

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. III.

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No. 419.

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 the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, 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 postmasters 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

The Franklin Library
and Debating Society is now organized—any donations which may be given for the benefit of the society, will be thankfully acknowledged.
D. W. Howze, Secretary.

Hillsborough Academy.

THE examination of the students of the Hillsborough Academy will take place on the 7th and 8th of June.

J. Witherspoon, Principal.

May 14. 18—

GRAVE STONES.

THE subscriber has received seven or eight pair of handsome stones, for graves, from two to four feet long, faced and headed sufficiently wide to receive any inscription usually put on grave stones. Those wishing to procure such an article can have the inscription put on in a handsome manner by the subscriber; and if none now on hand should please those who want, almost any size can be obtained at short notice.

The stones were taken from a quarry about eighteen miles below this place, and are of a light grey colour, but little inferior to marble, and will cost from four to ten dollars per pair, exclusive of lettering. Specimens of the stone and lettering can be seen on application.

Wm. Huntington.

May 14. 8—4w

NEW GOODS.

J. P. SNEED & Co.

HAVE just received from New-York, a good assortment of
Dry Goods, Saddlery, &c.
which were carefully selected by J. P. Sneed, and bought with cash, at small prices, consisting in part of the following:

Superfine and fine Cloths and Cassimeres, Calicoes and Cottons, in great variety, Calicoe, figured and plain, Book, Jaconet, and Mull Muslin, Rose Bala Mull Muslin, Linens and Lawns, 3 and 10 quarter Linen damask Diaper, or table cloths, Russia ditto, for towels, Dimity, Rattans, Toured Lace, Striped and women's cotton Hose, Vestings, of superior quality and newest fashion, Buck, beaver, castor, dog skin, and silk Gaiters, Silk and Ticking Combs, Canton and Nankin Grapes, Canton, Gaiters, Shawls, Silk, Flax and Bandanna Handkerchiefs, Mergo and Ivory Beards, Silk and cotton suspenders, Bombazets, Satinets, Silk Velvet, Blue Vests, for saddlers, Sattens, Cotton Cassimeres, Yellow Nankin, White Diaper, for summer pantaloons, Cassian Plaid, Furniture Cambrics, Ginghams, Checkers, White, striped and plaid Northern Home-spin, Bed Ticking, Water proof and common Hats, Silk Umbrellas, Cotton Shirting, Oil Cloth, Twelve quarter Marseilles Counterpanes, A few superb Muslin Robes, &c. &c.

SADDLERY.

Hog Skins, Men's and Women's Saddle Trees, Stirrle Bits, and Stirrup Irons, common and plated (variety of patterns,) Cotton, Worsted and Straining Webbing, Tacks, common and plated Buckles, all sizes, Ornaments, Moulding, Martingale Hooks, Plated Curb Chains, Saddle Heads, Pouches, Hammers, Needles, Boss Nails, and fashionable plated Spurs.

They are in daily expectation of receiving a further supply of Cloth and Cassimere, Furniture Dimity, Long Nankin, Calico, Ginghams, Seersuckers, Canton Grapes, figured and plain Cape Robes, Cape Shawls and Scarfs, Cravating, White Jacons, Black Levantons, Sinciewas, Saranets, very superior Black Sattin, Linens, parasols, embroidered, puffed, and flange d Robes, Imitation Velvet Handkerchiefs, Mergo shawls and Handkerchiefs, Leather, Morocco, Kid and Prunell Shoes, Straw Bonnets, Morocco Hats, a very superior Violin, &c. &c.

They have on hand a good assortment of Hard Ware, Cutlery, Chain Traces, Castings, Rice, Sugar, Coffee, Nails, Brads, Springs, and Cotton Cards.

The above articles they are determined to sell at small prices for cash, or on a short credit, to those whose punctuality may be relied upon.

May 8. 17—3w

THE NEW STORE.

BIRDSALL & CO.

ARE now opening at their store (Whitted's corner) a general assortment of
New and Seasonable Goods,

just received from New-York and Philadelphia, in which they invite the attention of purchasers, being determined to sell at uncommonly low prices for cash.

Among the assortment are,

7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens, of approved bleach,
3-4 Irish and Russia Diaper,
3-4 Irish Sheetings,
3-4 American cotton ditto,
6-4 Cotton Table Diapers,
Long Lawns and Thread Cambrics,
4-4 & 6-4 Cotton Cambrics,
4-4 & 6-4 figured and satin striped ditto,
4-4 & 6-4 plain Jaconet and Mull Muslins,
4-4 & 6-4 ditto Book and Leno ditto,
4-4 Spring'd Mull and Book ditto,
Fashionable bordered Muslin Robes,
3-4 & 4-4 light Calicoes and Prints,
3-4 & 6-4 light striped Ginghams,
An elegant assortment of Canton and Nankin Grapes, plain and figured,
Canton Cape Shawls and Scarfs,
Thread Laces and Edgings,
Inserting, and other Trimmings,
Elegant plaid and figured Ribbons,
Black and white Italian Crapes,
Gentlemen and ladies' Cotton and Silk Stockings,
Ditto ditto Silk and Beaver Gloves,
Sheppard's extra superfine Saxony blue and black Cloths and Cassimeres,
Second quality ditto, assorted colours,
Vignonia and other light Cassimeres,
Superfine white Flannels,
Twilled and plain black Bombazett,
Irish and Russia Drilling, for pantaloons,
White and coloured fashionable Vesting,
Black Silk Florentine ditto,
Blue and yellow Nankens,
White and striped Jeans,
Domestic Plaids and Stripes,
3-4 & 4-4 Brown Shirtings,
5-4 ditto Sheetings,
3-4 & 4-4 Cotton Checks,
Bed Ticking,
Shell Combs, assorted sizes,
Silk Umbrellas and Parasols,
Writing and Letter Paper.
Also,
Many new articles of Hardware and Cutlery,
Whittemore's Cotton and Wool CARDS,
&c. &c.

They have also received

An additional supply of Men's and Women's SHOES, together with a complete assortment of GROCERIES, IRON, NAILS, &c. &c.

May 14.

1—3w

H. G. & Wm. H. Bowers,

NOTICE.

HAVE received by the schooners Belvidere, Independence, Margaret Ann, Bull Commander, Venela, and other late arrivals, their spring supply of

FRESH IMPORTED
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,

which is much more extensive than usual, and having been principally purchased at auction in the city of New-York, they offer for sale at reduced prices.

Petersburg, April, 1822. 17—2m

NOTICE.

LOST or mislaid a note of hand for two hundred dollars, drawn by Samuel Cole, deceased, payable to the subscriber, dated the 24th of January, 1818. All persons are hereby forewarned trading for said note, as no transfer of the same has ever been made.

William Horn.

Orange county, May 2, 1822. 17—3w

THROUGH fraud was obtained from me, by one Joshua Horner, of Stokes county, North Carolina, three promissory notes, dated the sixth day of October, 1813; one note for two hundred and sixty dollars, payable ten days after date; one other for three hundred dollars, to be discharged with a wagon and three horses, I believe three months after date; one other for three hundred dollars, payable twelve months after date. The said notes were attested by John Love and John Snow. I hereby give notice to all persons, that I will not pay either of said notes, as they were obtained from me by base fraud, which fraud will more fully appear by reference to the record of the court of equity for the county of Orange. I do this to prevent and person from being imposed on by either of said notes, as they are not filed in said office.

John Stroud.

May 10, 1822. 18—2w

The Shorter Catechism,

For sale at this office, by the gross, dozen, or single.

By authority of the State of North-Carolina.

[Drawing positively to commence on the 4th day of June.]

HILLSBOROUGH
MASONIC LOTTERY.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	5,000 Dollars, is	\$ 5,000
1	2,000	2,000
2	1,000	2,000
2	500	1,000
10	100	1,000
10	50	500
100	10	1,000
2500	5	12, 00

2626 Prizes, } More Prizes than Blanks. 25,000
2374 Blanks, }

5000 Tickets at 5 dollars, is 25,000

STATIONARY PRIZES.

The last drawn ticket on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, and 9th day's drawing, will be entitled to a prize of 100 dollars.
The first drawn ticket after four thousand have been drawn, will be entitled to a prize of 2,000 dollars.
The last drawn ticket on the fifth day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 500 dollars.
The last drawn ticket on the last day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 5,000 dollars.

All the other prizes will be floating in the wheel from the commencement of the drawing,

2 of 1000 Dollars.	10 of 50 Dollars.
1 500	100 10
3 100	2500 5

Prizes payable ninety days after the drawing is completed, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Prizes not demanded within twelve months after the drawing is completed, will be forfeited to the wheel.

The drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number of tickets are sold. The drawing will take place once a week, and five hundred tickets will be drawn each day until completed. Notice will be given in the newspapers published in this place and at Raleigh of the commencement of the drawing.

••• Tickets can be had of the managers, and at most of the stores in this place, and at the post office. Letters addressed to either of the managers, with the cash enclosed and the postage paid, will be promptly attended to. Tickets will be forwarded to the principal towns in this state, and to the court houses of the adjacent counties, for sale.

James S. Smith,
David Yarbrough,
John Scott,
Thomas Clancy,
Willie Shaw, } MANAGERS.

Hillsborough, May 8.

Hillsborough Masonic
Lottery. [D]

THE managers of the Hillsborough Masonic Lottery conceive themselves to be in duty bound to state to those who have purchased tickets of them, the reasons why the drawing did not commence on Saturday the 21st inst. as had been previously announced. They are as follows:

The returns from agents at a distance were not complete as to the number of sold tickets. From the best estimate which the returns made would admit of, it was thought, that although a drawing on that day would be safe according to all probable calculations, yet a loss might be sustained; and they felt unwilling to proceed to draw, so long as there could be the least possible risk.

By delaying the drawing until a few hundred more of the tickets could be sold, there would then be no risk whatever; and the managers would be able not only to pay to the fortunate adventurers the prizes they draw, but in addition thereto fully to succeed in raising a sum of money adequate to the building a commodious house for the use of the Lodge. The managers have determined to draw on TUESDAY the FOURTH OF JUNE next; but should the drawing, however, not then take place, the managers pledge themselves to return the money on demand to every person who may be dissatisfied.

The Managers.

March 5. 08—1f

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing, in Hillsborough, N. C. a religious paper, to be entitled

THE

NORTH CAROLINA

Evangelical Intelligencer,

In which will be given the most important information relative to the spread of the gospel, and the consequent melioration of the condition of the human family, with such other intelligence as may be interesting to the christian reader; occasionally enlivened with religious and moral essays, and lighter articles tending to promote christian charity and heavenly-mindedness.

PROSPECTUS.

TO a contemplative mind it is pleasing to look abroad over the various portions of the globe, and observe the improvements which are daily taking place in the condition of mankind. We perceive the dark clouds of ignorance and error, of superstition and fanaticism, gradually wasting away, and the horizon gilded with a brightness indicating the approach of a morning glorious to humanity and rich with blessings to the children of men. These heart-cheering prospects are the natural result of extended information, but more particularly the blessed effects of an expanding knowledge of the divine precepts of the christian religion. A general thirst for knowledge seems to be awakened, and the efforts now making by missionary, bible, and other societies, to diffuse the religion of the gospel, and to inculcate a more attentive observance of our civil, moral, and religious duties, are attended with a success cheering to the heart of the philanthropist.

It is under such circumstances that we present to the friends of christianity in this and the neighboring states, proposals for publishing in this place a weekly paper, calculated to aid the cause in which so many are engaged; and are induced to hope that such an establishment would not be among the least efficient means of promoting religious information. By the multiplication of political papers the minds of the people of this favoured country have been enlightened in the science of government above all the nations of the earth. Through the same means is it not reasonable to expect that moral darkness may be dissipated, the love of religion be inculcated, and a warmth be infused into the hearts of believing christians which would urge them to still greater exertions? For though we are pleased in contemplating the general advancement of christian knowledge, and the meliorated condition of mankind; yet we find much to lament when we look around us and perceive how many are still enveloped in slothful ignorance, the victims of vice and immorality. Though living in a christian land, there are some, alas many, who never enter a church, who never open a bible, who never reflect on the cause or the purpose of their existence. May not the diffusion of religious intelligence tend to remove this listlessness? May it not excite to inquiry? May it not lead to conviction to reformation? The continual droppings of water wears the hardest stones; may not weekly admonitions and repeated examples melt hearts of stone? Surely there is room to hope that the contemplated work, if properly encouraged, may contribute in some small degree, towards hastening that glorious period, when "the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it."

In presenting this prospectus to the public, it is unnecessary further to explain the nature of the proposed publication. In its conduct, all possible care will be taken to select such matter as may be most interesting and instructive, and the promised assistance of several eminent divines, it is expected, will add usefulness and respectability to the work.

CONDITIONS.

The Evangelical Intelligencer will be published once a week, and contain eight quarto pages, neatly printed on good paper.

The price will be three dollars a year, if paid in advance; otherwise four dollars will be demanded.

No subscriptions received for less than one year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice before the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered as a new engagement. To persons procuring eight subscribers, and remitting the amount of the subscriptions, the paper will be sent gratis.

The publication will commence as soon as sufficient encouragement is obtained to defray the expense.

Persons holding subscriptions are requested to forward to this office the names of the subscribers they may have obtained—returning the proposals till further notice.



Rural Economy.

"And your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

From the Georgia Journal.

Rotation of Crops, addressed to the Putnam Agricultural Society, by captain David T. Hillhouse, an honorary member, residing in Wilkes.

Next to the proper timing of work, no branch of the practice of husbandry is more material, than a judicious rotation of crops. There must be a capacity in the soil, either natural or acquired, to ensure success to the most ingenious theories on agricultural productions. This advantage possessed, there is much skill as well as sagacity required, so to alternate crops as to draw the most profit from, and impose the least afflictive torture on the ground that is cultivated. In order to a proper understanding of this subject, it must be first learned, and afterwards remembered, what kind of crops are heavy in their drafts from the earth for necessary supplies, what are most indulgent to the soil on which they are grown—either drawing little from the earth, or liberally dividing their produce with the soil from which their nourishment was derived. All plants do not draw from the earth the same quantity of nourishment—for instance, rye will grow well on soil that will barely produce wheat. Nor do all plants require the same degree of cultivation—the roots of some penetrate the hard earth, which others have to rest upon. A soil is sometimes robbed of all its food for a plant that has been, for many successive years, continued to be cultivated upon it—when there may be still in that same soil, abundant nourishment for other plants, requiring a different food from that taken up by the first crop.

It will be a good general rule to consider all culmiferous crops as severe, and all leguminous crops as mild, in their operations on the soil. The first kind of crop, wheat, rye, barley, corn, &c. is always cultivated for seed, which ripen together throughout the whole crop, and require a simultaneous and abundant appropriation from the earth and atmosphere to mature them. After this grand, universal effort of elements, the vigor of the plant ceases, it decays, and the seed are its hard labored progeny—the chief object of its cultivation. The exhalation of atmospheric and earthy vegetable food, is exhausting to the soil, as well as to the plant—for in such case, no recreating or reinvigorating juices are bestowed on the earth in reciprocation. Culmiferous crops, however, are not impoverishers of soil, it taken off in a green state, before the united contributions of earth and atmosphere mature their seed.—But, in this event, the purpose of cultivating such crops is not answered; the matured seed of wheat, barley, flax, &c. are the objects sought for in their cultivation. If cut green, the soil and the grass may be preserved, but the fruit is lost. Whatever crops will produce accretion of soil, must of consequence be valuable for cultivation. Leguminous crops, (peas, beans, potatoes, clover, &c.) having generally many broad and expansive leaves, and enjoying a reciprocal intercourse with the earth, by the action and reaction of vegetable juices, do not operate severely on the soil that bears them. Their fruits are matured, not altogether, but in parts and numbers, as an accurate observer will remark, just as the atmosphere that prevails may contribute its supplies. From the atmosphere, for the most part, do the maturing supplies of food reach a leguminous plant; what the earth contributes to the plant in a growing state, is returned again in its maturing condition. We observe that, in maturing its seed, a leguminous crop is slowly progressive—the earth continually furnishing food, or juices of fruit, which the atmosphere matures as fast as its prevailing temperament will admit. Hence we see green and ripe fruit on the same vine of peas, beans, pumpkins, clover, &c. Culmiferous plants, in their advanced stage, having tall, slender stems, and few leaves, afford no shelter to dew that falls, and this is consequently evaporated by the succeeding sun. But leguminous crops afford shade and shelter too, and dew falling upon or under them, is secured from evaporation, and the earth absorbs it. Bulbous and tap-rooted plants are all of the leguminous tribe, and are more efficient in dividing and pulverizing soil, than fibrous-rooted plants. Culmiferous crops are ex-