

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol III.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1822.

No. 138.

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 each 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.

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

State of North-Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1822.

John Bruce vs *Reuben Harlow*
Original at adjournment.
Deceased on one part, and will and bonds, as per order of Mr. John Bruce, the plaintiff in this case.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant, Reuben Harlow, is not an inhabitant of this state; it is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six months, that unless he appear at the next term of said court and plead to issue, judgment by default will be entered against him.

Test, *John Taylor, Clerk.*
Free adv. \$3 30 30-2n

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber a negro man named *C. K. S. H.*, formerly the property of Mrs. S. M. W. He is about fifty-five years of age, 5 x 8 feet high, stout and well made. He is ordered to be held on the County, and a reward of ten dollars is offered for his apprehension. He is known to be in the vicinity of Hillsborough. Ten dollars reward will be given to any person who may apprehend and confine said negro in any jail in the state.

Geo. H. M. Millan.
Sout. Wilsing on, Aug. 19 32-3w

Printing neatly executed. AT THIS OFFICE.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Will be sold, on Monday the 1st day of October next, at the courthouse in Hillsborough, the following real and personal property, as will satisfy the tax due thereon for the years 1819, 1820, and 1821, and cost of a process against the same.

No.	Situation.	By whom given.	For what year due.
1	Waters of Hico,	William B. Kelly,	1820
2	Do do do,	Samuel B. Kelly,	1820
3	Do do do,	Richard B. Kelly,	1819 and 1820
4	Do do do,	John B. Kelly,	1820
5	Do do do,	James G. Kelly,	1820
6	Do do do,	John G. Kelly,	1820
7	Do do do,	Richard G. Kelly,	1820
8	Do do do,	John H. Kelly,	1820
9	Do do do,	James H. Kelly,	1820
10	Do do do,	Richard H. Kelly,	1820
11	Do do do,	John I. Kelly,	1820
12	Do do do,	James I. Kelly,	1820
13	Do do do,	Richard I. Kelly,	1820
14	Do do do,	John J. Kelly,	1820
15	Do do do,	James J. Kelly,	1820
16	Do do do,	Richard J. Kelly,	1820
17	Do do do,	John K. Kelly,	1820
18	Do do do,	James K. Kelly,	1820
19	Do do do,	Richard K. Kelly,	1820
20	Do do do,	John L. Kelly,	1820
21	Do do do,	James L. Kelly,	1820
22	Do do do,	Richard L. Kelly,	1820
23	Do do do,	John M. Kelly,	1820
24	Do do do,	James M. Kelly,	1820
25	Do do do,	Richard M. Kelly,	1820
26	Do do do,	John N. Kelly,	1820
27	Do do do,	James N. Kelly,	1820
28	Do do do,	Richard N. Kelly,	1820
29	Do do do,	John O. Kelly,	1820
30	Do do do,	James O. Kelly,	1820
31	Do do do,	Richard O. Kelly,	1820
32	Do do do,	John P. Kelly,	1820
33	Do do do,	James P. Kelly,	1820
34	Do do do,	Richard P. Kelly,	1820
35	Do do do,	John Q. Kelly,	1820
36	Do do do,	James Q. Kelly,	1820
37	Do do do,	Richard Q. Kelly,	1820
38	Do do do,	John R. Kelly,	1820
39	Do do do,	James R. Kelly,	1820
40	Do do do,	Richard R. Kelly,	1820
41	Do do do,	John S. Kelly,	1820
42	Do do do,	James S. Kelly,	1820
43	Do do do,	Richard S. Kelly,	1820
44	Do do do,	John T. Kelly,	1820
45	Do do do,	James T. Kelly,	1820
46	Do do do,	Richard T. Kelly,	1820
47	Do do do,	John U. Kelly,	1820
48	Do do do,	James U. Kelly,	1820
49	Do do do,	Richard U. Kelly,	1820
50	Do do do,	John V. Kelly,	1820
51	Do do do,	James V. Kelly,	1820
52	Do do do,	Richard V. Kelly,	1820
53	Do do do,	John W. Kelly,	1820
54	Do do do,	James W. Kelly,	1820
55	Do do do,	Richard W. Kelly,	1820
56	Do do do,	John X. Kelly,	1820
57	Do do do,	James X. Kelly,	1820
58	Do do do,	Richard X. Kelly,	1820
59	Do do do,	John Y. Kelly,	1820
60	Do do do,	James Y. Kelly,	1820
61	Do do do,	Richard Y. Kelly,	1820
62	Do do do,	John Z. Kelly,	1820
63	Do do do,	James Z. Kelly,	1820
64	Do do do,	Richard Z. Kelly,	1820
65	Do do do,	John A. Kelly,	1820
66	Do do do,	James A. Kelly,	1820
67	Do do do,	Richard A. Kelly,	1820
68	Do do do,	John B. Kelly,	1820
69	Do do do,	James B. Kelly,	1820
70	Do do do,	Richard B. Kelly,	1820
71	Do do do,	John C. Kelly,	1820
72	Do do do,	James C. Kelly,	1820
73	Do do do,	Richard C. Kelly,	1820
74	Do do do,	John D. Kelly,	1820
75	Do do do,	James D. Kelly,	1820
76	Do do do,	Richard D. Kelly,	1820
77	Do do do,	John E. Kelly,	1820
78	Do do do,	James E. Kelly,	1820
79	Do do do,	Richard E. Kelly,	1820
80	Do do do,	John F. Kelly,	1820
81	Do do do,	James F. Kelly,	1820
82	Do do do,	Richard F. Kelly,	1820
83	Do do do,	John G. Kelly,	1820
84	Do do do,	James G. Kelly,	1820
85	Do do do,	Richard G. Kelly,	1820
86	Do do do,	John H. Kelly,	1820
87	Do do do,	James H. Kelly,	1820
88	Do do do,	Richard H. Kelly,	1820
89	Do do do,	John I. Kelly,	1820
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91	Do do do,	Richard I. Kelly,	1820
92	Do do do,	John J. Kelly,	1820
93	Do do do,	James J. Kelly,	1820
94	Do do do,	Richard J. Kelly,	1820
95	Do do do,	John K. Kelly,	1820
96	Do do do,	James K. Kelly,	1820
97	Do do do,	Richard K. Kelly,	1820
98	Do do do,	John L. Kelly,	1820
99	Do do do,	James L. Kelly,	1820
100	Do do do,	Richard L. Kelly,	1820

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 gable room; adjoining the house is a dining room, 32 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 27-4

State of North-Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1822.

Andrew M. Deason vs *Joseph W. Ballbridge*
Original attachment, levied on the lands of the defendant.
Appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Joseph W. Ballbridge, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state; it is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, that unless he appear at the next term of said court, to be held on the 10th of November next, and plead to issue, that judgment will be rendered against him.

Test, *John Taylor, Clerk.*
Free adv. \$3 25 21-4m

New-York Infirmary.

Gratuitous treatment of Cancers, Fistulas and Ulcers.

DR. MACH, successor to the late Doctor of New Jersey, respectfully informs the public, that he will open on Thursday the 1st of August, an Infirmary at No. 41 number 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 as he will be pursued at this Infirmary. It is opened exclusively for the benefit of the indigent laborer, under the most favorable conditions. This class of the community are respectfully invited to call, and receive medicine and attendance, without money and without price.

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

Editors of newspapers throughout the country 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.

Take this friendly notice.

THOSE indebted to the subscriber as administrator of William Walker, deceased, or for medical services, will call upon col. J. Allison, before the 25th of October next, if they wish to save cost, for after that date they must expect a hint from him, for which they will have to pay from forty cents to one dollar. Those having claims against said Walker must present them as the law directs, or this notice will be pled in bar of recovery.

J. A. Mebane.
Sept. 20. 37-4w

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 ind of produce. Their shop is on Queen Street over Dr. Webb's medical shop.
January 9, 1822. 100-4f

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 amelioration 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 to make by missionary, bible, and other societies, to diffuse to all regions 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 important means for promoting religious information. By the multiplication of political papers the minds of the people of this favored country have been enlightened in the science of government above all the nations of the earth. Through the same means it is not reasonable to expect that moral darkness may be dissipated, the love of religion be heated, 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 ameliorated 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 blindness? 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—retaining the prospectus till further notice.

Thomas Clancy, Late Sheriff.
31-8w



Rural Economy.

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

From the Village Record. ORCHARDS.

Having been employed for several days in pruning my orchard, my mind has been led to the subject of fruit-trees, the time of setting out, the distance of setting them apart, and the season for pruning, if at all, (the propriety of which is doubted by some.)

About twenty-four or twenty-five years ago I set out an orchard, and chose a northern exposure, though contrary to the opinions of writers on the subject—my reasons were these—I had observed that orchards laying to the south were more frequently injured by the late frosts in the spring, than those in a different situation; vegetation was much earlier, and often affected by those frosts. My orchard consisted of about 150 trees of 20 different kinds, a great variety of summer and fall fruit; so that from early in the seventh month, we generally have a succession till we gather our winter store, often in abundance—and I know not that we have ever wanted for house use in any year, though some seasons there has been very little in the country; this I conceive must be owing to the situation of the orchard. In planting the trees I now see, that like many others, I committed a great error by placing them so near together, (not more than 30 feet apart) I find that the limbs of many of the trees interlock, and are dead and decaying—hence I conclude that for the preservation of the trees and the improvement of the fruit, it would be much better to set the trees from forty-five to fifty feet apart—this would admit of sun and air which are so essential in aiding the leaves to perform the office assigned them, by straining and refining the sap, or that which constitutes the fruit, by gradually throwing off that bitter or corrosive property it possesses, and as the fruit ripens gives it a more agreeable flavour than it otherwise would have—I think it must be within the observation of almost every person, that fruit which ripens in the shade is not equally good and agreeable to the taste as that exposed to the sun and air. If these views be correct, they are certainly in favour of setting the trees a considerable distance apart—another advantage in favor of it, which is that the ground may be farmed with almost any kind of grain, the trees be benefited by it, and the ground left much better for grass.

On setting out an orchard, I should favor the holes being opened in the fall of the year, the size of three feet diameter at least, the top spit to be laid on the side of the hole, and the second spit to be thrown in again, when the earth is removed to the desired depth, and left in it; the winter frost will pulverize the earth, so that with a little rich mould, such as chip dirt, added to the top mould in setting in the trees in the spring, will facilitate their growth. I have little doubt but that trees thus planted, will grow as much in four years as they would in seven planted in the common way, with the holes dug at the time of planting, and of a size barely sufficient to admit the roots.

Some suppose it best not to prune fruit-trees, that they will live longer than if pruned—which may be correct if omitted till the limbs grow to a particular size, but I favor an early attention to forming and keeping them open, and taking off those limbs which incite to cross each other, this being done while the trees are young in their full vigor and growth, the bark will soon grow over the parts from whence small limbs were taken, and little injury is sustained, but if left till they grow large and loaded with fruit, they will chafe each other, and if then taken off will affect the stock.

As to the time of pruning, men differ in opinion, some think it best before the sap rises, and others that it is best when the leaves begin to put out—I have practised the former mode, whether correct or not; I find that on those trees frequently pruned, young shoots are more apt to put out. I have an intention to try what effect rubbing them off with the hand will have. I am inclined to think that will be better than to let them have a summer's growth, and then cut them off.

He who has good health is young, and he is rich who owes nothing.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

From the London Morning Chronicle, July 25.

As the most erroneous notions with respect to Turkey in Europe are day after day repeated by ministers, and the Journals in their interest, we shall lay before our readers, a few considerations, founded on the actual state of the country.

And in the first place with respect to government. There is really nothing in Turkey which deserves that name. It has no other laws nor constitution. What is called government is properly a number of assemblages of banditti, spread over the country, but more numerous at Constantinople than elsewhere. The power of the sultan in Constantinople amounts really to nothing. The pachas and governors appointed by the Porte are originally slaves, who have no country, and know none, who never consider the place over which their authority extends as their home, who have no object but to accumulate money and increase their power, to prevent themselves from being swept off every thing.—They are in a constant state of rebellion to the Porte, and the Porte on its part is as constantly employed in attempts to crush them either by assassination or by arms. They know no other policy than rapine, and devastating the place they inhabit, and spoiling those who are under them. The Greeks do not acknowledge the sultan as their king, nor have they ever taken any oath to him. Neither Turk nor Christian in the Ottoman states in Europe has the least security for life or property. We are completely warranted in repeating after M. Chateaubriand, that the Turks are merely incamped in Europe, and in classing them in some measure along with the vagabond tribes, or people without fixed homes, who are to be found in Turkey, Jews and Gipsies—for instance.

The state of the population of this empire forms a most material point for consideration.

One circumstance is deserving of particular attention, namely, that the population, instead of increasing or remaining stationary, suffers every year a diminution of many thousands, the number of births being exceeded by the number of deaths. From 1812 to 1814, the plague and the small pox swept off upwards of four millions of souls. So late as 1774, the number of Turks in Asia and Europe was estimated at 12,000,000, and they do not now amount to more than 6,000,000. In their outset, the Turks rapidly increased, because many of the nations conquered by them embraced Mahometanism; but this cause has long ceased to exist.

The number of Turks in Europe, we are assured by those who have had the best means of informing themselves, does not amount to more than 1,200,000, of whom somewhat about 400,000 inhabit Constantinople and the neighborhood.

Without entering into minor distinctions, the following is an estimate of the respective divisions of the population.

Turks,	1,200,000
Hebrew Armenians,	900,000
Greek Christians,	7,000,000
Bulgarian Christians,	2,000,000
Albanians,	600,000

In all 11,000,000

This is merely the population of the continent of Europe and the Islands of the Archipelago, without including the Greeks of the islands situated on the coast of Asia Minor, India and Afoia, as far as Tribizond. The Albanians are partly Mahometan and partly Christian, but they are not very decided adherents to either religion. The Mahometan part may be 400,000. These, however, with about 300,000 Mahometans, or gaily Greeks might easily be converted into Christians. The Greeks on the coast of Asia, with those of Candia and Cyprus, who are not included in the above estimate, amount to more than two millions. It is well known that there are besides a number of Greeks settled in Russia, Transylvania, Hungary, Austria, and Dalmatia.

We thus see, that the Turks, properly so called, form a very inconsiderable part of the population of Turkey.

Let us now inquire a little into the character of the Turks, and that of the nation to which they are opposed.

In the first place, the Turks are not merely brutally ignorant and immoral in the highest degree, but their religion prevents them from being any thing else. They not only believe that their religion is the only true one; but that they are especially chosen by God to rule over all other nations, and they despise therefore most sovereignly all who are not Mahometans, calling them dogs and hogs, and refuse to have any communication with them. They hate all sciences and arts. The natural advantages of the fine country over which they rule, which, in the hands of an industrious people, would prove of such im-