

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. 1.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1820.

No. 22.

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 postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business in the paper must be post-paid.

••• Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT on Monday the 10th day of July next, I shall attend at the house of (Big) George Albright—on Tuesday the 11th at the house of John Long—on Wednesday the 12th at the house of Isaac Holt, esq—on Thursday the 13th at the house of James Hurdison, esq—on Friday the 14th at the house of Andrew M'Key, esq—on Saturday the 15th at the store of George A. Mebane & Co—on Sunday the 16th at the house of John Ray, esq—on Monday the 17th at the house of Rankin M'Key, esq—on Tuesday the 18th at the court house in Hillsborough—on Wednesday the 19th at the house of Thomas Cook—on Thursday the 20th at the house of James Cook—and on Saturday the 21st at the store of Andrew Hingst, for the purpose of settling the tax due for the year 1819. It is hoped that all those concerned will attend themselves of this notice.

The magistrates appointed by the last court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to wit: John Boone, esq for St. Francis district; David Mebane, esq for Orange district; Henry Thompson, esq for Hillsborough district; and Henry Brantock, esq for Chatham district, will attend at the same times and places, in their respective districts, for the purpose of taking a list of oxen and taxable property for the present year.

Thomas Clancy, Sheriff

June 24 21—3w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to James S. Smith & Co. or to James S. Smith, are requested to settle their accounts, as he can give no further indulgence.

J. S. Smith.

Hillsborough, June 24. 2—1f

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of JAMES JEFFERS & Co either by note or otherwise, are requested to come forward and make payment, as no indulgence can be given. Either of the subscribers are authorized to grant discharges.

Josiah Turner, and Surviving

James S. Smith, partners

Hillsborough, June 20

The Still-making Business

will be carried on by Josiah Turner and James S. Smith. They have on hand a quantity of good stills, and will be ready at any time to have stills made to suit purchasers. All their pattern they may suggest.

20—1f

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

I AM very desirous of removing to the West, and selling my real estate, and will sell the land which I now live on, viz seven hundred and thirty or forty acres, well timbered and watered, the soil equal to any in this section of the country, adapted to the culture of all kinds of grain, cotton and tobacco, on which is a comfortable dwelling house, with other useful out buildings, a mill race and mill, and a fine orchard of twelve hundred apple and peach trees, of choice fruit, just beginning to bear. The situation is pleasant and healthy, in a good and respectable neighbourhood, near to one of the best schools in the state, under the care of the Rev. Wm. Bondson, whose character is well and generally known. I will sell at a fair price, and the purchaser shall be as accommodating to the purchaser as possible. Those who wish to possess an eligible, pleasant, and profitable piece of business, would do well to come and view the premises, ten miles north west of Hillsborough, in Orange county, on the road leading from Hillsborough to Caswell court house.

John Campbell.

••• The purchaser can have a thrifty stock of cattle, hogs and sheep, with all the farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, the crop of corn, wheat and fodder, or any part thereof.

J. C.

June 6th, 1820. 19—3w

Notice is hereby given,

THAT at the last May term of the court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the county of Orange, letters of administration on the personal estate of WILLIAM BOND, late of Tennessee, deceased, was granted to the subscriber; all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment; and those having claims against the estate, are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

David Yarborough.

Hillsborough, June 12, 1820. 19—3w

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership of Wm Huntington & Co. was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said concern are requested to call on either of the subscribers as early as possible, and close their respective accounts; as they are resolved to have their accounts closed by bonds or otherwise.

Wm Huntington.

John Van Hook, jr.

Hillsborough, June 6th, 1820.

••• The business will be continued by Wm Huntington, who has on hand a handsome assortment of

Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, &c.

which he will sell very low for cash, or on a credit to those whose punctuality can be relied on.

Watches, &c. repaired at the shortest notice, and warranted.

Wm. Huntington.

10—1f

Taken up and committed to Jail,

A NEGRO man, who calls himself JOHN, and says that he was purchased by Mr. Turner, a negro trader, sometime in April last, from Thomas Spain in Gloucester county, Virginia; that he ran away from the said Turner about three or four weeks ago. The said negro John appears to be about twenty-eight or thirty years old, stout built, five feet five and a half inches high. The owner is requested to come forward, prove his property by charges, and take him away.

James Clancy, Jailor.

Hillsborough, June 10. 13—19

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 SHEETS, and of materials, which will enable him to execute any order with which his friends may favour him.

Fayetteville, May 10, 1820. 15—6w

Grocery Store.

THE subscriber has opened a Grocery Store, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Bacon as a store shop, where, among other articles, may be had, for cash, Coffee, first and second quality, Brown and loaf sugar, Molasses, Good of Rum, New England ditto, French Brandy, Serry and Malaga Wine, Porter and Cordial, Lard and Tallow, Detergents in cisterns of two pound each, superior quality.

Clams, in boxes of forty-eight pieces. Live cod, Queen, Gills and Stone Wares, Muscovado Raisins, Eggs, Peas, Palm Nuts and Almonds, Nails, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 20d. Window Glass, 8 and 12 by 12, Putty, White Lead, Red Lead, and Spanish Brown, Pepper and Spice, Writing and Letter Paper, Pens and Quills, Best Rifle Powder, and Shot of all sizes.

No credit can or will be given.

D. Yarborough.

Hillsborough, May 22. 16—4w

J. P. Sneed & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR SUPPLY OF

GOODS,

Among which are,

SUPERFINE cloths and cassimers, linens, Shaws, cambric muslins, callicoes, bombazette, silks, mol-skin, dimities, vestings, and keens of different kinds, cotton and silk hose, domestic stripes, checks and plaid, men's fine hats, straw bonnets, shes, umbrellas, parasols, flag handkerchiefs, cannon crapes, superb crape ribes, &c &c.

They have lately received from New York a good assortment of

SADDLERY,

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 hogshad of MOLASSES.

Hillsborough, May 10. 14—1f

Military Pensioners.

••••• Friends:—In compliance of the United States laws, on the 1st of March, 1820, have been provided at the office of the Bank of the United States at Fayetteville. Claims duly substantiated, will be paid on demand.

April 29.

POST OFFICE.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public generally, that there will be no more credit given at the post office for postage account after the last day of this month.

All those that are indebted for postage will call and settle the amount on the first of July next, as no longer indulgence can or will be given.

Those who wish to keep an account can do so by making deposits in advance.

Richard L. Cook, P. M.

June 16th, 1820.

20—3w

Traveller's Inn.

A. MASON & Wm. CLIFTON.

HAVING purchased that well known stand in Hillsborough from Messrs. Hinton & Brime 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. 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 11—10

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, and 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 them 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, where he keeps files of papers from almost every part of the United States.

Mason Hall, Orange county, N. C. } Feb 28, 1820 } 4—6w

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.

To the Benevolent and Humane.

JOHN DZIEKANSKY, a young man from Rosenberg, in the kingdom of Prussia, and a cloth maker by trade, left Amsterdam in August, 1818, on board a vessel bound to North America. His brother, Joseph Dziekanski, now living in Rosenberg, not having received the smallest information of either his arrival, or where he might have settled himself, is extremely anxious to be apprized whether his brother John is yet alive, and in what part of the United States he might be joining. He begs, therefore, the aid of the citizens of the United States, should any have a knowledge of said John Dziekanski, or should this advertisement come to the immediate hearing of the person himself, to inform, without delay, the subscriber, living in the city of Washington, where he will hear particulars much to his satisfaction. Any information respecting the above named person will be thankfully received, and a lasting obligation conferred on a much distressed brother.

Frederick Cana.

Printers throughout the United States will please to send a favourable hand to the above advertisement by giving it a few insertions in their papers.

F. C.

Washington City, June 6 19—dp

From the National Intelligencer.

THE INQUISITION.

Every liberal mind, whatever religious tenets it may have adopted, or whatever religious sect it is hereditarily attached to, must rejoice at the destruction of that monstrous engine of fanatical despotism, the Inquisition of Spain. The secrets of this dreadful tribunal will never be fully developed, until the secrets of all hearts shall be laid open; but sufficient has transpired, to make us shudder at the atrocities committed under the sacred name of religion. May its dungeons never again be occupied by the victims of intolerance!

Spain was the first among modern nations that persecuted men for speculative opinions, and Priscillian, bishop of Avila, the first victim. This prelate was wealthy and well-born, and distinguished for his talents; amongst which eloquence was pre-eminent. This qualification, we may presume, did not operate to lessen the rigor of persecution, as it was a powerful weapon in propagating his opinions. With Priscillian suffered many of his followers, and amongst them Eucherius, a noble matron of Bordeaux. They were sentenced to death by the emperor Maximus, Anno Domini 385. Three years after, 388, he was driven from his throne by Arianism, under the sanction of Theodosius. This orthodox prince was emperor of the East, and had, in fifteen years, promulgated fifty edicts against Arianism, yet, at the solicitation of Justinia, (the mother of the youthful emperor Valentinian) who openly avowed this heresy, he engaged in this war against Maximus. It did not follow, that he embraced her tenets, although he married her daughter, the beautiful princess Gallia. It is irrelevant to my subject, to say more on this head than to state, that Theodosius appointed (see Gibbon) an officer, entitled Inquisitor of the Faith, a name most deservedly abhorred, yet we are assured the execution of the penal edicts was seldom enforced; and that the pious emperor appeared less inclined to punish than to reclaim. Is it not reasonable to suppose that this appointment laid the foundation for the diabolical institution, whose doors, I trust, are forever prostrate.

In the beginning of the 12th century, Pope Innocent III. sent Father Dominic and his followers with orders to excite the Catholic princes and their people to exterminate heretics. Hence they were also called Inquisitors, and this gave birth to the formidable tribunal, the Inquisition. It was received in Italy and Spain, excepting Naples and the Low Countries. Conrad of Marburg, the first German Inquisitor, who derived his commission from Gregory the IXth, was sacrificed to the public indignation in his attempts to establish this dread inspiring office; which gradually spread in Catholic countries, until towards the close of the 14th century, when it was located, in all its rigor and injustice, in Arragon, under the protecting influence of the intemperate zeal of Ferdinand and Isabella. There, the spirit of intolerance appeared to be embodied, and the holy office, (what a perversion of terms!) its designated sanctuary.

In 1485, the Inquisition was fully recognized as an ecclesiastical tribunal—equally contrary to the mild spirit of the gospel, and the rights of man. In 1483, Ferdinand had obtained a Papa Bull, authorising a crusade to expel the Moors from Grenada, the only possession they then held in Spain.

During several centuries, the Moors had disputed the right to the soil with the Spaniards; and, during preceding reigns, had endured every degree of misery, in the efforts to expel them. A pious writer on this subject, says, "Neither the merit of having introduced the fine arts, or abstruse sciences; their knowledge of agriculture, and skill in manufactures; neither the charms of music or poetry; nor the influence of hospitality, valor, or eloquence, the boast of the Arabian conquerors of the West, could plead in their behalf to a bigoted and ignorant people."

During the long period of the wars between the Moors and Spaniards, historians of the latter say, 3,700 battles were fought. Aggregate numbers are to be taken with caution; and under this impression, Robertson says, "according to the magnificent style" &c.—yet, when Fonseca tells us that 140,000 Moors were banished to Africa, we do not dispute it, as his partiality would rather tempt him to diminish than increase numbers.

The conquest of Grenada was followed by the expulsion, or rather the pillage and banishment of the Jews. Mariana, who certainly would not exaggerate the cruelties committed on this unfortunate race, states the number banished and destroyed, to be 170,000 families, or 800,000 persons! This vast amount lies in the waste, scattered at different periods, who were banished from the kingdom by the blood-hound of bigotry

and superstition. The Inquisition was not, however, established without strong resistance; for although the Arragonese were no less desirous than Castilians to root out the seeds of error in the Jews, and heresy in the Moors, yet they took arms, and murdered the chief Inquisitor, because their mode of trial was inconsistent with their ideas of liberty.

In 1756, Mecenas wrote a defence of the Inquisition; and, as late as 1788, it was re-printed. He vindicated this diabolical office, on the principle of recrimination; particularizing the persecutions, for conscience sake, in the reign of Elizabeth of England. He further vindicates the punishment of heretics, by such vile sophistry as follows: "For although the sword of the holy law is sometimes red with the blood of criminals, yet even then it is done with a view to convert man, by the punishment of one." For obvious reasons, this fanatical writer passes over in silence the days of faggot, exile, and proscription, in the preceding reign; for "bloody Queen Mary's" husband was a Spaniard and a Catholic. Yet would I not be considered to say that a persecuting spirit belongs exclusively to this sect. Alas! no! Were I to be so liberal, the annals of history would refute me.

On the 24th of August, 1572, the Hugonots were massacred in Paris, under the auspices of that demon, in female form, Catharine de Medicis, who ruled France under the nominal reigns of her sons, Francis 2d, Charles 9th, and Henry 3d. The 24th of August, 1662, in England, was the day limited for the non-conformists to come in. In France, 70,000 persons suffered under religious persecution, in eight years! And there, the national church was Catholic. In England, it was Protestant, and in the reign of Charles the 2d, 8,000 persons died in prison; 2,000 pious, orthodox ministers were ejected from their living; and in the whole, 60,000 persons suffered under the act of conformity, and were pillaged of 14,000,000 of property! Time would fail, were I to proceed in this dread catalogue. Perhaps Ireland, in Charles the First's reign, and France, in that of Louis the 14th, exhibit as shocking scenes as any region.

The Crusades, in their eight different divisions, from 1096 to 1270, I forbear to dwell upon, as they embrace too many important points to be abbreviated within the limits of a single essay.

The Inquisition still, however, stands pre-eminent in cruelty; and, for nearly a century after Ferdinand and Isabella had made it the instrument of their cruelty, it continued to exercise its abominable privileges, by acts of faith, the horrors of which nature shrinks from thinking of. It is difficult to believe that the feelings of humanity, implanted by Almighty God in our breasts, could so far be deadened, that incredible numbers were drawn from different parts of the kingdom, on the celebration of the *Auro da fe*; not the base and vulgar only, (in 1630,) royalty itself sanctioned by its presence these violations of every just and humane principle. Can it be credited that females also, of delicate habits and manners, with pious eagerness attended these scenes of death—death to its most painful and horrid form!

In 1770, a royal mandate was issued restricting the jurisdiction of the holy office to heresy and apostasy. Before this period, the slightest pretence was sufficient to drag persons, without respect to age or sex, into impenetrable dungeons. There the eye of kindness never beamed; the ear of pity never listened; the voice of compassion never sounded! There, light nor hope ever entered! Can we cease to rejoice that this Hydra of cruelty, this weapon of intolerance, this instrument of despotism, has fallen! May it never be revived!

Learned men assert that "no term in the ancient languages is to be found to express an infidel, as contra-distinguished to faithful; no creed by which the canon of orthodoxy was settled; no such duty inculcated as the suppression of heresy; no court established to prevent schism."—These refinements in persecution were imposed in later time—can we say in more enlightened ages?

The word heresy signifies a sect or choice, and in its earliest acceptation, did not convey any reproach. Heretic is a general name for such persons as enucleated doctrine contrary to the established faith. Happy Americans! ye can "worship God in the manner and seasons most agreeable to the dictates of conscience," and can "enjoy the free exercise of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference," and "no man can be compelled to attend any religious worship, or erect, or support any place of worship, or maintain any minister, contrary to the dictates of conscience." And these important privileges are guaranteed by constitutional provisions in eve-