

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. III.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1822.

No. 136

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 arrearages 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.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to W. P. CLANCY & Co are particularly requested to call and settle during the Superior Court, as I am determined to leave this place in the month of November, therefore I hope those concerned will avail themselves of the opportunity of saving cost.

Wm. P. Clancy.

Sept. 10. 35—

ATTENTION!

ALL those belonging to the Independent Artillery Company of the town of Hillsborough, are hereby commanded to attend at the public square in said town, on Thursday the third day of October next, equipped as the law directs, with the addition of six rounds of powder, to go on parade at ten o'clock A. M. in order to be reviewed by the Major General of the third division of N. C. militia.

Wm. Brown, Capt.

Sept. 7. 33—Swp

Land for Sale.

THE subscribers, being determined to leave the state, will offer for sale, at their residence, on Thursday the 25th of September next, two tracts of land situated in the Hawfields, one miles west of Hillsborough, one containing

Two Hundred and Fifty-six Acres, the other

Three Hundred and Fifty Acres.

Also Corn, Fodder, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming utensils, and a number of other articles too numerous to mention. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Margaret Mebane, James Mebane, jr.

Hawfields, Aug. 15, 1822. 32—tds

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WILL be sold, on Monday the 21st day of October next, at the court-house in Hillsborough, the following tracts of land, of as much thereof as will satisfy the tax due thereon for the years 1819 and 1820, and cost of advertising, &c. to-wit:

No.	Situation.	By whom given in.	For what year due.
1	Lavis creek,	William Bailey,	1820
2	Do,	Samuel Basore,	1820
3	Do,	Richard Browning,	1819 and 1820
4	Do,	Jesse Bowers,	1820
5	Do,	James Cook's heirs,	1820
6	Do,	Frederick Levy, or Love,	1820
7	Do,	Elizabeth Lanker,	1820
8	Do,	Michael Lury,	1819.
9	Do,	Alexander Melrose,	1820
10	Do,	James McGregor,	1819.
11	Do,	John Arnold,	1819.
12	Do,	do,	1820
13	Do,	William Bradford,	1819 and 1820
14	Do,	do,	for Douglass's heirs,
15	Do,	John Barks,	1820
16	Do,	James Carbet,	1820
17	Do,	John Daley,	1820
18	Do,	John Freeman,	1820
19	Do,	Moses Falkner,	1820
20	Do,	Jacob Huggins,	1819 and 1820
21	Do,	Caplan Hogue,	1820
22	Do,	Archibald Hamilton,	1820
23	Do,	Elizabeth King,	1820
24	Do,	John Kresser,	1820
25	Do,	Nathan Laman,	1820
26	Do,	George Peadergrass,	1820
27	Do,	Robert Ray,	1820
28	Do,	Bershab Roberts,	1820
29	Do,	John Rascoe,	1820
30	Do,	Thomas Stephens,	1819
31	Do,	George Smith, by T. Lynch,	1820
32	Do,	Sarah Smith,	1820
33	Do,	Thomas Stude,	1820
34	Do,	John Walton,	1820
35	Do,	Willie Whitehart,	1819 and 1820
36	Do,	Keith Anderson,	1820
37	Do,	Samuel Cole, admin on Dougherty's estate,	1819
38	Do,	John Collins of Enoch,	1819
39	Do,	Mima Eddy,	1820
40	Do,	John Hall of Thomas,	1820
41	Do,	James Jackson, sen.	1819
42	Do,	do,	1820
43	Do,	James Keeling, for father, self, and William,	1819 and 1820
44	Do,	Elizabeth Scarlett,	1820
45	Do,	Patsy Taylor,	1820
46	Do,	William Chasehall,	1820
47	Do,	William Carrington,	1820
48	Do,	Benjamin Carrington,	1820
49	Do,	Jesse James,	1820
50	Do,	Paul Kanon,	1820
51	Do,	William M'Farlin,	1820
52	Do,	Mary Scarlett (oy Nancy),	1820
53	Do,	Thomas Smith's heirs,	1820
54	Do,	Francis Norman,	1819 and 1820
55	Do,	John Sharp,	1819 and 1820
56	Do,	Jonathan W. Beck,	1820
57	Do,	Jacob Noan,	1819 and 1820

Thomas Clancy, Late Sheriff

August 26

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the large and convenient dwelling house and lot where he now lives, in the town of Hillsborough. The lot contains an acre of ground. The house contains eight rooms, well finished, with a large garget room; adjoining the house is a dining room, 30 by 16 feet, well finished. The other improvements on the lot are a kitchen, smoke house, barn, stable, carriage house, &c. and a well of excellent water within a few feet of the kitchen door. It would form an eligible situation for a large family, or any person disposed to keep a private boarding house. The terms will be accommodating. Any application by mail, for further and more particular information, will be attended to without delay.

John Witherspoon.

July 16 27—tf

State of North-Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas at a Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1822.

Andrew M'Broom } Original attachment, vs. Josiah W. Baldrige } levied on the lands of the defendant.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Josiah W. Baldrige, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made three months successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, that unless the said Josiah W. Baldrige be and appear at the next term of said Court, to be held on the fourth Monday in November next, then and there to reply and plead to issue, that judgment will be rendered against him.

John Taylor, Clerk

Price adv \$ 3 25. 34—3m

New-York Infirmary.

Gratuitous treatment of Cancers, Fistulas and Ulcers.

DR. BEACH, successor to the late Doctor Todd of New Jersey, respectfully informs the public, that he will open on Thursday the 8th of August, an Infirmary at No. 4 Chatham street, for the special treatment of cancers, fistulas, and ulcers. More than one thousand persons have been cured of these diseases in this city in the last three years, without surgical operations, by the same mode of treatment that will be pursued at this Infirmary. It is opened exclusively for the benefit of the indigent, labouring under these distressing maladies. This class of the community are respectfully invited to call, and receive medicine and attendance, without money and without price.

N. B. The infirmary will be opened twice a week, on Mondays and Thursdays, between the hours of twelve and one.

Editors of newspapers throughout the union, are requested to give the above a few insertions.

The Shorter Catechism,

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

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

ON Saturday the 21st instant, will be sold at the market house in the town of Hillsborough, all the NEGROES belonging to the estate of Thomas Whitted, deceased. They consist of men, women and children. Are nine in number, and amongst them is an excellent wagon maker. Six month credit will be given the purchaser on his giving bond and approved security.

John Young, Adm.

Sept. 2. 34—3w

ALEXANDER & HARRISON.

HAVE on hand the following articles, which they will sell at very reduced prices to suit the times.

Best Saddles, cut back trees, at \$16 00 cash. Plated Gig Harness, 40 00 Common ditto, 25 00 Plated Carriage Harness, elegant, 85 00 Common ditto, 55 00 Breech Bands, by the pair, 8 50 Blind Bridles, 2 25

and all other articles in proportion. They will also credit their work six and twelve months, at a moderate advance on the above prices, or receive in payment any kind of produce. Their shop is on Queen Street over Dr Webb's medical shop.

January 9, 1822. 100—tf

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 results 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 excite 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 office 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 not reasonable to expect the moral darkness may be dissipated, the love of religion be incited, and a warm desire impressed 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 of 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 farther 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 if farther notice

Printing neatly executed.



Rural Economy.

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

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

It is now sufficiently certain, that the horse bots, or grubs, by which so many horses are annually destroyed, are produced from eggs or nits, which are deposited chiefly in the inside moist surface of the tongue, and are from thence conveyed with food to the stomach.

Any person who chooses, may reduce it to experiment for himself. In the season for it, let a few hairs be clipped, having these nits adhering to them, moisten the inside of the hand by the application of a little spittle, and close it upon the nits, and he will find them hatched in a few seconds.

It is therefore recommended, to be careful to remove these eggs by scraping them off with a knife, or washing them off with an infusion of tobacco every third day throughout the season in which they are deposited.

If this be done, there is no doubt but the destruction which is made by this hateful insect, may be completely prevented.

The eggs are deposited on the fore part of the knee, and back part of the shoulder of the horse, by a certain species of fly.—The fly is called *Oestrus equi*. These eggs or nits become ripe in the course of four or five days.

When thus ripened, the slightest application of warmth and moisture is sufficient to bring forth, in an instant, the latent larva, that is, the insect in the first form. At this time, if the tongue of the horse touch the eggs, its little door (operculum) is thrown open, and a small active worm is produced, which readily adheres to the stomach.

American Farmer.

On the Influence of the Moon.

Mr. Pickering's, Remarks published in the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository.

Having noticed the folly of regarding the moon in relation to the time of sowing pease, I add that the idea of its influence in any other operations in husbandry, ought to be alike discarded. It is a mischievous supposition kept alive by tradition, and countenanced and supported by the idle remarks and representations made in Almanacs. The figure of a man marked with the signs, and prognostications of the weather ought to be expunged, and every well disposed almanack maker would banish them if he knew the injuries they occasion, by misleading the farmer in any branch of rural economy. I once heard some farmers—speaking of spreading manure on grass-land in the spring—say very gravely, that it should not be done when the horns of the moon were turned upward; for then the manure, instead of sinking into the ground, would rise with the grass and do no good. On the contrary, they mentioned one farmer who would not set up his worm fence when the horns of the moon pointed downwards—for then the stones placed under the angles of the fence would sink, and the lower rails touch the ground and rot. And an industrious farmer, in another state, told me that he slaughtered a fine heifer calf which he wished to have raised, because it was dropped in the dark of the moon. If I had not witnessed these facts, I should have hardly thought it possible that such ridiculous notions could have been entertained by any persons who claimed a share of common sense.—Even the changes of the weather so generally supposed to be influenced by the phases of the moon, have been found by long course of observations, to happen at all periods of the moon's appearance indiscriminately. This fact which your father mentioned to me twenty years ago, was this day repeated to me by a gentleman who had noted those observations. Were it otherwise, he remarked, did the moon's influence determine the weather—then should not this be fair or foul, at the same time, in all countries on the globe?

MANUFACTURE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the New York Statesman.

As evidence of the progress of manufactures, I will mention an establishment which I visited at Dover, N. H. which promises to rival if not surpass,

the celebrated manufactory at Waltham, Mass. The capital of the company is \$500,000. They have a cotton factory which was put in operation during the war, which carries 2,500 spindles, employs 86 looms, 120 hands, and at which 10,000 yards of sheeting and shirting are manufactured and bleached per week. During the last season the company erected a building of 80 by 54 feet, four stories, embracing a rolling and slitting mill, nail factory and machine. The basement and second stories are devoted to the rolling and slitting mill—the construction of the rolling mill is on a new principle, having but one water wheel placed at the side of the platform. About 1000 tons of iron are rolled and slit at this mill per year. The third story is used as the nail factory, and from 6 to 700 tons of iron per year are cut into nails in this factory. The fourth story is occupied as a machine shop, in which 40 hands are employed in making the various kinds of machinery for a new cotton manufactory now erecting on the same falls. The building of which I have been speaking is of brick, the foundation of granite, and the platform and race-ways of large flat stone.

The new cotton manufactory building by the company, the present season, is to be 154 by 43 feet, and will carry 4000 spindles, employ from 120 to 130 looms, and from 150 to 200 hands. It is calculated that this manufactory will produce about 20,000 yards of cloth per week. There are six sites for erecting manufacturing establishments, fully equal to the one now under improvement, with a fall of 22½ feet, and an abundant supply at all seasons of the year, which belongs to the company; and they have already commenced blasting the ledge, for the purpose of erecting another of equal dimensions. These improvements will give activity to business, and be of lasting advantage to the town, which is destined to become the Manchester of New Hampshire.

Those who have labored to impress upon the American people the importance of cultivating their own resources—of improving the advantages in their possession for becoming a great, a wealthy and powerful nation, able to sustain itself in war as well as peace, without recourse to other nations, cannot but rejoice at the march of improvement visible every where, and heartily wish success to industry and enterprise.

From the Baltimore Federal Republican.

TAX ON WHISKEY.

In addition to what we remarked last week on this subject, we are now enabled to state, after a long and laborious research, that the quantity of whiskey distilled in the United States, amounts to at least THIRTY MILLIONS OF GALLONS annually! A tax of 25 cents per gallon on this immense quantity, would raise a revenue of seven millions five hundred thousand dollars. Taking away from this sum 25 millions, which would pay for the expenses of collecting the tax, and for the frauds which, according to modern usage, it is fashionable to commit, there would be left the sum of 5,000,000 dollars.

The utility of such a tax no one can reasonably doubt. It would bring an immense amount of money into our treasury; it would tend to diminish intemperance; and the proceeds, if judiciously applied, would rid us of some other taxes, which are, in reality, odious and oppressive. This desirable tax can be effected, provided the people are anxious for it. In selecting their representatives and senators, they have merely to ascertain whether they are disposed to advocate the cause of drunkards, or the more respectable one of decency and sobriety. It can be effected very easily, provided proper measures are taken.

The next session of congress will be a busy one, and we are inclined to believe that the work of reform will go on with spirit and effect. Besides knowing the opinions of those who may be sent to represent the people, petitions for a tax on whiskey ought to be sent from every city, town and village where the inhabitants prefer sobriety to intemperance, and decency to indecency. If the subject is made a general one, it will be gained; and we are proud to learn that many of the most respectable distillers are warm for the measure, and will lend all their aid to accomplish so desirable an object.

A census of the population of the state of Massachusetts, in the year 1764 (not 60 years ago,) has just been published, from which it appears, that the grand total was at that day 248,714 souls, of whom only 20,788 belonged to Maine. The population of Massachusetts Proper, was, by the last census, 523,287 souls, and that of Maine, 297,839; making together 821,126; having more than trebled within the period of 60 years.