Hillsborough Recorder.

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HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their papers discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring a continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages 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 by most of the post-masters in the state.

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

SCHOOL.

THE WINTER SESSION of the Rev. SAMUEL J. PRICE'S SCHOOL will commence on the first Monday in November.

October 20th 44—

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 Berry, and others. Bond and security required

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

September 22. 40-6w

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. Pratt and others

30 acres adjoining James Rainey and others.

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

One undivided half of a tract of about 600 acres on Ellerbee's creek, called the Jesse Pickett tract, adjoining George Copley and others.

Also, two other lots, one of 289 and the other of 270 acres, on Second creek, in Orange county. Bond and security required.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

September 22 40-6w

EQUITY SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for Orange County, in the case of Jordan Hill and others, *ex parte*, on a petition to sell land, I shall offer for sale, before the court-house door in Hillsborough, on Monday the 24th of November next on a credit of one and two years, the following tracts of LAND, the property of the late John Bird, deceased, viz

One tract, the late residence of the deceased, containing 457 acres

One tract of 107 acres, adjoining Erasmus Compton and others.

And one other tract of about 100 acres, adjoining Gabriel B. Lea and others.

Bond and approved security required.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

October 14 42-4w

State of North-Carolina,

Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1834.

John Horner

vs.

J. F. Sneed and J. J. Carrington.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this state. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless said defendants come and appear and plead, or file their answer on or before the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of March next, the bill will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

J. WEBB, *C. & M. E.*

Price adv. $2 00. 41-6w

State of North Carolina.

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1834.

William Strayhorn, Aaron Strayhorn, Thomas Tate and wife Polly, William Smith,

vs.

David Strayhorn, John Strayhorn, Anderson Tate and wife Mary, and Samuel Strayhorn and Samuel Tate, admrs. of William Strayhorn, dec'd and said Samuel and wife Sally

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court from affidavit that David Strayhorn, John Strayhorn and Anderson Tate and his wife Mary, are non-residents of the state of North-Carolina, beyond the jurisdiction of this Court, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that unless the said David Strayhorn, John Strayhorn Anderson Tate and his wife Mary, appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for this county, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in November next, and then and there answer the said petition or demur thereto, that the petition will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte*.

JOHN TAYLOR, c. c. c.

Secondy $3 50. 39-6w

Blanks for sale at this Office

PUBLIC SALE.

THERE will be offered at public sale, on the premises where I now live; one the 20th of this instant, the

TRACT OF LAND

whereon I am now living.

A House and Lot adjoining the town of Hillsborough,

Also the Crop, Stock of all kinds, Farming Tools, together with the HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE.

Nine months credit will be given, bond and approved security required

JOHN ALLEN.

November 4. 46—

WANTED,

A FIRST RATE **Journeyman Blacksmith,** and two **Apprentices.** Apply to

WM. D. KIRKSEY.

Chapel Hill, October 28 45—

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

LAUGHLIN & BARKER

HAVE the pleasure of again announcing to the public, that they are receiving from the New York and Philadelphia markets a new supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which renders their assortment inferior to none.

The following comprises a part of their stock, viz

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, Queensware, Hardware and Cuttlery, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, &c.

In addition to their present stock, they will constantly be receiving new supplies; all of which will, as usual, be sold low *for the needful*. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon them, they solicit a continuance of the same.

October 15. 43—

DR. NORWOOD,

HAVING removed to this place from Chapel Hill, where he has been practising 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

NEW WATCHES, Jewellery and Fancy Articles.

HUNTINGTON & LYNCH

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have formed a copartnership in the above mentioned business, and have just received an elegant assortment, consisting in part of the following:

Gentlemen's Gold Levers, plain and extra jewelled,

Ladies' Gilts,

Gold Duplex, Horizontal & Lepine Watches,

Silver Levers, Engine and Plain Watches,

Long tube Gold Watch Keys,

Cubal Neck Chains,

Fine Gilt Chains,

Gold Seal and Keys,

Mourning Cases,

A rich assortment of Breast Pins, Finger Rings and Ear Rings,

Small Miniature Lockets, of Ivory, and Enamelled Paintings,

Silver Plate,

Silver Lever and Lepine Watch Cases,

Spectacles assorted, Gold and Steel,

Butter Knives,

Coral, assorted,

Silver, Steel and Gilt Pencil Cases,

Snuff and Tin Mustard Boxes,

Bead Bags and Purses,

Fine Knives and Razors,

Clocks, Time Pieces, &c. &c.

Being permanently located in Hillsborough, and having a fresh and large supply of Watch Materials, they are prepared to repair Watches of any description, to be best and most durable manner, and will warrant watches repaired by them one year, 12 months.

Orders punctually attended to,

JOHN HUNTINGTON,
LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 22. 43—

NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

The Constitution, and the Union of the States—they "must be preserved."

THE undersigned proposes to issue a Weekly Newspaper, with the above title and motto, in the city of Raleigh, North Carolina.

Practically a Printer, and having for many years conducted a Press in another part of the state, the principal object of the undersigned, now locating himself in Raleigh, is employment for himself and support for his family.

And believing that the establishment of a Paper at the seat of Government, which shall do justice to the venerable and patriotic Chief Magistrate of the Union, and to the measures of this Administration, and through whose columns the legitimate and cardinal principles of Republicanism shall be defended and inculcated, is demanded by the present crisis of political affairs, and called for by the sentiment of the people of the state, the undersigned has adventured to engage in the enterprise, with the hope of being sustained in his efforts for the accomplishment of so desirable an object.

It is an anomaly in the political history of the times, that, in a State which is so emphatically Republican in principle as North Carolina—which has on three several occasions, by large and triumphant majorities, supported and sustained Andrew Jackson for the Presidency, believing and knowing him to be a safe depository and faithful representative of their principles, and whose People, it is confidently believed are still devoted to his cause—should have no paper at its Capital, through whose columns the measures of his Administration can be fairly vindicated, and the voice of his friends freely heard. It is the desire, and shall be the zealous endeavor of the undersigned, to afford that facility.

His earliest political impressions were in unison with those of the Democracy of the nation; which experience, and his growing years, have confirmed to strengthen; and the settled principles of his maturer age are but the realization of his early convictions. Cherishing these sentiments, at the first demonstration in favor of Andrew Jackson for the Presidency, the undersigned (at that period the Editor of a paper at Salisbury) espoused his cause, believing that one possessed of such lofty patriotism, and whose signal services to the country so emphatically constituted him its benefactor, could not be other than a most worthy representative of the Democracy of the Union. With continued and unshaken confidence in his patriotism and integrity of purpose, and with highly gratified feelings that the undersigned is now afforded an opportunity of devoting himself anew to the same cause, but in a more extended sphere.

Ardently attached to the National Constitution, and to the Union of the States, as constituting an unpregnable safeguard to our political, civil and religious rights, whatever may have a tendency to violate the provisions of the one, or endanger the perpetuity of the other, shall receive the most unreserved condemnation at the editor's hands. And while the freedom of speech and the liberty of the press, blessings guaranteed by the great Charter of our Rights, shall remain unawed by the threatenings of ambition, or unsmothered by the corruptions of aristocracy the editor promises, not only that "the Constitution and the Union of the States" (which he has adopted as the motto of his paper, shall be strenuously vindicated, but that a zealous enforcement of and prompt obedience to *popular will*, that most important principle of Representative Government, shall be called for and advocated throughout the columns of his paper.

A full and fair discussion of those important and leading political topics of the day—the *United States Bank, Internal Improvements* and the *next Presidency*—will be admitted in the "Standard." But opposed, from principle, not only to the U. S. Bank, but to all other National unconstitutional monopolies, as well as to a wasteful system of Internal Improvements by the General Government, the editor will raise his voice against these ill devised measures in whatever shape they may be presented, and he will equally oppose the exercise, by Congress or the Executive, of all *constructive* powers, believing that the perpetuity of the Union is only to be secured by a judicious division of powers between the General and State Governments, allotting to the first only that which is strictly delegated to her, and to the latter what is clearly reserved to them. As regards the all-absorbing question of *Who shall be our next President?* the Editor will, in due time, be ready to subscribe on his banner the name of him who shall be selected by the Democracy of the States as the Republican candidate.

Although, at this particular juncture, a more than ordinary attention to General Politics is called for by public sentiment, yet it is the design of the Editor to devote a large portion of his paper to the local affairs of the State, and the peculiar interests of its citizens. Located at the Seat of Government he will be enabled to communicate to the People early and correct information of the proceedings of the Legislature while in session, and to give prompt advice of all acts of the servants of the people. He will zealously advocate whatever may contribute to develope the resources, and call into latent energies, elevate the character of North Carolina as well as to encourage all that may tend to enlighten the people in regard to the great advantages which Nature has so lavishly bestowed upon them—to make her upon a dissemination of knowledge [illegible] a variety of topics [illegible] a corner of [illegible] a fair share of [illegible] a consistency—a determination to continue [illegible] a determination to oppose and expose [illegible] and a sacred regard to the rights of the people of the first opportunity of every agent with which they are charged, shall be manifested.

It is the earnest desire and hope, that a sufficient number of liberal and patriotic gentlemen of literature and taste will be generous enough to favor him with contributions, to render the paper worthy the Age and State in which it is published, entertaining to the reader, and at the same time instructive to the man of science. Amusing the miscellaneous reader, and a "standard" upon which the patriot and politician may confidently rely as a sure defence against the evils of Consolidation, and a still more ominous political heresy which seeks to spread itself throughout the land, "mingling its fell blasts with the steady current of consolidation, and threatening, by a combined movement, greater injury than any before dreaded."

With this brief exposition of object, the design and future purpose of his journal, the Editor throws himself upon the liberality of the public, and solicits such assistance from those who may be friendly to his enterprise, as shall enable him to sustain a paper which shall be no discredit to the state, but worthy of the cause which is his pride and boast to be an humble but loyal advocate.

The "North Carolina Standard" will be printed on an imperial sheet at least equal in size and execution to any paper in the state; and issued once a week, three dollars a year.

The first number, it is hoped, will be out during the first week in November; the Editor therefore requests, that the names of all those who shall have subscribed previously to the last of October, may be immediately thereafter forwarded to him at Raleigh, that he may be enabled to determine how many of the first number to strike off.

PHILO WHITE.

October, 21st. 41—

RURAL ECONOMY.

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

SOAP MAKING.

When a solution of potash—or lye—is deprived of carbonic acid, or rendered caustic, it readily combines with animal fat, and forms the compound called soft soap. When both the ingredients are in a proper condition, and in due quantity, there is no difficulty in making soap.

The strength of the lye, to combine readily with the grease, should be such as to float a new laid hen's egg.

In order to have soap as mild as possible, there should be as much grease as the lye will dissolve, in which case the soap will be smoothe or salve like, and more convenient for washing than when it is hard and liver-like. Soap is made thus hard, like liver, by adding to well made soap about an equal quantity of water; this is what soap makers call sophisticating it.

Those who wish to make hard or bar soap for family use, can easily do it.—They have only to take a quantity of clean, well made, soft soap, boil it, and by degrees add common salt till it curdles, after which they should allow it to cool, when the hard soap will be upon the top; this may now be taken off, and the bottom cleared from those impurities which are apt to adhere to it; and then cut into bars for drying. Or it will be a little more uniform in its composition, if you put it into the kettle again with a very little water, and heat it again; afterwards allowing it to cool as before.

Soap for use in the families of most farmers is commonly prepared by leaching ashes made by the family during the winter. As this is a point in which housekeepers sometimes fail, it may be worth while to give, in this place, a few general directions.

A barrel, with one head, is usually made use of as a leach. Into this should be put one peck of fresh burnt slacked lime, and the barrel filled with ashes. Water should be put upon the top, and allowed to filter through till most of the potash contained in them has been separated. The object in putting the lime at the bottom of the cask is that the lye may pass through it, and that thus it may deprive it of any carbonic acid it may contain, and which would prevent it from combining with the grease and forming soap. Lime has a stronger affinity (to use the language of the chemists, and making soap is a chemical process) for carbonic acid than potash has, therefore it will retain it when leached through it, and allow the potash or lye to run off in its pure caustic state.

There is one thing more, besides carbonic acid, which is in the way of making good soap. It is the salt which is often mixed with the grease. This should be carefully separated by boiling it in a kettle with a quantity of water, by which means the salt will unite with the water, and leave the grease in a proper condition for mixing with the lye. With proper care to free the lyre from carbonic acid, and the grease from salt, a barrel of fine soap may be made to every fifteen or twenty pounds of grease.

If those who make soap would study chemistry thoroughly, and attend to the foregoing plain rules, we should probably hear little more about "bad luck," "the wrong time of the moon," "witchcraft," and half a dozen other supposed causes of bad soap.

SUBSTITUTE FOR LINEN.

The following communication is from a gentleman of very high respectability in Salem, Massachusetts, and at his request it is inserted:

There has recently been discovered, in Salem, Massachusetts, and patented, a new and beautiful material resembling silk and linen, which holds out to the manufacturers of this country the high promise of an original, beautiful, and invaluable fabric, far surpassing in strength and beauty of texture that of linen, which it is destined wholly to supersede, as the culture of it requires much less labour and expense than flax, and does not, like that and similar materials, require to be renewed annually, (being a perennial,) and the preparation of it for manufacturing being far more simple than either; and its great natural affinity for coloring matters, and its requiring *no bleaching*, being objects of the highest importance, give it a very decided preference over that manufacture. A few specimens of the manufacture of this material into small fancy articles have been produced, some of which being colored of various tints, present such a beautiful silk like appearance as to have been actually, in some instances, mistaken for it. It possesses this decided advantage, that it not only sustains the action of water uninjured and undefaced, (which it is well known silk will not do,) but the repeated action of water rather appears to strengthen and beautify it. It is ascertained to be the opinion at Lowell, where they have offered to make the experiment, that it can be spun upon machinery.

And while it offers to other branches of manufacture very important substitutes for those substances hitherto used, it offers a material, very superior, in many points, for paper. It is believed, from specimens already produced, that paper of every description may be manufactured from it, possessing a pearly whiteness, durability, beauty of texture, and smoothness of surface, unrivalled by any other ever before manufactured in any country; and it is susceptible of the most brilliant colors, in grain or otherwise. This is believed to be the first material of the kind ever before discovered in this country, that holds out the prospect of a staple commodity, silk, linen and cotton being exotics, and the discoveries of course exotic: but this material is indigenous, is a native of this country, discovered by one of her own daughters, which circumstance, together with its intrinsic worth, seems peculiarly to enhance its value to us. It is open to any who may wish to make experiments.

Silliman's Jour. for Oct.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. Oct. 30th.

MANUFACTURE OF SILK.

Yesterday afternoon we rode out to the Rutenburg, about a mile and a half from this city, near Olneyville, to witness the operation of the silk machinery, recently invented by Messrs. Gay & Mosely, of Connecticut, where we found a small silk manufactory, just going into operation. Repeated attempts have been made from time to time to manufacture this material in this country, but they have all hitherto failed, owing to the imperfection of machinery. The great difficulty has been in the outset in reeling the silk from the cocoons. The material in its raw state contains a glutinous substance of a very adhesive character, and in the ordinary mode of reeling the threads would adhere so that the skeins could not be wound off from the reel without great care, and at best very essential injury to the thread.

Another impediment has been that in spinning, the fibres of the thread were liable to be broken and fretted up by the friction of the machinery through which it passed. These imperfections have been entirely remedied in Gay & Mosely's machinery, and the silk passes through all the processes of manufacture from the cocoon to the loom, with all the rapidity and security from injury, with which cotton is manufactured. The machinery is very simple, but very ingeniously contrived, and is worthy the observation of every friend of domestic industry. The improvement in this machinery, by which the adhesion of the thread on the reel and spools is prevented, consists in a transverse motion, by which the thread is carried rapidly from one side of the skein or end of the spool to the other, so that instead of lying parallel, the threads lie at angles across each other.

On our return we called to see the Donnelson farm which has recently been purchased by an association of gentlemen for the purpose of growing silk. They are now in the progress of transplanting 15,000 mulberry trees, already four years old, on one of the most beautiful spots of earth in this vicinity. These trees were originally planted for ornamental trees, at the garden of the Messrs. Dyers, which has lately been known by the name of "Mulberry Grove," and although the country did not seem to demand quite so large a supply of ornamental trees of that kind, the inventions of Gay & Mosely have rendered them exceedingly valuable, and probably one of the most lucrative sources of income that New England now affords. All who have tried the experiment agree that the growing of silk yields an enormous profit on the capital employed, and as it may be grown without difficulty in every family in the country, we cannot doubt that it will soon become the great staple of the New England states.

Journal.

Magnanimity.—Cæsar has had the testimony of ages to his bravery, and yet he refused a challenge from Antony. He very calmly answered the bearer of the message—"If Antony is weary of his life, tell him there are other ways to death besides the point of my sword." How well would it be, if there were more instances of the like independence of mind.