

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. VI.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1825.

No. 290.

PRICES CURRENT.

	Unit	Wilmington, Fayetteville		Newbern		Petersburg	
		Aug. 17.	Aug. 24.	Aug. 20.	Aug. 19.	Aug. 19.	Aug. 19.
Brandy, Cognac, - - -	gall.	120 a 125	125 a 160	150 175	130 200		
Apple, - - - - -	doz.	40 42	42 45	40 45	50 75		
Peach, - - - - -	doz.	—	50 55	75 80	60 70		
Bacon, - - - - -	lb.	8 10	6 7	5 6	6 7		
Beeswax, - - - - -	lb.	33	32 33	32 35	53		
Butter, - - - - -	lb.	18 20	18 21	18 23	17 23		
Coffee, - - - - -	bush.	50 60	70 75	45 50	55 60		
Corn, - - - - -	bu.	—	12 14	15 16	15 18		
Cocoa, - - - - -	lb.	—	15 15	15 16	12 15		
Candles, mould, - - -	bush.	—	75 80	65 75	—		
Flaxseed, rough, - - -	bbl.	600 650	450 550	600 700	550 750		
Flour, - - - - -	gall.	80 90	90 125	100 125	90 125		
Oil, Holland, - - - - -	gall.	36 40	43 45	40 50	35 40		
Country, - - - - -	—	10000	11000 12000	—	11200 13000		
Iron, - - - - -	ton	10 12	7 8	7 9	10		
Lard, - - - - -	lb.	150 200	225 250	—	—	200	
Lime, - - - - -	gall.	23 40	35 40	35	38 40		
Molasses, - - - - -	keg	—	500 800	—	550 650		
Powder, Amer. - - - - -	gall.	90 100	80 100	90 100	150 175		
Ram, Jamaica, - - - - -	—	70 75	70 80	75 85	75 100		
West India, - - - - -	—	—	40 42	40 45	40 45		
New England, - - - - -	—	357 350	400 450	500	400 450		
Rice, - - - - -	—	—	1100 1200	—	950 1050		
Shot, - - - - -	—	50	90 100	65 75	75		
Salt, Liverpool, - - - - -	bush.	—	55	70 80	60		
Turk's Island, - - - - -	—	900 1000	800 1150	900 1250	900 1300		
Sugar, Brown, - - - - -	cwt.	—	17 19	18 20	15 25		
Loaf, - - - - -	lb.	—	150 175	—	150 165		
Tea, Imperial & Gunpowder, - - -	—	—	120 150	—	—		
Hyson, - - - - -	—	—	—	—	100 120		
Young Hyson, - - - - -	—	400 450	400 550	—	500 1250		
Tobacco, - - - - -	cwt.	9 11	7 9	12 13	—		
Tallow, - - - - -	lb.	—	90 100	—	75 100		
Wheat, - - - - -	bush.	35 35	35 40	35 40	30 32		
Whiskey, - - - - -	gall.	—	250 400	—	250 400		
Wine, Madeira, - - - - -	—	—	125 150	150 175	—		
Tenacite, - - - - -	—	—	—	200 275	—		
Sherry, - - - - -	—	—	—	80	—		
Port, - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—		
Malaga, - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—		

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HUARTT,
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 a free eighth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuation. — 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.

To former Customers and others.

WE have now in operation that well known Grist and Mercantile Mill, formerly the property of David Faucett, deceased, and are doing pretty good business, but hope to do much better as we advance the repairs. — The burrs are in excellent order, and new country and merchant cloths.

We shall also have a mill press to do business by the middle of Oct. ber, if first rate.

COTTON GIN,
working sixty-eight saws, and a new press on the best approved plan. We have no doubt of doing business at the best and most profitable manner, from the superior construction and number of saws in the Gint, together with the water force propelling it.

We intend to pick and pack for the month all market cotton — and to either brought at once for the mill — and in packs of the eighth. Ropes and haggings will be furnished at cost. — The difference between the eighth and twelfth will pay the expense of having eight or ten miles. — In point of capacity, the most reliance may be placed; our customers are assured that the attention of one or both the subscribers will be constantly paid.

Willie Shaw, Ira Ellis.
Aug. 30. 89—40

ENTERTAINMENTS

THE subscriber, thankful for past favours, takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to keep a House of Entertainment in Greensborough, N. C. at the sign of the Bow, and having declined the mercantile business, his whole attention will be devoted to his house, which is supplied with the best of the country affords, his stables are supplied with a tender of every kind for horses, and a steady attentive hostler, and he pledges himself to give due attention to all who may favour him with a visit.

Jacob Hubbard.
Greensborough, Guilford county, N. C.
August 30. 89—3m

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 sold by Thomas Holt, or Marmaduke Thompson.

Archibald M. Holt.
Orange county, July 5th. 81—1f

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 10th inst. without a fault, a negro man named DAVE, about thirty-two years of age, is about five feet seven or eight inches high, slender made, yellow complexion, down look when spoken to, speaks not very quick when spoken to, has not got very good eyes, on account of having had water in them at times. It is probable Dave will try to pass for a free man, he has travelled a good deal with the wagon in different parts of this state and Virginia, and don't lack for want of sense. I have been told that he has gone to Virginia to see his father, and that his father lives on Maherron, Vanneck Godson's bridge. — His father, I have also been told, is of Indian descent, and is a free man, his name is said to be Kinchen Tucker, and he will no doubt conceal him should Dave get there. — When he went away he had good clothes, and dressed equal to any servant, he had a new pair of hats, and forty or fifty dollars in cash, about fifty of which was in specie. I purchased him of a Mr. Ross Hutchison, living within six miles of me, a man who raised him. I will give the above reward if taken out of the state, and if taken in the state twenty-five dollars if put in jail, and I can get him again. — Should any person have taken up information on him, or given him by letters, address it to the subscriber, or to P. Cassat Grove, Orange county, N. C.

John B. Vincent.
Aug. 23. 88—4wp

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.
Charles L. Cooley & Co.

I HAVE commenced the Boot and Shoe making business, in the town directly across the Hill from the store, desiring to carry it out in all its various branches, using the best of materials, and to have them well done in the best manner and at the shortest notice, they hope they shall be able to please those who may favour them with the commission. Those disposed to make trial of their work are invited to call.

D. Yarbrough.
Aug. 1. 85—

COTTON GINS
FOR SALE.

I HAVE received from Newbern a set of Cotton Gins, made by H. M. P. (Patent), who, as a Cotton gin maker, is throughout the best in the state. Some of his Gint are in operation in this county, and are highly commended. A constant supply will be kept throughout the year.

D. Yarbrough.
May 23. 75—

SADDLERY.
JAMES B. McDADE & 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, for cash, or will take in exchange, Beef, Cattle, Corn, Wheat, Flour, Tow Lanes, Flax Lanes, Sewing Thread, Shoe Thread, Plank, Shingles, Box Wax, and other valuable 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 most 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—

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 reformed, 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 passage 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, unites the strength of a thousand hands, and engages 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 wear, 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 hostilities. 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, in 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 ready to do so will be proved by their response to the proposals here presented.

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 original communications from some of the most distinguished gentlemen in this State.

As learning and religion adorn and promote each other, and cannot be separated without mutual injury, 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 "last, but not least," the improvement, dignity and usefulness of the Female Sex will hold 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 he 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, Homespun, Grain, Plank or any kind of Produce.

Feb. 12, 1824. 1f—

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.

J. P. Seed & Co.
July 19. 88—1f

United States and Georgia.
Executive Department, Georgia,
Milledgeville, 7th Aug. 1825.

SIR:—The letter of the secretary of War of the 18th May, introducing to this government Maj. Gen. Gaines and Major Andrews, as agents of the United States, to inquire into the causes of the late Indian disturbances—to adjust the differences subsisting between the Indians, and to inquire into the conduct of the agent for Indian affairs, recommending them as officers distinguished for ability, prudence and discretion. They were received and treated accordingly.—With the conduct of the one, you have been already made acquainted—with that of the other it remains for me to place you in possession.

In the several conferences held with Gen. Gaines on his first arrival I received repeated assurances from him of friendly dispositions, of upright intentions, of freedom from all kind of bias or prejudice which could mislead his judgment, or influence his decisions on any of the topics which, in the execution of his trust, might present themselves for discussion. Relying implicitly on the sincerity of these declarations, I began with regarding Gen. Gaines as an honorable and disinterested arbiter between the United States, Georgia, and the Indians, and so continued to regard him until a short time before his insulting letter of the 10th ult. was received at this department. It was impossible for this government not to repel that insult with indignation. The chief magistrate in his official message to the legislature had stated explicitly that M-Intosh and his chiefs had given their consent to the survey, and in support of this statement the letters of M-Intosh were exhibited, with his name subscribed in his own hand, of which Gen. Gaines had full information. Nevertheless the certificate of an Indian chief who had deserted from the M-Intosh party, and of a white man of whom Gen. Gaines himself does not pretend to know any thing, is procured to discredit the statement of the governor, and to exhibit him before the public as the dupe of the vilest and shallowest imposture; and in his solicitude to accomplish this he forgets that it is the consent given by M-Intosh and his chiefs to the survey which, on the information of the agent, you have taken for granted to be the sole cause of all the disturbances in the nation, and upon which you have recently issued the most offensive orders to this government connected with that survey, and in your last one even denounced military vengeance against those who shall attempt to carry it into execution. When Gen. Gaines is rebuked in the mildest language which the unprovoked insult would admit of, he presents himself again before the public in a letter indulging in most intemperate abuse of all the constituted authorities of a sovereign state, and of the great body of its people, and which he causes to be published almost a week before it was received at this department.

With regard to the first letter of general Gaines* to which I have called your attention, he does not seem to have been content with addressing a letter so very exceptionable to the head of this government—He assumes the authority to order its publication, on the allegation of some pretended and undefined malicious falsehoods in circulation, and which he makes the foundation of an appeal to the public—an appeal more censurable than that for which the gallant and meritorious Porter is now answering before a court martial assembled by your order, inasmuch as the latter only defends himself against inculpatory charges made by his own government, whilst the former, who was bound by equal respect to this government, does not pretend that any charges of any kind had been preferred by it against him. It is in this letter too that general Gaines has fallen into the shocking extravagance of asserting what nobody can believe, that the M-Intosh party which made the treaty, constituted but a fiftieth part of the nation; and it was in the same letter made known officially to this government that he had happily concluded a pacification of the Indians when at that moment he was as remote from the pacifica-

tion as he ever had been, of which fact I have even within the passing hour received the most incontestible evidence.

With regard to the second letter, of the 28th ult. which now that I am writing has for the first time been put into my hands, and almost a week after its publication, I have to remark, that the history of diplomacy will not furnish a parallel, so marked with indiscretion, intemperance, deliberate disrespect, and the outrage of all decency. Gen. Gaines forgets as well what he owes to his own government as to this. His duty to you required him to show respect to this government in all his intercourse with it. If in that intercourse he had found himself wronged or aggrieved by the authorities here, it was not allowed him to take the redress into his own hands; upon representation to you, you were competent to decide the nature and the extent of the injury he had received, and of the redress most suitable to it. He would not confide the exercise of this privilege to you, no doubt questioning your fitness or discretion for such matters, but chose to rely on his own dexterity and prowess. He writes among other things of the "malignant villany" which has been practised on the credulity of many of the good citizens of Georgia and other states in reference to the Indians and the treaty. A charge so vague cannot be easily understood, much less distinctly answered. Presupposing it to be directed against the authorities of this state and to be in all respects true, who made General Gaines a judge to pass this condemnatory sentence on the conduct of those authorities? It had been understood that you had reserved to yourself this power, and that Gen. Gaines was here only as your agent to collect the evidences upon which that power was to be exercised.

He proceeds to make another reference to the certificate of the Indian chief and the white man; reiterates the expression of unlimited confidence in the veracity of Marshall, eulogizes him as among the most worthy of "the little treaty making party," and comes again to the conclusion that the chief magistrate of Georgia and others are not to be credited against the certificate of such respectable personages. Within this hour I have received the testimony of the friendly chiefs of the friendly party voluntarily given—that the statement of Joe Marshall to Gen. Gaines is false," and I enclose you the certificate of my express, a man of the fairest character and undoubted veracity, to satisfy you that Marshall has added falsehood to treachery. In this part of his letter he takes occasion to manifest his resentment towards the friends of M-Intosh; he calls them "the little treaty making party," then again "the vassal chiefs of M-Intosh," and questions their right to give permission to make the survey. What a dispassionate and impartial umpire is this General Gaines! One would have supposed that, consulting the magnanimity of a soldier, if he departed from the line of neutrality at all he would be found at the head of the weaker, the innocent and injured party. But the general, consulting the better part of valor and counting the odds against him as fifty to one, throws himself into the ranks of the stronger party, and thus commends himself again to you for the discretion which you had given him in advance.

The general is correct in one of his positions, and being in the right himself, he puts you in the wrong, and so conspicuously that you stand on the insulated eminence of an almost solitary advocate for making and breaking treaties at pleasure. General Gaines says, "the treaty, no matter how procured, had become a law of the land," &c. &c. He had said to the council at Broken Arrow that the treaty could not be annulled, and must be carried into effect, &c. &c. This is good sense. The day before yesterday I received your letter, in which you say Gen. Gaines having informed you that the treaty having been obtained by intrigue and treachery, it will be referred to congress for re-consideration. General Gaines tells the Indians that no treaty has ever yet been annulled. You say this treaty shall be an exception to all others; and upon the information received from Gen. Gaines.