

# HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. III. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1822. No. 145.

## 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 continuation.

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.

### A Shot Gun

WAS taken by mistake from the store of Wm Kirkland, in Hillsborough, on the day of the last general meeting. The person having said gun is requested to return it to Mr Kirkland's store, where he can receive his own.

John Compton.

Quaker Creek, Orange county, Nov. 2. 45—1wp

Hillsborough, October 25, 1822.

The Stockholders of the Union Hotel are requested to pay their last instalment on each share of stock of fourteen dollars and eighty-five cents, on or before the 28th of November next.

Wm. Kirkland, President.

A general meeting of the stockholders, is requested on Wednesday next November court, at the Union Hotel, at 12 o'clock.

### Houses and Lots in Hillsborough. FOR SALE.

DR O'FARELL will sell all his houses and lots, either in the whole or singly.

Phone Cider by the quart and domestic Wine equal to any imported.

Also Montanus's Hebrew Bible, and Buxton's Hebrew Lexicon and Grammar.

Oct. 16. 40—1f

### JUST PUBLISHED,

and for sale at this Office, and the several stores in town,

HEARTT'S ALMANAC

FOR 1823.

Oct. 9. 39—

### 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 garden; 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.

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—1f

### State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas at Quarterly Sessions, August Term, 1822.

Andrew M. Brown } Original attachment,  
vs. } served on the lands of  
Joseph W. Baidridge } the defendant.

Appearing on the satisfaction of the Court that Joseph W. Baidridge, 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 the said Joseph W. Baidridge be and appear at the next term of said Court to be held on the fourth Monday in November next, there to answer to the reply and plead to issue, that judgment will be rendered against him.

John Taylor, Clerk.

Proceeds \$ 25. 31—3m

### State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas at Quarterly Sessions, August Term, 1822.

John Bruce } Original attachment,  
vs. } served on one Isaac  
Wendell Haralson } and tongue, as pointed  
out by Mr. John Bruce,  
the plaintiff in this case.

Appearing on the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Wendell Haralson, is not an inhabitant of the state, it is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for two months, that unless he appear at the next term of said Court and plead to issue, judgment by default will be entered against him.

John Taylor, Clerk.

Proceeds \$ 20. 36—2m

### Five Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in the town of Greensborough, two or three weeks since, a roan horse, nine or ten years old, his neck marked with the collar, and some saddle marks on his back. A reward of five dollars will be given to any person who will deliver him to me, and all reasonable expenses paid.

John M. Dick.

Greensborough, Nov. 2. 43—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 leathers, 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—1f

### D. HEARTT

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

### 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 higher 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 passing 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 as it is not reasonable to expect that moral darkness may be dissipated, the love of religion be invigorated, 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 such lament when we look around us and perceive how many are still enveloped in stolid 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 business? May it not excite to inquiry? May it not lead to conviction and reformation? The continual droppings of water wears the hardest stones; may not we by our untiring and repeated examples near hearts of stone? Surely there is room to hope that the coming, planned 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 professional assistance of several eminent divines, distinguished, will add usefulness and responsibility to the work.

### CONDITIONS.

The Evangelical Intelligencer will be published weekly, 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 required.

No subscription 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 or a wish to discontinue, will be considered as a new engagement.

For persons procuring eight subscribers, and consenting 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 binding subscriptions are requested to forward to this office, the names of the subscribers they may have obtained—retaining the proposals till further notice.

### BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.



### Rural Economy.

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

### ON FATTENING HOGS.

As there is so little economy observed in fattening hogs in this part of the country, I beg leave to notice that also, and point out a better and cheaper mode. The common practice is to put them in a large pen, and throw the corn on the ground; in a wet season they are soon up to their knees in mire, and not a dry spot to lay on. In this situation they must be much corn wasted, and they cannot thrive but very slowly. My practice has been to make two square pens adjoining; they are both floored with rails, and one of them is so covered as to turn the rain, and is well littered with leaves or straw, and fresh litter added at least once a week. In the other pen a trough is placed in which they are fed from twice to three times a day. One meal they are fed on peas, and the other two on corn; it is sometimes boiled and well salted and at other times raw. This has been my practice for three winters; and my hogs have always fattened very fast, and eat much less than those fed in the uncomfortable manner above described.

Last winter after killing off half of my fattening hogs, the others were fed altogether on fine corn meal; and although the weather had got much more severe, they fattened much faster than they had done before, and eat still less.

Last winter, when my fields were cut out, I commenced feeding my little stock of out hogs on corn; their allowance was six quarts; but when the weather became severe, they fell away fast on this allowance. I then laid the corn aside, and had four quarts of corn meal boiled every day, in ten gallons of water, until it boiled down to about eight; in this a half pint of salt was occasionally thrown while boiling; when done it was taken up in a large tub and given them the next day, and in one week from the day this practice was adopted they looked much better, and from that time increased in flesh. When the spring opened, they were fed only three times a week, in the same manner, and in the month of May, reduced to twice a week, and by the middle of June it was discontinued. Had I persisted in giving them the six quarts of raw corn, I am satisfied more than half would not have seen the spring.

I have also adopted the practice of grinding all my horse corn into fine meal, and find that I save a third after paying the toll. Knoxville Reg.

At the Agricultural Festival at Exeter, N. H. a pair of Morocco shoes were exhibited by Mr. Wentworth made from the skin of a sheep which was living 10 hours and 13 minutes before—a neat silk purse was exhibited, knit by Mrs. Brown, who has been blind 77 years—two apples were exhibited of the 1st and 2d growth of the same tree this season—and apples of 1820 by Mr. Hurd—a cow was exhibited by Col. Pierce, which girth over 7 feet.—A pair of oxen drew a load of 63 cwt.—The premium butter was sold for 42 to 47 cents per lb.

Female Industry.—At the cattle show and fair in Prushfield on the 2d and 3d ult. there were six competitors for premiums to be awarded to the family who should produce the greatest quantity of useful articles, manufactured within itself, by females, since the last anniversary; and in estimating the value of their several lots of goods, it was found that they amounted to more than 1500 dollars. This is the way to become really independent. Northampton Gaz.

WINE, GRAPE CUTTINGS, CIDER, &c. Vineyard, near Georgetown, D. C. Sept. 17, 1822.

J. S. SKINNER, ESQ.

Dear Sir—I have just finished making wine from my small vineyard—I have four-tenths of an acre planted near my house. The cuttings remained one year in the nursery, and the year before last they were planted out where they now stand. The first year they took good root, the next they grew luxuriantly, and this is the first year of their bearing. Sixty-three vines of the Constantia have produced eighteen bushels of grapes in bunches, which made two quarter casks of wine, of 28 gallons

each. One hundred and fifty-eight vines of Tokay, &c. produced 47½ bushels of grapes. So that the whole vintage was 65½ bushels, and I find that a bushel of bunches yields about three gallons of juice. My vines are planted in rows 12 feet apart, and are six feet distant in the rows.

I have from the whole, made seven barrels and six quarter casks of wine. This is the first year of their bearing, and they cover, in all, about one acre of land. I have near four acres more, most of which will bear next year, and I intend to plant five acres next spring so as to have about ten acres.

The quality of the wine is to be determined after it has gone through its vinous fermentation, which will be some time yet.

I shall next season have several thousand cuttings of vines for sale, of various kinds, foreign and domestic. Those from which I made my wine this year, are the Bland Madiera, Tokay, Constantia, Schuykill Muscadell, and M-nier, commonly called the Miller Burgundy, or blue English grape. I intend offering the cuttings for sale, in the proper season, at the following prices: One dollar for a single doz. cuttings. Five duto for one hundred ditto. Or five hundred for twenty dollars.

Persons who wish to buy, can write to me, post paid, and they will be attended to.

Will not your respectable, Maryland Agricultural Society offer premiums for the cultivation of vineyards and orchards, and the fabrication of wine and cider? I have found the book on Wine Making, that you were so good as to lend me, exceedingly gratifying and most probably useful to me this summer.

A barrel of Tokay wine, made about two weeks since, has just been examined—I did not put a particle of spirit in it, yet this wine is very strong, and I believe it will have body enough to keep without spirit. Your's respectfully, JNO ADLUM.

### MANUFACTURES.

The rapid increase of Pawtucket, in the neighbourhood of this town, is perhaps, one of the best evidences of the value of manufactures which can be found in our union.—Travellers are astonished at the bustle and splendour which they observe in passing through this little beehive, and occasional visitors are struck with the new buildings and improvements which catch the eye in every direction, and almost excite a doubt whether it is the same Pawtucket that they saw so recently.—But the thrift impelled by manufactures is not confined to Pawtucket, properly so called; a populous manufacturing village has been created in the vicinity (principally by two enterprising individuals) of the existence of which we were ignorant but a short time since; and we believe a large majority of our readers will be surprised to learn, that about five miles from Providence, and one and a half from Pawtucket, stands the flourishing village of Valley Falls (which a few years ago was a swampy wilderness) containing twenty three dwelling-houses—four cotton factories; one of four stories, which has 1082 spindles in operation, one of three stories, with 2060 spindles, one ditto with 1200; and one of two stories, with 596; in all, 4938 spindles; and 90 water looms; manufacturing 2000 yards of cloth per week, and employing between 4 and 500 people—a thread manufactory which employs 30 persons and turns out 300 pounds of thread per week—a machine shop which employs 30 persons. There have been expended in buildings, &c. in this village, \$80,000—about 20 bales of cotton are manufactured here per week—the cotton carried into the mills in the morning is sometimes turned out in cloth at night. The bridge which connects the village is 200 feet in length, and the road between it and Providence is one of the finest turnpikes in the world. Prov. Pat.

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

It is the opinion of many gentlemen not of theoretic but of practical knowledge, that an internal commerce may now be carried on in this country on far better terms, and productive of far greater benefits, than any traffic which we can hold with foreign nations. Perhaps the unequal terms with which our intercourse with nations beyond the Atlantic is maintained, when no thing but our specie can be received in exchange for their commodities, will serve to impress this idea more generally, to confine our commerce to ourselves. When we have no more money to send abroad, we shall learn the value of the home market.

These ideas are not indeed new; they were introduced at a time when all Europe was on the tip-toe for the productions of America, in the sanguinary period of the French revolution. At that period it may well be conceived, they met with an unwelcome reception. Cer-

tain it was, that when such an extensive and profitable commerce was carried on in our intercourse with other nations, that we would not voluntarily surrender for an uncertain hope, the golden harvests that nodded to the sickle. But times and circumstances have now altered.—Europe is no longer at war, and does not stand in need of American productions. Her sons can cultivate her own soil, and realize the profit from her own manufactures. She carries on trade with us on terms the most degrading, and demands as an indispensable preliminary, the sacrifice of our precious metals. We seem averse to looking this calamity fully and distinctly in the face. Although every one trembles at the alternative which such a state of things presents, few have the resolution to speak out. They trust to a certain undefinable hope, that by some accident, some fortuitous jumble of events, we shall be relieved from taking the fatal leap from the precipice towards which we are pushing with such blind fury. But to place our hopes of relief on a basis so slight and unsubstantial, is to contract that cautious and homely good sense which marks all our dealings in the affairs of ordinary life. What should we think of the prudence and foresight of a man, who unable to pay his debts, should find his hope of obtaining funds, on a ticket that he purchased in a lottery? Yet this is just the same species of calculation, as that a European war will raise the price of American productions. We need never fear; that war will create its own policy, and will dictate to us the terms on which we shall hold intercourse with the belligerent nations. The present pacific state of the world, must likewise dictate the intercourse now to be adopted. We utter many and loud complaints of the unexampled hardness of the times—yet we still send away all our money to foreign markets, and by every such shipment still exhaust our finances the more, still redouble our distress, and still complain when the remedy lies with ourselves. If we will not cease such destructive drains, what can we expect will be the issue?

An internal commerce, the husbandry of our own resources, the encouragement of our own manufactures, seems at first sight, so obvious a duty, that when we compare it with all the other features that mark the character of our countrymen, it is astonishing that it should have been neglected so long.—We have already seen the consequences of such traffic on such unequal terms, and we still persevere, so that we have not even the negative satisfaction of being led blindfold to the precipice. We have known what miseries have been produced by depreciated paper. Honest men have been made to suffer for the mere want of a circulating medium to enable them to pay their debts—stay laws—replevin laws—appraisal laws, and all the arts of pious legislation, have been resorted to for the relief of such sufferers; acts which courts of justice have pronounced unconstitutional, and by such measures, have doubted the misery of their victims. With such melancholy examples so recent in the history of our own country, before our eyes, we are progressing onwards to the same state of things again, as if we were resolved not to be advised by our own sufferings. When American productions find American markets, whatever interest preponderates, whether the east, the west, the north or the south, it is still the interest of Americans. The country is enriched—we learn our state of mutual dependence—we become acquainted with the wants and with the resources of each other—state jealousies are worn away; but when we suffer our precious metals to be exported abroad, we look to congress and then to our state legislatures, for relief, when neither are able to afford us any. Censure and recrimination then become the order of the day—Each distinct member of confederacy, begins to assume hostile attitudes—intemperate resolutions are passed by the respective legislatures, who quarrel with their own courts of justice, as well as with the national court, until the genius of discord seems to preside over our republic.

Law in Ohio.—Two men were recently tried in Huron county, (Ohio) for the offence of tarring and feathering a third person, and fined by the court seventy-five cents each. The man who suffered had abandoned his family and betaken himself to other women, and his two neighbours had taken upon themselves to distribute the justice which the law does not provide for similar offenders.

Rhode Island.—A committee, consisting of E. R. Putter, A. Robbins, and the attorney general of the state, have been appointed in the general assembly of Rhode Island, to bring in a bill in amendment to the act relative to crimes and punishments, substituting whipping, cropping, and branding, for the usual punishment of fine and imprisonment.