

# HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. 1.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1821.

No. 52.

**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 papers discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring a continuance until countermanded. Whoever will guarantee the payment of nine months shall receive a tenth gratis.  
Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines shall be inserted three times for one dollar, and fifty cents for each continuance. Subscriptions received by the printer, and by the post-offices in the state.  
All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.  
Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a few spare moments, are invited to favour our communications.

**SALE OF NEGROES.**  
Will be offered for public sale at the Court-house at Chapel Hill, on Saturday the 21st February ensuing, nine Negroes, namely: Polly, Patsy, Nancy, Phillis, Isaac, David, James and Pompey, late property of Mrs. Jane Grant, and sold to fulfill the conditions of a deed of trust. To render the purchase easy, credits will be given. The terms will be, first, fifty per cent. present payment, for each negro purchased; secondly, one fourth of the remainder on the 20th of April next; thirdly, one fourth on the 20th of July next; and the remainder on the 20th of October following, and the remainder on the 20th of January, 1822, with interest from the date of each bond, with approved security.  
The family of negroes is one that is well known, and accustomed to the usual varieties of business: almost all young.  
Those who want such negroes are requested to attend. The sale will commence precisely at 12 o'clock.  
**William Hooper.**  
Chapel Hill, Jan. 27. 51-3w

**NOTICE.**  
THE copartnership of MURPHY & WHITTED having been this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to said firm are requested to call immediately and settle their accounts by the payment of cash notes, as we are desirous to settle the business as soon as possible.  
**Zevi Whitted,**  
**Martin Murphey.**  
N. B. The business will be settled alone by **Martin Murphey.**  
January 27. 51-1

**10 Dollars Reward.**  
AS a way from the subscriber, on the 26th day of December last, a negro woman, name of **MILLY**, between twenty-five and thirty years of age, of a dark yellowish complexion, she has bushy hair, blaring eyes, several moles on her face, and one on her breast. It is probable she has come towards Hillsborough, and all reasonable expenses will be paid on delivering her to the subscriber, or confining her in any jail so that she can obtain her.  
**Warren Ball.**  
Eight miles east of Hillsborough, on the Eno river. 51-1  
January 31.

**NOTICE.**  
STRAY from my house, in Wake county, twenty miles west of Raleigh, on the 1st instant, two likely Horses, one a bay, the other a buck. The bay is about five feet one inch high, six or seven years old, and was raised in Orange county, near Hillsborough, by a Mr. Thompson. The black is eight or nine years old, about four feet eight inches high, and heavy made. A generous reward will be given for the delivery of the horses at the subscriber's house, or by information so that he gets them again.  
**M. Christian.**  
January 17. 50-3w

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscriber intending leaving the state in the fall, he therefore requests all persons indebted to him to come forward and settle their accounts or notes, as he will not be any longer in the state. All those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may be called to have a call from an officer, for the purpose of collecting said debts as soon as he will admit of.  
The subscriber has yet on hand a few barrels, which will be disposed of at prime.  
**William Whitted, Jr.**  
Jan. 16. 19-

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscriber having qualified as executor to the last will and testament of **ARTHUR L. HAYES**, late of Person county, deceased, at the court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for said county, December term, 1820, requests all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, to come forward and make payment, and those owing claims against the same to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this advertisement will be plead in bar to their future recovery.  
**William Hayes,**  
Executor.  
Person county,  
27th December, 1820. 49-

**BLANKS**  
of various kinds,  
for sale at this office.

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons indebted to the firm of **JOHN R. CUMMING & CO.** are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, and all those having claims against said firm, are requested to present them to the subscriber for settlement: he alone being authorized to make settlements and grant receipts.  
**James Allison,**  
For  
**John R. Cumming & Co.**  
Jan. 15. 49-

**Valuable Land FOR SALE.**  
THE subscriber offers for sale his tract of land containing  
**Thirteen Hundred and Fifty Acres,**  
Situated on Haw River  
The attention of such as may wish to purchase land in this part of the country, is invited. The terms will be accommodating. For further particulars apply to the proprietor,  
**Richard D. Ashe.**  
December 13. 44-1f

**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 Hillsborough. The attention of such as may wish to purchase land in this part of the country is invited: the terms will be accommodating. For further particulars apply to the proprietor,  
**S. Strudwick.**  
November 13. 40-10w

**Hillsborough Academy.**  
THE exercises will be held on the first Monday of January next.  
**J. Witherspoon, Principal.**  
November 22. 41-

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons indebted to **WILLIAM CAIN & SON** are solicited to call and settle their accounts, either by cash or note. Those who fail to do so must expect soon to find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.  
**Wm. Cain & Son.**  
Jan. 9. 47-4w

**Tennessee Land for sale.**  
**Fifteen Hundred Acres**  
OF Tennessee Land for sale, of a prime quality. For terms apply to  
**A. B. Bruce.**  
Hillsborough, Dec. 26. 46-1f

**Red Clover Seed,**  
by the bushel or smaller quantity,  
For sale by  
**William Norwood.**  
Jan. 9. 47-

**FOR HIRE,**  
Until the 28th day of December next,  
**A likely young Negro Fellow.**  
For terms apply to the subscriber  
**Thomas Clancy.**  
Jan. 9. 47-

Just received, and for sale at this Office, a quantity of  
**SCHOOL BOOKS,**  
viz.  
Ainsworth's Dictionary,  
Virgil Delphini,  
Schrevelii's Greek Lexicon,  
Historie Sacre,  
Viris Roma,  
Mair's Introduction,  
Tytler's Elements of History,  
Goldsmith's History of England,  
Goldsmith's History of Rome,  
Goldsmith's History of Greece,  
Will't's Geography and Atlas,  
Murray's Grammar,  
Murray's Exercises,  
Webster's Spelling Book,  
Bibles, Testaments, &c.  
A more extensive assortment will be shortly received.  
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.  
Dec. 20.

## Legislature of New-York.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.  
Tuesday, January 18.  
MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR.

The following message from his excellency the governor, together with the accompanying documents, in relation to the interference of the officers under the appointment of the general government, in state elections, was received, and the message read.

To the Honorable the Assembly.  
GENTLEMEN—The resolution of your honorable house, of the 16th of November, relative to an intimation in my speech at the opening of the session, has been respectfully considered, and duly appreciated—and I shall now communicate to you, agreeably to your request, the evidence in my possession relative to the improper interference of the officers of the general government in the local concerns of this state.

That many of the officers of the United States have, for a number of years, acted very improperly, by interfering in the elections of this state, must be known to every man in the community, who has had opportunity for information, and whose mind is not steered by prejudice against the admission of truth: At the last election this influence was manifested in such a variety of shapes, and in such a very exceptionable manner, that I considered it my duty to refer to it: And in performing this duty as a magistrate, and in availing myself of a right possessed by every citizen, to express his opinion of the conduct of public men, I did not consider it necessary that I should be provided with documentary testimony, nor did I suppose that at an extraordinary session of the legislature, held for a special purpose, it would be deemed advisable to deliberate on any of the matters indicated in my speech—

And I was confirmed in this impression, so far as it respects the subject, when I saw that the resolution of the senate then before you, proposing to adjourn on the next day—and to a resolution of your house, passed on the 18th day of November, for adjourning on the 20th. Under these circumstances, I thought proper to delay this communication until the present session. And when I make this observation, I must be permitted to state, that whenever I am called on for information, by any branch of the legislature, in a proper manner and in a proper case, I shall always attend to the request with pleasure; but I shall reserve to myself sufficient time to prepare a satisfactory answer. And the universal understanding in parliamentary practice, has been, that if the information requested is afforded in time for full legislative deliberation and decision, no exception ought to be taken.

In animadverting on the obtrusion of extraneous influence in the politics of this state, I was desirous of arresting the progress of a great evil, by attracting the public attention to its predominance. And I was not without hopes, that the national legislature would consider it a fit case for the salutary exercise of its high authorities. In the inquiry which has been recently instituted into the conduct of one of the departments of the national administration, some of the abuses which will be developed in this message may be deemed a fit subject for cognizance; and I am persuaded, that the general investigation which has been made will have a beneficial tendency, even if it be not followed by any measures of punishment.

Considering the immense patronage which must be necessarily entrusted to the executive government of the Union, the constitution of the United States has wisely declared "that no senator or representative shall during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office;" and "that no senator or representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector of president and vice president." The object of these provisions is to preserve the independence of the national legislature and of the electoral colleges and to maintain the purity of republican government. The same salutary provisions for analogous beneficial objects have been extended to the state legislatures, and all the state constitutions formed since the proposal of the national constitution in 1787, declared in substance that no member of congress, or officer of the United States, shall have a seat in the state legislature. There are in some constitutions, variations in the provisions, but they all embrace in a greater or less degree the spirit of the ex-

cluding principle. In those states which had adopted constitutions before the establishment of a national government, there is of course no constitutional prohibition—but it is understood that in such case statutes have been passed to the same effect. Virginia, whose constitution was formed in 1776, has a very comprehensive law on the subject. Pennsylvania, in addition to a constitutional restriction, has a statute which prohibits officers of the United States from sitting as judges, inspectors or clerks of state elections.—The constitution of this state was formed in 1777, and although no statute has been passed on this subject, yet by a concurrent resolution of March 1790, it was resolved as the sense of the legislature, that it is incompatible (according to the constitution of this state and of the United States) that a member of congress, or other person holding any office whatsoever, under the United States, should be a member of the senate or assembly of this state during his continuance in congress, or in such office; and that whenever a member of the legislature shall be elected or appointed a member of congress, or to any office whatever under the United States, and shall accept of such office or appointment, it is hereby further resolved, that his seat in the legislature ought to be vacated. Even in the government of Great Britain, officers of the excise and customs, and clerks or deputies in the treasury, navy, victualling and admiralty offices, and a long list of other dependents on the crown, are interdicted from being elected or sitting as members of the house of commons.

Every officer of the United States is in a state of partial attachment to it. He cannot set in congress, in the state legislatures or in the electoral colleges. In the view of the constitution, he is an object of jealousy; he can, however, at any time be restored to all the franchises of a citizen by abdicating his office. Our government is founded on the representative system; it protects the purity and independence of the representative; it erects a barrier against the intrusions of the executive patronage, and it intends that the constituent body should be free from the operation of the same influence. In reserving to the national officer his elective franchise, it was exercised in the genuine spirit of republicanism; and that the suffrages of the citizen should not be biased by the emoluments and honors of the office, and that he should not carry into the elections, any of the influence derived from his official station: and I trust that it will be universally admitted, that the national government ought not to confer withhold offices with a view of creating influence in state politics. It is well known that in this state, the national administration has for some years selected in almost every case of any importance, its officers in opposition to the state administration, and this undoubtedly operates as an encouragement to organized and disciplined hostility. It is a virtual instruction to its officers to oppose, and it is an invitation to all who are desirous of the patronage of the general government to embark in the opposition. The interference of the officers of the general government in state politics in 1798, was at that period a subject of general and well founded complaint: in the interval between my first election and entrance into office, I took the liberty of apprising Mr. Monroe, the president of the United States, of the obtrusive intermeddling of the officers of the general government in our state politics, and of my earnest hope that under his administration this system, so justly and so generally reprobated, would be no longer tolerated. In discharging this duty to the republic, I entertained every wish to promote the most amicable relations between the general and state administration, and I truly declare that no act of hostility has been in any shape manifested or encouraged on the part of the authorities of this state.

The documents which I have now the honor to transmit to you, do not extend beyond the last general election and the agitations preceding and accompanying it. At the very period when the officers of the United States, who have behaved so reprehensibly, ought to have conducted themselves with the greatest delicacy; when a legislature was to be chosen that was to appoint the electors of president and vice president; and when the second officer of the United States was a candidate for the office of governor, all the influence of their offices was put in requisition and brought into activity. Although deprived of the right of being chosen, yet, in the exercise of the right of choosing, they are permitted by the power of office to influence elections, what security have the people for a pure legislature, for an independent congress or for an incorrupt college of electors. On this occasion I take a pleasure in stating, that notwithstanding the practices complained of were marked with signal impropriety in

the general operations of the navy yard in King's county, yet I do not know of a single instance wherein a naval officer who distinguished himself during the late war, has conducted himself improperly. The officers of the army stationed in this state have furnished, generally speaking, no ground of complaint. And the custom house officers, on the lakes, so far as I can learn, have behaved in an unexceptionable manner. In exercising the rights of suffrage, they have, I believe, generally abstained from bringing any official influence in any shape to bear upon the controversy.

The navy yard is situated in Brooklyn, King's county, and contains about 40 acres.—Large sums of money have been expended there in building and repairing ships of war and an extensive establishment is maintained in that place. The documents herewith transmitted will show that under the principal direction of Mr. Decatur, the naval storekeepers, the blacksmiths, the caulkers, carpenters, laborers, and other persons in the public employ at the navy yard, were brought up to vote—that he was assisted in his operation by other officers of that establishment, and that improper attempts were made in a variety of shapes to operate on the electors. The whole presents a scene of undue influence and extraneous intrusion revolting to every friend of republican government. The papers marked from A. to L. inclusive, establish the charge beyond the possibility of refutation, and the certificate marked M. from the first judge of the county of Kings, places the credibility of the witnesses beyond doubt.

The patronage of the custom house of N. York is immense. There are now no printed documents which disclose the number and compensation of the officers employed in that establishment, as the resolution of congress of 27th April, 1816, directing a compilation and printing of a register once in every two years, of the officers of the United States has not been complied with in respect to the subordinate officers of the customs of New York, I can therefore only state as a matter of estimate, that the patronage of that establishment approximates to 200,000 dollars annually. The surveyor of the port, Mr. Joseph G. Swift, has the immediate direction of the inspectors and subordinate officers of the customs; and, although he has not the power of displacement, yet they are in such a state of dependence that their personal comfort must directly, and their official existence indirectly, depend on his volition.—In order that there might be no doubt of his determination to interfere in the state election, he reported, as a member of a committee to a public meeting in Kings county, the resolution marked N. When the situation, connexion, and political principles of this officer of the United States are considered, there can be no doubt, but that he had previously ascertained the sense of his political superior, and that he was instructed accordingly. In pursuance of this example the two inspectors of the customs at Staten Island, interfered in the most improper manner in the election—the papers marked O, P, Q, R, S, T, will establish this charge, and the certificate marked U, given by the first judge of Richmond county, goes to prove the unquestionable good character of the witnesses. The papers marked V, and W, will also show the conduct of some of the inspectors in the city of New York. In such an immense population it is difficult to trace the course of individuals particularly, but it is believed that the few friendly officers of the customs were intimidated into entire neutrality, and that the mass of the influence of that institution was made to exhibit a hostile attitude to the state administration. The law regulating the compensation of the inspector of the customs authorizes the allowance of three dollars a day, for the days that they are actually employed. These documents prove that seven of those officers were employed in electioneering; and I presume it will not be denied that each individual received three dollars a day from the public treasury when so engaged.

The resolution marked W V, of the citizens of Buffalo, complains of the undue interference of the officers of the general government in that quarter. The chairman of that meeting, Mr. John E. Marshall, informs me—"That this resolution was intended to be a censure upon the general political conduct of those persons residing in Niagara county who are attached to the Commission for establishing the boundary line between the United States and Canada. It is very notorious that these men and all their dependents have for two years been actively engaged in opposition to the state administration.—At the last spring election they were peculiarly industrious, some of them frequently declaring that they were determined to