HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. III. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1822. No. 139.

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 25 cts 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.

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1822

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

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Josiah W. Baldridge, 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. Baldridge be and appear at the next term of said Court, to be held on the fourth Monday in November next, then and there to replevy and plead to issue, that judgment will be rendered against him.

Test, 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 ——— of New Jersey, respectfully informs the public, that he will open on Thursday the 8th of August, an infirmary at No. 4 Chamber 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, on the same mode of treatment that will be practised at this Infirmary.

Dr. S. proposes to keep open his infirmary 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. 34—

The Shorter Catechism,

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

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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, or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax due thereon for the years 1819 and 1820, the cost of advertising, &c. to wit:

Situation.	In whose name rated.	For what year due.
Eno river,	William Riley,	1820
Dutch creek,	Samuel Bussey,	1820
do	Richard Browning,	1819 and 1820
Cane creek,	Jesse Bowers,	1820
do	James Gooch's heirs,	1820
Terrell's creek,	Frederick Levy, or Love,	1820
Cane creek,	Elizabeth Locke,	1820
Davis's creek,	Margaret Lucy,	1819
Lick creek,	Alexander Melrose,	1820
Davis's creek,	James Pettegrew,	1819
Flowing Murray,	John Arnold,	1819
do do	ditto	1820
do Fassett,	William Bradford,	1819 and 1820
do Wynn,	ditto for Douglass's heirs,	1819 and 1820
do Randall,	John Lewis,	1820
do Walker,	James Corbet,	1820
do Eaton,	Jesse Daley, jun.	1820
do Jefferson,	John Freeman,	1820
do Gill,	Moses Falkner,	1820
do Wash,	Jacob Huggins,	1819 and 1820
do Wasson,	Elijah Hogan,	1820
do Eat,	Archibald Hamilton,	1820
do Wash,	Edmund Kirby,	1820
do Scott,	Abel Kearns,	1820
do Tate,	Nathaniel Mason,	1820
do Cunningham,	George Pennegrass,	1820
do M'Cauley,	Robert Ray,	1820
do Stockard,	Reuben Roberts,	1820
do Waterhart,	John Rascoe,	1820
do Cates,	Thomas Stephens,	1819
do Forrest,	Gooch Smith, by T. Lynch,	1820
do Compton,	Silas Smith,	1820
do Wells,	Thomas Seale,	1820
do Wade,	Jacob Wilson,	1820
do Wall,	Caleb Waterhart,	1819 and 1820
do Strudwick,	Benjamin Anderson,	1820
	Samuel Cates, admr. on Dogherty's estate,	1819
	Jacob Cochran or Enoe,	1819
do Person's heirs,	Owen Enoe,	1820
	Jesse and Thomas,	1820
do Nichols,	James Jackson, sen.	1819
do do	do	1820
Waters of Eno,	James Keeling, for father, self, and William,	1819 and 1820
adjoining Strayhorn,	Elizabeth Scarlett,	1820
Waters of Eno,	Peter Taylor,	1820
do do	William Chesshall,	1820
East water,	William Carrington,	1820
Flat River,	Benjamin Carrington,	1820
Eno,	Jesse Jones,	1820
Little river,	John Knox,	1819
Flat river,	William M'Farlin,	1820
Little river,	Mary Cooke (or Nancy),	1820
do,	Thomas Smith's heirs,	1819
Vanells Creek,	Francis Norman,	1819 and 1820
Cane Creek & Rock creek	Isom Scarp,	1819 and 1820
Aaron's creek,	Jonathan Wanek,	1820
Davis creek,	Jacob Noah,	1819 and 1820

Thomas Clancy, *Late Sheriff.*

August 26. 34—8w

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 garret 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—tf

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 hunt 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
Bind 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 amelioration of the condition of the human family, with such other intelligence as may be interesting to the christian reader: occasionally will be met with religious and moral essays, such other 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, for diffusing the religion of the gospel, and consequently a more attentive observance of our civil, moral, and religious duties, are attended with a success exceeding to the heart of the philanthropist.

It is under such circumstances that we present to the friends of christianity in this and the neighbouring states, proposals for publishing at this place a weekly paper, calculated to aid the cause in which so many are engaged, and are induced to hope that such an established medium 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 engage 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 heedlessness? May it not excite to inquiry? May it not lead to conviction to reformation? The continual dropping of water wears the hardest stones; may not we, by almost unceasing and repeated examples melt hearts of stone? surely there is room to hope that the concentrated 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 not necessary 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—retaining the proposals till further notice.*

Rural Economy.

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

From the American Centinel.

TO MY BROTHER FARMERS.

I am sorry that there is so much need of the admonitions I am about to give. Depend on it you do not "*work it right*," or you would make your farms and stocks twice as profitable as they now are. Many of you *farm too much*. You would find it much more profitable to farm twenty acres WELL, than forty by halves. The last season, I made ground produce at the rate of one hundred bushels of Indian corn to the acre. Is not this much better than a common crop of 30 or 40 bushels? You will most certainly say it is, and with the same breath ask how I manage to make it produce so plentifully? My ground being much infested with ground mice, or moles, and also overrun with grubs and other vermin, I put on, early in the month of March, about seven bushels of salt to the acre, which thoroughly destroys all kinds of vermin, being an excellent strong manure; early in April, I gave it a good coat of stable manure, and ploughed and worked the ground over and over until it became completely mellow; I then had every corn hole filled with hog manure, and after dropping my corn, (which had been previously soaked in warm water) I scattered a pint of lime over every hill, and then covered the whole with a little mellow earth. In about one week the corn began to come up plentifully, after which I nursed it well with the plough and hoe every other week for eight weeks, at which time it was as high as my head, and not a spire of it was destroyed either by the frost, grub or birds. My other things I nursed equally as well, and I have been amply paid for all my extra care and trouble, as I raised more than twice as much per acre as any of my neighbours, and did it in much less time. I mean I got all my harvesting done two or three weeks before many others. This is accomplished in a great measure by redeeming time; rising between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning; then if the day be very sultry and hot, I lie by from 12 to 3, and then I feel refreshed and able to go to work until quite dark—This I call "*working it right.*" Whereas, should I lay in bed until the sun be up and *shame me*, haunt the taverns at night, drink too much whiskey, but half manure, half plough, half plant, half nurse, half harvest, and do every thing else by halves, I surely should NOT "*work it right*," nor get half a crop.

I shall now conclude, by giving you, for farther consideration, a few excellent observations from a wiser head, perhaps, than my own, which I shall endeavor to improve for myself, and hope every brother farmer will do likewise, viz.

"I often say to myself, what a pity it is our farmers *do not work it right*. When I see a man turn his cattle into the road to run at large, and waste their dung, on a winter's day, I say this man *does not work it right*. Ten loads of manure, at least, is lost in a season, by this slovenly practice—and all for what? For nothing indeed but to ruin his farm.

So, when I see cattle late in the fall or early in the spring, in a meadow or mowing field, poaching the soil, and breaking the grass roots, I say to myself, this man *does not work it right*.

So when I see a barn yard, with a drain to it, I say the owner *does not work it right*, for how easy is it to make a yard hollow, or lowest in the middle, to receive the urine and all the wash of the sides, which will be thus kept dry for the cattle.

The wash and urine of the yard, mixed with any kind of earth or putrid straw, is excellent manure; yet how much do our farmers lose by neglecting these things;—in fact *they do not work it right.*

When I see a farmer, often going to the retailer's store, with a bottle or jug, lounging about a tavern, or wrangling about politics, or quarreling with, and defaming his neighbor's good name, I am certain such a man *does not work it right.*'

A PENNSYLVANIA FARMER.

CONVENTION.

State of North-Carolina, } Wilkes County. }

Superior Court of Law—September Term, 1822.

The Grand Jury for the county of Wilkes are seriously impressed with the belief that a great portion of the good people of the state of North-Carolina labor under grievances and inconveniences, from very material defects in the constitution of said state. It will be recollected that this constitution was adopted in the year 1776; at a time when the people of the several states were in actual hostility with Great Britain, fighting for that independence they afterwards obtained, and which was confirmed by the treaty of peace of 1783.

This grand jury are far from wishing to throw any kind of blame upon the wise and patriotic men who formed the present constitution. It was, perhaps, the best that, under all the circumstances of the case, could then have been adopted. The presence of a powerful enemy in the country made it necessary that the legislature should meet frequently, in order to provide for the defence of the state, and to repair the injuries inflicted on our citizens and property by the British army, and by disaffected citizens in various parts of the state. This unsettled and distorted state of the country required the constant and unremitted attention and vigilance of the state legislature; and, consequently, the constitution provides that the general assembly shall meet at least once in every year. But what reasonable man now says, that in a time of profound peace and quietness, there is a necessity for an annual meeting of the legislature? more especially, as the defence of the country is confided to the general government.

This grand jury would beg leave to call the attention of the people of their county to the acts of the legislature passed for the last ten or fifteen years, and to point out a single act that required the immediate interposition of the legislative body. The act, commonly called the revenue law, to provide for the payment of the civil list, and contingent charges of government, has been passed almost in the same words for the last seven or eight years. It would, therefore, be productive of no inconvenience to enact it for two years, instead of one. And should the constitution prevent the meeting of the legislature only once in two years, the saving to the people would be about twenty thousand dollars a year. This, in the short space of ten years, under our present rate of taxation, would leave in the treasury the enormous sum of two hundred thousand dollars, subject to be laid out in great and useful purposes.

This grand jury consider the great number of members composing the legislature at present, as a serious evil, and causing a useless expense to the people; not only as regards the pay of so many, but the delay caused by the deliberations of so numerous a body contributes to lengthen out the session to twice the number of days necessary for transacting all the business which comes before them. Should the number be lessened one-third, we are of opinion the business would be equally as well done, and in a much shorter time; and the saving to the country would be at least ten thousand dollars annually.

The inequality of our representation in the legislature, is another grievance that calls loudly for reform. It is a fact, well known, that twenty-seven counties in the western part of the state contain a greater number of inhabitants than thirty-five counties in the middle and eastern part. Yet the twenty-seven counties in the west send only eighty-four members to the legislature, while the thirty-five counties in the east send one hundred and five members. As long as this inequality exists, the grand jury aim at despair of receiving any aid from the legislature, in removing the above and many other grievances under which the good people of this state labor, which the grand jury forbear now to enumerate. They therefore highly approve the course pursued by the grand jury of Rowan, and recommend the plan suggested by them—which is, that the freemen of each county meet at the place of meeting in each captain's district, and choose one or more delegates; the delegates of each county so chosen, to meet at their respective court houses on some day to be fixed on, to appoint a committee for the purpose of opening a correspondence with the committees in other counties, in order