

Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XV.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1834.

No. 749.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TEN CENTS A WEEK, IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their 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. Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh 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 post-masters in the state. All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.

UNION HOTEL, HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

MARY A. PALMER & SON,
LATE PROPRIETORS OF THE "TRAVELER'S INN," respectfully inform their former customers and the public, that they have purchased from Col. Samuel Child, that large and commodious establishment known as the

"UNION HOTEL," in the town of Hillsborough, and that in future it will be conducted by them. Having thus located themselves permanently every exertion will be made to promote the comfort and convenience of those who may favor them with their custom. Their charges will be moderate and suited to the times. The line of Stages passing through Hillsborough stop at their House, where seats can be taken. They hope, by rendering themselves deserving by their attention to their business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

MARY A. PALMER,
JAMES M. PALMER.
November 9th.

SPLENDID SCHEME!!!

NORTH-CAROLINA
STATE LOTTERY.
5th CLASS, FOR 1834.

To be Drawn in the City of Raleigh,
On Friday the 28th of November 1834.

ON THE POPULAR
Terminating-Figure System
Stevenson & Points,
Managers.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$7,000!

SCHEME.			
1 Prize of	\$7,000	is	\$7,000
1 Prize of	4,000	is	4,000
1 Prize of	3,000	is	3,000
1 Prize of	2,000	is	2,000
10 Prizes of	1,000	is	10,900
10 Prizes of	500	is	5,000
10 Prizes of	300	is	3,000
15 Prizes of	200	is	3,000
50 Prizes of	100	is	5,000
100 Prizes of	50	is	5,000
135 Prizes of	30	is	4,050
200 Prizes of	20	is	4,000
330 Prizes of	15	is	4,950
8,000 Prizes of	10	is	80,000
8,000 Prizes of	6	is	36,000
8,000 Prizes of	4	is	24,000

18,864 Prizes, amounting to \$180,000
Whole Tickets, . . . \$4
Halves, . . . 2
Quarters, . . . 1

Tickets to be had of
ALLEN PARKS, Agent,
HILLSBOROUGH, NORTH CAROLINA.
November 4

NOTICE.
THIS is to certify that I, Wm. Brinkley, have made and appointed CHESLEY F. FAUCETT my lawful agent to settle all my business in this state. Orange County, North Carolina, this the 17th of October, 1834.
WM. BRINKLEY.
November 4.

Sunday School or Family LIBRARY.

THE Publications of the American Sunday School Union, now amounting to 102 Books in paper covers and 256 Books bound, suitable for Juvenile, Family and Sunday School Libraries, forming a large amount of interesting and instructive matter, all having been examined and approved by the Committee of Publication, composed of an equal number of members of the Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopal and Baptist Churches, (any one of whom by his single vote can expunge any sentence he pleases) can be obtained at the following named Depositories in this State. (N. C.)

Raleigh—Turner & Hughes
Fayetteville—James Miller
Wilmington—Geo. E. French
Newbern—J. C. & M. Stevenson
Oxford—R. J. Yancy, jr.
Milton—Margaret Smith
Salem—Conrad Kruser
Hillsborough—Dr. Jas. Webb
Greensborough—W. R. D. Lindsay
Salisbury—J. J. Blackwood (at Col. Lemley's)
Charlotte—David Parks
Statesville—Alexander & Cowan
Morganton—L. Henderson.
Persons to the state favorable to the instruction of the youth, are requested to give the above insertions in their papers.
October 26

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

BATHING & BARBER

HAVE the pleasure of again announcing to the public, that they are receiving from the New York and Philadelphia markets a new supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

which renders their assortment inferior to none. The following comprises a part of their stock, viz.

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,
Queensware, Hardware
and Cutlery,
Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, &c.

In addition to their present stock, they will constantly be receiving new supplies, all of which will, as usual, be sold low for the benefit of the public. They solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon them, they solicit a continuance of the same.
October 15.

Dr. Washington Dorsey,

HAS located himself in Hillsborough, and respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of the town and surrounding country, and asks a share of their patronage.

He may be found at his office, (the former store-house of Mr. David Yarbrough) on the public square, or at his dwelling-house just in the rear of the same.
November 11.

DR. NORWOOD,

HAVING removed to this place from Chapel Hill, where he has been practicing for more than three years, offers his professional services to the citizens of this town and its vicinity. He may at all times be found, when not professionally engaged, at his shop in the yellow house two doors west of Mr. William Anderson's store.

A good assortment of
MEDICINES
will always be kept on hand, and sold at reasonable prices.
September 23.

WANTED, A FIRST RATE Journeyman Blacksmith, and two Ap- prentices. Apply to WM. D. KIRKSEY Chapel Hill, October 28

JEWELLERY
WATCHES
SILVER
GOLD
WATCHES
SILVER
GOLD

NEW WATCHES,
Jewellery and Fancy
Articles.

HUNTINGTON & LYNCH
RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have formed a copartnership in the above mentioned business, and have just received an elegant assortment, consisting in part of the following:

Gentlemen's Gold Levers, plain and extra jewelled,
Ladies' ditto,
Gold Dials, Horizontal & Lepine Watches,
Silver Levers, English and French Watches,
Long linked Gold Watch Chains,
Cubans, Neck Chains,
Fine Gold Guard Chains,
Gold Seals and Keys,
Miniature Cases,
A rich assortment of Breast Pins, Finger Rings and Ear Rings,
Small Miniature Paintings on Ivory, and Enamelled Paintings,
Silver Plate,
Silver Engraved Penel Cases,
Sp. articles, assorted, Silver and Steel,
Butter Knives,
Coral, assorted,
Silver, Steel and Gold Chains and Keys,
Saw and Tin Music Boxes,
Bead Bags and Purses,
Fine Knives and Razors,
Clocks, Fine Pencils, &c. &c.

HUNTINGTON & LYNCH

Being permanently located in Hillsborough, and having a fresh and large supply of Watch Materials, they are prepared to repair Watches of any description, in the best and most durable manner, and will warrant watches repaired in every case 12 months.

Orders punctually attended to.
JOHN HUNTINGTON,
LEMUEL LYNCH.
October 22.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

The Constitution, and the Union of the States—
they "must be preserved."

THE undersigned proposes to issue a Weekly Newspaper, with the above title and motto, in the city of Raleigh, North Carolina. Practically a Printer, and having for many years conducted a Press in another part of the state, the principal object of the undersigned, now locating himself in Raleigh, is employment for himself and support for his family.

And believing that the establishment of a Paper at the seat of Government, which shall do justice to the venerable and patriotic Chief Magistrate of the Union, and to the measures of this Administration, and through whose columns the legitimate and cardinal principles of Republicanism shall be defended and inculcated, is demanded by the present crisis of political affairs, and called for by the sentiment of the

people of the state, the undersigned has ventured to engage in the enterprise, with the hope of being sustained in his efforts for the accomplishment of so desirable an object.

It is an anomaly in the political history of the times, that, in a State which so emphatically Republican in principle as North Carolina—which has on three several occasions, by large and triumphant majorities, supported and sustained Andrew Jackson for the Presidency, believing and knowing him to be a safe depository and faithful representative of their principles, and whose People, it is confidently believed, are still devoted to his cause—should have no paper at its Capital, through whose columns the measures of its Administration can be fairly vindicated, and the voice of its friends freely heard. It is the desire, and all he the zealous endeavor of the undersigned, to afford that facility.

His earliest political impressions were in unison with those of the Democracy of the nation; which experience, and his growing years, have conspired to strengthen, until the settled principles of his maturer age are but the realization of his early convictions. Cherishing these sentiments, at the first demonstration in favor of Andrew Jackson for the Presidency, the undersigned (at that period the Editor of a paper at Salisbury) espoused his cause, believing that one possessed of such lofty patriotism, and whose signal services to the country so emphatically constituted him its benefactor, could not be other than a most worthy representative of the Democracy of the Union. With continued and unshaken confidence in his patriotism and integrity of purpose, it is with highly gratified feelings that the undersigned is now afforded an opportunity of devoting himself anew to the same cause, but in a more extended sphere.

Ardently attached to the National Constitution, and to the Union of the States, as constituting an impregnable safeguard to our political, civil and religious rights, whatever may have a tendency to violate the provisions of the one, or endanger the proximity of the other, shall receive the most unreserved condemnation at the editor's hands. And while the freedom of speech and the liberty of the press, blessings guaranteed by the great Charter of our Rights, shall remain unawed by the threatenings of ambition, or unsmothered by the corruptions of aristocracy, the editor promises, not only that "the Constitution and the Union of the States" (which he has adopted as the motto of his paper,) shall be strenuously vindicated, but that a rigid enforcement of and prompt obedience to the popular will, the most important province of Representative Government, shall be called for and advocated throughout the columns of his paper.

A full and fair discussion of those important and long political topics of the day—the *United States Bank*, *Internal Improvements*, and the *next Presidency*—will be admitted in the "Standard." But opposed, from principle, not only to the U. S. Bank, but to all other National moneyed monopolies, as well as to a wasteful system of Internal Improvements by the General Government, the editor will raise his voice against these ill advised measures, in whatever sphere they may be presented, and he will equally oppose the exercise, by Congress or the Executive, of all constructive powers, believing that the perpetuity of the Union is only to be secured by a judicious division of powers between the General and State Governments, allotting to the first only that which is strictly delegated to her, and to the latter what is clearly reserved to them. As regards the all-absorbing question of *Who shall be our next President?* the Editor will, in due time, be ready to inscribe on his banner the name of him who shall be selected by the Democracy of the State, as the Republican Candidate.

Although, at this particular juncture, a more than ordinary attention to General Politics is called for by public sentiment, yet it is the design of the Editor to devote a large portion of his paper to the local affairs of the State, and the peculiar interests of her citizens. Located at the Seat of Government, he will be enabled to communicate to the People early and correct information of the proceedings of the Legislature while in session, and to give prompt advice of all acts of their servants of the people. He will zealously advocate whatever may contribute to develop the rich resources, unfold the latent energies, and elevate the character of NORTH CAROLINA, as well as to encourage all that may tend to enlighten the people in regard to the internal advantages with which they have been blessed by nature. He will strive to make his paper a disseminator of facts—an assessor of the truth—a vindicator of innocence and virtue—a censor of vice—an advocate of justice—a promoter of harmony—an insular order in the community—a detector of fraud, imposture and crime—and a sentinel, promptly to warn the people of the first approaches of every danger with which their rights and liberties may be threatened.

In fine, the Editor's desire and hope, should gent ease of leisure and suitable acquisitions favor him with their contributions, to render his journal useful to the Agriculturist, profitable to the Christian, entertaining to the searcher after news, instructive to the man of science, amusing to the miscellaneous reader, and a "standard" under which the patriot and politician may rally, confident of a secure defence against the evils of Consolidation, and a still more dangerous political heresy which seeks to spread itself throughout the land, "mingling its fitful blasts with the steady current of consolidation, and threatening, by a combined movement, greater injury than any before dreamed of."

With this brief expose of the object, the design and future purpose of his journal, the Editor throws himself upon the liberality of the public, and solicits such aid and assistance from those who may be friendly to his enterprise, as shall enable him to sustain a paper which shall be no discredit to the state, but worthy of the cause which it is his pride and boast to be arduous but zealous advocate.

The "North Carolina Standard" will be printed on an imperial sheet, at least equal in size and execution to any paper in the state, and issued once a week, at three dollars a year.

The first number, it is hoped, will be out during the first week in November; the Editor therefore requests, that the names of all those who shall have subscribed previously to the last of October, may be immediately thereafter forwarded to him at Raleigh, that he may be enabled to determine how many of the first number to strike off.

PHILO WHITE.
October, 2nd.

Governor's Message.

To the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina.

GENTLEMEN:

The gratification which it always affords me to witness the assemblage of the immediate representatives of the people, is greatly heightened, upon the present occasion, by the peculiar circumstances under which you have convened. Although we have neither, as an independent state, nor as one of the constituent parts of a great nation, attained the highest degree of prosperity and happiness within our reach, we have reason to believe that we have made important improvements in the science of government, and have done much to perpetuate and diffuse the lights of civil and religious freedom at home and abroad. Such considerations must excite in every patriotic bosom not merely emotions of pleasure, but the most heartfelt gratitude to the Great Author of these distinguished blessings. Deeply sensible as we may be, however, of the superior advantages which we enjoy, in comparison with any other people, either ancient or modern, we should recollect that nations, as individuals, must continually press forward in the contest for human excellence, if they would preserve their relative superiority.

No truth in political science is more clearly established, than that the public liberty can only be preserved by the distribution, among various departments, of the powers of government. The great excellence of our Constitution consists in this distribution, and however much we may regret to witness a conflict for authority between these departments, there is no difficulty in determining that while the checks and balances are preserved, though public harmony may be disturbed for a time, the public liberty is safe. It is only when two much power is grasped by either, that the whole system of government is endangered.

That your attention should be mainly directed to objects of state legislation, cannot be doubted. This does not preclude, nevertheless, a proper degree of vigilance with respect to the proceedings of the General Government, since upon the purity of its administration may depend not only public prosperity, but individual security and freedom. Pursuing the course indicated by these suggestions, I will proceed at once to the most important subjects which are, in my opinion, proper for your consideration. Of these the proposition to amend the Constitution of this state, first introduced into the General Assembly in 1787, and which has continued to command the public attention for nearly half a century, is regarded as most prominent. Upon a subject of such universal interest, and involving so many important considerations, you have a right to expect an unreserved communication of the opinions of the Executive Department. The circumstances which, in my estimation, rendered such a course improper at the commencement of the last session, do not now exist, and I avail myself of the first fair opportunity, which has been afforded to me, to present my views of this perplexing, but interesting question.

The Constitution itself is silent on the subject of amendment, and this circumstance has given rise to great diversity of opinion as to the mode in which it may be effected. It has been contended, on the one hand, that if the Legislature is not alone clothed with this highest attribute of sovereignty, it has the exclusive right to direct the time when, the agents by whom, and the manner in which it shall be exercised; and that the acts of a Convention assembled without legislative sanction, would be unauthorized and void. On the other hand, it is insisted that no change of the fundamental law can be legitimate, unless it proceed from the people in their primary assemblies; and that all action upon the subject by the Legislature is an usurpation of power. I apprehend that neither position is true to the extent which is sometimes contended. That all political power is vested in and derived from the people only, is a leading principle in our Bill of Rights, and it would seem to be a necessary deduction from it, that they have, in the absence of all stipulation upon the subject, the right to determine in what manner it shall be exercised. Without entering into any formal reasoning upon the subject, however, or even looking abroad for authority, it is believed that the argument may be safely rested upon the precedents which have come down to us, clothed with the sanction of the framers of the Constitution, and of the two successive Conventions to which it has been submitted for amendment. It will not be contended that the Constitution cannot be amended, or entirely abrogated, and a new system adopted, by the same power, exercised in the same manner, which

gave existence to the former. The impatient measures towards the adoption of the present Constitution, proceeded neither from the Legislature nor from the people in their primary assemblies; nor was it framed by delegates chosen for that purpose only.

On the 9th of August, 1776 the Council of Safety, which consisted of two members from each of the six judicial districts in the State, appointed by the Provincial Congress which assembled at Halifax in April preceding, adopted the following resolution:

"The Representatives of the United States of America in general Congress assembled, at Philadelphia, the 4th day of July 1776, having determined that the thirteen United Colonies are free and independent States, and in consequence thereof having published a Declaration of Independence:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the good people of this new independent State to pay the greatest attention to the election, to be held on the 15th of October next, of delegates to represent them in Congress, and to have particularly in view the important consideration, that it will be the business of the delegates then chosen, not only to make laws for the good government of but also to form a Constitution for this state, that this act, as it is the corner stone of all law, so it ought to be fixed and permanent, and that according as it is ill or well ordered, it must tend in the first degree to promote the happiness or misery of the State."

The delegates elected to the Provincial Congress, in pursuance of this recommendation, convened in Halifax in the month of December following, and in addition to the discharge of the ordinary legislative, judicial and executive duties, adopted the present system of fundamental law. The Constitution thus formed has twice undergone an amendment. In 1788, the Convention which assembled to consider the Federal Constitution, in compliance with "a recommendation of the General Assembly, to that Convention," to consider the propriety of extending to the town of Fayetteville the right of representation in the General Assembly, passed an ordinance for that purpose. The Convention which, in the month of November of the following year, adopted the Federal Constitution, acting under a similar recommendation from the General Assembly, passed the ordinance to establish the place for the future seat of government. Neither the Constitution itself, nor either of these amendments, was at any time submitted to the people for ratification; and it is remarkable that the resolution of 1787 did not recommend to the people to elect members to a Convention with power to consider the propriety of allowing a town member to Fayetteville, but confided the discretion immediately to the Convention called to consider the Federal Constitution. Without pursuing this discussion further, the conclusion may be fairly drawn, that a legislative recommendation to the people to select a Convention, clothed with authority to exercise the highest duties of legislation, is in strict accordance with first principles, and in precise conformity to all the precedents afforded by our history. It is not considered necessary to inquire into the validity of other modes which have been suggested as proper to effect this object; because the one proposed is entirely adequate to the end in view, is the only one that comes within the legitimate range of legislative authority, and has twice received the unanimous sanction of the founders of the government. Nor is any discussion of the principle so frequently controverted that a Convention may be invested with limited powers, believed to be called for. If the precedents before us are authorities, the affirmative is conclusively established; for neither the Convention of 1788, nor that of '89, had any other power in connexion with the State Constitution, than to allow Fayetteville a town member, and to establish the seat of government. The objection, indeed, seems to be altogether of recent origin, and not to have been even suggested in the frequent discussions which the subject underwent at that period.

Satisfied myself that you have authority to direct that a convention shall be convened to consider the Constitution; to prescribe the specific powers with which it shall be invested, and that any act it may perform, which shall transcend these limitations of power, will be void, I beg leave to state briefly some of the reasons which induce me to recommend that a convention with limited powers shall be called.

A particular examination of the various changes which have been proposed to our fundamental law, would not comport with the character of this communication. The great object to be attained is a radical change in the basis of representation. It is obvious that the statesmen of 1787 contemplated no other innovation upon the Constitution than to substitute either population or taxation, or both combined, as a basis, instead of the arbitrary principle of county representation, without regard either to numbers, or wealth, or even territorial extent, it