

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. III.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1822.

No. 124.

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 the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, 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 postmasters 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.

CAMP-MEETINGS.

A CAMP-MEETING will commence on Saturday the 20th of July, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in Surry county, about three miles north west of Jonesville, for Irredell circuit, and conclude on the Wednesday following.

A Camp-Meeting will commence on Saturday the 3d of August, at three o'clock in the afternoon, in Caswell county, three or four miles north west of McCall's store, and one mile west of the Rev. James Bouldin's, at a new meeting house called Prospect, for Caswell circuit, and conclude the Wednesday following.

The Yadin District Conference will commence on Wednesday the 14th of August, at Mount Zion meeting house, in the lower part of Stokes county. At the same time and place a Camp-Meeting will be held for Guilford circuit.

The editor of the Star will please to insert the above appointments in his paper.

LEWIS SKIDMORE.

June 15.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at auction, at my dwelling house in the town of Hillsborough, on Wednesday the 17th of July next, a quantity of valuable

Household and Kitchen Furniture, together with Two valuable Negroes, a man and a boy. Nine months credit will be given for all sums over ten dollars; for all sums of one hundred dollars and upwards, approved endorsed negotiable notes will be required. Cash for all sums under ten dollars.

John Van Hook, jr.

N. B. I wish to rent (two) houses and lot where I now live, in the town of Hillsborough, until the first day of January next. The improvements are, two dwelling houses, one of which is a large two-story building well finished, with a large and convenient kitchen underneath; the other is a single-story building, with two convenient rooms; also a smoke house, corn crib, and four large stables, which is all enclosed a large garden, well stocked with a variety of vegetables.

This property is situated on the main street, about one hundred paces north of the market house, and will be found a pleasant situation for a private family, or an excellent stand for a house of entertainment. The terms will be made known on application to the subscriber on the premises.

John Van Hook, jr.

June 18.

State of North Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

In Equity—March Term, 1822.

Annex B. Bruce et ux. administrators, et al. complainants.

Frances Child and Wm. McKerral, defendants.

THE death of William McKerral, one of the defendants in this cause, being suggested at this term, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, for the executors, administrators, or other proper representatives of the said William McKerral, deceased, to be and personally appear before the judge of our next superior Court and Equity, to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the third Monday in September next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, wherefore the said suit shall not stand revived against them and they be made parties defendants, and the same proceedings be had and carried on against them in as full and ample manner to all intents and purposes, as would have been done had the said William McKerral survived and the suit have been carried on against him. Test,

James Webb, c. M. E.

Price adv. \$3 50

22—6w

H. G. & Wm. H. Bowers,

HAVE received by the schooners Belvidere, Independence, Margaret Ann, Bold Commander, Venela, and other late arrivals, their spring supply of

FRESH IMPORTED STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

which is much more extensive than usual, and having been principally purchased at auction in the city of New-York, they offer for sale at reduced prices.

Petersburg, April, 1822.

13—2m

Orange Agricultural Society.

THE annual meeting of the Orange Agricultural Society, will take place in the town of Hillsborough, on the fourth of July next. The attendance of all the members is expected, as the election of officers for the ensuing year will take place at that time. Those who desire to become members of the society are invited to attend the meeting.

John Taylor, jr. Secretary.

June 11th, 1822.

22—4w

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I shall attend at the following places, for the purpose of collecting the Taxes due for the year 1821, to wit, at George Johnston's, on Monday the 8th day of July next—at Chapel Hill, on Tuesday the 9th—at Brown's mill on Wednesday the 10th—at George Clancy's on Thursday the 11th—at John Newlin's on Friday the 12th—at Murpley's mills on Saturday the 13th—at (Big) George Albright's on Monday the 15th—at John Long's on Tuesday the 16th—at Isaac Holt's, esq. on Wednesday the 17th—at Ephraim Cook's on Thursday the 18th—at James Cook's on Friday the 19th—at Chesley F. Faucett's, esq. on Saturday the 20th—at James Hutchinson's, esq. on Monday the 22d—at Andrew McAuley's on Tuesday the 23d—at George A. Mebane's on Wednesday the 24th—at Ranken McKee's, esq. on Thursday the 25th—at John Ray's on Friday the 26th—at the court house in Hillsborough on Saturday the 27th—at Col. J. J. Garrington's on Monday the 29th—at Col. Herbert Sims's on Tuesday the 30th—at William Dillard's, esq. on Wednesday the 31st—at Maj. Z. Herndon's on Thursday the 1st day of August—and at John Rhodes's, esq. on Friday the 2d day of August. All those concerned are requested to attend and pay their respective dues, otherwise I shall enforce the law against delinquents.

The magistrates appointed by the county court at last term, to take the list of taxables and taxable property for the present year, will attend in their respective districts at the same times and places, to wit, John Blackwood, esq. for St. Thomas district; Matthew Ray, esq. for Caswell district; Isaac Holt, esq. for St. Asaph's district; Henry Hurdie, esq. for Chatham district; James Hutchinson, esq. for Orange district; Thomas Tinnon, esq. for Hillsborough district; Thomas Beaman, esq. for St. Mary's district; and William Dillard, esq. for St. Mark's district.

Thos. D. Watts, Sheriff.

N. B. The late Sheriff will attend generally to collect his arrears.

June 18.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber, wishing to remove to the westward, will, on Tuesday the 30th of July next, offer for sale to the highest bidder, his plantations, containing

Six hundred and fifty Acres,

lying in the county of Orange, one to the west of the Hawfields meeting-house, and three miles east of Murren's mills, on the post road leading from Hillsborough to Salem. The situation is as healthy as any in the state, affording excellent water, and accommodated with a commodious dwelling house with seven rooms and three fire-places, also a store-house, and all necessary out-buildings, with a good barn and stables. The land is as well adapted for the culture of corn, wheat, rye, and tobacco, as any in this section of the state, and is well timbered; a sufficient quantity is cleared for eight or ten working hands, comprising eight or ten acres of meadow of a superior quality, and good orchards. All of which the subscriber will sell on that day, either in one, two, or three tracts, to suit purchasers; one half of the payments will be cash or likely negroes on taking possession, for the other half a credit of twelve months will be given, or negroes in payment for the whole will suit the subscriber. Gentlemen from the eastern part of the state wishing to purchase are invited to come and view the premises.

George Allen

P. S. Purchasers can have the refusal of my corn, wheat and oat crops.

Hawfields, Orange county,

May 3. 21—1s

GRAVE STONES.

THE subscriber has received seven or eight pair of handsome stones, for graves, from two to four feet long, faced and headed sufficiently wide to receive any inscription usually put on grave stones. Those wishing to procure such an article can have the inscription put on in a handsome manner by the subscriber; and if none now on hand should please those who want, almost any size can be obtained at short notice.

The stones were taken from a quarry about eighteen miles below this place, and are of a light grey colour, but little inferior to marble, and will cost from four to ten dollars per pair, exclusive of lettering. Specimens of the stone and lettering can be seen on application.

Wm. Huntington.

May 14.

98—4w

ALEXANDER & HARRISON,

HAVE on hand the following articles, which they will sell at very reduced prices to suit the times.

Best Saddles, cut back trees, at \$16 00 cash.
Plated Gig Harness, 40 00
Common ditto, 25 00
Plated Carriage Harness, elegant, \$5 00
Common ditto, 35 00
Breech Bands, by the pair, 8 50
Blind Bridles, 2 25

and all other articles in proportion. They will also credit their work six and twelve months, at a moderate advance on the above prices, or receive in payment any kind of produce. Their shop is on Queen Street over Dr. Webb's medical shop.

January 9, 1822.

100—1f

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

ATTENTION!

To the Officers composing the Back Creek Battalion.

YOU are hereby notified and commanded, to attend at Mason Hall, on Monday the 22d of July next, together with your non-commissioned officers and musicians, equip for drill; and on Tuesday the 23d you will attend with your respective companies, equip as the militia law directs, and to be in readiness to march to the field precisely at eleven o'clock A. M. By order.

Hunter McCulloch,

Adjutant.

June 18.

22—p

ATTENTION!

To the Officers composing the Cain Creek Battalion.

YOU are hereby notified and commanded, to attend at your usual battalion muster ground, on Thursday the 25th of July next, together with your non-commissioned officers and musicians, equip for drill; and on Friday the 26th you will attend at the same place with your respective companies, equip as the militia law directs, and to be ready to go on parade precisely at eleven o'clock A. M. By order.

Hunter McCulloch,

Adjutant of the 2d Regiment O. C. M.

June 18.

22—p

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing, in Hillsborough, N. C. a religious paper, to be entitled

THE

NORTH CAROLINA

Evangelical Intelligencer,

In which will be given the most important information relative to the spread of the gospel, and the consequent betterment of the condition of the human family, with such other intelligence as may be interesting to the christian reader; occasionally enlivened with religious and moral essays, and lighter articles tending to promote christian charity and heavenly-mindedness.

PROSPECTUS.

TO a contemplative mind it is pleasing to look abroad over the various portions of the globe, and observe the improvements which are daily taking place in the condition of mankind. We perceive the dark clouds of ignorance and error, of superstition and fanaticism, gradually wasting away, and the horizon gilded with a brightness indicating the approach of a morning glorious to humanity and rich with blessings to the children of men. These heart-cheering prospects are the natural results of extended information, but more particularly the blessed effects of an expanding knowledge of the divine precepts of the christian religion. A general thirst for knowledge seems to be awakened, and the efforts now making by missionary, bible, and other societies, to diffuse the religion of the gospel, and to inculcate a more attentive observance of our civil, moral, and religious duties, are attended with a success cheering to the heart of the philanthropist.

It is under such circumstances that we present to the friends of christianity in this and the neighboring states, proposals for publishing in this place a weekly paper, calculated to aid the cause in which so many are engaged; and are induced to hope that such an establishment would not be among the least efficient means of promoting religious information. By the multiplication of political papers the minds of the people of this favored country have been enlightened in the science of government above all the nations of the earth. Through the same means it is not reasonable to expect that moral darkness may be dissipated, the love of religion be incited, and a warmth be infused into the hearts of believing christians which would urge them to still greater exertions? For though we are pleased in contemplating the general advancement of christian knowledge, and the meliorated condition of mankind; yet we find much to lament when we look around us and perceive how many are still enveloped in slothful ignorance, the victims of vice and immorality. Though living in a christian land, there are some, alas many, who never enter a church, who never open a bible, who never reflect on the cause or the purpose of their existence. May not the diffusion of religious intelligence tend to remove this listlessness? May it not excite to inquiry? May it not lead to conviction? To reformation? The continual droppings of water wears the hardest stones; may not weekly admonitions and repeated examples melt hearts of stone? Surely there is room to hope that the contemplated work, if properly encouraged, may contribute in some small degree, towards hastening that glorious period, when "the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it."

In presenting this prospectus to the public, it is unnecessary farther to explain the nature of the proposed publication. In its conduct, all possible care will be taken to select such matter as may be most interesting and instructive; and the promised assistance of several eminent divines, it is expected, will add usefulness and respectability to the work.

CONDITIONS.

The Evangelical Intelligencer will be published once a week, and contain eight quarto pages, neatly printed on good paper.

The price will be three dollars a year, if paid in advance; otherwise four dollars will be demanded.

No subscriptions received for less than one year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice before the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered as a new engagement.

To persons procuring eight subscribers, and remitting the amount of the subscriptions, the paper will be sent gratis.

The publication will commence as soon as sufficient encouragement is obtained to defray the expense.

Persons holding subscriptions are requested to forward to this office the names of the subscribers they may have obtained—retaining the proposals till further notice.

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES, &c.

An attempt has been made to raise a prejudice against the higher schools, by stating that they were for the benefit of the rich alone, and widened the actual distinction between them and the poor. This topic has been seized upon, not only in this state, (Virginia,) but in Kentucky and Connecticut, and perhaps in every state where these higher schools have been under consideration. We have never seen this *ad captandam* argument more forcibly exposed than in the following extract from a memorial recently laid before the legislature of Connecticut by the president and fellows of Yale College. Add to this, that at these very institutions scholars are bred up, who become the teachers of the poor; that from our primary schools the choicest geniuses may hereafter be culled to be educated at the University; and add to these specific facts the general advantage to be derived from them in point of economy, of the illumination shed from these foci over the public mind, and of the moral force they communicate to the state by which they are cherished, and the argument in their favor becomes irresistible.—*Enquirer.*

The advantages of education are not confined to those who are immediately instructed. They extend to every class of the community. As the manners and dress of polished society descend from one rank to another, till something of their form and spirit reaches even to the humblest cottage, so the acquisitions of persons of superior education are circulated among the multitudes who have had no access to the original sources of information. Knowledge is daily diffused by social intercourse in domestic conversation, in parties of business and pleasure. A spirit of inquiry is awakened; a taste for reading is produced; and the public understanding is invigorated. A single individual of exalted attainments may elevate the habits of thinking through a nation.

But why should not the expenses of public education be defrayed wholly by those who are most immediately benefited? Because, from the very nature of the higher seminaries of learning, they could never exist without aid from the public. They require a permanent establishment, buildings, apparatus, professorships, and endowments, which are to continue for life. Who ever erected a college, or even an academy, for the exclusive benefit of his own children? We might as well expect the traveller to construct his own bridges, roads and houses of entertainment.

Unless permanent funds are secured for our literary institutions, our youth must either remain in comparative ignorance, or be sent abroad for their education. We must be dependent on the bounty of other states for those resources which we neglect to provide for ourselves. This is in fact the case, to a very considerable extent, at the present time. Many of our youth are sent to other colleges, which have the means of furnishing a cheaper education.

It is a point of high importance to the public that collegiate instruction should be brought within the reach of those who are in moderate circumstances. We are aware of no prevalent error on the subject of education, which is wider from the truth than the opinion that the benefits of the higher seminaries of learning are principally enjoyed by the rich. The fact is directly the reverse of this. The rich can always obtain an education for their children, either by sending them abroad, or by procuring for them private tuition. Unless public provision is made for academic and collegiate instruction, the wealthy will, in a great measure, engross the learning of the country. This will tend to throw the weight of literary influence into the same scale with that of property, and in this way to form an effective aristocracy, inconsistent with the principles of republican government. It will suppress the exertions of those who, if they could be furnished with means of education, would give the fairest promises of literary eminence. Talents are as often found in the dwellings of the poor as in the mansions of the rich. Who have, in fact, been the most useful and distinguished divines, physicians, statesmen in New England? Is any great portion of them to be found among the sons of the opulent? The steeps of science are not often ascended, except by those who have been early accustomed to force their way through surrounding difficulties. This is so manifest to those who are acquainted with the history of literary men, as to have led an intelligent observer to remark, that a college is a lottery, in which the sons of the poor draw all the prizes."

TRIAL BY JURY.

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

The editor of the Philadelphia Democratic Press, makes the following re-

marks in noticing a decision which lately took place—the State Bank of Georgia, against the United States Bank, published in the Chronicle of the 4th instant.

"A Judge in Georgia has determined that a Jury agreeing to cast lots for their verdict is no ground for granting a new trial, inasmuch as it is an error to suppose that TRIAL BY JURY is a "trial by mind," when in truth it is only to give the parties a chance for such a trial.—We are not sorry for this decision, nor shall we regret any other decision, no matter how absurd, if it shall direct the public attention to a revival of the mode of trial by jury. Why in all cases shall it be deemed necessary to have twelve jurors? Why shall unanimity be insisted on in all civil cases? Why is not the trial by jury in civil cases brought nearer to the mode prescribed in cases tried by arbitrators? As now constituted, a trial by jury is but a chance for justice, and a bounty for false swearing if not perjury."

That it would be better to dispense with the unanimous verdict of a jury, according to the custom established by the courts of Scotland, we are not prepared to maintain; in that country, a majority, we know not how great, is required to establish the verdict.—But that a court should have the power of starving the jury into unanimity; whatever apology is made for it, and however much such a principle may be consecrated by antiquity, or enforced by judicial precedent, is a relic of feudal barbarity, and ought to be abolished. Our declaration of independence declares that Almighty God has created man free, and yet in palpable opposition to the practical exercise of this principle, a jury are told that they must be locked up, in certain cases without refreshment, until a unanimous verdict is extorted from their hands. But suppose that they honestly and conscientiously differ? Is a verdict obtained by imprisonment and starvation, an unanimous verdict?—No, it is a conscience coerced into acquiescence by the means of corporeal torture; it is a declaration that their bodily sufferings, overpower their sense of integrity and justice—that they are compelled to assent to what in their own consciences, they abominate. The right of opinion in this happy country, is perfectly free, even in the awful concerns of eternity. Our fellow citizens enjoy the right of exercising a freedom of opinion for which they are responsible only to God; and yet, when they serve their country in the capacity of jurors, they are told, that they shall not enjoy this freedom, when the property and sometimes the life of a fellow citizen is dependent on its exercise.

We will suppose that the same principle had been applied to the twelve judges, instead of the twelve jurors in England, and that they should be committed to the tower, deprived of meat and drink, until their decisions were unanimous. What high minded man in the character of a judge, would consent that both his person and his conscience, should remain in the custody of the sheriff, who should graciously condescend to allow him to walk from the tower to Westminster hall, whenever the judge should repeat the word *unanimous*.—Whether the evidence proves the fact, may in many cases be a question entangled in as much difficulty and embarrassment, and perplexity, as any question of law. Lord Mansfield once said "conscience is not controllable by human laws, or amenable to human tribunals; all attempts to force conscience will never produce conviction, and are only calculated to make hypocrites, or martyrs."

From the National Intelligencer, June 12.

Kentucky and Virginia.—The legislature of the state of Kentucky adjourned on the 29th ultimo, *sine die*. On the last day of the session, the result of a conference between the two houses on the subject of the Virginia mission was reported to both houses. The preamble to the report (according to the Kentucky Argus) denies the existence of the rights claimed by Virginia on behalf of the officers and soldiers, asserts the right of Kentucky to pass the occupying claimant laws, expresses a willingness to submit those subjects specifically, as well as all other matters of difference generally, to a board of commissioners instituted according to the compact, and concludes with the following resolutions:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That it is expedient to appoint a board of commissioners, as desired by the state of Virginia, in her communication to the general assembly, under the eighth article of the compact, to determine all matters of controversy between the two states.

Resolved, That a commissioner be appointed by joint vote of the senate and house of representatives, on the part of this state, with authority to ex-