

Hillsborough Recorder.

Vol. XV.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1834.

No. 744.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEART,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TEN DOLLARS
FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their 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. Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen 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 post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.

DR. NORWOOD,

HAVING removed to this place from Chapel Hill, where he has been practicing for more than three years, offers his professional services to the citizens of this town and its vicinity. He may at all times be found, when not professionally engaged, at his shop in the yellow house two doors west of Mr. William Anderson's store.

A good assortment of

MEDICINES

will always be kept on hand, and sold at reasonable prices.

September 23. tf-40

EQUITY SALES.

By virtue of a decree

of the court of Equity for Orange County, in the case of Thomas Roundtree's heirs, I shall, on the 4th Monday of November next, before the Court House door in Hillsborough, proceed to sell on a credit of one and two years, a Tract of LAND belonging to said heirs, laying part in Person county and part in Orange county, supposed to contain about 360 acres, adjoining the lands of Wm. Armstrong, Wm. Lipscomb, Henry Perry, and others. Bond and security required.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.
September 22 49-5w

Lands in Wake County.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for Orange County, in the case of Chealey M. Patterson and wife, and others, I shall, on the 30th of October next, at the house of James Vanderspor, in the county of Wake, proceed to sell on a credit of one and two years, a Tract of land, containing about 1400 acres, on both sides of Gate's creek, in Wake county, adjoining the lands of John Ford and others. Bond and security required.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.
September 22 40 4w

Lands in Orange County.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for Orange County, in the case of Chesley M. Patterson and wife, and others, I shall, on the 4th Monday of November next, before the Court House door in Hillsborough, proceed to sell, on a credit of one and two years, the following tracts of Land, lying in Orange County: One tract of 111 acres, adjoining Wm. N. Put and others.

Five eighths of 400 acres, where Mary Ferguson now lives.

One undivided half of a tract of about 60 acres on Elbert's creek, called the Jesse Pickett tract, adjoining George Copley and others.

Also, two other lots, one of 259 and the other of 270 acres, on Second creek, in Orange County. Bond and security required.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.
September 22 40-6w

BRIGADE ORDERS.

Head Quarters,
Asiborough, August 27, 1834.

All Officers and Soldiers belonging to the three Orange Regiments, will parade at their usual places of regimental muster, armed and equipped as the law directs. Each soldier is to furnish himself with six rounds of powder and be ready to go on parade at eleven o'clock. The regiments will be reviewed as follows:

The 47th, Hillsborough, 24th of October,
48th, 25th ditto,
49th, 27th ditto.

By order,
GEORGE HOVER,
Big Gen, 6th Brigade N. C. Militia.
E. R. HORTON, Aid de Camp.
Sept. 12. 39-

ATTENTION!

To the Officers and Musicians belonging to the 47th Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at Hillsborough, on the 23d day of October next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill muster and court martial and on the 24th, at 11 o'clock, you will attend with your respective companies, equipped as the law directs, with six rounds of powder each, for general review. Each Captain will be expected to make at that time his annual return without fail.

JEFF. HORNER, Col.
September 16. 39-

ATTENTION!

To the Officers and Musicians belonging to the Second Orange Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at David Mebane's, esq., on the 24th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill muster and court martial, and on the 25th you will attend, at 11 o'clock, with your respective companies, equipped as the law directs, with six rounds of powder each, for general review. Each Captain will be expected to make at that time his annual return without fail.

JOSEPH ALLISON, Col.
September 16 39-

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining at the Post Office in Hillsborough, N. C. on the 1st day of October 1834, which if not taken out within three months will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A	Barney Lashley or Jas.
Thos. Armstrong, esq.	or Valentine Moore
Sary Anger	Mrs. Polly Ann Lynch
Rev. William Artz 2	M
Daniel Albright	Rebecca McFarling
Mrs. Jane Adams	David Malone
B	James Moore
Thos. Burton	John R. Minnis
Edward W. Bacon.	Wallace Mygatt
James Bryan	Wm. S. Moore

C	John Newlen and Wm.
Clerk of Orange Superior	Lindley
James Clancy	John Neeley
Robert Clinton	P
James Collins, esq.	Matthew Patton
John Crutchfield senr.	Hon. Robert Potter
Rev. Charles L. Cooley	Wm. Peasley
Richard H. Clabourne	Wm. N. Pratt
John Cooley	R
Daniel Cloud	David Roach
Rev. Lewis Craven	Capt. James Ray
Mrs. Elizabeth Cooley	James Ray
D	Mrs. Judy Ray
Bennet Denoon	Mr. Ray
Edward Davis	Mrs. Martha Ray
Rev. G. W. Dye	S
David Dickley	William Smith
F	Wiley Scarlett
George Freeland	Moers or Wm. Scarlett
Samuel Fielder	Miss M. and E. Sears
G	Saeriff of Orange
George N. Gordon	T

H	Zacariah Trace
Dr. Thos. Hicks	Hannah Thompson
John Hobbs	Abel Thompson
Capt. Wm. S. Haynes	P. J. Thurston, esq.
William Hutchins	Josiah Turner, esq.
Miss Mary E. Hill	U
Temperance Hart	Emaline Limpstead
J	AV
John Jones, esq.	Gilley Ware or David
William R. Jones	Chisenhall
James Jackson, jr.	Mrs. Jane Wilson
K	Carlton Walker
Mrs. Rebecca Kerr	Calvin Walker
Samuel Kirkland	James Ward
L	Samuel A. Weldon
William T. Link	Brisler Warrick
George Laws	Y
Anderson Long, esq.	David Yarbrough, esq.
Leimuel Lynch 2	Mrs. Ann Young.

WILLIAM CAIN, P. M.
October 1
41-

WILLIAM CAIN, P. M.
October 1 41-



REMOVAL NOTICE, Clock and Watch Maker and Jeweller.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Hillsborough and the surrounding country, that he has again commenced business in the town of Hillsborough, in the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Turner & Phillips. He has on hand a good assortment of Watch Materials, and will repair all kind of work entrusted to his care with neatness and dispatch.

Watches Clocks and Time Pieces, repaired by him, will in all cases be warranted for twelve months; and those disposed to patronize him, are assured that no pains will be spared to give the most general and entire satisfaction. Thankful for former favors, he respectfully solicits a renewal of patronage.

All kinds of SILVER WORK made according to order.
He has on hand a small assortment of WATCHES AND JEWELLERY, which will enable him to accommodate his customers.

All kinds of work from a distance will be thankfully received, and executed with punctuality and according to order.
March 18th 14-

COMPANION TO WALDIE'S LIBRARY.

BEFORE the SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY had been long in existence, it was discovered that there was still something wanting—that many occurrences in the literary world must pass unknown, as regarded our agency, without an extension of the plan. To establish a fuller medium of communication and supply the desideratum, the Journal of Belles Letters was added, which we have reason to believe has afforded general satisfaction. The very liberal patronage extended to the Library induced the proprietor to give that gratuitous joy as an evidence of his grateful acknowledgments.

be an advantage over monthlies and quarterlies.
The following plan is respectfully submitted.

1. The "COMPANION" will contain the earliest possible reprints of the best matter in the British periodicals.
2. It will be issued every fortnight, and the form will be the same as that of the Library—each number containing sixteen pages—thus every six months, giving thirteen numbers, which can be bound with the Library at little or no more expense, and making a better sized volume; and to those who do not take the Library itself, a volume every year, of 16 quarto pages of the size of the present.

3. The price will be three dollars for a single subscriber—five dollars for two—and clubs of five and upwards will be supplied at two dollars each.
4. As the work will not be commenced, unless a sufficient patronage be obtained, no payment is required at present, only the name, sent free of postage. Those wishing to support the publication will be pleased therefore to announce their intention as early as possible, as it is intended to commence the work on the first of January next. On the issuing of the second number, payment will be expected, as its appearance will evince a sufficiency of patronage.

The proprietor of the "Select Circulating Library," fully aware from experience of the advantages to the public of the rapid diffusion of cheap and select literature, has been induced to add the above important feature to the work, and of course leaves it optional with the present subscribers and others to take it or not.

It is confidently believed, that, with attention on the part of the Editor, who has already at hand the material for such a work, all the really valuable matter of the English literary and amusing publications may be comprised in this form at a rate of subscription and postage so trifling as scarcely to be felt. It will form the cheapest reprint of reviews and magazines ever attempted in any country; a comparison with others it were useless here to enter upon, the "Library" itself being the best test by which to judge of the difference between an octavo and a quarto page. It will be the study of the Editor to embody a record of the literature of the day, adapted to the wants of this country, which can have no competitor for value or cheapness; how far he is likely to do this he must leave at present to the decision of his readers.

Club of five individuals, who subscribe to the "Library" and "Companion" both, will obtain the two for six dollars; the postage (a very important consideration) to the most distant post office, on the two, will be only one dollar and fifty cents divided into seventy eight payments, and half that sum for one hundred miles or a less distance from Philadelphia while the same matter, in the usual American reprints of reviews and magazines in octavo form, would be eighteen dollars, and the postage as three to one. We make this assertion advisedly.

Subscriptions to the "Companion" will be taken either with or without the "Library." The proprietor trusts that his punctuality and exactness in executing his part of the contract in the publication of the "Library," will be considered a sufficient guarantee of the completion of his proposed undertaking.
ADAM WALDIE.

While there are so many reprints of the British magazines and reviews, in various shapes and at different prices, flourishing for a day and then given up, we should feel reluctant to enter upon the proposed undertaking, were we not convinced that every individual English journal contains much irrelevant matter of no value in America, and that cheap as they seemingly are, the same amount of printing can be furnished at infinitely less cost in the Library form.

It is not, however, intended to make the "Companion" a mere reprint of anything and everything that first comes to hand. The magazines and literary publications of England vary in their quality at different times, as they may happen to be struggling into existence, or falling into decay, or as they are more or less fortunate in their contributors. From the writers of new English and American books a careful selection will be made, it is anticipated, however, that "Chamber's Edinburgh Journal" and other publications of that class, now almost entirely neglected in reprints, will afford our readers much amusement. Each number shall contain a carefully selected tale, suitable for reading aloud in a family circle. The work will be perfectly universal in its principles; not a single passage will be admitted by which any individual or body could be considered as injured, or either in respect to religious, political, or simply moral feeling, so that no shock may be given to a system so promising of ultimate advantage, in the cultivation and improvement of the national mind. The grand leading principle by which the "Companion" will be actuated, will be to take advantage of the universal appetite for instructive reading which at present exists, to supply to that appetite food of the best kind, and in such form and at such a price as must suit the convenience of every private family in the United States, who shall thus have in their power to possess a meal of beautiful, useful, and agreeable mental instruction; may every schoolboy, who will lay up seven or eight cents a week, will be able to purchase with his pocket money, something permanently useful—something calculated to influence his fate through life—instead of the trash upon which the grown children of the present day were wont to expend it. A volume for boys and girls, which shall always be sought with avidity, will be crowded into each number, and popular information on science will not be neglected; with such views the "Companion" will throw itself on the good sense of the community for support.

Editors who insert their names conspicuously, will be entitled to a free exchange for one year.
Those who reside near the Agents of the "Library" are requested to signify their intentions with regard to the "Companion." Agents will confer a favor by informing the proprietor, at as early a date as possible, of the number of patrons of the "Library" who determine to subscribe. The arrangements will be made to print only an edition of such a number, as will probably meet with a ready sale.

The Boston reprints of Blackwood and the New Monthly, lately discontinued, are a recent instance in point.
October 6 42-



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

Desultory Extracts from the writings of the learned Farmer and Judge, Richard Peters, deceased.

1. Never sow on a foul or weedy fallow to save a ploughing, or on a wet one to save time.
2. Change your crops and destroy weeds or they will destroy you. Turn a foe into a friend by turning them into manure.
3. Explore your own and your neighbor's farms, for marl, clay, beat, earths, or substances, for experiment on your fields. Be not discouraged by failure, but persist in essays on a small scale till you succeed.
4. Posterity will look back with a keen regret and reproach, when they feel the effects of our careless indifference and culpable inattention to their interest and necessities.

5. Jacob Burge of Philadelphia, a German by birth, was the first in America who applied gypsum to agricultural purposes. This was several years before the commencement of the revolutionary war.
6. There is no greater mistake than ploughing in fresh dung for wheat. This always produces smutty crops and long straw. Well rotted compost and dung throws up short straw, and long well filled and heavy heads.
7. I had 39 bushels wheat to the acre, weighing 61 lbs. to the bushel, and am convinced that if it had been threshed soon after harvest the produce would have exceeded 50 bushels to the acre. It was threshed in March, and the destruction was by rats.

8. Though William West was in advanced age, his industry was still increasing, for he held it a point of duty in every man who occupies land, to endeavor as far as capable, to keep it in an improving state, for the benefit of himself, his connections, the public and posterity.
9. I have never derived any benefit from plaster on wheat and natural grass.
10. "Even though a snowy flom thou shalt behold,
Prefer him not in hate, for husband to thy fock;
But search his mouth; and if a swarthy tongue
Is underneath his humid palate hung,
Reject him, lest he darken all thy fock;
And substitute another from thy stock."
Vigil.

11. It should be made disgraceful and uncivil in those who keep supernumerary, worthless and starved dogs. They injure society by exposing the persons of their fellow citizens to disease and death, and their property to plunder and destruction, when such become mad or beasts of prey.
12. A Log Trap.—Make a strong pen of rails, eight feet high, and cover it over with timber except an opening in the centre through which the dog can enter but cannot escape. Plant poles on the outside for a gangway, and bait with a worthless sheep or some flesh. (Note by D. A good trap also for Wolves; and such a trap can be taken full if there be enough to fill it.)

13. No lights to be used by my tenant, about barns or stacks; if this be done tenant to answer the consequences.
14. The tenant allowed to take away as much hay and straw as he brings on the farm and no more. The carrying away hay, straw, dung or ashes, prohibited with the foregoing exception.
15. A cent expended with propriety, to reward and aid genius and industry in pursuing agricultural experiments and researches, will add an eagle to the public stock.
16. The Chinese and Japans have as much knowledge of practical agriculture as any people in the world. Their immense population compels them to concentrate their efforts to this point, so as to raise the most off the smallest portion of ground. They neglect the dung of horses and cattle, as these contain the seeds of weeds; but provide every where reservoirs for human urine and urinous ejections. Night soil is so strong that a fifth part is a sufficient quantity for a compost; and it should never be used by itself. Two loads, mixed with ten of the earth, and one of lime, or ten of ashes are sufficient for an acre.
17. Were it without example, it would be surprising, that Legislatures, consisting for the most part of farmers, have done so little for the encouragement of a profession which is calculated above all

other, to produce additions to the countless supplies drawn from the earth.

18. The abominable custom of suffering weeds, briars, &c. to grow about fences, will forever afford nurseries for these pests. The few farmers who are careful to destroy weeds in their own fields, are too often infested with those of his slovenly neighbors. In some parts of Europe there are laws which authorize those who destroy weeds in their own, to cut those in the adjacent field of an obstinate or negligent neighbor, and obtain summary process from a magistrate to reimburse for the expense.
19. From the over luxuriant appearance of clover, I can with a tolerable degree of certainty tell when it is about to leave me. It perishes in consequence of too violent efforts, produced by plaster. Its fate is similar to that of an individual; who by living too fast accelerates death.
20. An old field was taken up by Col. Clapham, for experiment, and sowed generally with plaster—but stripes were left unplastered for comparison. The crops, especially of Indian corn, plastered, yielded more than his rich bottom lands; but when not plastered it was almost worthless.
21. Nothing injures agriculture more than whimsical novelties; and except bigoted adherence to old and bad habits.
22. General Washington was distinguished, for his ardent devotion to agriculture. The encouragement of agricultural improvements and information, was among the favorite wishes of his heart.
23. Those who do exert themselves in the diffusion of agricultural knowledge receive the approbation of all real friends to their country.
But the sun shines—I must go to business.
D.

From the New Bedford Gazette and Courier. CHENAM.

Our merchants are indebted to Captain Thomas Bennett, of the New York and Liverpool packet line, for the introduction of this article into use here. Chenam, (the East India name) is made by mixing slacked and fine pulverized lime with whale oil, to the consistency of mortar. It is so tenacious, that it adheres immediately wherever applied, and is entirely impervious to water, and becomes perfectly hard in it.
It is laid on to ship's bottoms with trowels, sometimes under the sheathing, and sometimes between the copper and sheathing; and, in some instances, in both places. The copper is put on while the Chenam is soft, and adheres so completely that no water passes between them; and it is said that copper in vessels which have a coat of Chenam wears nearly double the usual time.
Whale oil is used here in making it, because it fully answers the purpose, and is two-thirds cheaper than vegetable oil— but vegetable oil makes much the best Chenam, becoming after a short time as hard as a stone. It is suggested that the celebrated mortar of the ancients was made of lime and vegetable oil.
I understand that some experiments will be made here on roofs and outside of houses, with Chenam, as it is believed it will effectually resist the fogs and frosts of our climate, which the common rough casting does not.

From Niles' Weekly Register. THE CULTURE OF SILK.

Silk has been advantageously cultivated in Connecticut for several years, and the crop is valuable. There is much room to extend this business. It is profitable, and excellently well fitted for the employment of the spare labor of women and children, not much interfering, or for short periods only, with their usual avocations. Two or three millions of dollars might be easily, and without any seeming effort, added to the annual creation of values in the United States, from this source—an amount exceeding the present product of the "national treasure" in the gold mines, and worth more than all the gold obtained.
We are glad to see that the culture of silk is extending, and observe that it has excited attention at Newark, N. J.— a happy location for the pursuit of this interesting branch of the national industry.

It is not likely that we shall soon, if ever, rival France or Italy, in the production of silk piece goods. At present, perhaps, it is not desirable, even if we could do it. But in the supply of sewing silk, and the less delicate manufactures of this beautiful material, we might soon be rendered independent of all the world. The raw silk, as it is called, makes the most pleasant articles of hosiery that are in use, and the cheapest— for they are the most lasting.

The Baltimore American, in a paragraph relating to the subject, says—
"In considering the present estimation of silk as a common article of clothing for all classes, it is a contrast to recall the extravagant estimates which were placed upon it as a costly luxury in the early