

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. I.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1820.

No. 29.

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.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 10th of July last, a negro man named SAM, twenty-four or twenty-five years old, near six feet high, stout made, of a black complexion, and very likely. It is supposed he is lurking in the neighbourhood of Alexander Borland, near Hillsborough, as he has a wife there; or probably he may undertake to pass as a free man, as he has been trying to procure a free pass. The above reward will be given to any person who may apprehend said negro and deliver him to me, or confine him in jail so that I get him again, if taken in this county, or twenty dollars if taken out of the county.

Lewis Hutchins.

Orange county, N. C. Aug. 3.

For sale, at the house formerly occupied as the Bank, the following

VALUABLE MEDICINES,

viz.

LEE'S ELIXIR, a sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, catarrhs, asthma, sore throats, and approaching consumptions.

ASTHMATIC PILLS, which give immediate relief in all asthmas, difficulty of breathing, &c.

AROMATIC PILLS, for female complaints.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC, an excellent remedy for certain complaints.

Antibilious Pills,

Fever and Ague Drops,

Eye Water,

Tooth Powder,

Worm-dissolving Lozenges,

Tooth-ache Drops,

Corn Plaster,

Tooth-ache Pills,

Rheumatic Pills,

Restorative Pills.

Hillsborough, Aug. 9.

27—41

WOOL CARDING

MACHINE.

THE subscriber has in complete operation, 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 necessary that wool brought to these machines should be freed from burrs and other hard substances, as they injure the cards. It should also be washed clean of dirt, and one pound of clean grease should be added to every ten or twelve pounds of wool. A sufficiency of tow or linen sheets (not woollen) should be brought to put the rolls in.

Merino wool can be carded, if those who have it will prepare it in the following manner: Take rain or river water, boil it, to which add an equal quantity of cold urine, stir the wool in this until the grease is extracted from the body of the wool and rises to the top; then take it out, rinse it in clear water, dry it, and it is ready for carding. The same preparation will do for the next and succeeding parcels.

If the above directions cannot be attended to (which is best), wash the wool well in a strong soap suds. Work cannot be well done unless these directions are observed.

The advantage of a never failing stream will enable me to accommodate all who may favour me with their custom. Customers from a distance shall meet with dispatch, and every exertion will be used to have the work well done and expeditiously.

Samuel S. Claytor.

Aug. 2.

26—

Lost or Mislaid,

A NOTE of hand on Robert Eaton and John

Passette, for the sum of twenty-three

dollars or thereabouts, with Henry Whitted

witness. The said note was drawn twelve

months after date, and dated some time in

February, 1819. I forwarn all persons from

trading for said note, as I have received full

satisfaction for the same from said Eaton.

Wm. Whitted, sen.

July 26.

25—5

NEW POST OFFICE.

A NEW POST OFFICE is established at

Cochran's Level, Orange county, North

Carolina. Due attention will be paid to the

duties of the office by

Wm. Hyndman, P. M.

July 14.

24—41

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, of Hills-

borough, who is authorised to attend to the

Hugh Mulhollan.

Orange county, July 21, 1820.

25

ROBBERY.

ON my way from Petersburg home, on the night of the 27th June last, my wagon box was broken open, in the county of Granville, seven miles below Goshen, and a large red morocco pocket book taken out: had in it eighteen dollars in money, one ten dollar note and two of four; also two notes of hand, one on Isaac Mitchell (near Petersburg) for two hundred and thirty dollars, given about the last of October or first of November, 1819, and one on Peyton Wood, of Granville, for six dollars, with a credit on it for four dollars; Mitchell'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 razors were small, and both had white handles. I do hereby forwarn all persons from trading for said notes, or the said Peyton Wood or Isaac Mitchell from paying them to any person except myself, as I have never traded or assigned the same away to any person. It is hoped that all good people will keep a look out, and any information will be thankfully received.

Wm. D. Ray.

Orange county, July 4.

The editor of the Raleigh Register is requested to insert the above three times, and forward his account to this office. W. D. R.

FOR SALE.

TWO good MILCH COWS, which were

raised in town. Inquire of the Printer.

July 24.

25—

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, 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. 4-10

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, 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-rooms, 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

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 Consti-

tution 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 let-

tered.

It will be put to press as soon as three hun-

dred subscribers are obtained.

Subscriptions received at this office, and at

most of the post-offices in the state.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to James S. Smith

& Co. or to James S. Smith, are request-

ed to settle their accounts, as he can give no

further indulgence.

J. S. Smith.

Hillsborough, June 20.

20—41

NATIONAL CUSTOMS.

[The late English papers contain some amusing accounts of the proceedings of the coronation court of claims. This court consists of the high stewards of England, who sit judicially in the white hall of the king's palace of Westminster, to receive the petitions of persons, who by the tenures of their respective estates are bound to perform services of different kinds at the coronation. These services being the condition of the enjoyment of the estates, the claim of the services is equivalent to a claim of the continuance of the estates, by appearing to fulfil the conditions on which they were granted.—The grants of this kind being of very ancient date, many of the services have, at the present day, a ludicrous air; but they serve to add to the pomp, and in the eyes of the present generation, to the novelty of the coronation ceremony. The following description of some of the state offices claimed at coronations, is extracted from Arthur Taylor's *Glory of Regality*.]

"The Hereditary Grand Almoner of England, attends at a coronation to be the distributor of alms of certain money collected in a silver dish, and of all the blue cloth upon which the king walks from the throne in Westminster hall to the door of the abbey church.—He claims as the fee of his office, the said silver dish, with a linen towel or napkin, which covers it, and a tun of good wine; but the former of these only are allowed. The office of grand almoner belongs to the barony of Bedford.

"The Chief Butler is one of the principal officers who serve at the royal feast of the coronation; out of the duties which he is to perform, we have no other account than such as may be gathered from the ceremonials. The fees which are claimed by the butler, are the best gold cup and cover, with all the vessels and wine remaining under the bar, and all the pots and cups, except those of gold and silver, which shall be in the wine cellar after dinner.

"The Dapifer or Sewer, is the officer who brings up and arranges the dishes at a feast, a service which is performed with great ceremony at the coronation dinner of our kings.

"The office of Grand Carver seems to have been attached to the earldom of Lincoln, before that title merged in the crown by the accession of Henry IV. It was claimed by the duke of Lancaster as earl of Lincoln, at the coronation of his royal nephew Richard II. and at that of Henry IV. son of the duke of Lancaster, which was performed by John earl of Somerset, to whom the king assigned his own right of cutting and carrying at the royal feast.

"The Chief Cupbearer is the lord of the manor of Great Wymondley in Hertfordshire, who claims to serve the king with the first cup that he shall drink at dinner, and to have the said cup, which is of silver gilt, as his fee.

"The office of Grand Panetter which has been some time extinct, was formerly holden with the manor of Kibworth Beauchamp in the county of Leicester. The duty of the grand panetter was "to bear the salt and the carving knives from the pantry to the king's dining table;" and his fees were the saltsellers, knives and spoons, laid before the king at the coronation feast.

"The Chief Lardner, as his title sufficiently testifies, is entrusted with the care and management of the royal larder, and of all provisions contained in it. His fees are the remainder of the beef, mutton, venison, kids, lard, and other flesh, as also fish, salt, &c. remaining in the larder after the coronation feast. The office of chief lardner or larderer belongs to the manor of Scoulton in the county of Norfolk, called Burdeley's manor, which is holden by this service in grand serjeantry. Scoulton having passed into the family of Neville, lords Abergavenny, the office of chief lardner is generally performed by them.

"To the manor of Ashill or Ashley, in the county of Norfolk, belonged formerly the office of Napier, the possessor of which had charge of the napery, or table linen, at the coronation dinner.

"The bishop of Durham and the bishop of Bath and Wells, claim jointly of old custom to assist or support the king in the procession; the first walking on his right hand, the latter on his left.

"The Dean and Chapter of Westminster claim for the Dean to instruct the king in the rites and ceremonies used at his coronation, and to assist the archbishop in performing divine service; also, that they should have the keeping of the regalia and coronation robes. The fees which are claimed for this service, are, robes for the Dean and his three chaplains, and sixteen ministers of the church, the royal habits which are put off in the church, the staves and bells of the canopies held

over the king and queen in the church, and the cloth on which their majesties walk from the west door to the theatre or platform. In addition to these, they have sometimes claimed an ounce of gold for their chanter, and an hundred manchet loaves, with the third of a tun of wine, for their repast.

"We now proceed to the honors of the laity; amongst whom the lord of the manor of Scrivelsby, in the county of Lincoln, is particularly distinguished by his right to perform the noble and splendid service of king's champion, the most perfect perhaps, and most striking relic of feudalism, that has come down to us from the ages of chivalry. The duty of the champion is to ride into the hall where the feast of coronation is held, during dinner, mounted on one of the king's coursers, and clad in one of the king's best suits of armour; he is attended by the lord high constable and the earl marshal, and by the mouth of a herald is to proclaim a challenge to any who shall deny that the king is lawful sovereign; which being done, the king drinks to him from a gold cup, which, with its cover he receives as his fee, and also the horse, saddle, suit of armour, and furniture thereto belonging.

[It is asserted in one of the London papers, that a person has been in training ever since the death of George III. to act as champion at the approaching coronation, the health of the lord of the manor of Scrivelsby rendering it necessary to perform the duty by deputy. A long training is necessary to inure the champion to the extreme weight and cold of the armour. He begins by wearing one piece three or four hours a day,—when he can bear that, he puts on two, and so on till he can bear the whole.]

"The lord Grey de Ruthven claims to carry the king's golden spurs among the regalia, in the procession to the abbey. This service devolves upon the Lord Grey, by descent from the family of Hastings, earls of Pembroke, who performed it in ancient times.

"The lord of the manor of Workop in Nottinghamshire, claims the service of finding a glove for the king's right hand, and of supporting his right arm while holding the sceptre royal.

"The Baronies of the Cinque Ports claim to carry over the king in his procession a canopy of cloth of gold or purple silk, with a gilt silver bell at each corner, supported by four staves covered with silver, four barons to every staff; and to carry a like canopy in the same manner over the queen; having for their fee the canopies, bells and staves, with the privilege of dining at a table on the king's right hand.—The above service is performed by thirty-two of the barons (or free men) of the ports, habited alike in crimson satin.

"The Lord Mayor and Commonalty of London claim by proscution that the said mayor, and twelve citizens to be chosen by them, should assist the chief butler of England in the execution of his office, or as it is expressed in their claim, "de servir en le office de butler-ship in aydment del capital butler de Angleterre;" and that they should sit at a table next the cupboard on the left side of the hall. Also, that the lord mayor should serve the king after dinner with wine in a gold cup, and have the cup and its cover for his fee. A similar claim is preferred by the same parties for the service of the queen.

"The mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of Oxford, claim by virtue of their charter to serve in the office of botely with the citizens of London, and to have for their fee three maple cups.

"The lord of the Isle of Man, is bound by his tenure to bring two falcons to the king on the coronation day.

"The lord of the manor of Nether Blisington in Kent, claims the service of presenting to the king three maple cups on the day of his coronation.

"The lord of the manor of Heydon in the county of Essex, claims one moiety of the said manor by the service of holding the towel to the king washing before dinner, and the other moiety by the service of holding the basin and ewer; but of these services, the former only is now allowed: anciently the two moieties were commonly held by separate lords, each performing his own service.

The manor of Liston in Essex, is held by the service of making wafers for the king and queen, and bringing them up to their table; the tenant having all the instruments of silver and other metal used in making the same, with the linen, and certain proportions of ingredients and other necessities, and liveries for himself and two men.

"The lord of the manor of Addington, (called Berdolf's manor) in the county of Surrey, holds by the service of finding a man to make a mess called *gerout* in the king's kitchen, and bringing it to the table in his own person: the former part of the service is usually done by the king's master cook, as deputy to the claimant."

Foreign Intelligence.

From the New York Evening Post.

Tonnage Duty on French Vessels.

It will be seen by the following translation from a Paris paper of the 24th of June, that the bill which passed at the last session of congress, laying a tonnage duty on French vessels, had been taken up in the chamber of deputies and undergone a discussion.—Considerable sensation is manifested on the subject, and various suggestions are thrown out as to the best mode to be adopted to counteract its effects upon the commerce of France.

Extract from the Constitutionnel, June 24.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Mr. Casimir Perier—In addressing you now, gentlemen, my intention is not for the present to support or oppose the proposals for the budget of the navy, but merely to awaken the attention of the chamber and of the government to an event which is intimately connected with the question now under consideration. (Profound silence.) An important decision of the government of the United States has just been made known.—Should this decision, which I consider as authentic, be confirmed, it doubtless will have a most serious influence on our commercial relations, and will prove highly prejudicial to the interest of the merchants and shippers of our sea port towns. It appears certain that the American government has laid a tonnage duty of 18 dollars on French vessels entering its ports. This duty amounts to about 100 francs per ton. Such a duty, gentlemen, is equivalent to a real prohibition; it is not only destructive of all future means of commercial intercourse with the United States, but, also, it exposes to inevitable ruin the owners of shipments commenced, made, or on their way to the United States. The losses which may result from this measure ought to be attributed to those who have not made all their exertions to avert a storm which was necessarily to burst upon us, owing to the want of foresight that presided in the establishment of our relations with the several maritime trading powers, and to those who have not deemed to imitate the example of England, who has just adopted the system of reciprocity in most of her relations with the United States. The Americans have long since remonstrated against the great disparity of our custom house system towards them, and against the charges of every description to which their vessels are subjected, in our ports. It is asserted that the American government, to prove its desire of preserving profitable and amicable relations with France, has made the most conciliatory proposals, and endeavoured to establish reciprocal conditions for the commerce and navigation of both nations, representing it was impossible that a free and enlightened government should submit any longer to see its interests suffer by a series of obnoxious duties, which it had the prudence and good sense not to try on French vessels. It appears that these pacific negotiations have not led to any result, and that the Americans, tired to see no satisfactory answer made to their claims, have adopted the painful resolution which I have communicated. My intention, gentlemen, is not to attempt to frighten you, but I must say, that should the government think fit to apply a suitable remedy to such a state of things, it might result in serious evils and difficulty to repair. It is, however, but justice to say that, if in this circumstance, some reproaches may be attached to the French administration, the responsibility which may result from its false measures, ought to weigh on a number of respectable persons who have been consulted on this subject, and who in expressing to government their opinions, have not felt willing to be impressed with the idea, that if a few unenlightened merchants wish for a monopoly, the general interest of the trade requires liberty; and especially that government and nations demands now, (and will still more insist upon it in future,) that the first condition of the mutual exchange of commodities between them be founded on the equality and reciprocity of the arrangements they may think fit to adopt; and in order to prove how much reason and sound ideas continue to prevail over the prejudices which till now have governed the commercial world, I will mention the motion made not long since in parliament by the chief of one of the first houses in England, Mr. Baring, respecting the so much boasted of prohibitory system of that country.

The minister of the navy was telling us just now, that in order to be strong, we ought to have a navy. Yes, no doubt we ought to be strong, but we ought also to be just; and we should feel a persuasion, that in the negotiation alluded to, government will not lose sight of