came out the puffing advertisements in the newspapers of the tailors and others, having received supplies of fresh goods; and their shelves were soon relieved of these very superior English cloths, which they "could recommend to their customers!"

The best of the joke was, that the enterprising Duponts, by such operations, were enabled to carry on and extend their establishment—but the most ridiculous part of the whole was as follows: The primary object of the manufacturers was to dispose of their goods, but to build up a character for them, was hardly less interesting. To aid in this, they always kept out of the imitation bales the finest and best pieces that they made, to sell as American goods, at a lower rate than those so managed to be supposed English. When the head tailors had obtained a stock, as mentioned above, they sent round to them those reserved pieces, asking a comparison, and soliciting purchases at reduced prices.—Being well acquainted with the gentlemen, I think that I can now see one of them, without a smile on his countenance, comparing one piece of his own cloth with another, gravely contending in favor of what he had to sell and which he knew was the best, and calmly listening to the numerous objections urged against his opinions, about the fineness, texture, durability of colour, and the like. all said to be superior in those goods, which had passed through the hands of the English agent! How long this honourable deception, to make folly an instrument of good, was practised, we do not know. We have been told, however, that it never was detected; but, in a short time, such a character was established for the Messrs. Duponts' cloths, that no necessity existed for resorting to it. They could dispose of all that they could make—the people knowing that they were American goods, and purchasing them because they were better and cheaper than the imported.

Last winter we indignantly noticed the receipt of a letter from the clerk of the house of representatives of the U. States, written on paper stamped and marked with the royal crown of England; and were told, in explanation, that the clerk had only a few loose sheets of such paper in his office, one of which happened to be directed to us. We have not had any reason yet to doubt the latter statement, but soon after it was published, a friend in the senate sent us a sheet of the paper usually laid on the desks of its members, dignified with the same emblem of royalty, at which we were again mortified. The paper was of a very fine quality; better, perhaps, than four fifths of the members of congress ever used, perhaps ever saw, before their arrival at Washington—nice enough for the lightest dandy to write a note to his goddess upon. We deposited the sheet among our queer things, intending to bring it forth when occasion suited, and to deprecate the matter as it deserved. But we are just told, and we learn it with much pride and pleasure, that our wise senators are cheated—neatly cheated, and made a laughing-stock of, like the Philadelphia tailors!

Our best paper makers have vainly solicited the honor of supplying congress; their proposals could not be accepted; English paper only was good enough for that exalted body—and so English paper was contracted for—but we have now most humbly to apologize to Mr. Dougherty, and all else who might be aggrieved by our former remarks, in expressing our conviction that this paper, if supposed to come from England, must come from a district so called, but with the important word "New" placed

* Among these were the Gilpins, on the Brandywine, whose establishments for the manufacture of paper, we suppose must have cost between three and four hundred thousand dollars, and is said to be without a superior in the world, though several others of our paper makers manufacture goods equal to theirs, and have for several years made papers which, with the same advantage of age before using, would compare with any furnished from England, and at 25 per cent. less price than they can be sold at, in that country. Paper is a dear article in England, though exceedingly cheap in France, Germany, Italy, &c.