#### 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 heir paper discontinued at the expi-ration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. Whoever will guarantee the paymen of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

d ertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twen y five cents for each continuance. Satiscriptions received by the printer, and

mes of the post-masters in the state. All lesters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid-

"." Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for interary pursuits, are invited to favour as with communications.

#### WOOL CABDING MACHINE

THE subscriber has in complete operaton. at A D Murphy's mills, on Haw-River, in this county, a pair of machines for carding wool into rolls. The machines are new, and the cards of a superior quality

It is accessary t at wool brought to these machines should be freed from burs and other hard substances, as they injure the cards. It should also be washed clean of dirt, and one pould of clean grease should be added to every ten or tweive pounds of wool. A suffis eency of tow or inen sheets (not woollen) should be brought to put the rolls in.

Meron wool can be carded, if those who have it will prepare it in the following man-ner. Take min or river water, boil it, to which add an equal quantity of cold urine; stir the wood in this until the grease is extracted from the body of the wood and rises to the top, then take it out, ringe it in clear water, dry it, and it is ready for carding. The same prepara-If the above directions connot be attended to (which is best), wash the wool well in a stong so p suds. Work cannot be well deac unless these directions are observed-

I e advantage of a never failing stream will easile me to accommodate all who may favour me with their custom. Customers from a distance shall mee with dispatch, and every exertion will be used to bave the work well done and expeditiously

Samuel S. Claytor.

# NOTICE.

DVING at all times solicitutes to pay my just debts, under the sauction of the year and humane laws or my country, and being evel pained at the recurrence of the alea that my merciful creditors on a touck them-selves likely to be aggregated by my default selves likely to be aggreed by my default on my part. I particularly desire Messes. Tho mas Roffin, Abrier B. Bruce, Joseph Furner, Hernert Sims, John Carrington, Thomas R aves, and Rocher (former sher.ff Wake count.), TO TAKE NOTICE, that I shall rend, on the 10th day of August next, between the hours of ten and swelve o'clock A. M., at the Hillsborough jail, in Orange town, it the door of the debtors' room therent, for the purpose of availing myself of the beach of the law made for the relief of ansalvent debters; when and where the abovenamed get tlemen, at whose instance I am incarcerated by virtue of a ca. sa from the Superar Court of Orange, may at end and show cause to the contrary, if they think proper

David Vickers.

July 26, 1820.

25-24

# Lost or Mislaid,

NO beef hard on Rone street in and John A NOT have no of twenty-three collections of twenty-three collections of twenty-three collections of twenty-three collections with the new Western weeks The said note was draw- weite and safter date, and dated some time in I ordary, 2019. I forewarn all persons from the processed no. , as I have r cloud full saturates for the same from said E. on

Wm. Whitted, sen. 25-5

# NEW POST OFFICE.

A NEW POST OFFICE is e-tablished at the ran's Level, Orange county, North region. Due accommon will be paid to the

Wiu. Ifyndman, P. M. 24-46

# ROBBERY.

O'my way from Petersburg home, on the this was broken open, in the county of Gran-ville, seven in less to ow Goshen, and a large i morecco pack t book taken outs had mit turisteen dellars in money, one ten dollar noce on Islam Mitchell (near Petersbar,) for two bendres and thirty dollars, given about the last of October or first of November, 1819, and one on Peyton Wood, of Granvelle, for six collers, with a credit on it for four dollars; Machell's note had two credits, one for twenty-seven dollars, the other for one hundred dollars. There was also taken at the same time, a razor case, razors, box and brush; the clis. I do hereby forewarn all persons from tracing for said notes, or the said Peyton Wood or Isaac Mitchell from paying them to is son except myself, as I have never It is imped that all good people will keep look out, and any information will be thank-

Wm. D. Ray.

thange county, July 4-

The of of of the Rough Registers er, ic ted a insert the attentione time of the big account to this office W. D. R.

#### NOTICE.

DURING my absence from the state, which will be for the space of two or three months, the duties of my office as County Surveyor, for Orange county, N. C. will be attended to by Mr. Joseph A. Woods, or Hills-borough, who is authorised to attend to the

Hugh Mulhellan.

Orange county, July 21, 1820.

#### FOR SALE.

Two good MILCH COWS, which were raised in town.

Inquire of the Printer.

Hillsborough Academy.

THE exercises in this restitution will be resumed on the first Monday in July.

J. Witherspoon. Principal.

#### A Taylor wanted.

PERGN of the above profession, well acquainted with his business, might do well at this place. Heretofore a very good business has been done here, but at present no business of the kind is carried on in less than ten miles from this place.

Leasburg, 20th June, 1820.

# Traveller's Inn.

# A. MASON & WM. CLIFTON,

H AVING purchased that well known stand in Hillsborough from Messrs. Hinton & Brame of Petersburgh, formerly the property of Mr. Henry I hompson, inform their friends and the public generally, that they are now prepared to accommodate as many as may honour them with their company They ere 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 n will always give his personal services, and pledges himself to the public, to do all in his power to please and give entire sa-

Halisbor uch, N.C. spr. 10, 1820. tf-10

#### Mason Hall Eagle Hotel.

A. MASON.

WISHES to inform his former customers VV and the public generally, that he has nearly finished his hous, so that he s now able to accomme date 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, the 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 scason, can be accommodated on moderate terms.

The keeper of this establishment pledges 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

Mason Hall, Orange county, N. C. ? Feb. 28, 1820.

5 4-6m D. BEARTT

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 Constitotion 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 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 ex-tensively 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 subscribers are obtained.

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

# NOTICE.

A LL persons indebted to James S. Smith ed to settle their accounts, as he can give no further indulgence.

J. S. Smith.

Hillsborough, June 2.

The proposition to amend the Constitution so as to establish an uniformity in the mode of electing Electors and Representatives to

#### In the House of Representatives,

Mr. CHAIRMAN: The resolution before us is one of more than ordinary importance. It proposes nothing less than to amend that instrument which, to every American, must be considered the palladium of his liberty-the Constitution of the United States; and a part of it, too, which the citizen of a republic should esteem far the most valuable and important-I mean that part which regurates the elective franchise.

Sir, I am aware of the ground on thich I stand. I am aware of the magnitude of the subject before me. The the people of these states have, for his instrument, the most devoted attachment and profound reverence, must be obvious to the most superficial observer. They view it as the most noble work of their ancestors, and every attempt that may be made to after or amend it, will excite distrust or jealousy.

But, sir, every day's experience leach es us the frailty and imperfection of all human productions. When we take a retrospective view of the works of man, we cannot deny the vast improvements that have been made in science, in me chanics, and in every department of human industry. We look back with astonishment at the vage and visionary theories that were, in their day, considered the most happy effort of human genius. Although I believe that this constitution surpassed all other consti tutions, as far as the sun does, in splendor, the smallest star in the heaven: yet I am compelled to believe that it is ca pable of amendment. I am not one of those that believe that our fathers had more virtue and talents than the present generation. I admire the political sagacity of the wise men who framed the constitution of the United States; and if there is any thing about it that excites surprise, it is, that the work should have been at that day made as perfect as it is. When we view that thing called a great man, at a distance, he appears to us as a giant; but as you approach him, you find him dwindle down to a pigmy; like the distant conizon, he appears above us, although we may occupy a point much more e evated than the one to which our eves are directed.

In reconciling the various and conflicting interests of thirteen states, dissimilar in cumute, population, and extent of errritory, the conventionalists had a difficult task to perform; and, being themselves conscious that the instrument would acquire amendment, they provided a way by which it might be amended in part, without submitting the whole to the discretion of a convention.\*

If the proposition before you proposed the adoption of a new principle, I should be ready to shrink from so peractous and dangerous an undertaking. But, such is not the fact. It only goes to regulate established principles, and to replace them upon a ground more congenial with the true spirit and genius of

republican government. Nearly all the states in the Union have exercised the privilege of the elective fr nchise, at some one period, in the way now pointed out in the resolution on your table.

This amendment proposes that each state shall be laid out into as many districts as such state shall be entitled, under the constitution and laws of the United States, to elect representatives to congress, and that each district shall, as nearly as can, be composed effcontiguous territory, and the same district shall elect one elector to vote for president of the United States, and for vice president. The other two electors to which each state shall be entitled, shall be elected by the states, in such manner as the legislatures thereof shall direct.

I am aware that we shall be told that this constitution does not require any amendment; that it is good enough, and that, under it, the people have enjoyed, to the fullest extent, their liberty; that it had guided us through peace and war, for thirty-two years past; and that, under it, the nation has grown great and powerful. This is true, and the reason for it may be sought and found in the people themselves. Such a brave, highminded, and virtuous people, unhackneyed in the intrigues and vices of foreign countries and foreign courts, could have gotton on almost without the form

of a written constitution. And it is true, that, at this day, when all is calm and tranquil as the morning, when there are no parties in hostile array against each other; that the reasonings that would in other days, and at other times, of party rage and violence, have had great influence and effect on the minds of men, have now but little or 20-if no effect. And it will be contended, no

SPEECH OF MR. SMITH OF N. C. | doubt, by those that are opposed to any | high office, who shall only have the amendment, that, if there is ever a necessity of amending this instrument, the

day is very remote.

Sir, we all view danger at a great dis-tance from us with perfect indifference; but the most hardy amongst us begin to feel its effects as it approaches near to us. Nothing can constitute a more important quality in a state-man than that he should have political sagachy to see danger threatening his country at a distance, and skill to provide, before its approach, the means of averting it. If, then, there is any defect to be found in this instrument, why should we not apply the remedy at this time? Do gentlemen expect that a more favourable moment can ever present itself? As before hinted, there was a time

when many of the states in this Union acted on the plan now proposed, from their own sense of propriety. But as soon as parties of different political charactors began to spring up, and when the two great contending parties, that have for some years agitated the minds of the people so much, had formed themselves under their respective leaders, and had put themselves in hostile array against each other; and when the contest for power and ascendancy was yet doubtfut, each party, anxious to augtient its scope of influence, lost no opportunity to make every thing yield that ould be made to field, to their ambitious views: When it was ascertained that one party had a few hundred votes of a majority in a state, that party would resort to that mode of electing electors that would promise most effectually to stifle the voice of the minority, and at the same time give the greatest majority in favour of the dominant party. No other considerations than these, seemed to have had any influence on the minds of the respective leaders throughout that arduous struggle. But now, when things have resumed their usual channel, and when the minds of men are left free, and can be acted upon by reason, and a sense of justice and propriety, why should ee not consider, coolly and dispassionately, whether this amendment might not, with safety, be made?

In changing from one system to another, for the purposes just enumerated, great heat and confusion was often generated. The state of Pennsylvanian, in one of those great struggles, came very near losing her entire vote; the legislature was nearly equally divided, and the contest doubtful: in that case each party had to make the best bargain that they could. Now, in a struggle of this kind, the voice of the people was not heard, nor their wishes consulted. The leaders of each party were doing, in fair bargain an sale, the best they could for their own interest, together with that of their friends; and we must calculate upon more than the ordinary scope of human imperfection will justify, if we may not suppose that this state of things will again occur, and continue to recur, so long as it shall be left in the power of the state legislatures to change from one mode to another, as their interest may dictate at the moment.

Massachusetts, at one time, for the purpose of effecting her purpose in the presidential election, divided herself into districts to suit the sectional residence of the dominant party; districts were made of territory not contiguous; towns were added that were in the parts of other districts. I remember the shape of those districts were so singular that they gave to them the name of Gerrymanders, and called the new mode of districting Gerrymandering.

The state of New Jersey elected by general ticket; but, just before a presidential election, the legislature of the state met, and finding, that, if the electors were chosen by geseral ticket, the vote would not be such as would please them, they repealed the law, and, at once, proceeded to ake the power into their own hands, and chose such from among themselves as promised to serve their views. Can there be stronger evidence than this of the defect of such a system? In this case, the people of New Jersey had no more to do in that election, and their voice was as little heard as was that of the citizens of Canada. At the time of voting for representatives the voter never dreamt of such a result: he supposed that, at the proper time, he would again give his vote for electors

Sir, these are so many avenues left open to intrigue, fraud, and corruption, and, if they are not made the common pass-ways of the day, it is because the inducements to travel them are, at this time, not sufficiently strong.

The chief executive office of this great and growing republic is a very important one. An office of great trust and of great patronage; and so guarded should the road to that office be, that none pass thereto without being able to show a passport from the people themselves -from a majority of all the people. But, sir, under the present system, it is possible, by a species of league of pargain and sale, to place a person in this and influence; or, if you can make them

votes of three-tenths of the people, contrary to the wishes and the interests of seven-tenths of the people of the United

I will, to make myself understood, illustrate this in this way: Suppose that the parties that we have had in this country still existed, and were known by the same names of federalists and republicans, and that the parties in each of the states of Massachusetts, New-York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North Carolina, should be equal, or nearly so to the federalists, having a very small inzjority in each state; now, by the general tickect plan, or by the plan of electing electors by the legislature, each of those states can give the whole number to which they are entitled, for the federal

The number of senators in the 22 states is 44; the number of representatives is 186-making, in all, 230; which would be the whole number of votes given for a president: a majority of 230 is 116, which happens to be exactly the number of votes to which the five states above mentioned are entitled. Now, suppose that every man in the seventeen states not mentioned, should be republican, and nearly one half of the five states enumerated republican also; does it not appear clearly that seven-tenths are defeated by three-tenths of the peo-

Again, the census of 1810 gave the population of the U. States at 7,500,000. The five large states have one half of that number, say 3,750,000; now, as the federal majority was a bare majority in these states, there will be only in those states 1,870,000 federalists who will have elected the president, to the exclusion of a candidate having the united voice of seventeen states, and almost a' majority of the other five, and against the voice of 6,630,000 of the people.

This is actual demonstration; there is no deception in it. Is it then a good system that can admit of such abuses as might thus be practised? That the majorny shall rule is the vital principle of all republics. But, sir, that principle does not seem to be secured by the present mode. But gentlemen will say that this is an extreme case, not likely to occur. I admit that it is an extreme case, and, though it might not occur exactly in the form here pointed out, yet it may occur, with some modification

May not the day come when a ch at-tempts may be made? Sir, we have seen, during the short existence of a re-public, attempts made to short the very spirit and meaning of the collaboration, and in regard to the election of the chief magistrate too. I allude to the first election of Mr. Jefferson. Aaron Burr was run at the same time for vicepresident, and the number of votes was equal. The constitution was not sufficiently definite on that subject; no distinction was required in the votes, and the friends of Burr contended that his laim was equal to that of Mr. son to the presidency; and the house of representatives had to proceed to ballot, according to the mode pointed out in the constitution, for a president, and it was not until 36 separate and distinct ballotings had taken place, that a choice was made. Now, sir, in that case it was notorious that not one man had voted for Burr with the view of making him president. But, if that defect had been pointed out previous to that time, the advocates for the constitution, without any amendment, would have cried out that it was an extreme case, and not likely to occur.

The people learn from experience. No sooner did this occurrence take place than the people did resolve to amend the constitution, so as to guard in future against such occurrences and such abuses.

One of the strong arguments used against the proposed amendment is, that it is interfering with state rights. The large states may be deprived of some of their power and influence in the general government, and states are like individuals; they dislike to part with any portion of their power. It is to be regretted that there should have been such a want of equality in the size and population of the states. If they had been about the same size, we would have but little state jealousy, compared with what we have at this day, and the only method that I can discover to remedy this evil, is by adopting the amendment proposed. At this day it is the interest of the large states, they contend, to retain all this influence. It is true, that the large states may, by a kind of bargaining, obtain some more than a due proportion of the offices of the general government; but this is but little calculated to make the condition of the great mass of the people happy. It may suit the views of a few aspiring men.

. But it is at all times difficult to persnade men that they have in their hands more than a due proportion of power