

# HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. III.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1822.

No. 125.

## 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 arrears 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 Jonnsville, for Iredell 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 M'Cauley's store, and one mile west of the Rev. James Houldin's, at a new meeting house called Prospect, for Caswell circuit, and conclude the Wednesday following.

The Yadkin 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.

## Hillsborough Academy.

THE fall session of the Hillsborough Academy, will commence on the first Monday after the fourth of July, and terminate on the fourth Saturday in November, under the care of

John Rogers, Principal.

June 25.

## 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 the houses and lot with-reon 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, barn, and four large stables; to which is attached a large garden, well stocked with a variety of vegetables.

This property is situate 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 13.

## 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 mile west of the Hawfields meeting-house, and three miles east of Murchey'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 houses, 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.

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## NOTICE.

IF copying for the printer, the list of the first days drawing of the Hillsborough Masonic Lottery, Nos. 545, 5508 and 5737 were, by mistake, stated to have been drawn on that day, which is not the fact; those numbers are still in the wheel. There were precisely five hundred numbers drawn, as will be on each succeeding day agreeable to the scheme.

The Managers.

June 25th, 1822.

## 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.

## 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 Murchey'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 M'Cauley's on Tuesday the 23d—at George A. Mebane's on Wednesday the 24th—at Ranken M'ner'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. G. Carrington'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 taxable 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; Hardie, esq. for Clatham district; James Isaacson, esq. for Orange district; Thomas Tinsin, esq. for Hillsborough district; Thomas Bevelan, 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.

## State of North-Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY.

In Equity—March Term, 1822.

Abner D. Bruce et ux. adms. et al. compls.

Francis Child and Wm. M'Kerall, defendants.

THE death of William M'Kerall, 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 M'Kerall, deceased, to and personally appear before the judge of our next Superior Court of Law 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, why before 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 M'Kerall survived and the suit have been carried on against him. Test,

James Webb, c. M. E.

Price adv. \$ 3 50

## 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.

## 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, 85 00  
Common ditto, 55 00  
Breech Blinds, by the pair, 5 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.

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## 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 M'ulloch,

Adjutant.

June 18.

## 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 M'ulloch,

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

June 18.

## D. HEARTT

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

## NORTH CAROLINA

Evangelical Intelligencer,

In which will be given the most important information relative to the spread of the gospel, and the consequent melioration 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 result 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 favoured country have been enlightened in the science of government above all the nations of the earth. Through the same means is it not reasonable to expect that moral darkness may be dissipated, the love of religion be inculcated, 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.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

## AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

It has been a source of much gratification to us, to perceive the rapid advances made for the last few years by our countrymen, in various descriptions of manufactures—particularly in cotton and woollen cloths—and that, too, without those exclusive privileges, and enormous protecting duties, which were demanded by some of our statesmen in congress. As far as we can learn, the manufacturers in this part of the country are doing extremely well. They have enough to do, and their goods, especially cottons, command a ready and profitable market. This is as it should be. Let our manufacturing establishments grow up of themselves, without giving them a monopoly to the injury of other great national interests, but at the same time affording them all necessary and reasonable protection, and they will stand upon a sure foundation, and contribute essentially to the wealth and independence of the country.

We accidentally dropped into the warehouse of the American Commission Company the other day, and our attention was called to a new kind of manufacture. It is a coarse cloth of cotton and wool, designed as a substitute for the article known by the name of *Negro Cloth*, and heretofore imported for clothing the slaves of the southern states. On examining the article, we had no doubt but it would answer every purpose for which it was intended. But such is by no means our opinion alone. A considerable quantity of the cloth has been sent to the south for trial; and we have now before us two letters upon the subject, one from a mercantile house at Blakely, and another from the hon. judge Tait, of Claiborne, Alabama, formerly a senator in congress from Georgia. The first letter says—"for the benefit of the makers of the cloth, we have sent samples of it to several of our most wealthy and influential planters, and have the satisfaction to say, that they have invariably approved of it. We have no doubt but you will have a considerable demand from this state, as well as from the slave states generally." Judge Tait, after stating that he has had some of the cloth made up for his slaves on trial, observes—"I have no doubt but this cloth is superior in every respect for negro clothing during the winter, to English planes. It will give equal warmth, and I think will be found much more durable. A suit of planes is but a miserable apology for winter clothing for our field slaves. Where we have paid from 62½ to 75 cents per yard for the article, we frequently find our people in rags before the end of the winter. It appears from your statement, that the cloth, composed of cotton and wool, can be now sold in this market as cheap as planes; this, together with the advantage of wearing better, will, doubtless, give it the preference to imported stuffs for negro clothing with the planters of this state. I hope there will be a liberal supply of it for the ensuing season. There is one consideration of great importance in this new branch of manufacturing industry—it is exclusively American. The grower of the raw material, and the manufacturer, are citizens of the same country. So far as we shall consume this cloth, we shall encourage home instead of foreign industry. I wish great success to those enterprising individuals who have embarked in this new channel of domestic employment."

The reader cannot but perceive at a single glance, the importance—the immense importance—of this new species of American manufacture. Suppose there are 2,000,000 of slaves in the southern states, and we believe this is a moderate calculation. They must all be clothed in some way, and it is not probable that this can be done for a less sum than five dollars each, for the winter. This will give us the sum of 10,000,000 dollars per annum, which must heretofore have been sent abroad to purchase the "English planes," or other coarse clothes for the purpose. Now here is a single item, which, if subtracted from our importations, would change the balance of trade in our favor. We have the material in abundance, and can supply the whole demand, if proper encouragement be

given, with a cheaper and better cloth than that which has been formerly used. Upon this subject we wish earnestly to appeal to the American planter.—If he can be served equally well and at a cheaper rate, at home, why should he go abroad? If a loan of 5,000,000 would have averted much of the mercantile distress recently experienced, how salutary and permanent would be the effects were we to manufacture for ourselves 10,000,000 dollars worth of negro clothing, instead of purchasing the same amount with specie, and importing it from Great Britain every year!

Even now, we understand, orders are going out for an article of not more than half the durability of the cloth of which we have been speaking, and for which cotton must be exported and sold at a sacrifice, or specie paid, at a loss of the actual difference of the exchange between the two countries. We have no desire to see one interest built up at the expense of another—but let the manufacturers have a fair chance—and let not cheaper and better goods be rejected, simply because they are American. It is the part of duty and patriotism to protect ourselves.

From the Rhode-Island American.

It is a matter of regret that the structure of our government, the elements which compose it and the means by which alone it can be preserved, are not more accurately and extensively known. A lamentable ignorance of these important particulars is often betrayed in the conversation and writings of those who are to be the most prominent actors in the political drama. They prize above republicanism and aristocracy, *federalism* and democracy, without in any being able to give an intelligible definition of either. In the following extract of a speech delivered in the New York state convention by general Tallmadge, a distinguished republican, may be recognised not merely an ardent attachment to republicanism, but an intelligent acquaintance with its cardinal principles:

"It is necessary there should be a system of checks and balances, to prevent the legislature from monopolising all power. Where this is not the case, and where the sole power of enacting laws is lodged with one body, or one individual, there must be tyranny. His honourable colleague (Mr. Livingston) had yesterday invoked 'the majesty of democracy.' Sir, said Mr. T. I recognise no such majesty. The majesty of democracy reigns not in this republican country; but we have a sovereign people, with whom, of right, all political power resides, and from whom alone it emanates. We have a government of laws, founded on equal rights, and based on the principle of representation. It was the distinguishing character incorporated into our government, and the great feature wherein ours differed from the ancient republics. The rock upon which they were ruined was marked on the chart before us—it was our business to avoid it—and the principle of representation must be adhered to as of vital importance. Secure to the people in your constitution reasonable and proper rights—keep them from meddling with government in their collective capacity—let them enjoy freedom in their agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing pursuits, with the accountability of all officers to them, and then you will have a government whose ingredients will be stable and permanent. Without these precautions we may see that majesty which has been so feelingly invoked—"The majesty of democracy." It once reigned in Paris. It was the majesty of democracy in the consummation of its mad career, which inscribed upon accountable man, *Death is eternal sleep*. It should be the prayer of his life that no such majesty should ever reign over this now happy land.

From the New York American.

## CASE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

It is due to the public that a more accurate statement than any that has yet appeared, should be given of the proceedings that led to the recent verdict in favor of the vice president. On the 5th of November, 1816, a settlement of the vice president's accounts took place at the treasury,