

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. I.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1820.

No. 6.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEART,
THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. Whoever will guarantee the payment of nine cents, shall receive a tenth gratis. Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines be inserted three times for one dollar, and five cents for each continuance. Descriptions received by the printer, and of the post-masters in the state. All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a few literary pursuits, are invited to favour with communications.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust, bearing date the 16th of December last, executed to the order by Joseph B. Snow (which has been recorded), to secure the payment of debts due Thomas N. S. Hargis and William Whitted, jun. will be sold at the market place in this place, for cash, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the second day of March next, at the Court (the 21st inst.) three Negroes, and her two children Sukoy and Chesley, many of them as may be sufficient to satisfy said trust, the cost attending the execution of the same, and the interest accruing thereon.

J. P. Sneed, Trustee.
Hillsborough, March 7. 5-2w

The celebrated Horse OS RICH,

Will stand the ensuing season, to commence the first day of April and end the first day of August, on Monday and Tuesday of each week at James Morrow's, on Lane street, on Wednesday in each week at James Johnson's, esq. and on Thursday, Friday and Saturday at Mason Hall, all in the county of Orange; will cover mares at the reduced rate of four dollars the leap, the cash to be paid at the time of service; six dollars the season, if paid at any time within the season, otherwise eight dollars will be charged for the season, and ten dollars to insure a mare in foal, which money will become due as soon as it can be ascertained the mare is with foal, or the property changed.

At possible care will be taken to prevent accidents, but the subscriber will not be liable for any that may happen.

PEPPER E. a beautiful bay black legs, mane and tail, five feet four inches high, was three years old last July, was bred by Allen King, of the county of Mecklenburg, in the State of Virginia; was gotten by the imported stallion Wrangler, and came out of the imported mare M. Fair set, her sire the imported stallion, her dam by Old M. Strap.

John Mason.
N. B. Gentlemen living at a distance, who wish to proper to send their mares to the subscriber at Mason Hall, are informed that their mares shall be well fed, and pastured gratis.
March 2, 1820. 5-3m

Mason Hall Eagle Hotel.

A. MASON,
WISHES to inform his former customers and the public generally, that he has just finished his house, so that he is now able to accommodate as many as may honour with their company. His house is large, being seven comfortable rooms, which have been placed in them, suitable for families, or availing gentlemen wishing such. He has provided good beds, tables, and will keep good a table as the neighbourhood will afford, he is also provided with good stables, and will always keep the best provender. The situation of the place is pleasant, and very healthy. Gentlemen wishing to visit him with their families, during the summer season, can be accommodated on moderate terms.

The keeper of this establishment pledges himself to the public to do all in his power to please, and give entire satisfaction. Gentlemen who call can amuse themselves in reading the newspapers in his hall-room, where he keeps a large stock of papers from almost every part of the United States.

Mason Hall, Orange county, N. C.
Feb. 28, 1820. 5 4

NOTICE.

THE attention of the public is requested to the following statement. On the evening of Saturday the 12th instant, the house of the subscriber, situated at the corner of the street, was broken into by John Bryan, and a free mulatto girl named Dicey Moore, the daughter of John Moore, was forcibly taken and carried away in a chair by the said Bryan. It is believed that he has a forged bill of sale for her, purporting to have been executed by her father, and it is feared that he has carried her to the south, with the intention of selling her. Dicey Moore has lived with the subscriber ever since she was fifteen months old, and the fact of her freedom can be proved beyond the possibility of a doubt. She is now about seventeen years old, five feet high, with a florid complexion, thick bushy hair, and wears rings in her ears.

Her hair is about six feet high, has blue eyes, a little round shoulder, and has a long nose.

The editors of the southern papers are requested to give the foregoing an insertion in their respective papers, as possibly it may save from some state of slavery this girl, who has an unquestionable right to her freedom.

Catharine Free.
Creek, Craven County,
February 25, 1820. 5 1

To the Public.

WHEREAS some years ago it was my unfortunate lot to be married to a Mrs. Nancy Dunnagan, and notwithstanding every effort has uniformly been made on my part to preserve harmony and peace between us, yet it has been all in vain. She has now absconded from my bed and board, and betaken herself I know not where. I hereby give notice that I am resolved to pay no debts which she has contracted since her elopement, or may hereafter contract.

William Hannah.
Orange, Feb. 24, 1820. 4-3w

CASH STORE.

THE subscriber has lately opened a store in Hillsborough, in the house formerly occupied by him, where he offers for sale on very low terms for cash, a very considerable assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

among which are,
A large assortment of superfine, fine, and coarse broad cloths, superfine and fine cassimeres, bed, duple and Dutch black ts, coatings, vestings, white and colored plans, flannels and bases cassimere and Canton crape shawls, collies, bombazettes, cotton hose, black silk handkerchiefs, an assortment of gams, some of which are of a very superior quality; tree chains, weed ag. noes, trying irons, anvils, vices, slidge and hand hammers, bellows, pipes and bands, c. wley and bistered steel, carpenter's planes, imported waggon boxes, patent cutting knives and scy blades, and a very large assortment of Hardware and Cutlery.

Kirkland, Webb & Co. have always on hand a considerable quantity of skirting, bridle, bag, upper and seal leather.

I wish to employ a sober, steady young man, who can come well recommended, and who has been brought up to the mercantile business, and is a good accountant.

Wm. Kirkland.
Hillsborough, Feb. 23. 3-3w

D. HEARTT
proposes publishing by subscription

THE
PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES
OF THE

Convention of North Carolina
On the adoption of the Constitution of the
United States;

TOGETHER WITH
The Declaration of Rights and Consti-
tution of the State.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED
The Constitution of the United States.

THE former edition of this work having become so scarce as to render it difficult to procure a copy, it has been suggested to the publisher that a new edition would be acceptable to the public; he has accordingly submitted the proposal for their patronage, and will commence the publication as soon as the number of subscribers shall be such as to justify the undertaking. The debates of the North Carolina convention on the adoption of the constitution of the United States, must certainly excite sufficient interest to prevent their becoming extinct, it is therefore presumed that the proposed edition will be extensively patronized throughout the state.

CONDITIONS.
The work will be comprised in a duodecimo volume of about three hundred pages, neatly printed on fine paper.

The price to subscribers will be one dollar and fifty cents, handsomely bound and lettered.

It will be put to press as soon as three hundred subscribers are obtained.

Subscriptions received at this office, and at most of the post-offices in the state.



JAMES ANDREWS,
TAILOR
AND LADIES' DRESS MAKER.

GRATEFUL for past favours, has the pleasure of announcing to the ladies and gentlemen of Hillsborough and its vicinity, that he has determined to offer them his professional services, and being possessed of a perfect knowledge of that late discovery, the art of cutting to fit the human shape, he earnestly solicits their patronage, and assures them that all orders will be executed in the first style.

Uniforms of every description made in a superior manner.
Ladies' dresses made with taste and elegance.

He will be regularly supplied from New York with the newest London and American fashions.
Feb. 19. 1 if

WANTED,
A DWELLING HOUSE, suitable for a small family, situated within a convenient distance from the court-house, in Hillsborough. Possession would be required in March.
Inquire of the Printer.

BOOK AND JOB
PRINTING

Promptly and correctly executed at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

Among the subjects before congress, which are likely to be overlaid by the Missouri question, we much fear that of the Bankrupt Bill will be one. We fear it, we say, because the deep anxiety manifested on the subject, from every quarter of our country in which trade has been carried on to any extent, evinces the important light in which it is there regarded.

It is due to the thousands who tremblingly cling to the hope of an alleviation of their condition from this means, that a fair decision on the question should be had; that they may know, without the possibility of being mistaken, and without further waste of time, the worst they have to apprehend.

We have reason to think that the distant and scattered papers of the trading part of our country occasionally contain essays on this neglected subject, which deserve a better fate than to moulder on the spot where they originate. Two such we have met with in a Philadelphia paper, which appear to have been occasioned by one of those mournful circumstances that frequently occur among those who become involved in inextricable difficulties under the state laws. One of those essays we publish to-day; the second shall not be long deferred.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

"The spirit of a man will sustain his infirmities, but a wounded spirit who can bear?"

The late distressing attempt in our Debtors' Apartment, and the frequent recurrence of suicide among insolvents, has led me to consider whether this self-destruction arises from the impatient and impetuous, or from the desponding and melancholic dispositions of the individuals, or from any peculiar hardship or suffering which our laws inflict upon the unfortunate.

I have not been able to learn that these unhappy men were remarked as having stronger passions, either vehement or desponding, than most other men. I had therefore to seek for the cause in the operation of those laws to which they became subject through misfortune.

Here a view opened that excited my amazement; nor can I conceive why this view has not long since been exhibited by abler hands than mine. Nor is this amazement lessened when I consider how many of our most enlightened and humane citizens are "going to and fro upon the Earth, seeking" distant avenues for the overflowing of their justice, humanity and benevolence, as if all channels at home were filled with their superabundance.

But there appears something in the long accustomed and habitual suffering of evil, that paralyzes our efforts, judgment, and understanding as to that evil, and leads to a belief, that, because it never has been remedied, it is really without remedy.

Where these evils are so extensive as to involve thousands of our fellow beings, we fall in, and follow them as a thing of course—and those of us who escape the vortex, look on with unconcern. The negro who is born to servitude quietly yields to his fate, while his owner merely considers him as a natural increase of property. The soldier loses a limb, and remains forever a helpless cripple, and we consider him merely as a man taken from our effective force.

The fraudulent debtor secures to his own use the property of those who trusted him and then lives at his ease—the honest debtor yields up his last dollar and then quietly suffers the ignominy of a jail, and an unavailing responsibility for debts which he can never pay; and the creditors of both rest tamely satisfied with their useless claims, yet know they will never produce a cent.

Slavery, war, the depression of honest debtors, and the protection of fraudulent ones, and the total loss to the creditors of each through preferences, &c. sanctioned by custom, seem, by long usage, and inveterate habit, to be considered as among those "ills that flesh is heir to."

Happily however the great evils of war and slavery are now exciting the humanity and talents of the country—but the losses of creditors and the evil of thousands of our fellow citizens of acknowledged integrity and industry, suffering under perpetual responsibility and never ending poverty, creates scarcely a murmur.

An attempt at suicide by a runaway slave under the dread of being returned to his master, excited more sensibility in the community than the self-destruction of many upright and respectable citizens whose misfortunes brought on them the horrors of insolvency; or than

is now excited by the sufferings of the humane and gallant gentleman lying under the agony of his wounds, and the still greater agony of feeling which our laws inflict on the unfortunate freemen of our country; laws, from which death is so often sought as the only refuge.

We see many earnestly engaged in obtaining the pardon of criminals, although these criminals are fed, clothed, and provided with employment. Murderers have found numerous friends whose whole energies have been exerted in obtaining the willing petitions of our citizens to avert the course of the law. Runaway slaves have purchased their freedom with the liberal contributions of a few inhabitants of a city where the bad and wretched furniture of honest citizens are often sacrificed at constant sales, for paltry debts—and where poor hard-working women have been dragged to the sufferings of a prison with infants at their breasts, and this in many instances for debts not amounting to a dollar. And what is still more inexplicable we see men cheerfully encountering expense, toil, and argument for the freedom of those whom they never saw, and yet will not move a step to regain their own liberty, or utter a word to solicit their own rights.

Let it be remembered that I explicitly make this declaration once for all, that I do not wish in any degree to lessen the sensibility which happily exists for the fate of criminals and of slaves, and of the many objects of public excitement. No; the decaying hand that writes this, would sooner rise against the life which yet sustains it, than touch, with impious intent, "The Mercy Seat" which the voice of Omnipotence placed "over the Judgment-seat."

I mention this sensibility only to contrast it with the indifference and apathy manifested for the fate of many of our unfortunate brethren and fellow citizens who have become insolvent, and who are really placed in a more deplorable and helpless situation than any part of the citizens or subjects of any civilized country on earth, except the fraudulent uncertificated bankrupt of England, whose punishment consists in being left in the same situation in which our imbecile laws place the honest insolvent of the free country in the world.

The creditors with us fare worse than creditors do under any other government. Our country vitally suffers from protecting men in their ease, or condemning them to idleness, who, in any other civilized state, would at once be punished if fraudulent, or restored to industry, usefulness, and liberty, if innocent.

The inefficacy of our insolvent laws is too apparent to be illustrated; too notorious to be explained; they oppress none but the upright, protect none but the fraudulent, and give no relief to the creditors of either.

But waving all consideration of debtor and creditor, and the profits and losses of the mere trafficking part of the community, it should be considered that these laws do not enforce the provisions of our constitutions, nor protect the unalienable rights and privileges of our citizens.

Humane, because he plunged headlong into the sea, and saved his chief mate who had fallen overboard and could not swim, the ship being without a jolly boat, and going nine knots, he sustained him more than a hour "on the mountain wave" before they were relieved. This achievement forms a subject of painting among our artists, and the youth thus saved, although then first officer of a large ship, was but in the gristle of nineteen. He was afterwards one of our brave lieutenants who gave lustre to the late war, and is yet in the naval service of his country, the pride of his family and the consolation of an aged mother.

Gallant, because that, with his second mate then but eighteen, and the same who is mentioned above, four men and two boys, he vanquished a prize-master and fifteen able seamen, recaptured his ship and brought her safe into port. This exploit is recorded by other hands than mine, and remains on a splendid piece of plate.

Presented to capt. —, master of the ship —, of Philadelphia, by the gentleman concerned in that vessel and cargo, for his brave exertions in recapturing their property from the possession of a French privateer, on her voyage from Philadelphia to Malta, in the year 1809.

These things are known and can be spoken of, but no persuasion can prevail on the subject of them to suffer his own or the ship's name to appear on the present occasion.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Saturday, February 26.

Mr. Smyth, of Virginia, from the committee on military affairs, to whom was referred an inquiry into the expediency of establishing an additional national army, made a report unfavourable to the establishment of an additional army, which report was, on motion of Mr. Anderson, laid on the table.

MISSOURI BILL.
The order of the day being announced

from the chair,—being the unfinished business of yesterday.

Mr. Hill renewed the motion which he made yesterday, that the committee of the whole house be discharged from the further consideration of the Missouri bill; but the motion was not sustained by a majority of the house.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Cobb in the chair, on the said bill.

Mr. Storrs, of New York, moved to amend the bill, by inserting in the 4th section, (immediately preceding the restrictive amendment adopted yesterday,) the following proviso:

That in all that tract of country ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, excepting only such part thereof as is included within the limits of the state contemplated by this act, there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: Provided, always, That any person escaping into the same, from whom labour or service is lawfully claimed in any state or territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labour or service, as aforesaid.

Mr. Storrs supported his amendment in a speech of considerable length—embracing, incidentally, in the range of his remarks, an examination of the right of imposing the slavery restriction on Missouri.

Mr. Randolph next rose, and spoke more than four hours, against the amendment, and on the topics connected with it, the subject of restriction, &c. When he had concluded, (about half past four o'clock.)

An ineffectual motion was made for the committee to rise.

Mr. Beecher, of Ohio, then took the floor, and proceeded a short time in a speech on the subject, when he gave way for a motion for the committee to rise, which prevailed, and about five o'clock

The house adjourned.
Monday, February 28.

Mr. Randolph, from the select committee appointed on that subject, reported a bill for the relief of the family of the late Oliver Hazard Perry, and for the education of his children at the public charge; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Smyth, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill respecting the military establishment.

Mr. S. from the same committee, reported a bill authorizing grants of bounty land in certain cases; which bills were severally twice read and committed.

Mr. Storrs, from the select committee appointed on his resolution of the 10th December last, to inquire and report whether any of the public monies appropriated by congress for the pay and subsistence of the regular army of the U. States, since the 4th of March, 1815, have been applied to the support of any army or detachment of troops raised without the consent of this house, or the authority of congress; made a report thereon.

This report is of very considerable length, and accompanied by voluminous illustrating and supporting statements. The report having been read through:

Mr. Reid, of Georgia, moved that five thousand copies thereof be printed for the use of the house; in support of which he remarked that this was a government depending in a peculiar manner on the strength of public opinion; that the house would recollect that the debate on the Seminole war had gone before the public, that a report of a committee of the senate at the last session had also gone forth, and that a vindication of the president of the United States and his commanding generals, prepared by an unknown hand, had been put into circulation, and found its way even to their tables, and that, without any prejudices of any description to gratify, he wished all the facts and evidence (now laid before the house by this report) to be as extensively spread before the people as the documents, &c. to which he had alluded.

The motion was opposed by Mr. Strother at some length, who argued that it would be an unnecessary expense, as the report would probably receive a general circulation through the public papers; and that the usual number, (20 copies) would be sufficient for the use of members, &c.

The motion to print 3000 copies was lost—as was a motion to print 3000, and a motion to print 1000; after which, the usual number was ordered, and the report was committed to a committee of the whole house on the state of the Union.

On motion of Mr. Crawford, it was Resolved, That the committee of claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the

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