

# HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. IV.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1823.

No. 187.

## PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington Aug. 30.		Fayetteville Sept. 4.		Newbern Aug. 30.		Petersburg Aug. 22.	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Brandy, Cogniac,	gall.	125	140	100	150	175	130	175	
Apple,		42		45	50	40	45	50	
Peach,				50	62	75	85	50	60
Bacon,	lb.	8	8 1/2	8	9 1/2	8	9	10	11
Beeswax,		33	35	30	32	32	35		
Butter,		15	20	15	25	18	25		
Coffee,		28	29	29	31	30		28	30
Corn,	bush.	60	65	45	55	45		55	60
Cotton,	lb.	13		12	13	11	13	12 1/2	13 1/2
Candles, mould,		10		13	16	12 1/2	15		
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.	100	107	75		70			
Flour,	bb.	700	800	500	525	500	500	625	700
Gin, Holland,	gall.		100	90	110	125			165
Country,		45	50	43	45	45	50		
Iron,	ton	2250		10080	11200			9500	10500
Lard,	lb.	9		8	10	9	10		
Molasses,	cask	150		200	300			150	200
Porter, Phil.,	gall.	35	37	45		30		33	37 1/2
Powder, Amer.,	keg			250	300			225	250
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	90	100	80	110	90	100	115	120
West India,		62	65	70	80	75	85	75	80
New England,				45	50	42		38	40
Rice,	cwt.	300	325	350	400	350	400		
Shot,					1200			1000	1150
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	55	60	100				75	87 1/2
Turk's Island,		45	50	85	50				
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	800	950	850	1000	1000	1100	750	1250
Loaf,	lb.			17	20	18	20	15	25
Tea, Imperial & Gunpowder,				175	200			112 1/2	175
Hyson,				125					
Young Hyson,								100	125
Tobacco,	cwt.	400		275	350			350	1050
Tallow,	lb.	9		8	9	70			
Whiskey,	gall.	42 1/2		40	42	40		35	38
Wine, Madeira,				125	400			250	400
Ceneriffe,				125	150	160	175		
Sherry,						160	200		
Port,				200	325				
Malaga,					80				



## Rural Economy.

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

### SEED WHEAT.

From the Federal Gazette.

SIR,—I have promised more than once to send you an account of the mode which is successfully pursued in England by all good farmers in preparing seed wheat, with the view of preventing the disease called smut. I now beg leave to trouble you with the treatment of that promise.

A ship laden with wheat happened to be sunk in the channel; that some of the cargo was got up, though damaged so as to be unfit for the mill, some one thought it might possibly do for seed if sown immediately, and accordingly some of it was sown. It was remarked the following year with surprise that the crops from this wheat was free from smut, in a neighbourhood where smut abounded all around, and it was obvious to conclude that it was owing to the seed having been steeped in sea water. Whether this was the origin of steeping wheat in brine. The following decisive experiment was also made to ascertain the efficacy or non-efficacy of brining:—Some clean wheat was sown dry, (not brined) and some of the produce of this the following year, also dry, and so continued for five years; the smut gained ground every year, and the fifth year it was nearly one third smut; this smutty produce was then brined and sown, and the brining applied every year for five years in succession, and the disorder was completely cured by it, so that the sample was as clean and good as the tenth year, as to be complete and decisive, and corresponds entirely with my own experience.

I come now to describe the manner of proceeding in making the brine, and also of using it, and of preparing the seed for the field.

1st. As much salt is to be put to water as will make it strong enough to swim a new laid egg, bold and well up. [I did not attend to this, but put as much salt as the water would dissolve.]

2d. The wheat must be steeped in this brine at least twelve hours.

3d. It is then to be put on a clean floor, and hot slacked lime sifted over it, sufficient to separate the grains of wheat, and candy, as it were, every grain with a coat of lime; to do this, it must be well turned, and stirred with an iron shovel; in this state it is to be taken immediately to the field, sown, and harrowed in; or if early in the season it is sometimes ploughed in.

### OBSERVATIONS.

The most convenient practical manner of performing the operation of brining is as follows:—Procure a tub of any sort that will hold as much wheat as is likely to be wanted for any one day's sowing, as 4, 6, 8, or 10 bushels; mount this tub upon a stand, so that the brine may be drawn off by a spigot and faucet into another tub below; then put your wheat into the upper tub at six or seven o'clock on the morning of the day before you intend to sow; the brine having been previously prepared in the lower tub, is to be laced up into the upper tub upon the wheat, till it is quite covered an inch or two; it must stand in this state all day, and at night, the last thing before going to bed, take out the spigot and let the brine draw off all night into the tub, (by this means the brine will not be unnecessarily wasted); the next morning the wheat must be taken out, and limed with hot slacked lime as before described. Flour barrels with one end out, are very convenient to carry the seed to the field.

Before putting the wheat into the upper tub, recollect to lace a wisp of straw on the mouth of the tub to keep back the wheat when the brine is let off.

Observe, the time every thing in this operation. I have heard many assert, that brining was of no avail; that they had tried it, and it failed. But I always found, upon enquiry, in every instance of this sort, that the operation was imperfect done, and chiefly with regard to time. Farmers will do well to see to this operation themselves.

S. B.

If you were born gentleman, take care to live and die like one.

## CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

The following (says the N. Y. Ev. Post) is only one out of fifty cases, which we could narrate, where an innocent person was tried, condemned, and executed, and where his innocence was afterwards made manifest. We have heard it gravely stated, by a judge holding one of the highest stations in the English criminal courts, that in case of murder, the law considered circumstantial evidence entitled to more consideration, and carrying with it more positive evidence of guilt than direct testimony, and we are afraid, from the number of erroneous convictions that have taken place in our country, that this extraordinary doctrine is recognized as sound law in our criminal courts. But how easy is it for the villain, who meditates the murder of another, to lay his plans in such a way as to turn suspicion from himself, and fix it on an innocent person? Destitute of every spark of honor and humanity, his only object is to screen himself from justice. Having resolved on the death of one individual, what scruples can he have about sacrificing another, or even ten others, to avert the penalty which the law affixes to his crime?—How easy is it for him to obtain possession of a sword, a pistol, a dagger, or the clothes of one utterly unacquainted with, and having no suspicion of his schemes, and after he has perpetrated the murderous deed, to place these articles in such situations that it would be immediately concluded they belonged to the murderer? We have known more than one instance of a plan similar to this having been carried into effect, and where, in consequence of the articles found near the dead body having been sworn to as the property of the innocent accused, his condemnation and execution followed as a matter of course. We have no doubt the guilty villain, in the case before us, pursued this course, which led to the death of a worthy citizen; and although justice has at last overtaken him, it cannot be otherwise than a matter of regret, that a principle should be recognised in our criminal jurisprudence, which gives a colour to so horrible an outrage as that of putting an innocent person to death. For the sake of our public institutions, for the honor of our national character, and for the cause of humanity, we trust the national legislature will take up the subject, and apply an effectual remedy to so monstrous a practice.

From the Providence Journal.

John C. Hamilton was executed in Kentucky a few years since, (1817,) for the murder of Dr. Sanderson, of Natchez, Mississippi. A man has recently been executed in Mobile, who confessed himself the murderer of Sanderson, and declared that Hamilton was innocent."

Southern Paper.

The annals of judicial proceedings rarely afford a trial and execution, of a more extraordinary and distressing character than this, and it should be universally circulated, that judges and jurors may be guarded against condemning supposed culprits on circumstantial evidence. Young Hamilton through life had supported an unblemished character, and obtained the love, esteem and admiration of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. As is common with the young gentlemen of Kentucky, he was in the practice of spending the winter season in the genial climate of Mississippi.—On his return from a winter residence in that quarter, he accidentally fell in company with Dr. Sanderson, who being in ill health, was journeying to the celebrated watering place at Harrodsburg Spa, with hope of recovering his lost health, and as he was anxious to make something out of his pilgrimage, he took with him a large sum of money, with which he contemplated purchasing negroes on speculation. On his way up the country, his infirmities increased, and as he was apprehensive he might expire on the road, he committed to the charge of Hamilton his treasure, having in a short acquaintance discovered that he was worthy of unlimited confidence. In a few days, however, his indisposition abated, when he pursued his journey and finally arrived in safety at the residence of Hamilton, in Barren county, Ky. where he remained during the summer, and received from his young friend every mark of attention and hospitality. In the month of October, Dr. Sanderson made arrangements to depart, and on taking leave of this hospitable host, young Hamilton accompanied him several miles on the road, and then took an affectionate farewell. Ten or twelve days after, as some hunters were rambling through the forest, they discovered the body of Dr. Sanderson in a state of corruption, shot in several places, and mangled in the most shocking manner. As Hamilton was last seen with him, and as it was known that he had from time to time, made use of sums of money originally the property of Sanderson, suspicion fell on his head, and he was arrested, tried and executed.

Previous to his arrest he was advised to leave the country, to avoid danger, but as he was conscious of his innocence, he declined to take a step which would cast a cloud of obliquity and disgrace upon his character, and resolutely remained at home. As the inhabitants of the country were divided in their opinions as to his guilt, the affair gradually died away, but Hamilton being anxious that a trial should take place, firmly believing that in such an event, his reputation would remain unspotted, he solicited at the hands of justice a trial, which, to his astonishment and sorrow, closed with his condemnation. The only evidence against him was circumstantial, viz. that near the body of Sanderson were found a bloody pair of pantaloons, and a pistol, both bearing the name of Hamilton. Through the whole of the trial he manifested that fortitude and determined coolness, characteristic of innocence, and expired with a full conviction that the real murderer would ultimately be discovered. When on the scaffold he took a manly leave of the world, expressed not the least regret for his fate, but lamented that his misfortunes would cloud the prospects of his family, and shed an indelible disgrace on his memory.—Thus through the weakness of the law, was an interesting young man and a worthy citizen hurried from the world, and doomed to expiate on the gallows, that crime committed by the hands of a villain and assassin.—It may be proper for the welfare of the world, to pass sentence on the accused, on the authority of circumstantial evidence, but it would be far better, by statute, to annul the practice; and it was the opinion of Lord Hale, that it were better to suffer ninety-nine guilty persons to escape, than to punish, unjustly, one that is innocent.

Marshal Ney.—A story is running through the papers of this country, that marshal Ney, and captain Michael Rudolph, a captain of Lee's Legion, in the revolutionary war, is one and the same person, and the story is supported with some ingenuity, but very little probability, and, as it will presently be shown, without the possibility of being true.

Setting aside the absolute impossibility of the same man being known to any two different nations, (Ney, wife, d'Arcy,) or any of the family, under circumstances will be noticed that ought to put this story at rest. At what time captain Rudolph, so often mentioned in Lee's memoirs, became a captain in that corps, is not known to the writer of this article. The first notice of captain Rudolph is at page 253 of the memoirs: about the beginning of December, 1780, Lee's corps joined the army of general Green, a few days after which the attack on Georgetown was planned, in which the captain took his usual part.

On his trial, to one of the questions propounded to him, the marshal answered, "my name is Michael Ney, born at San Louis, the — Feb. 1769." Now, if the marshal had any reason to conceal the place of his nativity, there could be no motive to conceal the time; indeed, on such a solemn occasion, one can scarcely suppose a falsehood would be stated of no importance in the trial. The marshal, then, was born in February, 1769. Captain Rudolph had risen to a captaincy of Cavalry, in December, 1780; at which time the marshal, according to his own account of himself, had not attained his twelfth year!

It would be well, if those who instruct the public, were to be less fond of the marvellous, and more attentive to facts.

Norfolk Herald.

Medway Lace.—We have seen at the patent office in this city a sample of lace made at a manufactory established at Medway, in Massachusetts, by an artist, who evaded the prohibition against exporting the machinery from England, by bringing over a perfect machine in his head. The manufactory, it is said, produces now at the rate of fifty yards per day lace every yard equal to any imported, which the makers are enabled to sell as low as two dollars per yard for the finest lace of five inches width. This we should think was enough in all conscience for such a flimsy article; but we are told, by those who know more about it, that it is astonishingly cheap.

Nat. Intell.

Fine Crops.—A friend, who has recently visited the counties of Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck, in North Carolina, and some of the lower counties of this state, confirms the report made by us a few weeks since, that the crops of Indian Corn, and the produce of the country generally, are in the most flourishing condition, and promise abundantly to reward the labours of the husbandman.—Norfolk Bacon.

## 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 all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whenever will procure, and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth 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.

## Orange Agricultural Society.

A MEETING of the Orange Agricultural Society will take place at the Union Hotel, in the town of Hillsborough, on the Thursday of the next Superior Court, precisely at 12 o'clock. It is hoped and expected that all the members of the society will punctually attend, and all those who feel interested in the advancement of agricultural improvements are also respectfully requested to attend. At this meeting arrangements will be made preparatory to the Cattle Show, exhibition of Domestic Manufactures, Agricultural Implements, and Plowing Match, which will take place on the first Thursday in November next.

It is very material, and it is expected, that all the members will, by the next meeting, have paid all their dues, in order that the society may be entitled to receive its full share of the fund set apart, by the last legislature, by the act to promote agriculture and family domestic manufactures in this state.

John Taylor, Sec'y.

Sept. 3. 86—3w

## Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the night of the 27th inst. two negroes—*SALLY*, aged twenty-one or thereabouts, and her son *KIMBER*, aged about thirteen years. The woman is spare and well made, of a yellow complexion, hangs her head down when spoken to, and is four or five months advanced in pregnancy. Her clothes are yellow, filed in with copper colour. The boy is large of his age, his complexion almost white; has also a down to his dress, two pantaloons and cotton shirt. Took with them a bundle of clothes, and probably may change. The above reward, with all necessary expenses, will be paid to any person who will apprehend said negroes and deliver them to the subscriber, in the waters of N. shoppe, twelve miles east from Hillsborough, or confine them in any jail so that he can get them.

John Daniel.

Orange county, Aug. 23. 86—3wp

## FOR SALE.

Part of the estate of Hillsborough, on accommodation terms, a large, convenient, well finished house, pleasantly situated, on a highly improved lot, containing every necessary outbuilding. Inquire of

James Webb.

73—1f

## Valuable Lands in East-Florida, For Sale.

THE subscriber is authorised to sell some valuable tracts of land, between the river St. John, the Manana river, and the sea coast.

Although a portion of that country is sterile lands, yet there is not a doubt that a large portion of it is equal in fertility and salubrity to any part of America, and that it produces in abundance the rich crops of sugar and Sea-Island cotton. Experiments are being expectations of success. The springs of water are unquestionably excellent.

As the owner of these lands will permit the purchaser to select for himself, at a price that bears no proportion to its real value, and on long credit for the greater part of the payments, it offers to the enterprising reasonable expectation of acquiring wealth from a very small capital.

The title to these lands has been pronounced unimpeachable by the many lawyers to whom it has been submitted; and I hold the written opinions of several of the most eminent lawyers in the union, that the title is indubitably good.

Thos. Strode,

Agent for the Owner.

N. B. Houses in town, improved farms, or negroes, will be taken for the first payment; the balance on long credit.

Fayetteville, Aug. 14. 84—6w

## State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

August Term, 1823.

Jacob Summers } Original attachment.

vs. George Horner. }

IT appearing to the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, for the said George Horner to appear at the next term of said court, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, and reply and plead to issue, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him.

Test,

John Taylor, Clerk.

Price adv. \$5 25. 86—3m

## State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

August Term, 1823.

Josiah Turner, surviving partner, vs. John Pendergrass. } Original attachment.

IT appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, for the said John Pendergrass to appear at the next term of said court, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, and reply and plead to issue, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him.

Test,

John Taylor, Clerk.

Price adv. \$5 25. 86—3m

## JOB PRINTING,

Executed at this office with neatness and despatch.

Blanks for sale at this office.