## HILLSBOR ) UGH, 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 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

papers, 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

most 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 taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour

#### FOR SALE,

## Two elegant Pianos Forte.

THEY are both new, and will be sold cheap for cash. A vegro Gir, of an age from twelve to fifteen years, would be taken in part payment. Application must be

Inquire of the Printer.

## The celebrated Horse OSTRICH.

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 Cane crosk: on Wedvesday in each week at James H tchison's, esq: and on Thursday, Friday and Saturday at Mason Hall, all in the county of Orange; will cover mayes at the reduced price of four dollars the leap, the cash to be paid at the time of service; six dollars the sea son, if paid at any time within the season, otherwise eight dollars will be charged for the season; and ten dollars to insure a mare with foal, which money will become due as soon as it ca . be ascertained the mare is with

foal, or the property changed.
All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents, but the subscriber will not be liable for any that may happen.

### PEDIGREE.

Ostrich, a beautiful bay, black legs, mane and tail, five feet four inches high, was thir-teen years old last July, was bred by Atlen Young, of the county of Mecklinburg, in the state of Virginia; was gotten by the imported

## John Mason.

N. B. Gentlemen living at a distance, who think proper to send their mares to the subscriber at Mason Hull, are informed that their mares shall be well fed, and pastured gratis. March 2, 1820.

# Mason Hall Eagle Hotel.

## A. MASON,

WISHES to inform his former customers and the public generally, that he has house, so that he able to accommodate as many as may honour him with their company. His house is large, having seven comfortable rooms which have fire places in them, suitable for families, or travelling gentlemen wishing such. He has provided good beds, fiquors, &c and will keep as good a table as the neighbourhood will afford. He is also provided with good stables, and will always keep the best provender 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 files of papers from almost every part of the United States.

Mason Hall, Orange county, N. C. ? Feb. 28, 1830.

## NOTICE.

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THE attention of the public is requested to the following statement. On the evening of Saturday the 19th instant, the house of the subscriber, on Swift creek, was entered during her absence, by John Bryan, and a free mulat toe girl named Dicey Moore, the daughter of Lydia Moore, was forcibly taken and carried away in a chair by the said Bryan. It is be lieved that he has a forced bill of sale for the girl, purporting to have been executed by her mother, and it is feared that he has carried the girl to the south, with the intention of selling her. Diccy 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 yellowish complexion, thick bushy hair, and

wears rings in her cars. Beyon is about six feet high has blue eyes, is a little round shouldered, and has a long

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

Catharine Free.

Swift Creek, Craven County, | February 25, 1820.

## BLVMKE of various kinds,

for sale at this office.

#### 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.

## CASH STORE.

THE subscriber has lately opened a store in Hillsborough, in the house tormerly occupied by him, where he offers for saleson very low terms for cash, a very considerable

### PRESH GOODS

among which are,

A large assortment of superfine, tine, and coarse broad cloths, superfine and five cassimeres, bed, duple and Du ch blank ts, coatings, vestings, write and coloured plains, flinnels and baises cassimers and Camon crape shawis, collicos, bombazettes, cotton hose, black silk handkerch efs. an assortment of guns, some of which are of a very superior quality; trace chains, weeding noes, frying pans, anvils, vices, sledge and found hammers, bellows pipes and bands, crowley and bristered suel, carpenter's planes, imported waggon boxes, patent cuting knives and sey he blades, and a very large assortment of Hardware adn Catiery.

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

D. HEARTT proposes publishing by subscription

THE PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES

Convention of North Carolina

On the adoption of the Constitution of the United States;

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED The Constitution of the United States.

THF former edition of this work having L become so scarce as to render it difficult to procure a copy, it has been suggested to 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 it is therefore presumed that the proposed edition will be extensively patronised 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 let-

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

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



TAILOR AND LADIES' DRESS MAKER,

GRATEFIL for past favours, has the pleasure of announcing to the indies 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 carnestly solicits their patronage, and assures them that all orders will be executed in the first style. Uniforms of every description made in a su-

Ladies' dresses made with taste and ele-

He will be regularly supplied from New York with the newest London and American fashions Feb 10.

## WANTED,

A DWELLING HOUSE, suitable for a small family, situated within a convenent distance from the court-house, in Hillsone mgh. Possession would be required in Inquire of the Princer.

## BOOK AND JOB DEITHIE

ctly executed at the office Promptly and c. of the Halsborough Recorder.

For the Hillsborough Recorder.

## TO DUNCAN CAMERON, ESQ.

I take the liberty, without your permission, (permission being necessary only among nobility) to dedicate this imperfect sketch of my opinions on a convention to you.

I do it because, at the last session of the legislature, you were the first to agitate the question, by the introduction of resolutions the policy of which you maintained by a powerful and vigorous eloquence. Such a course was not expected by me; in expiation therefore of my sin of hard thoughts as to the course you would pursue. I have nothing better just now than the following desultory remarks to off r up on the altar of public opinion.

#### THOUGHTS ON A CONVEN-TION.

When political institutions fail in operating the ends for which they were designed, or when pey become partly inoperative from causes which could not have been foreseen at the time of their adoption; grazing, it may be, out of a change both in the physical and moras condition of the people; if they conain within thems wes the wise provisions of being alte effor modified as the circumstances of the times may require, the power should he cautiously exercis--d-but nevertheles exercised-whenever the great bod of the community may resolve on its espediency .- In the United States of A prica, the sovereign prerogative reside is self to a munity; in other words, in the people acting in a collective capacity. This prerogutive is never delegated by to those who are selected by the people for the especial purpose of forming, altering, or modifying the constitution of the state. The sovereign power the legitimately exercised must be a spally delegated; it is not, therefore, to a constant among the legislative per cas of their representatives. Perhappy, scorety and perbetween civil and political legislation is

defined. It ought not to be contended, in this frail condition of human existence, that any positive institutions ever can so nearly approximate perfection as completely to answer, in all respects, the ends and purposes for which government is founded. The improvements which have been made and incorporated into the American systems, and that divine impress of freedom stamped upon them, is justly the pride and boast of an American, and quite sufficient to excite the envy and admiration of other nations; but the observation that the works of human improvement are slow and progressive applies as justly to our forms of government as to those of other pations.

thus distinctly marked and accurately

The science of political jurisprudence is but the accumulated series of gradual improvements, drawn from the experience of ages. Few opportunities have been given to the human mind of indulging itself in easy and unrestrained investigation; still fewer opportunities have offered of verifying and correcting investigation by experiment. An agea succession of ages-elapses before a system of jurisprudence rises from its first rude beginnings .- But if the discoveries in government are slow and difficult, how much more arduous must it be to obtain the benefits of those discoveries in practice?-While some have been founded in force, & others in fraud, how few, on turning the page of history, do we find to have been founded with views to the happiness and well-being of those for whom they were designed. It is not surprising, therefore, that while governments in the main have been, in heir commencement, so inauspicious to the principles of freedom and the means of happiness, they should have been likewise so unfavourable to advances in

virtue and excellence. It is impossible that the discoveries which have been made, from time to time, in the science of political jurisprudence, and the benefits and advantages thence resulting to the world, ever should be realised except by the controling power of constitutional authority. When I speak of a constitution, I peak of a written compact, made by the people acting in a sovereign capacity;-an instrument which defines and assigns to each department of government its proper powers, functions and duties. To my mind England has no constitution, though it is a word which figures as a sort of hobby-horse in the pages of all her political writers .- Engand, it is true, possesses a government

be founded on immemorial usage and I security and happiness. In the compact to discover one fixed or immutable principle in the whole fabric; no inherent agency to operate a recurrence to fun-damental principles; no well understood barrier between the rights of the citizen and the prerogative of the king; and, in fine, no provision for the vigorous exercise of the salutary principle of change and modification, whereby the most sickly and disordered systems are sometimes renovated. If England really had a constitution,

so many opinions would not exist about its vague and undefined nature. The principles and features and characteristics of American constitutions are clearly stated, solemnly sanctioned, and accurately portrayed; but about the extent of the limits and powers of the English constitution, Bolingbroke has one opinion, De Lome a second, and Paley a third. By the term constitution, as understood by us Americans, is meant that supreme law of the land, made and ratified by those in whom the sovereign power resides; its object and purpose is to prescribe the manner according to which the state wills that the government should be instituted. From the constitution the government derives its power, and by its agency the energy of government is directed and controlled. To give to any government the power of altering or changing the constitution, would be to subvert the foundations of its own authority. The case is widely different with the people. It is with them the constitution originates; the work of their own hands, and established for their preservation and safety, they have the right to mould, to refine or improve it in any way they please, and at what it me they please. Can it then be dealted that they have the right to change it whenever, upon fair experiment, a ne wity shall be convinced that it is insufficient for the purposes of its adoption? To this resolution of the majority, the minority of the population are bound to submit.

It the act of original association be infringed, or the intention of those who first united under it be violated, yet the minority are obliged to suffer the majority to do as they think proper. The minority have the right to retire, to self

modified government. These are first and the genuine principles of civil liherty, and require no minute explanation or detailed illustration; but men and manners change with times and circumstances, and the generations which succeed each other ought to have them brought at least once in review before them. I thought it proper to state them, lest in this cavilling age it might even be objected that what one has a right to make, he has likewise the right to alter. Nor are the apprehensions of those well founded, who suppose that the duction of this principle of change and improvement into our political system is likely to produce the effect of levity and unsteadiness in our establishments. If the uninterrupted power to change be fully admitted, and well understood by the people, the exercise of this power will not be lightly or wantonly abused. Against this restive spirit in public bodies, there is to be found a security in the influence of habit and custom; we most reluctantly give up that chain of thought and association of ideas to which the existence of any thing has long accustomed us. And this principle in human nature will always operate as retarding machinery in the transit from

one political condition to another. If we have said enough to convince our readers that the power of change resides in the people; we will in the next place proceed to say something about the occasions and inducements to a change. It may safely be admitted as an axiom in political jurisprudence, that a change of government is necessary whenever it becomes either partial in its operation upon the interests and fortunes of those for the preservation of which it was intended, or when it operates contrary to the spirit of its original

I ask myself this question, what is a state? I answer by saying, that a state is an entire association of free persons, united for their common benefit, in order to enjoy peaceably, and under the authority of laws, what is their own; and 2ndly, for the purpose of doing justice to others. A state is an artificial person. As such it has its rules, obligations and rights. It may incur debts to be discharged out of the public stock, and it may acquire property distinct from that of its members.

This association may be supposed to be formed in the following way .- If a number of people, who have hitherto lived independently of each other, resolve to form a civil society, it would be necessary to enter into some engagement to unite in one body, and to regulate, with one common consent, whatwhich may be said, in some degree, to I ever might regard their preservation, I Halifax,

custom;-but I never yet have been able formed, each individual engages with the whole collectively, and the whole collectively with each individual. These engagements are o'ligatory, because they are mutual .- An obligation is raised on the individual, to pay obedience to the will of the whole; and in consideration of a surrender on the part of the individual of a portion of his natural iiberty, an obligation of protection tottle individual is raised on the part of the whole. Among the many benefits real sulting from modern improvements political jurisprudence is the further stipulation, that the individual is only to be bound by such laws to which he has given his consent. From which it would obviously appear, that the sense of every one of the community should be fairly obtained and honestly expressed in the adoption of all laws; otherwise they must be supposed to have an unequal operation .- But all men are equal with respect to rights, and therefore laws should never operate unequally. I would not apply the principle of equality to their virtues, talents, dispositions or acquirements; in this, perhaps, it is necessary that there should be some inequality.-The Romans supposed true freedom to be expressed by the words jus aquem.

The natural rights of all the members of a society are equal; and as in civil society the abridgement of the rights of one operates as an abridgement of the rights of all, when any law is adopted to that effect, it follows as being quite inconsistent with the terms and conditions of the social compact, that any of the members should be bound by any ordinance to which his sense, pro or con, has not been taken. Having both an individual interest and a common interest, and possessed of equal rights, he has a just claim to the full expression of his free will. Again, whether the sentiments of the members in the adoption of any measure are unanimous or not, the voice of the majority should be deemed the voice of the whole, and therefore obligatory on all; but how, or with what propriety, can the will of the majority bind those whose opinions are never known or ascertained?-No man, in the common transactions of life, is willing to be bound by the act of another to which he has not given his asthat each member consents that this purpose shall be carried on, and that in

fact every thing necessary to the car ving it on shall be done; but the political rights of mankind are not to be sacrificed to this purpose.

These remarks have not been made without a design; they have been made with a view to the present political condition of North Carolina. The time nas arrived when our constitution should be amended. Local circumstances require it; the importance and character the state need it, and the harmony and union of its citizens, to be perpetuated, absolutely call aloud for it. The present is perhaps the most propitious season which has occurred for many years, for an undertaking of this nature. The body politic is no longer convulsed and agitated by party feuds and jealousies; this great republic is at peace with the world; and we have to steer us in such a work the example of many of the sister states, in altering and new modelling their constitutions. If the reasons for altering and amending our state constitution be good and sufficient, I consider the present as the accepted time. These reasons for the most part, are nothing more than a plain statement of facts, to an enumeration of which I shall now confine myself.

By the statistical account I here submit, it will be seen now unequal is the representation of North Caronna at this

Counties.	Free	Counties.	Free
P	ersons.	P	ers ma
Anson,	6506	Johnston,	4497
Ashe,	3547	Jones,	2593
Beaufort,	4635	Iredell,	8540
Bertie,	5158	Lincoln,	13870
Buncombe,	5882	Lenoir,	5132
Burke,	9574	Moore,	5423
Brunswick,	2524	Montgomery, 6734	
Bladen,	3686	Martin,	3630
Cabarras,	4924	Mecklenburg, 10773	
Currituck,	5354	Nash,	4371
Columbus,	2319	Northampto	
Craven,	7626	New Hanover 5023	
Camden,	3936	Onslow,	4370
Carteret,	3651	Orange,	15434
Chatham,	9342	Person,	4069
Cumberland,	6586	Pasquotank,	
Caswell,	7458	Perquimons,	
Chowan,	2508	Pitt,	5580
Duplin,	5447	Randolph,	9314
Edgecombe,	7316	Rutherford,	12233
Franklin,	4836	Rockinghan	
Guilford,	9953	Robeson,	6188
Gates,	3175	Richmond,	5394
Greene,	3025	Rowan,	1778
Granville,	7830	Stokes,	9890
Haywood,	2609	Sampson,	457
Hertford,	3247	Surry,	8897
Hyde,	4177	Tyrrell,	2450
Haiifax.	8996	Warren.	470