

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. I.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1820.

No. 42.

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 pence, 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 on the part 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.

Hillsborough Academy.

THE exercises in this institution will be resumed on the first Monday of January next.
J. Witherspoon, Principal.
November 22. 41-

LOST,

A NOTE of hand, drawn by James Scarlett in favour of John and Samuel S. Claylor, for sixty dollars and — cents, dated August 10th, 1820, and payable two months after date. All persons are forbidden trading for said note, as it has never been endorsed or transferred to any person.
John & Samuel S. Claylor.
November 16. 41—3w

THE NEGROES

BELONGING to the heirs of William P. Strudwick, deceased, will be hired out at the Market House in Hillsborough, on the 5th of December next, when and where all persons interested will attend.
James Webb, Guardian.
November 21. 41—1m

NOTICE.

THE subscribers being determined to settle all their old accounts, either by note or otherwise, request all those indebted to them to call on George Washington Bruce, who is fully authorized to attend to the same. If the accounts are not shortly settled, those indebted may expect to find them in the hands of an officer for collection.
Charles Bruce & Co.
November 21. 41—3w

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership of CHILDS & CLANCY is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to or by said concern are most respectfully requested to come forward and settle the same by bond or otherwise, as we are determined to close the business of said concern as soon as practicable.
James Child,
Thomas Clancy.
November 13. 4—

NOTICE.

JOHN VAN HOOK, JAMES CHILD and THOMAS CLANCY, having connected themselves together in partnership, intend on the mercantile business under the name of JOHN VAN HOOK & CO. do hereby inform their friends and acquaintances that they will receive from the eight or ten days, an extensive assortment of
Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

which they intend to sell on the lowest terms only—this is a hope, therefore, that no person will be made for credit, as all will be indiscriminately.
John Van Hook,
James Child,
Thomas Clancy.
November 13. 40—

Valuable Land FOR SALE in the Haw Fields.

THE subscriber offers his tract of land for sale containing Eight hundred and forty-eight Acres, situated in the Haw Fields, ten miles west of Hillsboro. The attention of such as may wish to purchase land in this part of the country is invited; the terms will be a compromise. For further particulars apply to
S. Strudwick.
November 13. 40—10w

NOTICE.

I SHALL offer for sale at my plantation, on the 1st of December next, on a credit of six months, (purchasers giving bonds with security,) my
Crop of Corn and Fodder, my stock of Horses and Hogs,
Household Furniture, and Books
S. Strudwick.
November 13. 40—3w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being desirous of removing to the state of Alabama, will offer for sale at his residence, on Thursday the 7th of December, on a credit of twelve months, the purchasers giving bonds with approved security, his
Crop of Corn, Fodder, and Wheat, Horses, Hogs, and Household and Kitchen Furniture.
P. P. Ashe.
Hawfields, Nov. 8. 39—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has appointed THOMAS D. WATTS his agent to transact business for him during his absence to the City of Washington.
James S. Smith.
November 8. 39—

L. G. WATSON,

OF GREENSBORO, N. C.
will keep constantly on hand a quantity of 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

FRANKLIN HAT MANUFACTORY, No. 122 1/2 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 Hat Manufacturing which is the true Franklin Economical style, they are willing to hazard their future non-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 they stand unrivalled for cheapness, durability, and beauty, and are justly entitled to the favorable appellation of Franklin's Hats, 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 in the latest fashion and not subject to decay and become lousy, as Water Proofs generally are.
Also, a general assortment of Drab Feavers, Castors, Romans, youths' and children's Hats, children's fancy Hats and Jock's, ladies' Beavers, trimmed or untrimmed.

Hats 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 & Fowle.
Philadelphia, September, 1820. 35—3m

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—1f

BLANKS

of various kinds, for sale at this office. Among which are,
Judges' Warrants, Appraisals, Executions, Ca. Sa. Bail Warrants, Attachments, Writs, superior and county court, Executions, do. Sheriff's Deeds, Prosecution Bonds, Marriage bonds and licences,
Rail Bonds, Appeal bonds, Recognizance, Guardian's bonds, Constable's bonds, Witness' tickets, superior and county court, Jur' s tickets, do. Indictments, Commissions, Executions for militia fines, &c. &c.

BOOKS.

GENTLEMEN of the Bar, Physicians, and others, can be supplied with Professional and Miscellaneous Books,
from the Philadelphia market, at short notice, on application at this office.
Aug. 16.

WANTED,

An Apprentice to the Printing Business.
Apply at this office.

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY,
Superior Court of Law and Equity,
September Term, 1820.

James Webb and Frederick Nash, executors of James Whitted, deceased, vs. Joseph Dickey and Chesley F. Faucett, surviving partners of said James Whitted, deceased. In Equity.

IT is ordered by the court that the cause be referred to Thomas Clancy, esq. to take and state an account of all the dealings and transactions of the firm of Joseph Dickey and Co., of the stock in trade, dealings and transactions, of each of the said copartners, for, of, or concerning the said firm, of the profits or loss gained or sustained by the said firm, and of the losses therein by the said copartners, and of the neglect of said defendant Joseph Dickey, with liberty to examine all the books, entries and accounts, papers and vouchers of the said firm, and also the said parties respectively and their witnesses on oath, and to make report to the next term of this court. And for as much as it appears to the court that the said defendant Joseph Dickey does not now live within the limits of this state, but hath removed thereout and resides in distant parts: It is ordered by the court, that the said commissioner Clancy may proceed to take and state said accounts, and make reports, without personal service of the warrant, or notice of reference on said Joseph, and after giving notice of the time or times of taking and stating said accounts, by way of public advertisement in the newspaper called the Hillsborough Recorder for and during the term of sixty days, which advertisement shall be deemed, taken and held to be as valid as personal service of notice, to all intents and purposes. And it is also ordered and decreed, that said commissioner Clancy shall, in his said report, state such special matter as the parties may require him to state.
A copy from the minutes.

Test,
James Webb, c. & M. E.

PURSUANT to the foregoing order, I do hereby appoint the 18th day of January next, at my office in the town of Hillsborough, to take into consideration the several matters and things therein to me referred; at which time and place the said Joseph Dickey, and all others concerned, are hereby notified and required to appear and produce before me, on oath, all books, papers, vouchers, accounts, and evidences whatever in his or their custody or power, relative to the matters in question in the above cause; at which time and place I shall proceed to state the said accounts and report thereon.

Test,
Thomas Clancy,
Commissioner appointed by the Court of Equity.
Hillsborough, Nov. 8. 40—2m

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.

CASH WILL BE GIVEN For Clean Old BRASS. R. Huntington.
October 18. 36—

NOTICE.

THE firm of D. B. ALSOBROOK & 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. Alsobrook.
Hillsborough, October 10. 35—

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

Promptly and correctly executed at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder.



MESSAGE

OF THE President of the United States, To both Houses, at the opening of the Second Session of the Sixteenth Congress. Transmitted by Mr. James Monroe, jun.

Fellow citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

In communicating to you a just view of public affairs, at the commencement of your present labours, I do it with great satisfaction; because, taking all circumstances into consideration which claim attention, I see much cause to rejoice in the felicity of our situation. In making this remark, I do not wish to be understood to imply that an unvaried prosperity is to be seen in every interest of this great community. In the progress of a nation, inhabiting a territory of such vast extent and great variety of climate, every portion of which is engaged in foreign commerce, and liable to be affected, in some degree, by the changes which occur in the condition and regulations of foreign countries, it would be strange, if the produce of our fellow-citizens received at all times, and in every quarter, an uniform and equal encouragement. This would be more than we have a right to expect, under circumstances the most favorable. Pressures on certain interests, it is admitted, have been felt; but, allowing to these their greatest extent, they detract but little from the force of the remark already made. In forming a just estimate of our present situation, it is proper to look at the whole; in the outline, as well as in the detail. A free, virtuous, and enlightened people know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends; and even those who suffer most, occasionally, in their transitory concerns, find great relief under their sufferings, from the blessings which they otherwise enjoy, and in the consoling and animating hope which they administer. From whence do these pressures come? Not from a government which is founded by, administered for, and supported by, the people. We trace them to the peculiar character of the epoch in which we live, and to the extraordinary occurrences which have signalized it. The convulsions with which several of the powers of Europe have been shaken, and the long and destructive wars in which all were engaged, with their sudden transition to a state of peace, presenting, in the first instance, unusual encouragement to our commerce, and withdrawing it in the second, even within its wonted limits, could not fail to be sensibly felt here. The station too, which we had to support through this long conflict, compelled, as we were, finally, to become a party to it with a principal power, and to make great exertions, suffer heavy losses, and to contract considerable debts, disturbing the ordinary course of affairs, by augmenting, to a vast amount, the circulating medium, and thereby elevating at one time, the price of every article above a just standard, and depressing it at another below it, had likewise its due effect.

It is manifest that the pressures of which we complain have proceeded, in a great measure, from these causes. When, then, we take into view the prosperous and happy condition of our country, in all the great circumstances which constitute the felicity of a nation—every individual in the full enjoyment of all his rights; the Union blessed with plenty, and rapidly rising to greatness, under a national government, which operates with complete effect in every part, without being felt in any, except by the ample protection which it affords, and under state governments which perform their equal share, according to a wise distribution of power between them, in promoting the public happiness—it is impossible to behold so gratifying, so glorious a spectacle, without being penetrated with the most profound and grateful acknowledgments to the Supreme Author of all good for such manifold and inestimable blessings. Deeply impressed with these sentiments, I cannot regard the pressures to which I have adverted otherwise than in the light of mild and instructive admonitions; warning us of dangers to be shunned in future; teaching us lessons of economy, corresponding with the simplicity and purity of our institutions, and best adapted to their support; evincing the connection and dependence which the various parts of our happy Union have on each other, thereby augmenting, daily our social incorporation, and adding, by

its strong ties, new strength and vigor to the political; opening a wider range, and with new encouragement, to the industry and enterprise of our fellow-citizens at home and abroad; and more especially by the multiplied proofs which it has accumulated of the great perfection of our most excellent system of government, the powerful instrument, in the hands of an all-merciful Creator, in securing to us these blessings.

Happy as our situation is, it does not exempt us from solicitude and care for the future. On the contrary, as the blessings which we enjoy are great, proportionally great should be our vigilance, zeal, and activity, to preserve them. Foreign wars may again expose us to new wrongs, which would impose on us new duties, for which we ought to be prepared. The state of Europe is unsettled, and how long peace may be preserved is altogether uncertain; in addition to which, we have interests of our own to adjust, which will require particular attention. A correct view of our relations with each power will enable you to form a just idea of existing difficulties, and of the measures of precaution best adapted to them.

Respecting our relations with Spain, nothing explicit can now be communicated. On the adjournment of congress, in May last, the minister plenipotentiary of the United States, at Madrid, was instructed to inform the government of Spain that, if his Catholic majesty should then ratify the treaty, this government would accept the ratification, so far as to submit to the decision of the senate the question whether such ratification should be received in exchange for that of the United States, heretofore given. By letters from the minister of the United States to the secretary of state, it appears, that a communication, in conformity to his instructions, had been made to the government of Spain, and that the Cortes had the subject under consideration. The result of the deliberations of that body, which is daily expected, will be made known to congress as soon as it is received. The friendly sentiment which was expressed on the part of United States, in the message of the 9th of May last, is still entertained for Spain. Among the causes of regret, however, which are inseparable from the delay attending this transaction, it is proper to state, that satisfactory information has been received that measures have been recently adopted by designing persons, to convert certain parts of the province of East Florida into depots for the reception of foreign goods, from whence to smuggle them into the United States. By opening a port within the limits of Florida, immediately on our boundary, where there was no settlement, the object could not be misunderstood. An early accommodation of differences will, it is hoped, prevent all such fraudulent and pernicious practices, and place the relations of the two countries on a very amicable and permanent basis.

The commercial relations between the United States and the British colonies in the West Indies, and on the continent, have undergone no change; the British government still preferring to leave that commerce under the restriction heretofore imposed on it, on each side. It is satisfactory to recollect, that the restraints resorted to by the United States were defensive only, intended to prevent a monopoly under British regulations, in favor of Great Britain; as it likewise is, to know that the experiment is advancing in a spirit of amity between the parties.

The question depending between the United States and Great Britain, respecting the construction of the first article of the treaty of Ghent, has been referred, by the governments, to the decision of the emperor of Russia, who has accepted the umpirage.

An attempt has been made with the government of France, to regulate, by treaty, the commerce between the two countries, on the principle of reciprocity and equality. By the last communication of the minister plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris, to whom full power had been given, we learn that the negotiation had been commenced there, but, serious difficulties having occurred, the French government had resolved to transfer it to the United States, for which purpose the minister plenipotentiary of France had been ordered to repair to this city, and whose arrival might soon be expected. It is hoped that this important interest may be arranged on just conditions, and in a manner equally satisfactory to both parties. It is submitted to congress to decide, until such arrangement is made, how far it may be proper, on the principle of the act of the last session, which augmented the tonnage duty on French vessels, to adopt other measures for carrying more completely into effect the policy of that act.

The act referred to, which imposed new tonnage on French vessels, having been in force from and after the first