

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. VI.

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No. 275.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

BY DENNIS HEARTY,
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.

Members of the Sunday

School and other societies of Orange county who are in arrears, and others having funds in their hands for the use of these societies, will please forward the same immediately to Wm. Huntington, treasurer, as it has become necessary to procure a new supply of books. It is hoped the importance of these institutions will be sufficiently apparent to induce a prompt compliance with this request.

May 2. 72—

NEW GOODS.

W. N. Pratt, N. York and

Philadelphia, a general and choice assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods,

which are recommended to sell on liberal terms. Our customers and the public are invited to call and examine, as we deem it unnecessary to give a long list of articles with pretty names.

J. P. Sneed & Co.

P. S. Those in arrears are earnestly requested to make payment.

May 14. 74—3w

\$10 REWARD.

R. N. Pratt, N. York and

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FOR SALE.

Three first rate work Horses, and

5000 lbs. excellent Bacon.

Inquire at this office.

April 12. 69—

INVASION OF CUBA &c

By the schooner James Monroe, capt. Bush, arrived at Norfolk from New Orleans, and 14 days from Belize, the editors of the Beacon have received New Orleans papers and prices current from the 18th to 23d inclusive from which some very important and interesting extracts, both political and commercial are made. Among the former will be found a letter from Alvarado, of date March 28, announcing a meditated invasion of the island of Cuba by the Mexican government with a force of 12 or 13,000 men, under the orders of Gen. Santa Anna, then concentrating at Campeachy; 1300 of whom, well equipped, sailed that day under convoy from Alvarado, to join the expedition, in 6 transports, among which was the brig Margaret Wright, Capt. Chamberlain, late of Norfolk. The letter encloses the proclamation of Gen. Santa Anna, from which our readers may derive a more correct idea of what is contemplated by this military enterprise, as it more particularly defines its object and extent.

The reader will observe the intimation in the letter, that Bolivar is to unite with Santa Anna in giving certain success to the expedition.

To the politeness of Mr. Willie, the editor of the Price Current, the editors of the New Orleans Merchantile Advertiser of the 20th April are indebted for the following extract of a letter, dated

Alvarado, March 28, 1825.

DEAR SIR—This morning I had the pleasure of receiving your package of papers with the Price Current, for which I feel greatly obliged to you—they are the first I have seen from your quarter since my arrival in this country—I hope you received those sent you by the Greil.

We have been all bustle here of late, making an effort to wage war with Cuba, by sending troops to Campeachy, where reports says, 12 or 13,000 men are concentrating to invade the Island of Cuba, by the way of checking the famous castle of St. Juan De Ulloa; 1300 men, well equipped, went out of this port this morning in six merchant vessels taken as transports; the brig Margaret Wright, Chamberlain, of Norfolk, Virginia, the others were English, French and one of this country, under convey of two heavy gun-boats. This government pays them extravagantly well, and has better credit for liberality than any other.

The government armed schooner Iguala, and a gun boat succeeded in capturing a Spanish government armed felucca from Cuba, which had supplied the castle, and was returning. A report is in circulation here to-day that Bolivar will join St. Anna with troops, and with such forces for the invasion as to render success certain, the soldiers enlisted from this country are well adapted for such an enterprise. I enclose you the proclamation of St. Anna, which may be worth publishing. The independence of that Island I fear, will ruin its agriculture, and injure the commerce of the United States; I leave to futurity and events as they transpire.

PROCLAMATION.

The commanding general of the state of Yucatan, to the division destined for the Island of Cuba.

Soldiers!—You will, for some days, leave your own soil to occupy that of a neighbouring enemy. Your object should be the possession of one of the principal fortresses of Havana.—The state of war in which we are placed with the Spanish nation, the interests of this country, and clamors of good men in the Island of Cuba, who have petitioned for aid, however trifling, from the Mexican republics, authorize the present undertaking. Occupy an enemy's position by a military manoeuvre, doing away injury to the nation, and securing advantages instead thereof, and delivering a country of brothers, are inappreciable services which I cannot decline.

Soldiers! The operation you are about to execute is the first of a combined plan. The military and many of the inhabitants will co-operate with you for its fulfillment. You will maintain, at every hazard, the position you are to occupy until I can join you.

Soldiers! Your are going to perform for your country a most important service, the effecting of which will elevate you to the rank of heroes. You are about to secure the independence of this republic forever, as well as that of the island of Cuba.

Soldiers! The nation confides to your valor and virtue, the destiny of thousands. I cannot doubt, but that fifteen hundred men, animated with intentions like yours, will be enough to intimidate and even vanquish the handful of mercenary soldiers, whom the captives of that island can count on, if you otherwise, we have m

of forces in the single province of Yucatan, to perform it with activity and enthusiasm.

ANTONIO LOPEZ de Santa ANNA. Campeachy, March 7, 1825.

Havana.—Direct accounts received at Pensacola from Cuba, present a lamentable picture of the state of affairs in that island. The system of proscription had been extended to females, and every woman who appeared in the streets with any part of her dress of the color called "of the constitution," was immediately stripped by the lowest of the rabble, "guided by the monks, who encouraged the populace in the perpetration of these infamies." All officers in Havana who five years ago were active in promoting the constitution, even though they had since been pardoned for that offence, were under orders for arrest, and it was known that similar orders had been received from Spain respecting private individuals, which, however, were not to be enforced till the military were purged. The philanthropic Bishop of Havana had been ordered to Madrid; but aware of the consequence if Ferdinand got him there he feigned sickness, and his popularity rendering it unsafe to use force, the governor imposed a fine on him of four thousand dollars for disobedience, which was instantly paid.—"Such (says the Pensacola Gazette) are the roses which grow in the gardens managed by kings; irradiated by the fawning, heartless smiles of their courtiers, and watered by the tears of the miserable victims of tyranny."

FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

Sixty of the principal banking and commercial houses of Paris had presented an address to the king, in which they entreated his majesty, after the example of England, to send consuls to South America, and to make commercial treaties with all the nations where French vessels had liberty to enter. The merchants of Bordeaux had also signed a similar address, and all the chambers of commerce in the kingdom were acting simultaneously for the same object.

A project for the suppression of piracy and other acts of violence on the high seas, had been adopted in the chamber of deputies by a majority of 232.

The coronation of the king of France had been fixed for the 29th inst. instead of the first June. The Duke of Northumberland, accompanied by a grand retinue of the English nobility, had arrived in Paris to assist at the ceremony. A number of promotions were to take place on this occasion. Three thousand applications had been made for peerages.

It was rumoured that General Vives, Captain General of Cuba, was to be recalled by Ferdinand.

The states general have granted 8,000,000 of florins for repairing the damages of the late inundations. 250 persons, 14,000 head of cattle, and 1500 houses were destroyed in the single province of Over Yssel. The damages elsewhere were incalculable.

In the province of Upper Hesse, 9 or 10,000 people are about to emigrate to America. An agent is there from Brazil.

A very affecting trial for forgery took place at Bristol. Mr. Savary, a young man, the son of a respectable banker of that city, plead guilty at the bar to a charge of forging a bill of exchange, signed with a fictitious name. The plea of "Guilty" was wholly unexpected by the court, and being delivered in a firm voice produced a great effect particularly on the judge, Lord Gifford, who changed colour and remained silent for some time. At length looking earnestly in the prisoner's face, he inquired if he had been induced to make that plea by the hope of pardon.—He replied he had done it deliberately. His lordship told him to consider a short time before he determined to persevere in that plea, the prisoner shook his head, reclined on his hand, and again covered his face, agitated by grief!

Clerk of the Arraigns, "Shall I enter the verdict, my Lord?"

The Recorder, "Wait a short time." The prisoner was then removed; and on being brought back, and saying that he persisted in his plea, the judge putting on his black cap, addressed him in a very solemn manner, and after urging him not to moulder the hope of a pardon, proceeded to pronounce the sentence of death. The prisoner seemed to lose all power of breathing, and dropped down his head. Mr. Smith, one of the prosecutors, who had before attempted to address the jury, rose up through the crowd, by a very agitating and very agitating speech, and very agitatingly said, "My lord, I do not want to draw such a

crime were limited, the public have suffered nothing—hardly any thing."

Lord Gifford leaned back in his seat greatly affected; but made no reply. The prisoner was then removed from the dock, amidst the deathly silence of a crowded court, many of the persons present well knowing the prisoner and his father the banker.

LUDICROUS PARODY

Topers, drunkards and swaggerers! hear me for your own sakes, and lay aside your tankards, that you may hear; believe me for your welfare, and have respect to your welfare, that you may believe; censure me in your sober moments, and be sober that you may be better judge. If there be any around this table, any dear lover of ardent spirits, to him I say, that Stingo's love of ardent spirits was not less than his. If then that lover demands why Stingo rose against ardent spirits, this is my answer—not that I love ardent spirits less, but that I loved health and sound constitution more. Had you rather that ardent spirits were ruling, and die all rum burnt knaves, than that ardent spirits were contemned, to live stout, hardy yeomen? As ardent spirits were pleasant, I tasted them; as they were exhilarating, I sipped them; as they recruited my spirits, I drank them; but as they were ruinous, I spurned them. There are tast for their pleasantness, sips for their exhilaration, drams for their recruiting powers; but banishment and detestation for their ruinous tendency.

Who is here, so brutal as would be a drunkard? If any, gulp, hiccup, reel; for him have I offended. Who is here so foolish as to be a swaggerer? If any, brawl; for him have I offended. Who is here so mad that will not mind his health? If any, let lover speak his burning rage; for him have I offended. I pause for a reply. None. Then none have I offended. I have done no more to ardent spirits than you should do to Stingo. The act of their banishment is recorded in the private pages of Stingo's journal; their usefulness not extenuated wherein they were worthy; nor their injurious tendency enforced for which they were banished.

Here comes the dealer in ardent spirits, mourning over a broken junk bottle, who though he had no hand in its destruction, shall reap advantage from the loss; a piece of silver in its stead; and which of you will not? With this I depart, that as I banished ardent spirits for the good of my patients, I have reserved the same punishment for myself, whenever it shall please you to inflict it.

From the New-Orleans Merc. Adv.

"New way of raising the wind."

A man dressed like a gentleman, goes into a barber's shop. Barber do I want shaving? Yes, sir—set down if you please; down he sets and is shaved by the barber; after dressing throws the barber half a dollar; here is your change sir; never mind I never carry such trifles about me; after he is gone, the barber says to his journeyman and apprentices, what a gentleman! if all my customers were so liberal, I should soon get rich. In a few days, he calls again at the shop, gets shaved, and tells the barber he has no change. Never mind, sir, it makes not the least difference; a day or two afterwards, calls again and gets shaved, in going out he throws the barber a dollar—your change, sir; never mind it, keep it. He must be rich! Oh, what a liberal gentleman, &c. all hands exclaim. A short time afterwards calls again; while he is getting shaved, a servant girl calls at the door, is Mr.—, in? Yes, come in; Mrs. desired me to ask you for twenty dollars. Why did not your mistress ask for it before I left home? I don't know, sir! It is impossible for me to go home again before three o'clock, and your mistress knew I did not bring more than sufficient to pay my carriage hire with me this morning. Barber, have you twenty dollars that you can spare till evening? Yes, sir! here it is at your service—calls again the next day, I am sorry I was detained by company at dinner, that I could not call yesterday evening as I promised. Never mind sir, I was not afraid of it. Have you any blank checks on the United States' bank? No, sir, but I'll step next door and get one—while writing the check. Oh! barber, have you thirty dollars by you? Yes, sir, well then I'll write the check for fifty dollars. I do not want to draw such a

suspecting barber gives him the thirty dollars; on presenting the check, the teller looks astonished, first at the check and then at the barber—is it not good sir? Yes, the check is good enough but the drawer has made no deposits. The poor barber tries in vain to get sight of the "gentleman;" he is never to have the honour again of shaving him.

It is said (but I do not say it) that the above actually took place in the good city of New Orleans not many years ago. SHAV'ER.

From the New-Haven Register.

NEWSPAPER BORROWERS.

We have heard hundreds of complaints from our subscribers, respecting their troublesome neighbors; but have never been able to hit upon a plan to remove the cause of the evil—which is nothing more nor less in nine cases out of ten, than the sin of covetousness. There are thousands of persons possessed of houses and lands and much goods, who are so poor in spirit, that they depend on their neighbors, who are in moderate circumstances, to furnish them with newspapers. We have even had some of our subscribers discontinue their papers for a time, because they could not obtain them; and in many cases they suffered a total loss. A subscriber who has been much harassed and vexed by newspaper borrowers, has sent us the following note, which shows that he is resolved to afford his neighbors still greater accommodations:

Mr. Barber—Please send me until further orders, six papers weekly, so that I may be able to serve five of my rich neighbours at once, and have one paper for myself and family. A friend to the Printer.

From the Charlotte (N. C.) Journal, May 3.

Bounty for Murder!—We notice in the Halifax Free Press, an advertisement for two runa negroes, a man and his wife, in which the owner offers fifty dollars for the fellow alive, and one hundred dollars for his "head alone, and no questions asked!" The negro is about sixty years of age, can read, and is represented as possessing "a great spirit and sound judgment," and the only crime specified, is absconding from his master! For this the laws of the country are to be insulted, the character of the state scandalized, the morals of society outraged, by the offer of a reward for his murder! There can be no question, that if any one shall be tempted by the paltry reward of one hundred dollars, to deprive of life a fellow being the curse of the murderer, and the punishment of the murderer will fall on him. The guilt incurred by an accessory, is not less certain, and exposes him to the same severe penalty. It is laid down as a rule, "that he who in any wise commands or counsels another to commit an unlawful act;" and an accessory to murder, robbery, &c. before the fact, is subject to the same punishment as he who does the deed.

Such advertisements as these have a most pernicious influence on our character abroad—they find their way into books of travels, and are seized with avidity by the malicious and the ignorant, to blacken our reputation, and to stigmatize us as a band of lawless wretches and unfeeling murderers. The laws of the state do not permit such violations of the moral feelings of the community; and they should be exerted to punish and repress them.

The editor of the Norfolk Herald, among others, was requested to copy the advertisement into his paper; but he would not permit the pages of his truly respectable Journal to be soiled by such a production. We copy the following article from the last Herald, because it is creditable to him, both as a man and as the conductor of a public print:

"The editor of Halifax 'Free Press' will do us a kindness by withdrawing the name of this paper from the advertisement of negro Seneca. We shall be entitled to demand five dollars for its insertion; but no consideration could induce us to publish so great a libel upon the morals of the age we live in."

A letter of the 7th March, from Algiers, published in the London papers, gives a detailed account of the earthquake at Beida. Of 15,000 inhabitants, only 300, and some of them wounded, are said to have escaped. 280 children were crushed in the ruins of one school, 7000 bodies horribly mutilated, had been exhumed from the ruins. The troops whom the Dey had sent to superintend and assist in the work of relief, had been attacked and put to flight by the Cobait descendants of the ancient Numidians.