

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. I.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1820.

No. 11.

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 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 us with communications.

FOR SALE,

Two elegant Pianos Forte.

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

Inquire of the Printer.

March 15. 6f

NOTICE.

JAMES & Anderson Mebane gave unto the subscriber sometime in the month of May, 1818, a bond for the sum of four hundred dollars, due one day after date, which bond I have either lost or mislaid, so that I cannot find it at present. There is a credit on the bond, October 22d, 1818, for one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and another credit in January, 1820, for between four and five dollars, which still leaves a balance unpaid. I do therefore forewarn the said James & Anderson Mebane from paying the said balance to any person but myself, as I have never traded or assigned the said bond to any person whatever.

Joseph Armstrong.

Back Creek, Orange County,
March 21, 1820. 7-3w

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 Canoe creek, on Wednesday in each week at James Hutchinson's, esq. and on Thursday, Friday and Saturday at Mason Hall, all in the county of Orange; will cover mares at the reduced price 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 with foal, which money will become due as soon as it can 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 foot four inches high, was thirteen years old last July, was bred by Allen Young, of the county of Mecklenburg, in the state of Virginia; was gotten by the imported horse Wrangler, and came out of the celebrated mare Miss Fidget, her sire the imported Stirling, her dam by Old Conestrap

John Mason.

N. B. Gentlemen living at a distance, who think 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

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 Constitution 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.

Mason Hall Eagle Hotel.

A. MASON,

WISHES to inform his former customers 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 provided 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 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, 1820. }

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, dupe and Dutch blankets, coatings, vestings, white and coloured plains, flannels and baises, cassimere and Canton crape shawls, collicons, bombazettes, cotton hose, black silk handkerchiefs, an assortment of guns, some of which are of a very superior quality; trace chains, weeding hoes, frying pans, anvils, vices, sledge and hand hammers, bellows pipes and barrels, crowley and blistered steel, carpenter's planes, imported wagon boxes, patent cutting knives and scythes 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 sole 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

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 free mulatto girl named Dicey Moore, the daughter of Lydia 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 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. 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 yellowish complexion, thick bushy hair, and wears rings in her ears.

Bryan is about six feet high, has blue eyes, is a little round shouldered, and has a long nose.

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 unquestionable right to her freedom.

Catharine Free.

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



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. 10. 1f

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.

Traveller's Inn.

A. MASON & Wm. CLIFTON,

having purchased that well known stand in Hillsborough from Messrs. Hinton & Brane of Petersburg, formerly the property of Mr. Henry Thompson. They inform their friends and the public generally, that they are now prepared to accommodate as many as may honour them with their company. They are provided with good beds, liquors, &c. and will keep as good a table as the country will afford. They are also provided with good stables, and will always keep the best of provender. They solicit a share of the patronage of the public. Mr. Clifton will always give his personal services, and pledges himself to the public to do all in his power to please and give entire satisfaction.

Hillsborough, N. C. April 10, 1820. 1f-10

50 Dollars Reward.

THE above reward of Fifty Dollars will be given for the apprehension of the thief who entered my bed room, some time in the month of January last, between the hours of seven and eight o'clock in the evening, and bore off my watch and establishment; it is a gold watch of the following description, made in Liverpool, by M. J. Tobias, No. 143; two seals of fine gold; the key also of fine gold, and the chain of common jeweller's gold. The subscriber will give the above reward for either the watch or the thief.

William H. Whitted.

Hillsborough, April 3. 9-3w

The Editors of the Milton Intelligencer, Raleigh Register, and Fayetteville Observer, are requested to insert the above in their respective papers three times, and forward their accounts to this office.

30 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from Johnson county, N. C. on the 2d instant, Kimbrey Vinson and Larkin Vinson, aged about twenty-two and four years. They carried off with them five Negroes, viz. Jack, aged about forty-two, a woman, aged about twenty-six; and three children, boys, the eldest about five years of age. Jack is about five feet eleven inches high; the woman is over the common size, and far advanced in pregnancy. They carried off with them an old chair, both shafts broken, and a small poor bay mare, with a blaze face. It is supposed they are aiming for Georgia or Alabama. Thirty dollars will be given by us for securing the Negroes so that we get them again, and all reasonable charges paid.

Samuel G. Smith,
Ray Helme.

Should the above described Negroes be caught or heard of, we wish information to be given to the post master at Smithfield, N. C.

March 25, 1820. 8-3w

The Editors of the Carolina Observer, Fayetteville, and the Raleigh Star, are requested to give the above three insertions, and forward their accounts to this office.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS I gave to John Rasberry a Note for the sum of four hundred dollars, on which there is a credit of fifty dollars; and as this note was given for a certain negro man Frank, who was the property of Polly Herrin, and was sold by the said Rasberry, as her guardian. Now be it known, that I hereby forewarn any person from trading for the said note, as I am determined not to pay it, until it shall sufficiently appear that the said Rasberry had a legal right to sell the said negro.

George Allen, (of John.)

Hawfields, April 6, 1820. 3f-10

NOTICE.

WILL be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder for ready money, at the market-house in Hillsborough, on Saturday the 27th day of May next, the eastern half of Lot No. 15, in said town, the property of Elizabeth Dickey, or so much thereof as will pay the town tax, due thereon, for the year 1819, and the costs of sale.

By order of the board commissioners.

Joseph A. Woods,

April 11, 1820. Clerk.

HOUSES and Lots in Hills-

borough for sale, adjoining the widow Childs, and others. I will give a great bargain of them, as I have no use for them. The situation is elegant, and would answer well for a tavern. They are twelve-acre lots. Also a strong young Negro fellow, a good farmer, and can work at the carpenter's business. Also a new wagon, and geers, never used.

To prevent trouble, the house where I live will not be sold.

Barnabas O'Farrell.

April 3. 9-3w

Information Solicited.

ABOUT ten years since, a boy by the name of JOSHUA HOTCHKISS, an apprentice to James Chaplin, of New Haven, disappeared, and no information has since been obtained of him. Any person who can give intelligence relative to said Hotchkiss, by directing a line to the Herald office, New Haven, will confer a great obligation on his anxious friends.

New Haven, (Conn.) Feb. 29, 1820.

The editors of papers throughout the United States, are requested to give circulation to the above advertisement.

BLANKS of various kinds;

for sale at this office.

Republican Eloquence.

Observations of Mr. CUSHMAN, of Massachusetts, on the amendment to the bill virtually to repeal "an act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States, in the revolutionary war."

Mr. Chairman: I am opposed to the amendment now under consideration, as well as to most of the provisions of the bill, as reported by the committee of ways and means; for, as much as I regret that the revenue should be burdened with a list of pensioners, of almost every description, I should more deeply regret that the law granting aid to the revolutionary soldier, in reduced circumstances should be repealed, or even modified to his detriment. This repeal, sir, or modification, would be attended with consequences to be deprecated. It would shake a confidence in the promises of government, and excite suspicions injurious to its reputation for wisdom or rectitude. What, sir! will you, of your own good will and pleasure, make a gratuity, and guarantee your bounty for life, by all the formalities of law and justice, and, upon experiencing some trivial inconvenience, some temporary scantiness of funds, some delay in collecting your revenue, rescind your solemn engagement? Who hereafter will have any reliance on your pledged faith? Such a conduct would degrade an individual, and will it comport with the honor and dignity of a great nation, if not with an overflowing treasury; rich in resources? Will it not serve to strengthen the opinion, too readily adopted, that a government, by the people, is unstable and fluctuating; that it is characteristic of all republics to be ungrateful? It belongs to the American republic, by a magnanimous policy, to wipe away this vile reproach—to prevent this foul stain.

The present generation, living in ease and basking in the sunshine of prosperity, can form no adequate conception of what the army of the revolution suffered in the cause of liberty, to prevent the tyranny meditated for this country.

In the first years of the war the soldiers enlisted with little or no bounty; subsisted on scanty rations—and, hungry, thirsty, and without convenient clothing, endured the severest fatigue. They took the field in the lowest ebb of their country's fortune, with no prospect before them but victory or death. Amidst the inclemency of the seasons they performed difficult marches, while the falling snows were discolored, or the frozen ground besprinkled, with the blood issuing from their lacerated feet. On the cold earth they bivouacked, exposed to the beating storms, with no other covering but the canopy of the Heavens. Under every discouragement they persevered, and in every scene of action or distress displayed a patience and fortitude, a patriotism and valour, which no obstacles could overcome, no dangers appal. They suffered, they fought and bled, not to swell the triumphs of a proud conqueror—not to enslave any portion of mankind—but in the cause of justice and humanity—to ameliorate the condition of their fellow-men; and their achievements were such as to astonish and delight the world. They broke the rod of the oppressor, and procured for an aggrieved people freedom, sovereignty, and independence.

To an honorable gentleman from Maryland, as well as to an honorable gentleman from New Jersey, (generals Smith and Bloomfield) who partook in the sufferings, and aided the triumphs of the revolutionary army, I dare appeal for the general correctness of what I have here affirmed. Is it credible; does it not rather exceed belief, that a single murmur should be heard, an unpleasant sensation indulged, because the soldier, who devoted the bloom and vigor of life to save his country from oppression, should receive from that country a small boon? Is it manly; is it generous; does it comport even with equity, to take from him this boon, and leave him nothing to show for his prowess and toils; but poverty, wretchedness, and scars? Let no such injustice, sir, stain your journals. Let it never be recorded by history's golden pen. Does it become those who, privileged with a seat within these magnificent walls; who behold the splendours of the capitol; who solace themselves in the elegant pleasures, the refined luxuries of the city; whose every sense is regarded with its brilliant scenes; does it become those who, by the courtesy of the people, are clothed with the robes of office, and by their bounty fare sumptuously every day; does it, sir, become such to grudge the plain morsel, the homely meal, to the war-worn soldier, by whose sufferings and blood they are enabled to participate in those elevated enjoyments?

Honor, and every ennobling sensation of the generous mind, must recoil from the attempt. It should be the policy of our government, as I trust it is, to countenance manly virtue, to cherish exalted merit, to allure to uncommon excellence by motives calculated to operate on liberal minds, and generously to reward the patriotic and brave, who, for the public safety, expose their own lives.

In advocating the cause of the revolutionary soldiers, I feel a confidence in the rectitude of my sentiments. They are supported by those of the great WASHINGTON, so justly styled the father of his country; which, sir, with your leave, I will recite. They are to be found in a letter addressed to the President of Congress, dated Headquarters, Newburg, March 18, 1783. They are these:—If, besides the simple payment of their wages, further compensation is not due to the sufferings and sacrifices of the officers, then have I been mistaken indeed. If the whole army have not merited whatever a grateful people can bestow, then have I been beguiled by prejudice, and built an opinion on the basis of error. "And if, retiring from the field, they are to grow old in poverty, wretchedness, and contempt; if they are to wade through the vile mire of dependency, and owe the miserable remnant of that life to charity, which hitherto has been spent in honor; then shall I have learnt what ingratitude is; then shall I have realized a tale which will embitter every moment of my future life. But I am under no such apprehension. A country rescued by their arms from impending ruin will never leave unpaid the debt of gratitude."

Such, sir, were the sentiments of the patriotic chief of our revolutionary army. They speak to the understanding, and they speak to the heart. They invoke our justice as well as our gratitude, and they urge with a pathos and force which, I trust, will not be resisted. I am, sir, unwilling to believe that there are many in this house, or even in the nation, who would snatch from the veteran soldier the only prop on which he can lean now in the decline of life. This would be sporting with his feelings. It would not merely cause those wounds which he received in fighting for independence, to bleed afresh—but would make new and deep incisions in the tenderest sensibilities of the heart. What, sir! after assuaging the anguish of his wound, and raising in him some faint desire of life, will you withdraw your compassionate hand, and leave him to perish in his blood? I conjure you, sir, by those almost divine sympathies which are cherished by the patriotic and the brave, to continue your bounty. Impart to the drooping some gleam of comfort, some ray of consolation, hastening, as he is, to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveller returns.

I dissent, sir, from gentlemen who have expressed their wishes on this subject. I neither desire, with my amiable young friend and worthy colleague, (Mr. Lincoln) that the soldier of the revolution should live forever; nor, with the honorable speaker, whom I should feel a pride and pleasure in calling my friend, that the soldier should be protracted to the term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years. If I have any wish on this score it is this, that, as the soldier of the revolution fought the good fight, and saved the republican cause with his blood, when he shall have finished his course, he may be translated to happier regions; where, secure from the strictures and censure of the ungrateful, he may receive the rewards due to patriotism and valour, to moral virtues and meritorious deeds.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, March 30.

On motion of Mr. Stomb, the committee on commerce were directed to inquire into the expediency of having a light-house built at Ocracoke Inlet in the state of North Carolina.

Two or three resolutions were passed directing inquiries to be made into the expediency of allowing certain claims.

Mr. Sawyer submitted the following resolve.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing such offices of the customs as it may be proper to suppress, the consequence of their unproductive; to their inutilly, or from any other cause and that they have leave to report thereon or otherwise.

In submitting the resolution, Mr. Sawyer said he would barely observe that its adoption was so urgently called for, both from the situation of the treasury, as well as from the disproportion between the services rendered, and the salaries re-