# HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

## Vol. I.

## WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1820.

## No. 8.

The endearing sound " it is my own,"

Losses and misfortune have forever

ruined thy credit. Thy integrity is tar-

nished to the eye of many a "fat and

greasy citizen," because thou hast com-

plied with the laws of thy country, for

as " charity covers a multitude of sins,"

so does calamity obscure many virtues.

The state is thy prison; beyond it than

art an outlaw. Thou canst acquire nei-

ther liberty, property, nor reputation,

nor pursue thy own happiness. Thy life

is passed in unavailing efforts, in un-

"And growing old in drawing nothing up."

Still thou bowest with resignation,

beneath the chastening hand of Heaven,

but the hoof of thy country grindeth

And do the insolvents of the United

Why do they not rouse and respect-

fully solicit the national legislature, who

only waits to hear their voice to restore

to them their unforfeited, unalienable

Have their miseries sunk them be-

Are they so paralized as not to have

vitality sufficient among them to resist

States yet snore in their chains?

" Throwing buckets into empty wells,

must not pass my lips; this consolation

shall never reach thy heart.

ceasing struggles,

thee to the earth.

rights.

low effort?

putrelac ion?

## HILLSBOROUGH, N. C. PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT. AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have 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 must of the post-masters in the state.

healthy. Gentlemen wishing to visit him with their families, during the summer season, can 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 as with communications.

#### FOR SALE,

## Two elegant Pianos Forte.

THEY are both new, and will be sold t cheap for cash. A Negro Girl of an are from twelve to fifteen years, would be taken in part payment. Application must be made immediately.

Inquire of the Printer. March 15 Gif

#### NOTICE.

I MES & Anderson Mebine gave unto the subscriber sometime in the month of May, 818, a bond for the sum of four hundred d iles, due one day after date, which bond 1 have either last or mislaid, so that I con-alt find it at present. There is a credit on the bond, October 22d, 1518, for one humined s I twenty-five dollars, and another credit in Juniary, 1824, for octween four and five dolies, which still leaves a balance unpuel. I do torefore forewarn the said James & Anderson M bane from paying the said balance theory person but myself, as I have never indeed or ass good the said bond to any person what

Joseph Armstrong.

Back Creek, Orange County, March 21, 1820.

# The celebrated florse **OSTRICH**,

WILL stand the ensuing season, to commence the first day of April and end the first day of August, on Monday and Fugsday of meh week at James Morrow's, on Cane creek, on Wednesday in each week at Jam's Hutchison's, esq: and on Thursday, Friday and Saturday at Mason Hall, all in the course of Orange; will cover mares at the reduced price of tour 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 with fool, which money will become due as soon as it can be ascertained the mare is with foal, or the property changed.

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

# Mason Hall, Orange county, N. C. 2 Feb. 28, 1820.

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United States.

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

Mason Hall Eagle Hotel.

A. MASON, WISHES to inform his former customers

W and the public generally, that he has nearly finished his house, so that he is now 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 pro-

vided good beds, liquors, &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. The

situation of the place is pleasant, and very

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 am se themselves in reading the newspapers in his hall-room, where he keeps

files of papers from almost every part of the

CASH STORE.

will always keep the best provender.

be accommodated on moderate terms.

FBESH GOODS among which are,

A large assortment of superfine, fine, and coarse broad cloths, superfine and fine cass-mercs, hed, duple and Durch blankets, coatings, vestings, white and coloured plains, finnels and baises, cassimere and Canton crape shawls, collicos, bombardites, cotton bose, black silk handketch ets, an assortment of gans, some of which are of a very superior quality, trace cleans, weeding hoes, frying purs, anvils, vices, sl dge and hand hammers. willows pipes and bands, crowley and blisterof steel, carpenter's planes, imported waggon boxes, patent cuting knives and southe blades, and a very large assortment of Hardware adh Catlery

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.

3-34

Hillsborough, Feb. 23.

### NOTICE.

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 fire mulat the girl named Dicey .Moore, the daughter of Lydia Moore, was foreibly taken and carried away in a chair by the said Bryan. It is be-lieved that he has a forged bill of sale but the girl, purporting to have been executed his her mother, and it is feared that he has corried the grid to the south, with the intention of selling her. Drey More has lead with the subscri-

From the Philadelphia Gazette. " Among the natural rights, some are, in their very nature, unalienable, because no equivalent can be given or received for them."

Const. New Hampthire. The view of the operation of state insolvent laws, having been hastily commenced in this paper on the 23d, by stating some of their distressing effects; the subject will now be concluded by an attempt to shew-" That these laws do not enforce the provisions of our constitution, nor protect the unalicnable rights and priveleges of our citizens."

The Declaration of Independence says, " Men are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pulsuit of happiness: that to secure these rights governments are institut-ed."

Our constitutions secure to our citizens "certain inherent and indefeasible rights, among which are, those of enjoying and defending life and liberty: of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property and reputation, and of pursuing their own happiness;" and one of them emphatically declares, that "among the natural rights, some are, in their nature, unalienable, because no equivalent can be given or received for them."

Thus have the deep foundations of love of country and love of government, been solemnly laid and sacredly guarded: and sustain in awfill grandeur the superstructure of our libertics .- And is this to be thrown in rulas by the souabbling of traffic? Shall state laws stalk from the grinding house like Sampson. strong and blind, grope for the pillars of our constitutions, and whelm all within their influence in undistinguishing destruction?

Are our great chartered rights to be withheld because of the conflicting operations of distant regulation and outrage? Or because foreigners give heedless, credit to our merchanish Or because one citizen has incautiously trusted an-a oth r? Or because of disastrous voyages? Or because of the flood of European goods that has overwhelmed many of our traders and most enterprising manufa turers? Or because of fires. tempests, pestilence, or any of those visitations which fall on the just and on the unjust?

A credit in trade is a concurrent act: it is not the act alone of the man who buys (often from necessity)-he who sells, which is always to make money, has his option-ought the indiscretion of the seller to enable him to deprive the buyer of the rights guaranteed by our constitutions? Ought it to give him the fearful power of taking from the state a useful, industrious, and patriotic citizen, and of changing him into a despised animal without rights, and without hope, and degrading him in a manner abhorred by the lase of every other country? Foreign merchants who fail in debt to our citizens are released by the laws of their country, and become again free and useful members to the community with the least possible delay; their interest in the prosperity, order, and welfare of their country never ceases for a moment. American merclants who fail in delit to foreigners, are never released-they are compelled to seek a doubtful precarious subsistence, to become demoralized, from the necessity of coveringtheir formiture and little carbings under borrowed names: the prosperity and welfare of all around them only renders their situation more conspiruously wretched: every motive to love of country, to love of government, and to patristism, may become extinct from the constant pressure of their own misery, and viewing the prosperity and importance of worse men. Their foreign creditors may tear from them every vestige of property the moment it is acquired, and when health fails or infirmittics advance, the wretched debtor and those dependent on him, become a charge to public or private charity. With what a wise jealousy does our onstitutions guard against privileges and titles; yet where is there a more destructive privilege than giving to our prosperous citizens the monopoly of trade and the right of holding the un-fortunate to perpetual bondage? Events in Europe have ruined many of our citizens, and these same events have made immense fortunes for others; is it wise to confirm the fearful distinction made in families here by those distant events? -distinctions as absolute as could be given by titles and privileges. Laws should remedy evils, not perpetuate them.

tunate neighbours? Will they condemn all the honest insolvents of the United States, to the punishment of the fraudulent uncertificated bankrupt of England?

How would the guardians of our rights consider a man who should take from his debtor an obligation expressed in these words:

Six months after date I promise to pay A. B. or order, without defalcation, one hundred dollars; and if by the visitations of Providence, or through the evils of this life, I should be unable fully to pay the same, I hereby pledge myself, body and soul, to be imprisoned at the pleasure of the said A. B. and to surrender to him every thing I have in the world, and I bind myself forever thereafter to consider the state as my jail; and while health and strength are afforded, to labour for the sole benefit and advantage of the said A. B. his heirs and assigns, not holding in my own right a bed to lie upon, or a cradle for my child, without the special permission of the said A. B. and when health may fail or infirmities approach, I engage that neither I, nor my wife, nor my children, shall become chargeable to the said A. B. his heirs or assigns, but will throw myself and all those dependent on me, upon public or private charity. Value received, Philadelphia, 25th December, 1819.

Can they crawl no further than to the Juggernaut of state laws that is crushing them by thousands!

" and peep about " To find themselves dishonorable graves?"

My interrupted and unpractised hand shall sketch this view no further. Does any wish to see the original? Let him search the freest and most enlightened nation on carth, for there only can he find it. Does he want the best lights? Let him go among the fountains whence flow the congregated streams of justice, human'y and benevolence, that coursing far and wide expands itself only in distant regions; or let him stand where one-eyed Philanthropy sheds the milk of human kindness over the "scarlet" of crime 'ull it is made " as wooi," and where no solitary drop is vouchsated to mitigate the sufferings of the desolate child of misfortune. 1.

# Congress.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, March 9.

RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

Mr. Lowndes, from the committee on foreign relations, delivered in the following report:

The committee to whom has been referred so much of the president's message, at the commencement of the session, as relates to foreign affairs, respectfully report, That their attention was directed, immediately upon their appointment, to the state of the relations of the United States with Spain, and that their delay in making a report upon them must be attributed to their wish " to afford an opportunity to such friendly communications, during the present session of congress," as the government of Spain had authorized us to expect. They thought it better that congress should postpone its determination until events might enable it to make that definitive, than that it should pass a contingent act for authorizing measures which it was not proposed immediately to execute; that it should found its determination upon relations ascertained to exist, than upon a calculation of events which might be expected to occur du ing its sitting. But more than a year has passed since the signature of the treaty by which it was proposed to terminate the long ditferences between the United States and Spain. More than six months since the appointment of a new minister tran Spain, who was " forthwith" to make known to the United States the intentions of his government, and we have advanced so far in the session as to make it necessary to propose, without further delay, any measure on which it is expected that congress shall act before its adjournment. The committee will not attempt to add any thing to the exposition of the rights of the United States and the obligations of Spain, which is contained in the correspondence between the ty governments. We can hardly exp from continued negotiation, the rewhich has been claimed for 1 years, and promised for englished, watch has been a second time patch a and a second time withheld. Is treaty n-gotiation, the signature and not us For the spoliations with have been committed upon the prarty of our ci-azens, for the invast of our son, for the weakness or reliality which has term.

Still, such is the contact which our laws recognise, yet if it was in those words, no court would entertain it. The rights here surrendered, they would say, " are in their nature unalienable, because no equivalent can be given or received for them," and it would be dismissed as altogether unconstitutional and illegal. A man who in Europe would in a few

misfortune.

and has council provided for him, and can demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, &c. nor can he be deprived of liberty or of the right of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property and reputation, and pursuing his own happiness, but by the judgment of his peers .- Are these advantages se-

Excessive fines shall not be imposed.

8100. C. D.

weeks be restored to liberty, and re-established in his rights of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property and reputation, and of pursuing his own happiness, is here kept for life a moving ancer in the body politic, destroying that-substance which he cannot produce, cating that bread which he is not per-

A criminal cannot be twice put in jeopardy for the same offence. Yet how often are a man's little comforts and subsistence torn from him for the same

A criminal has a right to be heard, cured to insolvents?

mitted to earn.

#### PEDIGREE.

Ostrich, a brant ful bas, black lige, more and task five feet four orches highly visible re-teen years old last July, was by I by Alten Young, of the county of Meckhaning, in the size of Virginia, was gotten by the impartial herse Wrangler, and came out of the calebra. to I mare Mass Full et, har size the imported sterling, her dam by Old Mo-setrap.

#### John Mason.

N.B. Genelemen living at a document while which is append to send their mares to the sub-scalar at Maxa, Hall, are informed the their mate shall be well fed, and pastured general Marsh 2, 1-24. 3-3m

D. HEARTT

Propriets publishing by a discription. THE

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES C.F. 1987.

### Convention of North Carolina

On the adoption of the Constitution of the Unter States. TOGETHER WITH

Lie Dictaration of Rights and Constiuntion of the State.

TO WHIGH IS PREFIXED The Constitution of the United States. 

T<sup>HP</sup> former e-bolon of this work having breakers to scatter it difficult a procure a copy, it has been suggested to as publisher that a new edition would be centable to the public, he has accordingly idmitted the proposal for their patronage, of wid commence the publication as soon as a number of subscribers shall be such as to istify the undertaking. The debates of the birth Carolina conversion on the ad-ption of the constitution of the United states, must thaniy excite sufficient interest to prevent Seen becoming ex units it is therefore, pre-simed that the proposed edition will be ex-issively patronised throughout the state.

#### CONDITIONS.

The work will be comprised in a duaderima ume of about three hundled pages, neatly finited on five paper.

The prove to subscribers will be one dollar "I fitty cents, handsomely bound and let-Sec.

t will be put to press as soon as three hunted subset here are obtained.

obserptions received at consoffice, and at ter of the post-offices in the state.

- VALL SALAR she was fifteen months old, and the fact of her fraction can be proved beyond the possibility of a doubt. Side is now about sciention years old, his fest high, wan a yellowish complex or, talek busity har, and WI APS FORTS OF AN ACT COPS.

Beyan is about six to thigh has blue eyes. is a little round shouldered, and has a long nose

The educits of southern parsens are requested to give the foregoing an insertion in their respective papers, as possibly it may save from so also of slavery this girl, who has an unques-conable right to ber foredom.

Catharine Free. Swift Frick, Craven County, 1

#### JAMES ANDREWS, UMLOR.

AND LADIES' DRESS MAKER,

GRATEFUL for past favours, has the pl a G sure of announcing to the ladies and gen-tlemen of Hillsborough and its vicinity, that he has determined to offer them his protessional services, and being possessed of a perfect knowledge of that late discovery, the art of cotting to fit the human shape, he earnestly olicits 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 fishion Feb. 10.

1 11

BOOK AND JOB PBIATIRG

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

#### WANTED,

A DWELLING HOUSE, suitable for a anall family, stoated within a conve-need distance from the court-house, in Hillserrorgh. Possession would be required in Marcia.

When a man takes credit, he binds his preperty-does he pledge his liberty?

Will congress continue to foreign agents the power of holding thousands of useful and enterprising citizens in bondage without end? Will they be deaf to the cries of those wretched men who are Inquire of the Printer. ground to the earth by their more for- are thine.

Is it not excessive to hold a man to the payment of debts, after he has given up to his creditors every thing he possessed in the world, and when these creditors are convinced that he never can pay them? All fines and forfeitures, the consequence of crime, may be remitted by the executive, but there is no remission yet provided for the consequence of misfortune.

Crucl and unusual punishment shall not be inflicted. Is it not a cruel pumishment to tear from a man the subsistence and comforts of his family as often as they are acquired? or compel him to demoralize himself by evading the law in order to protect them?

The slave and his family are fed, sheltered and clothed by their owner.

The insolvent must feed, clothe, and shelter his family, yet dare not fairly and aboveboard, possess the means of doing it.

Neither the slave nor his ancestors have tasted the sweets of freedom, and are insensible of its loss.

Many of the insolvents fought for the liberty of that country where they are now held in a state of thraldom unknown in any other community.

Almost every crime may be commuted by labour and confinement. What commutes for debt? Nothing but that debt which we all must pay.

Murder and misfortune are two offences which death must explare! but the murderer, as the less atrocious, may be pardoned by the executive, but who is to pardon the forlorn object of pitiless misfortune?

Forlorn indeed thou art and destitute! I mark the agitating rendings of thy heart, while thy hapless family stretch forth their hands from the waters of desolation, and pitcously cling to thee for protection and succour. Yet the bed where " nature's sweet restorer" assuages, the agony of thy lacerated bosom, and stills the sobs of the patient partner of thy woe: the cradle where reposes thy loved infant " in misery doubly dear:" and the table which bears thy bitter pittance, often provided by the commisseration of a pitying triend, shall all be torn from thee the moment they

