

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. VI.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1825.

No. 268.

PRICES CURRENT.

	Wilmington March 1.		Fayetteville March 31.		Newbern March 26.		Petersburg March 25.	
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Brandy, Cognac,	gall.	125 a 130	100 a 125	150 175	130 200			
Apple,		37 40	42 45	40 45	34 60			
Peach,			50 55	75 80	60 75			
Bacon,	lb.	8 1/2	5 1/2	5 6	6			
Beeswax,		33	32 33	32 35				
Butter,		16 20	15 20	15 16				
Coffee,		18 20	16 21	18 20	18 22			
Corn,	bush.	45 50	45 50	35 40	35 40			
Cotton,	lb.	14 15 1/2	16 17 1/2	16 17	15 19			
Candles, mould,		10 12	12 14	15 16				
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.	114	90 92	65 75				
Flour,	bbbl.	550 600	425 500	600 700	450 700			
Gin, Holland,	gall.	80 90	90 125	100 125	90 125			
Country,		38 40	43 45	40 50				
Iron,	ton	8500 9000	10080 11200		9000 10500			
Lard,	lb.	8 8 1/2	7 8	7 8				
Lime,	cask	140 200	250 300		150 175			
Molasses,	gall.	25	28 30	25 30	33 35			
Powder, Amer.	keg		500 800		600 650			
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	85 90	80 100	90 100	125 150			
West India,		65 70	70 80	75 85	75 100			
New England,		37 1/2 40	42 1/2 45	40 42 1/2	37 45			
Rice,	cwt.	337	350 400	350 375				
Shot,			1100 1200		950 1050			
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	55	75 80	65 75	75			
Turk's Island,		50	65 75	60				
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	850 900	800 1050	900 1250	900 1300			
Loaf,	lb.		17 19	18 20	15 23			
Tea, Imperial & Gunpowder,			150 175		150 200			
Hyson,			120 120					
Young Hyson,					110 125			
Tobacco,	cwt.	400 450	400 450		300 1000			
Fallow,	lb.	8	6 7	12 13				
Wheat,	bush.		80 85		80 87			
Whiskey,	gall.	33	32 1/2 38	35 40	25 30			
Wine, Madeira,			250 400		250 400			
Teneriffe,			125 150	160 175				
Sherry,				200 225				
Port,			200 325					
Malaga,				80				

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 all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.
 Whoever will procure seven subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.
 Advertisements not exceeding sixteen 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.

THE subscribers have just received, and are now opening, a large assortment of **Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery,** together with a complete assortment of **Groceries.**
 Morocco, Seal skin and
 Straw Flats, of the
 Philadelphia
 style.
 Cash.
 Wholesale and Retail.
 D. C. 67—

Labourers Wanted
 On the Cape-Fear River, between Fayetteville and Wilmington.
 I have my intention to recommence the works for the improvement of the Cape-Fear River between Fayetteville and Wilmington, as early as the season will admit. Any number of labourers who choose to apply will find immediate employment. Owners of negroes will do well to embrace this opportunity of engaging them in a work where the wages are liberal and promptly paid, the provisions are wholesome and abundant, and every attention will be paid to their cleanliness and health.
Hamilton Fulton,
 March, 9 66—bw State Engineer.

THOMAS DAY,
CABINET-MAKER,
 RECEIVES his thanks to his friends and the public for the patronage he has received, and wishes to inform them that he intends continuing his business at his old stand, and is well prepared to manufacture all kinds of
Mahogany, Walnut, and Stained Furniture.
 He has on hand a small stock of Mahogany Furniture, made of the best St. Domingo mahogany, in the newest fashion, and executed in the most faithful manner;—and also some Walnut and Stained Furniture, and high and low post beds, turned according to the latest patterns, all which he will sell at reduced prices, and on the most accommodating terms.
 Feb. 22. 62—6w

Alexander Harrison & Co.
 on Queen Street,
 OFFER FOR SALE
Saddles, Bridles, Carriage and Gig Harness, Wagon Gear, BOOTS, SHOES,
 and every article in their line, for cash, or on a short credit;—I will receive in payment Shoe Thread, Homespun, Grain Plank or any kind of Produce.
 Feb. 12, 1824. 15—

CAUTION.
 ALL persons are hereby cautioned not to trade for a note given by me to John Hayward, for sixty-six dollars and fifty cents, dated in July, 1824; as I have an execution of fifty dollars against the said John Hayward, and it was intended and understood that this note should be applied towards the payment of the said execution.
James C. Mitchell.
 Chapel-Hill, March 16. 66—3w

State of North-Carolina,
PERSON COUNTY.
 Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
 February Term, 1825.

Downy Wade } Original attachment—levied
 vs. } on lands.
William Evans }
 appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; it is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, and he appear at the next term of this court to answer the first Monday in the month of July, or the property levied, and judgment by default will be given.

Wm. Ellis,
 Clerk.
 67—3m

Just Published, and for Sale at this Office, Price 25 Cents.

A REVIEW
 Of the Sermon preached before the Bible Society of North Carolina, by the Right Rev. John S. Ravenscroft, D. D. Bishop of the diocese of North-Carolina. By the Rev. John Witherspoon, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Hillsborough.
 The proceeds of this work, after defraying the expense, will be given to the Bible Society of North-Carolina.
 March 16. 65—

MANSION HOTEL,
 Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE subscriber having leased this Establishment, formerly in the occupancy of Capt. Taber, is now ready to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. He renders his thanks to the public and the citizens of Fayetteville, for the former patronage and friendly support which he has received; and in soliciting a continuance of these favors, assures them that every exertion shall be made, and due attention bestowed in order to the comfort and pleasure of Travellers and Boarders. His rooms are numerous, being new, clean and large, are well adapted for comfort and health, opening upon a garden which presents a fine prospect; superadded are the comforts of ease and retirement, which may be enjoyed in spacious parlors by travelling families. This situation, standing on one of the most elevated streets, is healthy, attended with the advantage and convenience arising from the important and extensive business transacted on that street, which will make it the interest of country Merchants and Planters to call;—it is constantly supplied, by means of aqueducts, with pure water issuing from one of the best fountains in the State.
 HIS BAR will be constantly supplied with the best and choicest LIQUORS.
 This TABLE with the best Country and Market affords; his Stables shall be attended by faithful, steady, and honest Ostlers. Other advantages are attendant upon this Establishment, rarely to be excelled in any other Public House in the State.
Dillon Jordan.
 Fayetteville, Feb. 26th, 1825.

A CARD.
 I have pleasure in stating that the Mansion Hotel in this town, has undergone a thorough purification, and is reoccupied by Mr. Jordan. The public may rest satisfied, that there is no danger of contracting the contagion of the late epidemic, either at the Hotel, or any other place in Fayetteville.
BENJ. ROBINSON, Health Officer.
 Feb. 26. 64—4w

LOST,
 On Thursday, the 2d instant, on my way from home to Hillsborough, or in Hillsborough, my **POCKET BOOK**, containing twelve dollars in cash, and perhaps a few cent bills; also one two dollar counterfeit note, which has been sworn back by Curtis Newell on Samuel Strayhorn before J. P. Snead, esq. and the probate attached to said bill, also sundry bonds, to wit: one on William Lewis, give to James Latta and assigned to me, for sixty dollars, due Christmas last;—one on John Laws, for seventy-five dollars, with a credit endorsed thereon for upwards of twenty dollars, due last Christmas;—one on Levi Cole, for fifty-five dollars, due next Christmas;—one on William Cole, given to Martin Cole, and assigned to me, for twenty dollars, due next Christmas;—one on Willie J. Harris, for twelve dollars and a half, due Christmas last;—one on John Faddis, for twenty dollars, due at February court past;—three small notes on Jeremiah Roberts, in amount about twenty dollars;—one on Mark Harris, for fourteen dollars, given to Mr. Fuller;—one judgment against Hugh Mulholland, for thirty dollars;—one note on Samuel Worthing, for twenty-seven dollars, with credits endorsed thereon;—one on Galvin Vaughn and William Duke, for three dollars and fifty cents;—and sundry papers not recollected. Any person delivering said pocket book to the subscriber, with all its contents, shall receive twelve dollars reward; and I do hereby forewarn all persons from trading for said bonds, and those bound in said bonds from paying the same to any person except myself.
Wm. Horner.
 Orange county, March 7. 64—3w

ATTENTION!
 To the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Militiamen belonging to the First or Hillsborough Regiment of Orange County Militia.
 YOU are hereby notified and commanded to attend at the usual parade ground in Hillsborough, at 10 o'clock on Friday the 29th day of April next, equipped as the law directs, for drill, and also for a regimental court martial. And the commanding officers of companies are ordered to attend, with all under their respective commands, on Saturday, the day next following, at the place and hour aforesaid, properly equipped for regimental exercise. The captains or commanders of companies are moreover specially ordered to make returns of their respective companies. All of which those interested are required to take due notice.
Jos. A. Woods,
 Col. Commandant.
 March 22. 66—

NOTICE.
 ALL those indebted to me, by note or open account, are requested to meet me at Mr. Rankin McKee's, esq. the second Saturday in April, and settle the same, by cash or confession of judgment, as I have made a purchase to a considerable amount, and must have money to meet the demand. Those who do not avail themselves of this opportunity, must expect to settle with cost.
Ira Ellis.
 March 17, 1825. 66—5w

FAMILY FLOUR.
 16 barrels good Flour for sale.
D. YARBROUGH

Debates in Congress.

House of Representatives, February 7.
ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

The house having resumed the consideration, in committee of the whole, of the rule requiring the doors of the house to be closed during the balloting for president, and the particular question being on a motion to strike out that part of the rule which requires the galleries to be cleared at the request of any one state—
MR. MANGUM said, that, when the committee rose the other day, as he presumed for his personal accommodation, he had well nigh concluded the remarks which it was his intention to submit on this subject. He felt deeply sensible of the polite attention of the committee, and the best return in his power to make for their kindness was to refrain from trespassing again too far on their patience.
 This subject having already occupied a disproportionate space of the time of this house, he should not again take up the argument, but only submit a few general observations, which he had designed to offer on the former occasion. He knew full well the immense advantages which gentlemen have when they address themselves not to the understanding and the judgment, but make ardent appeals to the prejudices and passions of the people. The people's rights, and the sovereignty of the people—the very finest and most popular themes for declamation! He felt the great difficulty of being heard, coolly and dispassionately, at the bar of reason, at the moment when the passions are stimulated into tumult, and worked up to a pitch of phrenzy.
 In this country, as we have seen from the foundation of the government, whenever a new party was about to organize itself, or a new faction about to spring into existence, its very first breath was breathed in a holy and fervent love for the people, its ardor and its devotion to the public weal, transcended only by the purity and disinterestedness of its motives. I confess, sir, that I have lived long enough to distrust these ardors. When I see the frosts of age dissolving under the warm glowings incident to youth, and the patriot of sixty entering the lists with the very flower and chivalry of the land, endeavoring to outstrip them in demonstrations of love and devotion to the people, I begin to look about me; for I fear mischief, or suspect treachery. I need not refer you only to our own history, but the history of other countries, and other ages, disclose the fact, that many of the bloodiest tyrants that ever disgraced humanity, began their career by fawning on the people, and sedulously and assiduously courting their favor.

It has been remarked by the gentleman from South Carolina, that all sovereign power resides in the people, and that every agent in authority must act in obedience to that will. The abstract proposition is evidently true; but the difficulty arises in the application of it to the case in hand. How is the will of the people to be ascertained? Is it to be derived from the county meetings, town meetings, publications, and rumors? Are we to resort to these loose, unsatisfactory, and contradictory indications of the public will? Or, shall we resort to the constitutional indication—to that expression which has been made through legitimate organs? If the latter, it is apparent that a large majority have voted against either of the candidates. What, then, is our duty? I would again answer, to select according to the best dictates of our understandings. And yet, says the gentleman, this doctrine is too strong for revolutionary France, it would have been repudiated under the reign of Napoleon. Mr. M. said it was a little curious to remark the striking coincidence between the early professions of Bonaparte, and those with which we are now daily saluted. He could hope that a coincidence should never be made to exist in this country, in any other respect. For what was the sequel in the case of Napoleon? Though his first love was the love of the people, and though he bowed with the profoundest respect to their will, yet he flattered, he coaxed, and he courted them, until he placed his foot upon their necks, and crushed their liberties with the most frightful military despotism that the world ever saw.

This is the natural order of things in a free government, to begin a jacobin and end a tyrant. We are told we must bow to the will of the people. I grant it. But I shall look for the indications of that will to a source which is unerring—to the constitutional indication of it. It is curious to remark how defective this poor tattered constitution of ours is according to gentlemen's notions of responsibility. They say we must vote with the people, (that people) and yet the constitution guarantees to us the mode of voting by ballot, in

the exercise of which, the vote of each delegation may be profoundly locked up in their own bosoms, and no human eye, not even the Argus eye of jealousy itself, can detect for whom that delegation voted. There are four states in the union, represented, in this house, each, by one member. Those gentlemen, according to the rules established on a former occasion, and according to the rules reported on this, may hide their secret from all the world, if they choose. They have nothing to do but to make their duplicate ballots, and drop one into each box, among 23 other votes; and how are their ballots to be known, and how identified? How does this comport with gentlemen's notions? How defective is the constitution according to their views! Instead of requiring the members to vote in a manner to prevent the practice of fraud and deceit, that same constitution becomes "particeps criminis," by throwing the mantle over deeds of darkness and crime, by shielding them from exposure to the vengeance of disappointed ambition, or the scorn and hatred of a betrayed country.

There have been some politicians silly enough to imagine that the framers of the constitution looked afar off, and either dreamed or believed that occasions might arise, when this provision would be found most salutary, that the safety of the republic might depend upon the ignorance of the tyrant where to direct his blows.
 For myself, however, I hope, said Mr. M. that I may be permitted to say that I hate mystery—I hate all concealments in the discharge of a public duty; and shall be one of the last to shrink from the severest scrutiny into the manner in which I may have discharged it. I would scorn the use of the mantle.

I advert to these considerations with a view of showing with how many difficulties this subject is beset, and how arduous would be the task of framing a theory, according to gentlemen's views, that would harmonize in its practical operations with constitutional provisions on the subject.
 Sir, it seems to me that the true conception of the framers of the constitution is this; that the representatives in this house would come immediately from the people—they are part of the people—presumed to be men of some character, connected with the community from which they emanate by a thousand ties; character, love of respect, family, children, a common interest, a common destiny; in a word, identified with that community in habits, feelings, sentiments, &c.; and that when the result, so much to be deprecated, of the presidential election being cast upon this house, shall happen, that all these ties and considerations form a sufficient guarantee that a wise, honest, and judicious selection will be made. This view, I think, said Mr. M. is conformable with the theory of the constitution.

What are contemporaneous objections of the constitution on this subject? In the work entitled the Federalist—a work written by some of the ablest men who were in the convention, and which is resorted to by the ablest constitutional lawyers, as high and grave authority, I find the following opinion:
 "But as a majority of votes might not always happen to centre in one man, and as it might be unsafe to permit less than a majority to be conclusive, it is provided, that in each case, the house of representatives shall select out of the candidates, who shall have the five (now changed to "three,") highest number of votes, the man who, in their opinions, may be best qualified."
 And yet, it is said, that these doctrines would be odious in revolutionary France—they are too strong for the reign of Napoleon.

Such are some of the difficulties into which gentlemen are deluded and bewildered by an overweening attachment to their new-born theories—theories that have sprung into life from a brain highly excited by political contests—theories that are cherished with all the love that the mother bestows on her ricketty bantling.

But, sir, if these theories may not be deduced from the letter of the constitution, may they not result from the philosophy of the constitution of which we have heard in this debate? Yes, sir, the philosophy of the constitution! That philosophy which, I fear, is to arm this great government with that stupendous power which is to sink our state sovereignties into mere corporations—That power which has prostrated some of those barriers that the wise men of the old parts recognized—that power which is incessantly, most fearfully, and alarmingly increasing. Yes, sir, the philosophy of the constitution! That philosophy which was reserved for the ingenuity and astuteness of modern times to discover, and of which that great and