

# HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. I.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1820.

No. 39.

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 those 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.

## ELECTORAL TICKET.

THE Election for choosing fifteen Electors to vote for President and Vice President of the United States, will be held in the several counties of this state, on the second Thursday of November next, agreeably to the provisions of the act of assembly of 1815.

The following is the republican ticket for electors, proposed by a caucus at the last general assembly, with the exception of Thomas Kenan, who is recommended by the corresponding committee, in the place of Joseph T. Rhodes, now deceased, viz:

Robert Love, of Haywood.  
Jesse Franklin, of Surry.  
Michael McLeary, of Mecklenburg.  
Francis Locke, of Rowan.  
Abraham Phillips, of Rockingham.  
Alexander Gray, of Randolph.  
Benj. H. Covington, of Richmond.  
James Mebane, of Orange.  
Kimbrough Jones, of Wake.  
John Hall, of Warren.  
George Outlaw, of Bertie.  
Charles E. Johnson, of Chowan.  
Lewis D. Wilson, of Edgecombe.  
Henry J. G. Ruffin, of Greene.  
Thomas Kenan, of Duplin.

Thomas Ruffin,  
John A. Ramsay,  
Willis Alston,  
Arch. A. McNeill,  
Henry Potter,

October 9.

## State of North-Carolina. ORANGE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, September Term, 1820.

William Armstrong and Polly his wife, James Bryan and Catherine his wife, John Dickey and Sally his wife, Victor Rountree, Jane Robinson, Alexander Robinson, and Elizabeth Robinson, vs. William Robinson and Michael Robinson.

Petition for the division of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant Michael Robinson resides without the limits of the state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three weeks successively, that the said Michael Robinson make his personal appearance at the next term of this court, on the third Monday in March next, and answer the petition of the petitioners, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

A. B. Bruce, c. s. c.

Hillsborough, October 9, 1820. 38-3w

## State of North Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Equity, September Term, 1820.

PURSUANT to a decree of the honourable Court of Equity for Orange county, will be exposed to public sale at the market house in Hillsborough, on the 29th day of November next, one seventh part of

## Three Lots of Land,

on the waters of Eno river, adjoining the lands of William Cain and others, being part of the lands of the late John Cain, deceased, and allotted to the children of John Woods, in the partition and division of said Cain's estate, it being the undivided share of Betty Woods, one of the children of the said John Woods, in the said three lots of land. A credit of six months will be given for one sixth part of the purchase money, twelve months credit for another sixth part, and two years for the remaining fourth sixth part, the purchase money to bear interest. Bonds with approved security will be required, and deeds will be executed to the purchaser by the clerk and master of this court.

James Webb, c. m. e.

Hillsborough, Oct. 9. 38-3t

## NOTICE.

BROKE from the stable of the subscriber, on Sunday morning last, a DARK BAY HORSE, about five feet high; has on his left side a knot, about the size of a lumpy nut, which appears to have arisen from working him in bad traces; has also a nicked tail, which he carries pretty high. A generous reward and all reasonable expenses will be paid to any person who will deliver him to the subscriber, about ten miles west from Hillsborough, on the road leading from Hillsborough to Poolinger's bridge, or give information where he may be found.

P. P. Ashe.

October 21. 37-4f

L. G. WATSON,

OF GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

## Cold and Warm-Pressed CASTOR OIL,

sufficient for the supply of medical gentlemen in this section of the state.

Price per bottle for the Cold-Pressed one dollar twenty-five cents, Warm-Pressed one dollar.

Those wishing to purchase can easily be supplied by the stage.

November 1. 38-3w

## NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD,

On Saturday, the 11th of November next, at Chapel Hill, the House and Lot late the property of James Ward of that place. The house is neat, with several out houses, and an excellent well. A part of the purchase money must be paid on the day of sale.

Mark M. Henderson.

October 24. 37-

## CASH

WILL BE GIVEN

## For Clean Old BRASS.

R. Huntington.

October 18. 36-

## NOTICE.

THE firm of D. B. ALSBROOK & Co. having for some time been dissolved, those indebted by note or account, will do well to call and settle as soon as possible, as no longer indulgence can be given.

David B. Alsbrook.

Hillsborough, October 10. 35-

## Notice is hereby given,

THAT an election will be held on Thursday the 9th day of November next, at the court-house in Hillsborough, and the several places for holding elections in Orange county, for the purpose of choosing Electors to vote for President and Vice President of the United States for the four years ensuing the fourth of March next. All those having the right of suffrage are requested to attend.

Thomas Clancy, Sheriff.

Hillsborough, October 9. 35-

## FRANKLIN HAT MANUFACTORY.

No. 1224

Market Street, Philadelphia.

THE subscribers having brought to perfection their newly discovered economical HATS, which they can afford at three dollars and fifty cents, now offer them to the public to test their improvement.

Being conscious that they have arrived to that degree in the art of the Manufacture which is the true Franklin Economical style, are willing to hazard their future prosperity by the sample now offered to the public.

One trial of the \$3.50 Hats will doubtless establish the fact in the minds of the citizens of Philadelphia, that the standard unrivalled for cheapness, durability, and beauty, and are justly entitled to the favorable appellation of Franklin, to whose genius and invention we owe so much.

They also offer to the public, their Superior Water Proof Beavers, of the best quality, and most fashion, and not subject to fade and become lousy, as Water Proof's generally are.

Also, a general assortment of Dress Beavers, Castors, Romans, youths' and children's Hats, children's fancy Hats and Jockies, ladies' Beavers, trimmed or untrimmed.

Hatters supplied with finished or unfinished Hats.

Bespoke hats made agreeable to directions and at the shortest notice.

Hats of every description, manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms.

All orders thankfully received, and attended to with dispatch.

CAUTION: No hats are the genuine patent Franklin hats but those manufactured and sold by us and our agents, and have our stamp in them. Those who wish to purchase, cannot be too particular.

Rankin & Forcle.

Philadelphia, September, 1820. 35-3m

## 25 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's stable, on the night of the 24th instant, living in Guilford county, N. C. a black Horse, about fifteen and a half hands high, rising seven years old, marked with a small star on his forehead, large mane on both sides of his neck; one hind foot white, not recollected which trots and paces. I have every reason to believe the horse was stolen, and will give the above reward for the apprehension of the thief, or a generous reward will be given for any information of the horse so that I get him.

John Smith.

Guilford, N. C. Sept. 28. 34-3wt

## NOTICE.

THE copartnership of JOHN R. CUMMING & Co. having been dissolved, all persons are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts with George W. Bruce, who is hereby fully authorized to settle the same and grant discharges accordingly.

John R. Cumming & Co.

Hillsborough, Sept. 18. 33-3w

## WANTED,

An Apprentice to the Printing Business.

Apply at this office.

## NOTICE.

AT August term of Orange County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, administration of the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of THEOPHILUS THOMPSON, deceased, was granted to the subscriber, who then qualified according to law; All persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward immediately and settle their accounts; and those having claims against said estate are requested to present them for settlement within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this advertisement will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

Thos. N. S. Hargis, Admr.

Sept. 27. 34-

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Captain John T. Ray, deceased, are requested to make payment without delay; and those having claims against the same to present them well authenticated for settlement, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

JOHN McCauley, Admr.

Sept. 16, 1820. 33-St

## Hillsborough Academy.

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

J. Witherspoon, Principal.

June 7. 18-4f

THE subscribers have for sale at their shop in Hillsborough,

A number of Waggon, both large and small,

which they will dispose of cheap for cash, or on a short credit.

Young & Turner.

The editors of the Raleigh Minerva, Star and Register, and the Milton Intelligencer, will be pleased to insert the above for three weeks, and forward their accounts to this office for settlement.

Y. & T.

Sept. 20. 35-

## Valuable Land FOR SALE.

I AM desirous of removing to the western country, and wish to sell the land where I now live, viz.

## Two Hundred Acres,

the soil equal to any in this section of the country, adapted to the culture of all kinds of grain; on which is a comfortable dwelling house, with useful out-houses. I will sell at a fair price, and make the payments as accommodating as possible to the purchaser. Those who wish to purchase a good bargain would do well to come and view the premises, ten miles north-east of Hillsborough.

James Robinson.

Sept. 18. 33-3w

## FOR SALE,

## A handsome mahogany Secretary,

Apply at this Office.

Hillsborough, Sept. 6. 31-

## FOR SALE

A handsome situation adjoining the town of Hillsborough;

ON which is a good two story dwelling house; also a good kitchen, smoke house, dairy, and stable. The buildings are all new. For terms inquire of

The Printer.

A first-rate work Horse may be had on good terms.

Inquire as above.

Sept. 11. 32-4f

## BLANKS

of various kinds,

for sale at this office.

Among which are:

Justices' Warrants, Executions, Ca. Sa. Rail Warrants, Attachments, Writs, superior and county court, Executions, do. Subpoenas, do. Sheriff's Deeds, Protection Bonds, Marriage bonds and licences, Rail Bonds, Appeal bonds, Recognizance, Guardian's bonds, Constable's bonds, Witness' tickets, superior and county court, Juror's tickets, do. Indictments, Commissions, Executions for militia fines, &c. &c.

## Valuable Land FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of Land, lying immediately on Tar river, adjoining the town lots of Louisa (Franklin court house), containing

## One Hundred and Eighty Acres;

which land is of a superior quality, independent of its connection with said town, and may be seen by applying to Mr. Daniel Shines, who resides on it. The payment would be made easy to the purchaser, and terms known, by addressing a letter to the subscriber, directed to Cochran's Store post office, Person county, which will be attended to.

Nathaniel Norfleet.

Person County, Aug. 29. 36-4w

From the National Advocate.

## TAXATION.

After all the experiments which congress may make with new loans and the tariff, a permanent system of taxation, light, but equalized, will have to be adopted; and there is sufficient patriotism in the people, not only to yield cheerfully to this tax, but to urge its adoption, as the surest mode of liquidating the national expenditures, and preserving liberty and peace. What article or articles will be taxed, we cannot say, but we have no doubt they will be articles of luxury; and several millions can be annually raised in a manner the most correct and unobjectionable. The immense and overwhelming taxes imposed by the British government have had a tendency to appal our people, and alarm them at the very idea of taxation; but there is a vast difference in taxing every article of use and consumption, and in taxing only a few. There is a great distinction between a simple republican, economical government, requiring an addition of four or five million of dollars annually, to keep the nation in a proper state of defence, and a monarchical, extravagant nation, whose taxes for 1819 amounted to 241,647,164 dollars, for the maintenance of kings, queens, lords, commons, spies, armies, navies, &c. The people of every government contribute more or less to the support of that government. Americans will always make great sacrifices for the support of their government, for they have a greater and dearer interest in it—in fact; being a government of the people, they merely support their own power, privilege, and authority.

I was greatly amused by a conversation which I had a few days ago, on the subject of taxation, which a naturalized citizen of the United States; who, by dint of pains-taking, and in better times than these, had contrived to amass a snug little fortune, of about thirty thousand dollars, upon which he now lives, with only a wife, the partner of his early toils, to share with him in the "good things" within his reach. This man seriously assured me that he had nothing on earth to mar his comforts, or to give him the smallest uneasiness, but the "dreadful taxes" which he was called on to pay to the corporation; and which he said he was certain, amount to more than what was paid by the people of England. With the view of undeceiving this afflicted being, I stated to him the amount of the taxes for the last year, raised in "the mother country;" not from the real property of the people, but from their actual labour; and which, according to a calculation which has been frequently tested, gives to the government sixteen shillings of every twenty earned by every individual in the United Kingdom. This had no effect on the "over-burthened" citizen; he was determined not to be consoled by the miseries of others. He left me, grumbling that he should have to pay half a per cent. upon real property, while labour was untaxed; and insisted in protesting that the burdens of the inhabitants of New York were at least as heavy as those of the people of England.

That there are many such "grumblers" as this, totally insensible of the advantages which they enjoy in a free country, is too apparent. Fascinated with the tinsel of royalty, which they see only through a dense atmosphere, they are incapable of judging aright as to its disgusting form. They entertain the same antiquated notions, which they held a quarter of a century ago, without for once supposing that things may have altered, or even giving themselves the trouble of investigating the fact. Their prejudices have, in consequence, become almost confirmed, and it is only by dint of argument, by continually placing before them unequivocal facts, and by repeatedly recurring to them, that any chance remains of overcoming their unfortunate predilections.

Although the general statement of taxes raised in Great Britain might be sufficient for the generality of readers, it may not be uninteresting to present them with a few of the items which constitute that monstrous system. By this they will be the more able to judge of the superior advantages they enjoy, when compared with the situation of a people, of whose comforts, of whose liberty, and of whose greatness, we hear so much in the anti-republican press of this country. How would a true American feel if he was to be told, that, in future, every bushel of salt which he consumed was to be subjected to a government duty of three or four dollars? Would he call this comfort and liberty? Would he value the "glory," of which Englishmen so much boast, if it was obtained at such a sacrifice? The same kind of salt which is brought to the United States from Liverpool, and sold here at half a dollar a bushel, cannot at this moment be purchased in England, by retail, below four dollars and a half. On every gallon of domestic

liquor, there is a tax of about one dollar and a quarter; on foreign liquors, that is, brandy, rum, and gin, it is three dollars and three quarters the gallon. On domestic wines, the tax is a trifle short of a dollar the gallon; on some foreign wines it is a dollar and a quarter. In fact, through the whole circle of enjoyment there is scarcely an article but what is enormously taxed—leather, soap, coal, candles, wood, beer, tea, tobacco—nothing has escaped the rapacity of these oppressors.

The taxes just noticed are collected in England by the officers of the customs and excise, the number of whom is almost incalculable. Besides these, there are commissioners, and a host of clerks and officers, for collecting the "assessed taxes," and the "stamp duties," which form an important part of the public revenue. The assessed taxes consist of duties on windows, on dwelling houses, on male servants, on travellers or agents, on clerks and shopmen, on waiters at taverns, on porters, on gardeners, on coachmen, grooms or postillions, on horses, on carriages, on stage coaches, on carts, on coachmakers, on armorial bearings, on hair powder, on horse dealers, on licenses to game keepers, on husbandry horses, and, though last, not least, on bachelors who have male servants in their employment. There is not a householder in G. Britain, be his income what it may, that does not pay a dollar a year to the government in name of "window duty." If the hovel which he occupies has more than six windows, the duty increases so rapidly, far beyond all fair or reasonable proportion, that the addition of only three windows subjects him to \$8 88, annually, or nearly one dollar for each window. If the house has 15 windows, the tax is \$30 64, annually, or two dollars for each; and if 60, the charge is \$176 16 per annum. The scale is graduated till the number of windows reach 180, the annual tax on which is four hundred and twelve dollars, ninety-two cents. Every window above this pays three quarters of a dollar each.

The tax on dwelling houses is rated according to the rent. A house rented at 25 dollars per annum, pays 7 cents of duty on every dollar. If the rent is 100 dollars a year, the tax is rising 11 cents a dollar; and if 177 dollars and upwards, it is 13 cents on the dollar. For "every male servant retained for the purposes of husbandry, or any manufacture or trade, by which the master or mistress shall gain a livelihood or profit, and occasionally employed in any domestic employment," the annual tax is two dollars and twenty-two cents; the same duty is levied on every male person employed in a garden. Horses used for riding, or drawing carriages, pay something more than twelve dollars and a half; and if employed in husbandry only, the tax is within a trifle of four dollars annually. A single carriage with four wheels is rated at 53 dollars; and one with two wheels, drawn by a single horse, pays about 29 dollars yearly. Carts or wagons, the original cost of which may be from 50 to 60 dollars, and never used with a stuffed or covered seat, a foot-board or apron, are charged 6 dollars 44 cents; if they are of the value of 85 dollars, the annual tax is double. Even coach and cart makers pay a tax for the privilege of making them. No man can kill game, even on his own property, unless he pays a tax of 16 dollars a year; and if any of his servants accompany him in the field, or kill game by his authority, an additional tax of five dollars and a half is exacted for every such servant.

Such are a few of the "advantages" which the British nation enjoy; such are a portion of the "blessings" flowing from their possessing a royal family, a nobility, an established priesthood; a constitution, styled, by its admirers at home, "the most stupendous fabric of human wisdom," and, by those who envy it here, "the bulwark of our holy religion." It is evident, that if it has any advantages at all, they are enjoyed only by the rich who can live independent; for the great burden of the taxes falls heaviest upon those of moderate incomes, derived principally from commerce, manufactures, and agriculture. There is every possible distinction between this enormous and profligate system, and the production of a revenue of six or eight millions of dollars among ten or twelve millions of people, all free and happy; and raised by common consent.

## NEW INVENTION.

Mr. John M. Tilford, of Murfreesborough, Tenn. has obtained a patent for an improvement on a vertical wheel, to be worked by the weight and action of a horse or horses, or any other animal who has weight and action. He has erected a mill upon his new plan, which works a pair of stones 8 feet 10 inches diameter and very heavy, with one horse, and grinds as fast as a common water-mill.