

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. I.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1820.

No. 16.

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.

DAVID PRICE,
COPPER-SMITH,
INFORMS his friends and customers, that he expects to receive, by the next arrival of the steam boat, a general assortment of
Strong Copper Sheets and Bottoms,
suitable for making stills of from thirty-five to eighty-five gallons, which he will warrant equal to any made in the United States. Persons wishing to purchase will please call at his shop in Hillsborough street, and judge for themselves.
He expects to keep on hand a constant supply of **STILLS,** and of materials, which will enable him to execute any order with which his friends may favour him.
Fayetteville, May 10, 1820. 15-6w

A New Seminary.
THE seminary lately established on Mrs. Jane Burrough's land, in the county of Orange, and state of North Carolina, is now in full operation, under the superintendance of **A. DAVEY.** The course of studies in this seminary is so arranged as to render it preparatory to the university. Education, correct pronunciation according to the rules of prosody, scanning and the derivation and composition of words will receive particular attention. Due regard will also be paid to those just beginning their education, and every exertion used to stimulate them to emulation. The moral conduct and good deportment of the pupils will receive special attention. The situation of this place is quite healthy, and affords the best of water, and is in a very respectable neighbourhood. Those wishing to encourage this seminary, can have board in respectable families for fifteen dollars per quarter. The terms of tuition will be as usual. The sessions and vacations will be regulated by the trustees of said seminary.
Ashbourn Davey.
May 17. 15-3

20 Dollars Reward.
RAN away from the subscriber on the 26th of March last, a negro man named **JIM,** about forty years of age, near six feet high, light complexion, bow-legged, and very likely had some what of an impediment in his speech, and is a very good shoemaker. Jim had no cause for going off, except for striking his overseer, for which he expected correction. The above will be given by me for the delivery of said Jim, if caught in Orange county, or forty if taken without the county and delivered to me.
Wm. Cain, Sen.
Hillsborough, Mar 19, 1820. 15-7c

25 Dollars Reward.
RAN away from the subscriber in April, 1819, a negro man by the name of **BOB,** about twenty-seven years old, five feet six inches high, a black curly looking fellow, with two of his under fore teeth out, two bald spots on his head, and a scar on his brow. Any person who shall take up the said negro and put him in jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward.
Moses H. Bonner.
Granville County, on Myra's road
Creek, May 16, 1820. 15-3w

Military Pensioners.
FUNDS for the payment of the United States Pensioners on the Roll of North Carolina to the 4th March, 1820, have been provided at the office of the Bank of the United States at Fayetteville. Claims duly authenticated, will be paid on demand. April 28.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
ORANGE COUNTY.
Court of Equity, March Term, 1820.
James Webb and Frederick Nash, executors, &c. of James Whittey, deceased, vs. Joseph Dickey & Chesley F. Faucett } In Equity.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Joseph Dickey, is beyond the limits of the state, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for four weeks successively, that the said Joseph Dickey appear here within the third day of the next term of this Court, to be held at the court-house in Hillsborough on the third Monday in September next, and answer the complainant's bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against him, heard ex parte and decreed accordingly.
Test,
James Webb, c. m.
April 26, 1820. 13-3w

J. P. Sneed & Co.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR SPRING SUPPLY OF
GOODS,
Among which are,
SUPERFINE cloths and cassimers, linens, lawns, cambrie muslins, calicoes, bombazetta, silks, moleskin, dimities, vestings, nankeens of different kinds, cotton and silk hose, domestic stripes, checks and plane, men's fine hats, straw bonnets, shoes, umbrellas, parasols, flag handkerchiefs, canton crapes, superb crape ribes, &c. &c.
They have lately received from New York a good assortment of
SADDLERY,
viz.
Saddle-trees, hogskins, girths and straining webbing, plated and common bridle bits, stirrup irons of the latest fashion, buckles of various kinds, tacks, boss nails, ornaments, &c. &c.
They have on consignment and for sale, 50 bushels of SALT, 3 hogsheds of BROWN SUGAR, 3 barrels ditto, and 1 hogsherd of MOLASSES.
Hillsborough, May 10. 14-1f

NOTICE.
IN consequence of the death of James Jeffers, one of the partners in the late firm of James Jeffers & Co., the surviving partners of said firm will exp. se. at public sale, on Thursday the 15th day of June next, in the town of Hillsborough,
All the Stock and Work on hand belonging to said firm, consisting of a large quantity of silks, a quantity of sheet copper, lead, pewter, tin ware, tea kettles, scrap and old copper, one Jersey wagon, &c. Terms of sale, twelve months credit by giving bond with approved security.
The sale to continue from day to day until all is sold.
Josiah Turner, and James S. Smith.
May 6. 14-1t

Traveller's Inn.
A. MASON & WM. CLIFTON,
HAVING purchased that well known stand in Hillsborough from Messrs. Hinton & Braine of Petersburg, formerly the property of Mr. Henry Thompson, 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. Clift 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. 14-10

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 of commissioners.
Joseph A. Woods,
April 11, 1820. Clerk. 14-10

LOST
ON my way from Orange county, on the 18th instant, a note on Richard Ash, for the sum of ninety-seven dollars and some cents, payable three months after the 23d December 1818, to bear interest from the date, with a credit on the same about the 17th of this instant for sixty dollars. I forewarn all persons from trading for the said note, or the said Richard Ash from paying the same to any person but myself, as I have never traded or negotiated the said note in any manner.
Samuel Pittard, Jun.
Person County, April 22. 13-3w

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 Cane creek; on Wednesday in each week at James Hutcheson'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, 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 feet four inches high, was thirteen years old last July, was bred by Allen Young, of the county of Mecklinburg, 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 Sterling, her dam by Old Mousetrapp.
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

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. } 4-6m

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. 1452; two seals of fine gold; the key also of fine gold, and the chain of common jewellers gold. The subscriber will give the above reward for either the watch or the thief.
William H. Whitted.
Hillsborough, April 3. 9-3w

Five Dollars Reward.
RAN away from the subscriber, on the 20th of March last, a Negro man, named ISAAC, about twenty-two years of age, yellow complexioned, five feet six or eight inches high, two of his under fore teeth out. Had on when he went away, a round-about homespun coat and homespun woollen pantaloons. The above reward will be given, if taken up in this county, or ten dollars if out of the county, or confined in any jail, and all expenses paid.
Alex. Borland.
Orange County, April 28. 13-3j

25 Dollars Reward.
RAN away from the subscriber, on the 15th inst. my negro fellow, named BOB, had on when he went away, a pair of white homespun trousers, a swansdown jacket, and a round jacket of brown woolen cloth, a country made wool hat, and likewise a blue great coat; he has taken other clothes with him and will probably change his dress. Bob is about 40 or 45 years of age, and about five feet five or six inches high, and very plausible in his discourse. The said negro was brought from Maryland about 22 or 23 years ago, and it is supposed will make for that place. Any person apprehending the above slave, within the limits of the state, shall be entitled to 25 dollars reward, or without the state, the above reward and all reasonable expenses paid. The above negro being very talkative and plausible, he will no doubt endeavour to pass as free, and make people believe such, and no doubt will endeavour his best to obtain a free pass.
Jacob Bates.
March 26. A26 12-3t

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 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 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.
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING
Promptly and correctly executed at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.
The following message was yesterday transmitted to both houses of congress, by the president of the United States.

To the senate and house of representatives of the United States.
I communicate to congress a correspondence which has taken place between the secretary of state and the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his catholic majesty, since the message of the 27th March last, respecting the treaty which was concluded between the United States and Spain, on the 22d February, 1819.
After the failure of his catholic majesty for so long a time to ratify the treaty, it was expected that this minister would have brought with him the ratification, or that he would have been authorized to give an order for the delivery of the territory ceded by it, to the United States. It appears, however, that the minister has no authority to surrender the territory. The object of his mission has been, to make complaints, and to demand explanations, respecting an imputed system of hostility, on the part of citizens of the United States, against the subjects and dominions of Spain, and an unfriendly policy in their government, and to obtain new stipulations, against those alleged injuries, as the condition on which the treaty should be ratified.
Unexpected as such complaints and such a demand, were, under existing circumstances, it was thought proper, without compromising the government as to the course to be pursued, to meet them promptly, and to give the explanations that were desired, on every subject, with the utmost candor. The result has proved, what was sufficiently well known before, that the charge of a systematic hostility, being adopted and pursued by citizens of the United States, against the dominions and subjects of Spain, is utterly destitute of foundation, and that their government, in all its branches, has maintained, with the utmost rigor, that neutrality, in the civil war between Spain and her colonies, which they were the first to declare. No force has been collected, nor incursions made, from within the United States, against the dominions of Spain, nor have any naval equipments been permitted, in favor of either party, against the other. Their citizens have been warned of the obligations incident to the neutral condition of their country; the public officers have been instructed to see that the laws were fully executed; and severe examples have been made of some who violated them.
In regard to the stipulation proposed, as the condition of the ratification of the treaty, that the United States shall abandon the right to recognize the revolutionary colonies in South America, or to form other relations with them, when in their judgment it may be just and expedient so to do, it is manifestly so repugnant to the honor, and even to the independence, of the United States, that it has been impossible to discuss it. In making this proposal, it is perceived that his catholic majesty has entirely misconceived the principles on which this government has acted, in being a party to a negotiation so long protracted, for claims so well founded and reasonable, as he likewise has the sacrifices which the United States have made, comparatively, with Spain, in the treaty to which it is proposed to annex so extraordinary and improper a condition.
Had the minister of Spain offered an unqualified pledge that the treaty should be ratified by his sovereign, on being made acquainted with the explanations which had been given by this government, there would have been a strong motive for accepting and submitting it to the senate for their advice and consent, rather than to resort to other measures for redress, however justifiable and proper. But he gives no such pledge. On the contrary, he declares explicitly that the refusal of this government to relinquish the right of judging and acting for itself hereafter, according to circumstances, in regard to the Spanish colonies—a right common to all nations—has rendered it impossible for him, under his instructions, to make such engagement. He thinks that his sovereign will be induced, by his communications, to ratify the treaty; but still he leaves him free either to adopt that measure, or to decline it. He admits that the other objections are essentially removed, and will not, in themselves, prevent the ratification, provided the difficulty on the third point is surmounted. The result, therefore, is, that the treaty is declared to have no obligation whatever; that its ratification is made to depend, not on the considerations which led to its adoption, and the conditions which it contains, but on a new article unconnected with it, respecting which a new negotiation must

be opened, of indefinite duration, and doubtful issue.
Under this view of the subject, the course to be pursued would appear to be direct and obvious, if the affairs of Spain had remained in the state in which they were when this minister sailed. But it is known, that an important change has since taken place in the government of that country, which cannot fail to be sensibly felt, in its intercourse with other nations. The minister of Spain has essentially declared his inability to act in consequence of that change. With him, however, under his present powers, nothing could be done. The attitude of the United States must now be assumed, on full consideration of what is due to their rights, their interest, and honor, without regard to the powers or incidents of the late mission. We may, at pleasure, occupy the territory, which was intended and provided by the late treaty as an indemnity for losses so long since sustained by our citizens; but still nothing could be settled definitively, without a treaty between the two nations. Is this the time to make the pressure? If the United States were governed by views of ambition and aggrandizement, many strong reasons might be given in its favor. But they have no objects of that kind to accomplish; none which are not founded in justice, and which can be injured by forbearance. Great hope is entertained that this change will promote the happiness of the Spanish nation. The good order, moderation, and humanity, which have characterized the movement, are the best guarantees of its success. The United States would not be justified in their own estimation, should they take any step to disturb its harmony. When the Spanish government is completely organized on the principles of this change, as it is expected it soon will be, there is just ground to presume that our differences with Spain will be speedily and satisfactorily settled. With these remarks, I submit it to the wisdom of congress, whether it will not still be advisable to postpone any decision on this subject until the next session.
JAMES MONROE.
Washington, 9th May, 1820.
From the National Gazette.

THE ISLAND OF CUBA.
The people of this noble island seem to have received with the utmost joy, the news of the revolution in Spain. Their constant intercourse with the English and Americans, the education of many of their youth in the U. States, the attention to our concerns, which their proximity naturally induced, and other obvious causes, contributed to dispose their minds towards a liberal system of government, and to make the constitution of the cortes even more dear to them than to the patriots of the mother country. It is an edifying thing to find the soldiery, as in Spain, co-operating with the multitude, in compelling the royal authorities to imitate at once the example of Ferdinand. We have in our hands some late numbers of a publication, entitled "memoirs of the royal economical society of Havana," which show that important advances have been made there in several branches of public economy, and that an enlightened attention is given to education and agriculture. The policy of encouraging the settlement and multiplication of whites, founded on the danger from the number of the black population, and the neighborhood of Hayti, is proclaimed in the publication above mentioned, and pursued by various expedients. Don Alexander Ramirez, the present Intendant, (an officer of more real authority and efficiency than the governor,) is a man of very liberal ideas, and extensive knowledge. By a minute and ingenious table of the population of the island, prepared under his direction, and printed last December, it appears that the whole number of inhabitants, permanent and transitory, was, in 1817, 630,980; of whom 314,202 were people of colour, giving these a majority of 75,406, over the whites. We are informed from a good source, that the returns were too low, and that the total may be estimated at eight hundred thousand, for the present time. The number of free negroes and mulattoes on the island, is stated, in the table, at 58,568, a fearful proportion!—the number of blacks imported in 1817, at 25,976; the number of ecclesiastics of every description, spread over the island, at 1,034, and the number of military at 19,430.
(From the same.)
SPAIN, AND THE FLORIDA TREATY.
The glorious spell works finely in Spain, as will be seen by the news which we have copied from the New York Evening Post. The film appears to be dropping fast from the eyes of the Spanish people.