Hillsborough Recorder.

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

Vol. XVI. FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1835. No. 775.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of a 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 obtaining six subscribers shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, 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 and business relative to the paper must be post paid.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having qualified at the last term of Orange County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions as executors of the last will and testament of THOMAS HALLOWAY, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said deceased to make immediate payment to them, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAMES LATTA,
JOHN LEATHERS. } Ex'rs.

June 3 73—3wp

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified at the last term of Orange County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions as administrator on the estate of JOHN PIPER, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and to those having claims to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

SAML. PIPER, Adm'r.

June 3 73—

PUBLIC SALE.

ON the 25th day of December next I shall proceed to sell, at the residence of the late John Piper, near Hillsborough, N. C.,

Six likely Negroes,

Stock of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, & Sheep, Farming Tools, Crop of Wheat, Oats, Rye, Hay, &c.

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

with many articles not mentioned.

Bond and security will be required.

SAML. PIPER, Adm'r.

June 3 73—

State of North-Carolina,

Orange County.

Superior Court of Law, March Term, 1835.

Andrew Pattie vs. *Elizabeth Stone* } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said defendant to appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso as to her, and heard ex parte as to her.

Witness George W. Mordecai, clerk of our said Court, at office in Hillsborough, the second Monday in March, A. D. 1835.

GEO. W. BRUCE, C. S. C.

Price Adv. $5 00 6t—3w

State of North-Carolina,

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1835.

Turner & Philips vs. *Charles Philips.* } Original Attachment. Levied on a Tract of Land adjoining the Town of Hillsborough.

IT appearing to the Court, that publication has been made for the defendant to appear at this term and plead, answer or demur to the plaintiffs' demand, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Orange, at the Court House, on the fourth Monday in August next, when and where he is required to come, that judgment will be entered against him by default.

Witness John Taylor, clerk of said court, 4th Monday in May, 1835.

JOHN TAYLOR, C. C. C.

Price Adv. $4 00 73—

Plantation For Sale.

THE PLANTATION belonging to the Rev. [illegible] Witherington, on which he lately resided, about one mile and a quarter from town, is offered for sale. The Plantation contains about [illegible] acres, is very pleasantly situated, has on it a very good Dwelling House, [illegible] Houses, and some very good meadow. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to view the premises. For terms apply to

EDMUND SERJEANT.

November 4 36

Notice.

WHEREAS my wife MARTHA ROBERTS has left my bed and board without any just cause, this is therefore to forbid any persons from harboring, trusting or giving her, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

THOMAS ROBERTS.

May 27 72—3wp

JOB-PRINTING,

Executed at this office with neatness and accuracy.

NOTICE.

WANTED to purchase from five to ten thousand yards of

Tow, and Tow and Cotton CLOTH,

for which the highest price will be given in merchandise.

LATIMER & BARKER.

May 23. 72—

TANNERS SEE!

1000 LBS. best Northern TALLOW for [illegible]

WALKER ANDERSON & Co.

Hillsborough, May 22 72—

FOR SALE.

A GOOD, strong, family BAROUCHE, and two sets of Harness; also a plain SULKY with Harness.

Inquire at this office.

May 21. 71—6w

THE SILK CULTURIST.

THE Executive committee of the Hartford county Silk Society have commenced a monthly publication, called the Silk Culturist and Farmer's Manual.

The object of the publication is to disseminate a thorough knowledge of the cultivation of the Mulberry Tree in all its varieties, the rearing of silk worms, the production of cocoons and the Reeling of Silk in the most approved method. The importance of this knowledge will appear from the fact that the [illegible] of the United States alone, of Silk is double the amount paid to the Mediterranean where it was [illegible] upon it. It is of such a [illegible] and [illegible] that several hundred dollars worth of silk will not [illegible] nearly a [illegible] operations. But in order to avail himself of this facility, to obtain competency and wealth which our soil and climate [illegible] the most possess information [illegible] whether it be attended with [illegible]. It is, therefore the object of the Committee to diffuse this information as extensively as possible, and at the cheapest rate. The publication will contain a complete manual or [illegible] to raise Silk and to prepare for market, without further knowledge than assistance. It will also contain interesting matter on agricultural subjects in general.

TERMS—The terms with the public are a monthly number of Eight Quarto Pages at FIFTY CENTS A YEAR. No subscription will be received unless paid in ADVANCE, and for not less than a year.

Subscriptions received by F. G. Cook, Secretary, Hartford, Conn. Town or County Committees may be addressed who, if post paid, will be attended to.

☞ Editors who will copy the above shall receive the publication for one year.

Hartford, April 1835. 71—

Five Dollars Reward!

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in Orange county, on the night of the 20th of May, a negro boy by the name of SANFORD HIBBOCK. Sixteen years of age, a bright mulatto, about five feet eleven or twelve inches high, a scar on the first finger of his left hand. The above reward will be given for his delivery to the subscriber, and all persons are hereby forewarned from harboring or employing said boy.

JAMES MOORE.

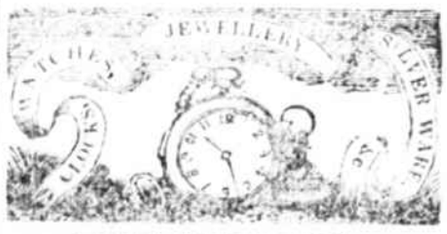
Orange county, May 27 7—4wp

CASH FOR NEGROES.

CASH will be given for Negroes to purchase for the HUNDRED, family servants. Negroes, call and give higher prices than any other person in market.

GEORGE LAWS.

April 30. 68



NEW WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c.

HUNTINGTON & LYNCH

HAVE just received an extensive assortment of goods in their line, consisting of all kinds of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Rich and Fashionable JEWELLERY,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS of different kinds,

THERMOMETERS,

SPECTACLES, Gold, Silver-Plated, and Steel, to suit all ages.

Also an assortment of

PERFUMERY, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold unusually low for Cash.

WATCHES repaired at short notice, and warranted.

April 24. 68—

THE HIGH BRED ENGLISH HORSE CONTRACT,

[illegible] this stock, the breeders of fine horses are requested to call and see my proposals. List of subscribers, with Dr's [illegible] Further terms made known.

ALLEN J. DAVIE.

January 15 65—

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE Examination will be on the 22nd and 23rd instant. The next session will commence on the first Thursday in August.

MR. LE DUC, heretofore teacher of the Commissioners' School, will conduct the English department.

WM. J. BINGHAM, Principal.

☞ The Raleigh papers will insert the above three times.

June 1 73—

NOTICE—TAXES

I SHALL attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the Tax due for year 1834, to wit:

At Peter S. Clark's on Monday the 6th of July, at John Newlin's on Tuesday the 7th, at Judge Ruffin's mills on Wednesday the 8th, at George Albright's on Thursday the 9th; at John Long's on Friday the 10th; at Michael Holt's on Saturday the 11th; at John S. Turrentine's on Monday the 13th, at George Faucett's on Tuesday the 14th; at Charles F. Faucett's on Wednesday the 15th, at James Hornaday's on Thursday the 16th, at Andrew McCauley's on Friday the 17th; at George A. Mebane's on Saturday the 18th; at the court house in Hillsborough on Monday the 20th, at Richerson Nichol's on Tuesday the 21st; at Rankin McKee's on Wednesday the 22d; at H. & A. Parker's store on Thursday the 23d; at William Lipscomb's on Friday the 24th; at Hackney Jackson's on Saturday the 25th; at James Frazier's on Monday the 27th; at Herndon's store on Tuesday the 28th, at Chapel Hill on Wednesday the 29th, and at Burrows Cross Roads on Thursday the 30th.

The Magistrates appointed to take the Tax List for 1835 will attend in their respective districts for that purpose on the days and at the places above named. Punctuality is requested.

James C. Turrentine, N. S.

June 8. 73—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to BETSEY EE, one of the legatees of John Pee, deceased, that he is prepared to pay her on application or to her legal representative, the distributive share of the personal estate of the said deceased, with interest to date.

LUKE TEER.

May 25. 72—4w

NOVEL MODE OF CLUBBING.

WALDIE'S LIBRARY, PORT FOLIO AND MUSEUM.

As the publications now issued from the office of the Select Circulating Library are of a highly popular cast, and of a character to be appreciated by the educated portions of the community, and to circulate every where, by concert with the proprietor of the Museum, that work, the Port Folio and Library, are offered to those who take the three on the following conditions, viz:—

The Museum, Port Folio and Library, if paid for in advance and addressed to the same individual, whether in town or country, will be supplied for $12 00, thus enabling every individual to benefit by the clubbing system, without the necessity of applying to others. Those who have made a payment for the current year to either of the works, of whatever amount, will be privileged to avail themselves of this arrangement, by paying the balance:—thus

I. Those who have paid or now pay $5 00 for the Library, shall receive the Museum and Port Folio, the price of which is $9 00, on the payment of $7 00.

II. Those who have paid or now pay $6 00 for the Museum, shall receive the Library and Port Folio, the price of which is separately $8 00, on the payment of $6 00.

III. Those who have paid or now pay for the Port Folio shall receive the Library and Museum on paying such a sum as will be equal to $12 00 on the whole.

REMARKS.—The three works thus issued together comprise a greater amount of the current literature of the age than is issued in a periodical form from any other office in the United States, and will, the proprietor believes, with the addition of a good newspaper, supply to families all the advantages which could be furnished in a most extensive reading-room in one of our Atlantic cities. In the Library the newest and best books are regularly published; in the Museum and Port Folio it has been found by experience that every thing we could wish to copy from the entire British literary periodicals, omitting mostly the political articles, can be rapidly issued. These publications embrace so much that is desirable to be known, and are so generally perused in the best circles in America, that to be without either is to drop a link in the literary chain. They are all under the control of one mind, and therefore the reader will very rarely indeed be compelled to pay for the same matter twice, as they are independent of each other, complete in themselves, and free in general from any repetitions of the same articles. These views the proprietor respectfully throws out for the consideration of the friends of sound and wholesome literature.

ADAM WALDIE,
207 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

☞ *Either of these works can be seen at this Office.*

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

STATE CONVENTION.

Thursday, June 11.

Debate on Borough Representation, continued.

Mr. Meares had not intended to say one word on this question, but some of the observations which fell from the gentleman last up, induced him to make a few remarks. In the main, he agreed with him in his views. He was of opinion that borough towns had interests separate and distinct from the counties in which they were located—often adversary interests—interests of which the agricultural portion of the community knew nothing—which could not be protected by county representation.

The gentleman from Wake (Mr. Seawell) had remarked truly, that in the great regulation of foreign commerce we are dependant on the authority of Congress, but not so with regard to the ordinary transactions connected with our state marine. These domestic regulations gave rise to a feeling of jealousy between the towns and the counties, which all must have witnessed—a jealousy between the buyer and the seller—both having the same interest but viewing it in a different light.

He alluded to the subject of inspection. Every year attempts were made in our legislature on behalf of the country to alter the inspection laws and resisted on the part of the town. Why? The grower wants a loose inspection—the buyer a rigid one, because in proportion to the rigour of the inspection is the value of the article abroad. Every eastern man knew, that turpentine, inspected at Wilmington would command one dollar more per barrel in Liverpool than the same article from any of the eastern counties, because the inspection is known to be rigid. The jealousy which this state of things produces, will not be removed until every mind is enlightened. There is no radical difference, it is true, between these interests spoken of, if considered in a proper light, but they are regarded as different and adverse.

He alluded to the quarantine regulations. It was of the utmost importance to commerce, that they should be well understood and rigidly enforced. What did country gentlemen know about this matter? It could not be expected to be understood by any but commercial men. You cannot enlist the attention of men in the examination of subjects which do not concern them.

Again, what did the member from a county know about the subject of Pilotage, so essential to the safety of our navigation? He referred to members of the legislature present, to say, what occurred when any discussion took place in the General Assembly on this subject. Why the great mass of members, being totally ignorant on the subject, applied for information to the commercial gentlemen. These questions were often highly important, not only to the towns themselves, but to the whole state. Here then were great interests which could not properly be represented, if borough members were excluded. He agreed in opinion with the gentleman from Rowan, (Mr. Fisher) as to island towns. The causes which induced the framers of the constitution to give them the right of representation, no longer exists; but the large commercial towns should have some person to place their interests in a proper light.

Much had been said about the probability of returning gentlemen of information from the counties, if borough representation were abolished. These instances might occur, but they would be rare. Who has ever known a mere merchant sent to the legislature from a county? So far as he knew, not once since the constitution was framed. Very frequently, professional men were sent, but it would most always be found, that though residing in towns, they were extensively engaged in agricultural affairs also, and have considerable agricultural interests at stake. But even when there exists this community of interest, the instances are rare.

He acknowledged the heart burnings and bitterness which were sometimes engendered by these borough contests. The smaller the number of voters, the more violent. This was an evil, he confessed, but it was confined to the boroughs alone. What should these inconveniences weigh, contrasted with the great interests of the state, which he was advocating—interests which required to be fostered and demanded to be represented.

Mr. Holmes, remarked that he had been for a long time opposed to the system of borough representation, though a representative of the county which contained the largest town in the state. His mind, it is true, was yet open to conviction, and if he could be satisfied, that there was this separate and distinct interest, of which gentlemen had spoken, he would not hesitate to say that it should be represented.

He understood some one to say, that it was not only the interests of the towns which required this to be represented, but that the great interests of North Carolina were concerned in the issue of this question. He thought all the commercial regulations which exist in this state were the subjects of private legislation, and were limited in their application. For instance, sir, the inspection and quarantine laws. Is North Carolina so deeply interested in this local legislation, that her boroughs must be dignified with the privilege of sending a representative to protect that interest in the legislature in the face of all the evils which had been so admirably described by the gentleman from Rowan? But, sir, as great as are the evils which he pourtrayed, they are infinitely magnified in our commercial towns. Our population is of a more abandoned cast—we have more dependent and more pliable materials to work upon. He alluded to seamen and others, who went to their employers to know how they should vote. Nothing was more common than, a day or two before the election, to house the voters so they housed their cattle. This was no extravagance; he had participated in these contests, and knew the fact. Though living in Wilmington, he had, ever since 1819, been opposed to borough representation.

In reply to the argument that if the system was destroyed, the men of talents would be overlooked, he would remark, that the people were honest, and would always do what was right. In Wilmington, the same gentlemen had represented town and county, and this had been the case elsewhere. He was not aware that Wilmington had ever been represented by a mere merchant; and as to any jealousy which existed, both sides were equally to blame. Country gentlemen were not always treated with politeness by the inhabitants of the towns—in trade they each strove for advantage, and thus little matters produce considerable difficulties.

With regard to the inspection laws, he differed with the gentleman from Sampson, (Mr. Meares.) He thought it would be better if the whole system of inspection were abolished, for it operated unequally on the farmer as it now existed. Our turpentine, it was true, commanded a higher price in market than that made in other places, but for a very obvious reason—the barrels are larger, and they are sold by weight. Very frequently, turpentine was condemned as unmerchantable, because a handful of droppings was found in it; the maker of it was put off with an inferior price, and the merchant profited by it.

With regard to quarantine regulations, he held, that wherever a man's business or interests leads him, he should go. When a vessel arrives, it is desirable to all concerned, that its cargo should be discharged as soon as possible. He believed that if these quarantine regulations were committed to the guardianship of gentlemen representing both the agricultural and commercial interest, much more efficient measures would be adopted to prevent the introduction of diseases, than are now in force.

As to pilotage, it was said that the borough members were at home in this matter; but it was a fact that, however conversant with it, no regulations had been made to give satisfaction. Year after year, were petitions circulated for an alteration of the system. There were two kinds of pilots, called branch pilots, and bar or ocean pilots. The latter exposes his life to the fury of the angry elements and brings in a vessel to the bar; he is permitted to go no further, but after undergoing all this fatigue, danger and anxiety, instead of being allowed to pilot his vessel to the wharf, he is compelled by existing regulations to surrender his charge to another. Is this right, sir? is it fair?

The gentleman from Buncombe (Gov. Swain) had attempted he thought, to array parties here. For himself he did not come to produce excitement of any kind, or with the desire of influencing any body. That gentleman remarked that the compromise of this question was owing to the magnanimity of the members representing borough towns. This was true, but what was the compromise? He could see no compromise where one party could possibly lose nothing. He called it a sacrifice of the interests of the smaller counties. He had voted against it, for he would infinitely prefer an unlimited convention to such an one as this.

Mr. Meares rose to state a single fact which would show the injustice of proscribing the boroughs—a fact no doubt equally true of other towns, but he would confine his remarks to Wilmington. The county of New Hanover pays a tax of about $2,500 to $3,000 a year, of which