

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. VI.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24 1825.

No. 288.

PRICES CURRENT.

	Wilmington July 19.	Fayetteville Aug. 11.	Newbern. Aug. 6.	Petersburg Aug. 12.
Brandy, Cogniac, - - -	gall. 120 a 125	125 a 160	150 175	130 200
Apple, - - - - -	40 42	42 45	40 45	50 75
Peach, - - - - -	- - -	50 55	75 80	60 70
Bacon, - - - - -	lb. 10	6 7	5 1/2 6	6 7
Beeswax, - - - - -	33	34 35	32 35	33
Butter, - - - - -	25	12 15	20 25	12 25
Coffee, - - - - -	18 20	18 23	18 23	17 23
Corn, - - - - -	bush. 80 100	70 80	45 50	55 60
Cotton, - - - - -	lb. 17	17 18	15 16	15 18
Candles, mould, - - -	12 14	14 15	15 16	12 1/2 16
Flaxseed, rough, - - -	bush. 80	80 85	65 75	- - -
Flour, - - - - -	bbl. 562 575	450 550	600 700	550 750
Gin, Holland, - - - -	gall. 80 90	90 125	100 125	90 125
Country, - - - - -	36 40	43 45	40 50	35 40
Iron, - - - - -	ton 10000	11000 12000	- - -	11200 12500
Lard, - - - - -	lb. 19	7 8	7 9	10
Lime, - - - - -	cask 150 200	225 250	- - -	200
Molasses, - - - - -	gall. 36 40	37 40	30	38 40
Powder, Amer. - - - -	keg 500 800	500 800	- - -	550 650
Rum, Jamaica, - - - -	gall. 90 100	80 100	90 100	150 175
West India, - - - - -	70 75	70 80	75 85	75 100
New England, - - - -	40	42 1/2 45	45	40 45
Rice, - - - - -	cwt. 350	350 400	500	400 450
Shot, - - - - -	- - -	1100 1200	- - -	950 1050
Salt, Liverpool, - - - -	bush. 50 55	80 90	65 75	75
Turk's Island, - - - -	50	65 75	60	- - -
Sugar, Brown, - - - -	cwt. 900 1000	900 1100	900 1250	900 1300
Loaf, - - - - -	lb. - - -	17 19	18 20	15 23
Tea, Imperial & Gunpowder, - - -	- - -	150 175	- - -	150 163
Hyson, - - - - -	- - -	120 120	- - -	- - -
Young Hyson, - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	100 120
Tobacco, - - - - -	cwt. 400 450	400 500	- - -	500 1250
Tallow, - - - - -	lb. 9 10	7 8	12 13	- - -
Wheat, - - - - -	bush. 100 105	100 105	- - -	75 100
Whiskey, - - - - -	gall. 33 35	32 35	35 40	30 32
Wine, Madeira, - - - -	- - -	250 400	- - -	250 400
Teneriffe, - - - - -	- - -	125 150	160 175	- - -
Sherry, - - - - -	- - -	- - -	200 225	- - -
Port, - - - - -	- - -	200 325	- - -	- - -
Malaga, - - - - -	- - -	80	- - -	- - -

PROPOSALS

For publishing, weekly, in the town of Fayetteville, A RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER, TO BE CALLED THE North Carolina Telegraph,

CONDUCTED BY REV. ROBERT H. MORRISON, A. M.

The importance of periodical publications has long been felt and acknowledged by them intelligence is diffused, error corrected, prejudice removed, vice restrained, and virtue cherished, to an extent worthy of regard. As men feel a deep interest in whatever relates to their political rights and temporal prosperity, vehicles of worldly news have, in all civilized countries, been sought with eagerness and supported with liberality.

But as the claims of Jehovah, the interests of the Soul, and the solemnities of Eternity, far surpass in magnitude all other things, it is reasonable to expect that religious publications would rise up, gaining patronage among men and exerting a beneficial influence in forming their characters. Happily the present age is beginning to answer this expectation by a growing anxiety for religious knowledge, and a lovely display of benevolent enterprise. We live at a time when plans for public good are boldly conceived and fearlessly executed. To bless others is becoming the ambition of the highest and the recompense of the lowest. To stop the growth of human misery by opposing the march of human corruption, is now attempted in almost every land. To carry "far as the curse is found" the tidings of peace and the means of purity, under the strength of a thousand hands, and engage the prayers of ten thousand hearts. These efforts are not without success. The cause of truth prospers. The kingdom of righteousness advances. The works of darkness give way, and unnumbered triumphs of the gospel promise the approach of better times. But the work is only begun. Millions of the human family are yet covered with darkness, guilt, and pollution. Thousands in our own country know nothing of the way of life.

To Christians the cry for help must be raised. They are the honored instruments by which Christ will set up his kingdom in the world. His standard they are privileged and required to follow, and to do so without dismay, and fight under it without defeat, they must act in concert. To secure this they must know their relative strength and movements. In a well-organized army there are watchmen to look out for danger, and messengers to report the acts of each division, and the success of every attempt; so, in the host of the Lord there must be heralds to bear tidings of what is doing, and sentinels to guard against hostile invasions. The army of Christ is not drawn up in one field of battle. It is scattered over the whole earth. Hence the necessity and usefulness of religious papers, by which Christians in every country may know what is effected, what remains to be done, and how to co-operate with each other in doing it. There is no other way in which to make known the wants of every section of the Church, and to insure concentrated and vigorous exertions among the friends of Zion. Accordingly, all parts of the church, and among all denominations of Christians, such publications are rapidly multiplying and cheerfully supported.

North Carolina, containing a population of more than six hundred thousand, and many flourishing churches, has not one such paper. Why this lamentable deficiency? No state in the union of equal importance and respectability but supports one or more. The experiment is now to be made, whether the people of our state are willing to patronize such a publication. That they are richly able none will pretend to deny. The editor of the TELEGRAPH will use every exertion to make it a faithful Journal of religious intelligence, and an impartial advocate of Christian doctrine and vital piety. He will have before him a choice selection of the best papers and magazines in this country, and some of the ablest foreign journals, from which he hopes at all times to be able to present an interesting abstract of useful information. He will also be aided by oral communications from some of the most distinguished geniuses in this state.

As learning and religion adorn and promote each other, and cannot be separated without destroying both, the columns of the TELEGRAPH will be filled in part with select literary pieces, designed to increase the knowledge and gratify the taste of all its readers. And as Christians owe many of their dearest privileges to the admirable constitution of our wise and happy government, and are deeply interested in its prosperity, a faithful detail of political events, domestic and foreign, will at all times be given.

Appropriate remarks on Agricultural Improvements and Domestic Economy will occasionally be inserted. And "fact, but not least," the improvement, dignity and usefulness of the Female Sex will find in the TELEGRAPH a willing and sincere advocate.

The paper will be large, neatly printed, and with the best type. No advertisements will be admitted.

The first number be issued as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained. Price Three dollars a year or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if paid in advance. Fayetteville, July 1, 1825.

Subscriptions received at this office.

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; and will receive in payment Shoe Thread, Honespun, Grain, Plank or any kind of Produce. Feb. 12, 1824.

Cash for Flax Seed.

80 CENTS will be given for Flax Seed, delivered at the Old Tilt Hammer, or at the store of J. P. Seed & Co. S. S. Claytor & Co. July 19 82-1f

Stanton Convention.—The following memorial was adopted by the convention on the day of its adjournment, with but one dissenting voice. When the committee was appointed to prepare the memorial, the question was discussed, whether it should contain a full and ample exposition of the views of the assembly on the subject of reform, generally, or should be confined to the leading topic of unequal representation. The latter opinion prevailed:

To the General Assembly of Virginia. The memorial of sundry citizens deputed from various parts of the commonwealth, and assembled at Staunton, on the 25th day of July, 1825, respectfully represents:

That your memorialists having assembled together to consult about the means of obtaining a redress of various grievances under which they labour, in common with those who deputed them and many other good citizens of this commonwealth, have thought it advisable to address to you this memorial.

The grievances of which your memorialists have to complain, arise out of certain defects in the constitution or fundamental law of the state. They cannot, therefore, be redressed but by a convention deputed to revise and amend the constitution. But it is one among the striking defects of that instrument, that it contains no provision for the amendment of such defects as the progress of the science of government or a change of circumstances may suggest. This defect, however, can be supplied by the legislature and the people. And your memorialists have a right to expect that it will be so supplied, if they can show that there is even one important provision in the existing constitution which was originally and always inconsistent with the great principles on which all free governments are founded, and which, by the operation of various causes, has become still more oppressive and injurious in its practical effects than it was at first.

Your memorialists do not impute to the wise and excellent men who framed the constitution, the defect in its structure to which they allude. In the declaration of rights of Virginia we see what they wished it to be: in the constitution itself we behold an instrument fashioned and modified by insidious and uncontrollable circumstances. These are so generally known that it is deemed superfluous to state them. In this disclaimer of all imputation on the wisdom and patriotism of the framers of the constitution, your memorialists are actuated by a sincere feeling of love and admiration for the memory of the men whose generous devotion to liberty secured to us our rank among the nations of the earth, & the inestimable advantages of free republican institutions. To give to these institutions that consistent shape which the framers of the constitution so distinctly conceived, but found themselves unable to provide, should be the aim of every citizen of the commonwealth. It is the sole aim of your memorialists. They are persuaded that no period has occurred since the adoption of the constitution so favorable as the present to its revision and amendment, the storm of party spirit being hushed, and the public mind composed and tranquil. We fear that so favorable a state of public feeling may not long endure;—that new parties may arise, whose dissensions may prove unfavorable to a cool and dispassionate investigation of our fundamental law.

Your memorialists have affirmed, that in our fundamental law "there is one important provision at least which was originally and always inconsistent with the great principles on which all free governments are founded, and which, by the operation of various causes, has become still more oppressive and injurious in its practical effects than it was at first." Need they exhibit their proof in detail of the truth of this assertion, while addressing so enlightened a body as the legislature of Virginia? If every man—er, assuming the principle of the constitution as correct,—if every freeholder of Virginia was in 1776 by nature equally free," or, in more precise and definite language, enticed to an equal share of political power, how could that article of the constitution be justified, which, by giving, we representatives to each of the counties, distributed that power among the citizens of Virginia in shares so grossly unequal?

Your memorialists forbear to enlarge on this topic, persuade that your intelligence must suggest to you this unavoidable dilemma;—either so much theoretical injustice cannot exist without great practical evil; or the whole theory of our free institutions is founded in error. Expecting for a convention a remedy of all the defects of the constitution, your memorialists purposely abstain from enumerating what they conceive to be the imperfections in the organization of the existing government. These, injurious as they may be to the public

weal, sink into insignificance when compared to the defects in principle to which they have called your attention. Your memorialists, therefore, ask you to enact a law for taking the sense of the people at the ensuing spring elections on the question of assembling a convention to amend the constitution, and providing, that if it appear by the returns made by the executive department, that a majority of the people voting on the subject are in favour of calling a convention, there shall be a convention without further delay.

Appealing to the people as the only source of political power, your memorialists desire that the proposition to take their sense on the subject of a convention, be so modified as to limit the authority of any convention which may be called, to the simple preparation and submission, to the judgement of the people, of such amendments of the constitution as its defects may seem to the convention to require—to be ultimately adopted or rejected, in whole or in part, by the people themselves. And your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

From the Baltimore American.

Africa—Some time since, it will be remembered, that a writer intimately acquainted with the subject, proposed in the American the formation of a mercantile company for the purpose of importing from Africa the productions of the African soil. These productions were, coffee, rice, indigo, cotton, sugar-cane and tobacco, all of which were of the native growth of Africa—capable of cultivation to any extent. He went on furthermore to show, that this traffic would be the death-blow to the slave trade, and entered into a variety of luminous details, and statistical calculations, to prove the fact. He contended, and with much force of argument, that when the Africans themselves were made sensible of the value of their own productions, that they would abandon their horrible traffic in slaves, and devote themselves to the cultivation and improvement of their own native resources. What impression this publication made we are unable to say; but now we learn from the Glasgow Courier, that an extensive company of British merchants of high character, capital and knowledge, has been formed to open and carry on a trade with the African coast. They have obtained the cession of the island of Fernando Po, an island sixty miles in extent, lying near the coast of Benin, and abundant in the growth of sugar-cane, rice and tobacco. It is there proposed to open a trade with the countries on the continent washed by the great rivers in the Bights of Benin and Biafra. It is further contemplated to supply from this source the West India colonies with various articles of live stock, while the produce of the mother country will be exchanged to a great extent for African productions. In connexion with these great advantages, it is proposed by the British admiralty, from the commanding position afforded by the Fernando Po, to watch the progress of the slave trade. This plan affords a healthy rendezvous for the British navy employed on the African coast, and commands the great outlets and inlets to the African continent. We are further assured that this business is in the hands of high and honorable men, who mean to raise up and establish powerful commercial depots and colonies to their country: that in the course of a few years they expect to behold commerce, agriculture and knowledge, marching rapidly into the darkest recesses of Africa. It appears then, whatever may have been thought of the views of our correspondent, the very plan suggested by him for the extirpation of the slave trade has received the countenance, support and co-operation not only of the rich English capitalists, but also of the administration itself—it is now a governmental measure, and will receive all the aid which that powerful kingdom can furnish. This is at least full and consummate proof of the practicability of the ideas entertained by our correspondent—he has the whole administration of England at his back.

Emigration.—The Detroit Gazette states the number of emigrants who had arrived at that port during the present season, may be estimated at 5,000. A considerable number had also landed at other parts of the territory of Michigan. The increase in the population of the territory during this year, is 50 per cent.

Celibacy.—The day of Algiers has has resorted to a singular mode of celibacy, by ordaining that every bachelor of more than 20 years of age shall receive at least once a day, in public, a sound flogging.

Try to spend your time usefully both to yourselves and others. Never make an enemy or lose a friend unnecessarily.

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 arrearages 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 Annual Meeting of the Orange Sunday School Union will be held in the Presbyterian church in this place, on the first Monday of September, at two o'clock P. M. The members and friends of the society are requested to attend. Aug. 16. 87—

The Anniversary Sermon

for the Sunday School Society of Orange County, will be preached by the Rev. William Hooper, in the Presbyterian church in Hillsborough, on the first Sunday in September, at 11 o'clock A. M. and a collection taken up in aid of the funds of the institution. It is hoped the friends of Sunday Schools, who may find it convenient to do so, will attend. Aug. 10.

The Presbytery of Orange

will meet at the church in Northampton County, on Thursday the 23rd inst., being the first Thursday in August, at 10 o'clock. J. Witherspoon, Stated Clerk. Aug. 10.

FLAX SEED.

THE subscriber will give Eighty Cents cash per bushel for Flax Seed, delivered at his mill, or at the store of David Yarbrough or Wm. Kirkland & Son. William Pickett. Aug. 1. 85—1f

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

Charles L. Cooley & Co. HAVING commenced the Boot and Shoe making business, in the room directly above the Hillsborough Book-Store, desiring carrying it on in all its various branches, having on hand, and intending to keep a constant supply of the best materials, and to have their work done in the best manner and at the shortest notice, they hope they shall be able to please those who may favour them with their custom. Those disposed to make trial of their work are invited to call. Aug. 1. 85—

Valuable Lands and Mills FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell, on accommodating terms, a valuable tract of land, containing two hundred and fifty acres, on which is a Grist Mill with two pair of stones, and a Saw Mill, situated in the upper part of this county. In the absence of the subscriber, the land will be shown by Thomas Holt, or Marmaduke Thompson. Archibald M. Holt. Orange county, July 5th. 81—1f

SMITH & M'GEE.

HAVING established themselves in the village of Hillsborough, inform their friends and the public that they intend carrying on the

TAYLORING BUSINESS.

in all its branches. All orders will be punctually attended to, and executed in the best style and latest fashion, and as every exertion on their part will be made to please their customers, they hope to meet with a liberal patronage.

Smith & M'Gee. Hillsborough, July 23. 84—3w.

COTTON GINS

I HAVE received from Mecklenburg a load of Cotton Gins, made by Wm. T. Alexander, who, as a Gin-maker, ranks among the first in the state. Some of his Gins are in operation in this county, and are highly commended. A constant supply will be kept throughout the year. D. Yarbrough. May 23. 75—

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are in arrears for Post Office accounts, will do well to call and settle, and save costs, as no longer indulged. Those in arrears need not expect any further credit for postage, until all arrearages are paid up. R. L. Cook, P. M. Aug. 1. 85—3w

SADDLERY.

JAMES B. McHALE & CO. Inform the public that they have now on hand a large and splendid assortment of Saddles, Bridles, Horsemen's Caps, &c.

which they will sell very low for Cash, or will take in exchange, Beef Cattle, Corn, Wheat, Flour, Saw Lumber, Flax Seed, Sewing Thread, Shoe Thread, Plank, Shingles, Bees Wax, and other salable produce. They will also take good notes or judgments in payment, or give a credit of three or six months to those whose punctuality can be relied on. They are determined that their work shall be well executed, in the best fashionable and substantial manner, out of the best materials, which they hope will secure to them a liberal portion of public patronage. All those indebted to them are requested to call and settle their respective accounts, either by cash or note. Hillsborough, 12th July. 82—

State of North Carolina, GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1825.

James Parsons and others, Petitioners, vs. John Wiley and Wm. Gausebe summoned as garnishees. Garnishment filed. William Thom.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered, that the pendency of this suit be published in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that unless the defendant appear at our next court, to be held on the third Monday of August next, at the court house in Greensborough, and plead or reply, that judgment final shall be entered against him. A true copy from the minutes. Test. John Hanner, Clerk. Price adv. \$4 65. 77—3m