

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol III. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1822. No. 146

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 mailed to 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.

ON the 28th inst. which will be Thursday of next week, I shall sell to the highest bidder for cash, at the market house in Hillsborough, a likely young negro woman with a male child two years and three months, and a woman child a good cook and washer, and a very good hand in the head.

Dennis Hargis.
Nov. 4, 1822. 41-16

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of ADAMS & YOUNG, are requested to come forward and settle the same before the first day of December next, as these accounts which remain unsettled on that day will be put into an officer's hands for collection.

Wm. H. Adams.
Nov. 4, 1822. 45-3w

Houses and Lots in Hillsborough, FOR SALE.

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

Please order by the quart and domestic Wine equal to any imported.

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

Oct. 16, 1822. 40-1f

JUST PUBLISHED.

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

HEARTE'S ALMANAC FOR 1823.

Oct. 9, 1822. 39-1

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the large and convenient dwelling house and lot where he now lives, in the town of Hillsborough, N. C. The lot contains an acre of ground. The house contains eight rooms, well finished, with a large carriage porch adjoining the house is a strong front, and by the street, well finished. The other improvements on the lot are a kitchen, smoke house, 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 desiring 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, 1822. 47-1f

State of North Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Sessions, August Term, 1822.

Andrew W. Brown } Original attachment, and of the lands of

Joseph W. Baldridge } the return of.

In compliance with the action of the Court in the case of Andrew W. Baldridge, the defendant in this case, an affidavit of this state has been made, ordered by the Court, has publicly made three months since, to wit, on the 10th day of November next, the said Joseph W. Baldridge, he did appear at the next term of said Court, to be held on the 10th day of November next, and there to reply and plead to said affidavit, which he did not do, and judgment was rendered against him.

John Taylor, Clerk.
Free adv. \$ 25. 34-3m

State of North Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Sessions, August Term, 1822.

John Bruce } Original attachment, and of the lands of

Herndon Haralson } the return of.

In compliance with the action of the Court in the case of John Bruce, the defendant in this case, an affidavit of this state has been made, ordered by the Court, has publicly made three months since, to wit, on the 10th day of November next, the said Herndon Haralson, he did appear at the next term of said Court, to be held on the 10th day of November next, and there to reply and plead to said affidavit, which he did not do, and judgment was rendered against him.

John Taylor, Clerk.
Free adv. \$ 25. 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, 55 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 and of produce. Their shops 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

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 matter as may be interesting to the Christian reader; occasionally enlivened with religious and moral essays, and higher articles tending to promote Christian unity 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 see the dark clouds of ignorance and error, of superstition and idolatry, gradually passing away, and the horizon gladdened with a brightness indicating the approach of a morning glorious to humanity and rich with blessings in 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 our 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 active obedience to 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 a religious 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 formation. By the multiplication of political papers the minds of the people of this favored country have been enlightened in the science of government of above all the nations of the earth. To enlighten the moral darknesses may be dissipated, the love of religion be incited, and a warm fire 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 foolish ignorance, the victims of error and idolatry. 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 extend to inquiry? May it not lead to a conviction of the truth? The continual overflowings of water wears the hardest stones, may not we key our consciences and repeated examples from the hearts of stone. Surely there is room to hope that the contemplated work, if properly conducted, may contribute in some small degree, towards hastening this glorious period, when the conversion of the world shall be accomplished in the top of the mountains, and a river shall flow from the hills, and all nations shall flow into it.

In presenting this prospectus to the public, it is our duty to explain the nature of the proposed publication. In its conduct, all possible care will be taken to select such matters as may be most interesting, instructive, and best promoted assistance of several eminent divines, is expected, with all usefulness and respectability to the work.

TERMS.

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 required.

No more options 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 notice to give notice before the end of the year or a wish to discontinue, will be considered as a new engagement.

To persons paying for eight subscribers, and retaining the name of the subscribers, 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 required to forward to this office the names of the subscribers they may have obtained—retaining the prospectus 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.”

A new method of heading Cabbages in Winter.

Last fall, at the usual time of taking in cabbages, I had a number well grown, but which had no appearance of a head. I dug a trench on the southern declivity of a hill, about eighteen inches wide and twenty or twenty-two inches deep, and took eighty-six cabbages of the above description, and set them out in the bottom of the trench in their natural position, with the roots well covered with sand; then filled the trench with straw on each side of the cabbages, and completed the work by throwing on more straw and forming a ridge of sand over the whole to keep out frost and water. In the latter part of March I opened the trench and took out the cabbages, and found each one with a common sized head, white, solid, and well fasted.

N. J. Miller.

Manufactures and Agricultural varieties.—Among the articles which obtained premiums at a late agricultural fair in Alleghany county, Pa. were *Jaffaned Waiters and Trays*, made at P. S. Baugh; *Caster Oil* from fifteen acres of beans, raised in that county; and *Cigars*, from tobacco, also raised in that county.

Great Crop.—Messrs. J and M Pratt, of Madison county, New York, raised the present year, from three acres of ground, the astonishing quantity of four hundred and ninety-four and a half bushels of Indian corn; an average of one hundred and seventy-two and a half bushels to the acre.

Mount Pleasant.—We received yesterday, from a friend in Salem, a present of a pair, which was one of six brought into that market, weighing 8 1/2 lbs. and which measure 12 inches in circumference. It grew on the orchard of M. Nathaniel Burdham, of Essex, on a young tree from which he gathered eleven bushels.

[Boston Daily Advertiser.]

Vermont Products.—At the annual total fair for Windsor county, Vt. Gen. T. Curtis took the premium for corn, being 118 bushels and 31 quarts on one acre and five rods of land. Abel Barron, esq. raised 104 bushels 11 quarts on an acre. A cow of W. Johannet yielded 93 pounds 10 oz of butter, between the 27th of April, and the 27th of September, averaging 9 pounds per week.

TOBACCO.

The “American Farmer” states, that some tobacco made by Judge Dorsey, of Maryland, last year, sold in Europe for \$32 per hundred, and some which grew in Montgomery county, and sold in Baltimore for \$37, brought in Holland the enormous sum of upwards of \$60 per hundred.

MEANS OF PRESERVING EGGS.

M. Cavel, of Paris, relates, that on the 24th November, 1820, he put half a dozen fresh eggs into a glass jar, and filled up the jar with lime water, containing an excess of lime. On the 8th of September, 1821, the couple of safety charged Messrs. Marc & Pariset to examine the result of this trial. One of the eggs, which by accident was cracked, without being broken, was found to be entirely evacuated, but did not emit the least unpleasant odour. The others were full, and had preserved entirely their transparency. When boiled during three minutes, they appeared very delicate, and of an excellent taste.

[An. de Chem. Jan. 1822.]

From the Plutarch (Mass.) Sun.

Mr. Jefferson's Opinion of Parties.

A gentleman of this town forwarded to Mr. Jefferson, a short time since, some of the large respect which he entertained for his character and eminent public services, one of major McKay's orations delivered on his place on the 4th of July last, without expecting any notice of its reception by him. Contrary to his expectation, however, he received, a few days since, the following complimentary letter in return, a copy of which we have obtained for publication:—

Monticello, Sept. 5, 1822.

I thank you, sir, for the copy of your oration of the 4th of July, which you have been so kind as to send me, and I have noticed with satisfaction the observations on political parties. That such do exist in every country, and that in every free country they will make themselves heard, is a truth of all times. I believe their existence to be salutary, inasmuch as they act as censors on each other, and keep the principles and practice of each constantly at the bar of public opinion. It is only when they give to party principles a predominance over the love of country, when they degenerate into personal antipathies, and effect the intercourse of society and friendship, or the justice due to honest opinion, that they become vicious and baneful to the general happiness and good. We have seen such days. May we hope never to see such again!

Accept the assurance of my respect.

TH. JEFFERSON.

Mr. Samuel M. McKay.

SATELLITES OF VENUS.

The following singular property of the plain Mirror is new, it is believed, to the philosophical world. It was accidentally discovered by a gentleman a few days since, and as the subject may excite much speculation we give his account of it in his own words. “Sitting this morning, about gun-fire, with my back to the east, the window being open, and Venus shining brightly into the room, I was surprised to observe two satellites close to that planet reflected in the mirror which the bearer was holding before me. I turned round immediately and looked at Venus, steadily with the naked eye, but could not discern them. Again I looked into the mirror with the same success. I then tried another mirror, supposing that the appearance arose from some defect in the glass; but still the two luminous specks, like stars of the 6th magnitude, were distinctly visible. If the existence of this extraordinary property of the plain mirror, rivaling in its powers of magnifying, may surpassing the finest instruments in the hands of the great Herschell himself, be confirmed by the experiments of other and more able observers than myself, it is difficult to say what wonderful discoveries may not shortly be made. The satellites of the interior planets have long been a desideratum in astronomy, and if the honor of their discovery be reserved for our new Calcutta Observatory, I shall sincerely rejoice that I have been the humble means in the hands of Providence, of pointing out the path. There is one thing that puzzles me to account for, unless we have recourse to a new and not improbable theory of optics. I allude to the circumstance of Venus not exhibiting in the mirror, her present gibbous appearance, which a very ordinary telescope will show, while the two satellites are distinctly represented in the speculum, though invisible to the most powerful instrument hitherto made. Those who are acquainted with the distinction between the rays of sensible and the rays of radiant heat, will be at no loss to conceive to what I allude. We are as yet but in the infancy of optical science, and light may have many properties which we are now perhaps on the eve of discovering.”

PORTUGAL AND SPAIN.

We are indebted, says the New York Statesman, to a friend, for the following interesting letter addressed to him from Lisbon, by an intelligent American, who enjoys peculiar advantages in that city for obtaining accurate information of the political affairs of the country, observing the manners and custom of the people, and acquainting himself with whatever would be likely to arrest the attention of a stranger in quest of knowledge. The letter was written to a friend, and probably without the expectation of its finding its way into the columns of a public journal, but it will be not the less interesting to our readers on that account.

Lisbon, Sept. 11th, 1822.

Dear Sir—We arrived here the 5th of last month, and landed on the 8th of the same, after a most happy passage. I have not had much time or opportunity to make observations upon the many novelties around me. I find the same sun, a similar sky, and human forms like those I have seen before—but here the analogy ends. In stature, complexion, religion, manners, amusements, dress, food, habits, &c. the Portuguese are materially different from us, as much so nearly as in their language. Nothing can be more fallacious than the partial and prejudiced accounts which travellers have given of this, and indeed I might say of every country, and of none more than our own. I find the people more moral, apparently, and certainly more clearly civil and tolerant than I had been taught to expect. I will not under-

take to give you any just and adequate idea of them and their country till I have learnt the language, and have seen more. The language appears to be very easy to acquire, as it certainly is very agreeable to the ear. I have got so as to read the newspapers with the help of a dictionary, and begin to speak the language. I have viewed some ancient and noble churches and convents, but have by no means seen all or half the beautiful and vast works even of that kind, which Lisbon has to attract and reward the attention of a stranger.

My ignorance of the language has not prevented my being present at a sitting of the cortes. I find them a dignified and well regulated body. There is the same freedom of debate, and it is exercised to as great an extent as with us, though I think in some respects under better rules than the American congress.—There is never any difficulty or discontent about precedence in occupying the floor. The members who wish to address the chair, send their names to the president, and he calls them in their turn. Their speeches are not generally so long as our worthy countrymen make, which I think a very good quality in them. However, I have seen but little, inquired but little, and read but little of them, and therefore warn you to receive my statements accordingly. The president is elected every month, and also four secretaries, who are chosen from among the deputies themselves. I never saw more order and decorum, or more gentlemanly feelings and manners than appeared to prevail in this assembly. The constitution appears to be firmly established, but its fate is supposed to hang on that of the Spanish nation. The latter has lately proposed to Portugal an alliance offensive and defensive; but there are great efforts making at this court to prevent such an arrangement.

Ferdinand openly avows himself at the head of the counter-revolutionists; and it is well understood that he organized and headed the late conspiracy. The constitutionalists in Spain have surrounded their unsteady king with their own party, and popular opinion compels him to give the sanction of his name and authority to the measures which are taking to punish and destroy his own friends. There he is. He can neither fly for foreign help, (for his flight would probably furnish the pretext which those holy personages desire,) nor help himself, nor save his friends. This state of things does great credit to the moderation and firmness, and political talents of the liberals. Every movement thus far, has issued in their triumph; and they are about forming a cordon to oppose “the cordon of health” in France, and, unless that is withdrawn, to excite the revolutionary elements which are known to exist there.

Sanitary cordon and holy alliance!! How treachery and falsehood to usurp honest names! I did not intend to have treated you to such a dish of politics. Farewell, and pray let me hear every thing from America.

Water.—A late English paper says—“Recent experiments, in many parts of England, have proved, that supplies of the best water may be obtained by properly boring the earth to a sufficient depth. The expense appears to be trifling, while the result is of the highest importance to all landed property. Fountains have been made in parishes where water has usually been sold by the gallon, which yield a constant supply, the year, round of a hoghead per hour.”

This appears probable enough, when we call to mind how salt water is procured throughout the western states of the union.

Newspapers.—In the city of Caracas the inhabitants do not receive their papers printed until a week after their date, it being thought a matter of very little consequence when the intelligence is retained by the printer. What would our quidnuncs, who look as naturally for the daily sheet as for their breakfast, say to this?—Georgian.

The British Journals frequently reflect on the state of morals in this country—but we defy them to produce an instance like the following, which we know is not uncommon in England.

From the Bristol Mercury, September 20.

Ruinous Low Prices.

Thomas Jones, a painter at Carlton, sold his wife on Thursday last, for three pence, with the proviso that if she did not please, after three days' trial, she was to be returned, and the purchase money divided between the parties. The most singular part of the transaction is, that the parties are not twenty years of age, and have not quite married a month. Comment is quite unnecessary.