

The Cape-Fear Recorder.

"In proportion as the structure of government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened."—WASHINGTON.

Vol. V.—No. 49.]

WILMINGTON, (N. C.)—SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 14, 1821.

[Whole No. 257.]

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FOR DAVID SMITH, Jr.

TERMS.—Three Dollars per year, payable in advance. No subscription taken for less than one year. Subscribers will be continued on the list, and be considered responsible for payment to an indefinite period, unless a wish should be signified to withdraw their names.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding 14 lines, for the first insertion one dollar, and twenty five cents for each continuation. Those over fourteen lines, inserted at the same rate.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

CAMPBELL'S MAGAZINE.

LARGE editions of the Edinburgh and Quarterly Review, have long been regularly circulated in the United States, and several other British periodical works of less note, have been successfully reprinted in this country; but it is believed that there has never been offered to the American public a work possessing claims of such general patronage, as

THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

The publishers have good authority for saying, that it has been beyond dispute at the very head of all publications of the kind. If this opinion should accord with that of the public, it would seem not unreasonable to hope, that from its more lively nature and popular character, this Magazine will be more generally read, than either of the celebrated quarterly journals which carry the sceptre over the literature and politics of Great Britain. A very large class of readers, who have neither time nor inclination to study the profound philosophical and political disquisitions of the *Edinburgh Quarterly*, would turn with pleasure and advantage to the sprightly essays, the rational poetry, the entertaining biography, and the vigorous criticisms of the *New Monthly*.

To American women, it is confidently believed that it will be an acceptable acquisition, and it is offered to them without hesitation, as at a time when some of the most popular authors of the age have so far forgotten their duty, and mistaken their interests, as to lend their influence against the cause of virtue—the writers for this Magazine have found the art of being easy and cheerful without licentiousness—and have excited the imagination without corrupting the heart. So far as our knowledge of the work extends, it contains

"Not one immoral, one corrupted thought."

That such will be its character in future, no other assurance need be given, than the name of the author of the *Pleasures of Hope*, and *Gertrude of Wyoming*—At the beginning of the present year, a new series commenced under the editorial care of

THOMAS CAMPBELL,

And is enriched (as may be seen by the following table of contents of the January number) by much valuable original matter from the pen of

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

ARTICLE I. Lectures on Poetry, the substance of which was delivered at the Royal Institution, by Thos. Campbell. Lecture I, Part I. II. To the Rainbow, by T. Campbell. III. The Lover to his Mistress on her birth day, a song, translated from the Bohemian, by T. Campbell. IV. To a Child, by Joanna Baillie. V. A Journey to Palmyra. VI. Political Economy. VII. New Religious Sect discovered in India. VIII. An account of the Revolution of Naples, during 1798 and 1799.—IX. German Authors, No. 1, Körner. X. Remarks on the Life and Writings of Ugo Foscolo. XI. Women.—XII. Letters to Mr. Say, on some fundamental principles in Statistics, and the Causes of the present Stagnation of Commerce. XIII. Modern Improvements.—XIV. On the Origin of the celebration of Christmas.—XV. Anecdotes of the Bastille. XVI. On the less celebrated productions of the Author of Don Quixote.—XVII. Knight Toggenburg, from the German of Schiller. XVIII. On the Writings of Richard Clitheroe.—XIX. Sonnet to the Nightingale.

HISTORICAL REGISTER.

Political Events.—Great Britain. The Colonies. Foreign States. *The Drama*.—Drury Lane Theatre, Covent Garden Theatre. *Varieties*. *Rural Economy*. *Foreign Varieties*. *Fine Arts*.—Engravings in Literary Publications. Royal Academy. *Useful Arts*.—New Inventions. *Literary Reports*. *Commercial Report*. *Biographical Notices* of the Earl of Malmesbury, Viscount Kirkwall, and the Rev. William Tooke, F. R. S.

CONDITIONS.

Each number will contain about 180 pages, (just double the number in the *Analectic Magazine*) making three volumes per year of about 700 pages each. The price will be nine dollars per annum, payable on delivery of the June number—but to those who pay in advance, a deduction of one dollar will be made.—Subscribers at a distance from any agent of the publishers, can have them sent by mail at an expense not exceeding the postage of a letter. It is particularly requested, that orders for it may not be sent unless accompanied by a remittance. A compliance with this is so easy to every person who may want the Magazine, and it is so difficult and expensive to collect money from a wide extent of country, that it is presumed no offence can be given by the rule to disregard all applications in which this condition is not attended to. The numbers will be packed up so strongly, as to go safely to any part of the United States, or of British America, and will be regularly forwarded as soon as published. The republication will date from the January number, and arrangements have been made, that after April, will enable the advertisers to issue them from their press in less than two months after their appearance in London. It will be necessary to delay the appearance of the first numbers for a while, in order to ascertain the probable extent of patronage that will be given. An early application from all who intend to receive the work, is respectfully requested by the publishers.

LITTELL & HENRY,

No. 74, South Second street, Philadelphia.
March 13, 1821. (24)

76 Coffee House BATHS.

The Bathing establishment of the subscriber is now in full operation, where every convenience of taking them, either cold or warm, is provided. The manner in which the establishment will be conducted, the subscriber is in hopes will give satisfaction to his customers, and enable him to keep it up during the season.

Terms of Bathing:

For the season, 86
Three Baths, 1
One Bath, 50
D. CAZAUX.

March 17

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

HAVING resolved on moving to the state of Tennessee, and being desirous of accomplishing it as speedily as possible, I am prepared to sell, at a great sacrifice, the following Property, viz:

The three story Brick House, 40 feet square, at present my residence, situated in this place, at the intersection of Hay and Hobson streets, foot of Hay Mount, containing two stores, counting rooms and cellars; twelve rooms for the accommodation of a family, all complete, and finished in a style of workmanship and elegance, inferior to none in this place, with a piazza in the rear, 120 stories high, by which the dwelling is entered. The Lot extending back to a cross street, including an excellent Kitchen, with a cellar, smoke house &c. Immediately in the rear of this house, and on the opposite side of the back street, is a Lot 120 feet on this street, about 250 feet on Robeson street, and 120 feet on Bass street, including an excellent Garden, Stables, &c. and a Warehouse 40 feet square, with a Cellar, both substantial and convenient.

Another Lot, fronting 40 feet on the Public or Union square, near Colonel Clark's large brick building, and running back to a back street.

Three other Lots, forty feet each on Franklin and Mumford streets, in the neighborhood of the contemplated Basin of the Canal.

A House and Lot, near the Methodist Church, known as the School Association House.

Ninety-nine acres of Land, about three fourths of a mile from the Town House, on the main southern stage road. On this tract of Land, is a small Dwelling House, &c. It affords a situation for the residence of a family, superior to any in this vicinity, including an elevated Clay Hill, commanding a full view of the town—it is known as having been the residence of Edward Ellis.

Another Tract of Land, two miles or more from the Elizabeth road, containing 210 acres, fronting on the river about one third of a mile. On this place is a tolerable good Dwelling House, Stable, &c. and a Brick Yard superior to any near this town. Possession of any of the above property will be given immediately, by sale or lease.

One other Tract of Land, in Halifax county, N. C. six miles below the town, and in the neck of Conococton and Whitehall Swamps, and on the Tabor road; it contains about 1,200 acres, a good Dwelling House, all necessary out Houses, Stables, &c. Two good Orchards and other conveniences and advantages, which it is unnecessary here to mention, presenting no one will purchase without first examining, and I invite the attention of such as may be disposed to purchase, to view and decide for themselves. All, or any part will be sold very low for Negotiable Notes, either of the Banks in this place, or exchanged for Lands in the Western District (Chickasaw Purchase) of Tennessee. Letters addressed to me will be attended to.

Fayetteville, North Carolina, 3
March 20, 1821. (24)

Earl, Lee & Co.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS.

No. 123, Pearl street, New York.

HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A GREAT VARIETY

OF
Hard Ware, Jewellery,
Plated Ware, Buttons, and
Japannery, Saddlery,

IMPORTED on account of the Manufacturers, and which they are authorised to sell at very low rates.
December 30

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber, on the 20th instant, a negro man named HAMMOND, aged about 28 years, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, dark complexion, and has a scar on his breast; when spoken to has a down look; he can read and write, and I expect will write himself a pass; he generally carries a book about him. Had on when he went away, a long brown surtout coat, and blue cloth pantaloons. I expect he is about Wilmington, and may make for Newbern, or Fayetteville.

I will give a reward of TWENTY DOLLARS for his delivery to me, near Wilmington, or to any jailor in the state, and all reasonable expenses paid. Masters of vessels are strictly forbid harboring or carrying away said negro, as, upon conviction, the penalty of the law will be indiscriminately enforced.

WILLIAM L. BUSH.

The editors of the Raleigh Minerva and Newbern Centinel, will insert the above four times, and send their accounts to the office of the Recorder.
February 24

Twenty Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for the delivery to me, in Wilmington, of two likely negro fellows, the one known by the name of BILLY, formerly the property of Mrs. Roger Moore; has a large scar on his forehead, and is supposed to be located on the sound. The other, known by the name of DAVE MITCHELL, is a stout and well set fellow. A further description is needless, as they are well known in this place and on the sound. The above reward will be given for both, or Ten Dollars for either of them.

JAMES USHER.

March 10

NOTICE.

THE subscriber qualified, at the last January Term of Duplin County Court, as Administrator to the estate of Dr. LEVI BOIXEN, deceased. All those indebted to said estate, are requested to come forward and make payment immediately; those having claims, or demands of any kind, will make them known within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

A. BECK, Administrator.

March 24

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, New Hanover County.

November Term, 1820.

ORDERED, That in future this Court will require evidence, on oath, of the good moral character of all applicants for Licence to retail Spirituous Liquors.

Ordered, That the above resolution be published in the Cape-Fear Recorder for two months, and that the expense of printing be allowed the County Treasurer in his accounts.

A true copy from the minutes.

THOS. F. DAVIS, Clerk.

December 30

Mr. Brougham.—This gentleman who has long been distinguished for probity, talents and acquirements, and who lately appeared before the House of Lords, as of counsel for the Queen of Great Britain, has chosen in the House of Commons to volunteer the following declaration. It might be called a deposition. There is in the manner and matter of it, a seriousness and solemnity which is peculiarly impressive. When it is borne in mind, that this gentleman had the best opportunities to ascertain the guilt or innocence of the Queen, we cannot see how prejudice itself can resist a belief in her innocence, when it is solemnly and with dire imprecations avowed by so competent a judge, in the face of the whole British people. If they, or a very large portion of them, have, as we think likely they have, such deep convictions of her innocence as those avowed by Mr. Brougham, their feelings for her as an injured and persecuted woman, will induce them to persevere in her defence and to obtain her rights. If something be not done to satisfy her and her friends before an attempt is made, exclusively to crown George IV. it is predicting what is sure to take place, when we say that the great body of the Military, Foot, Horse and Artillery, must be in London when it is done; and even then, feeling will get the better of prudence, and many loud and bitter curses will accompany the procession if it be not assailed by mud and stones, and other missiles. When we consider how much female feeling must be excited by the procession and coronation of the King without his wife, we ought not to be surprised if a scene of blood and ruin, much more destructive than we have imagined, should be consequent upon the promised coronation.

Democratic Press.

Mr. Brougham.—It is fit I should now discharge what I call a debt of justice to her Majesty. I know it has been invidiously and malevolently ascribed, and most industriously circulated for purposes which must be obvious to every man, that my expressed opinions of her Majesty's conduct are not the same in fact with my own conscientious conviction. It is necessary, sir, for me, with that seriousness and sincerity which it may be permitted to a man upon the most solemn occasions to express, to assert—which I do now assert in the face of this house—that if, instead of an advocate, I had been sitting as a judge, at another tribunal, I should have been found among the number of those men who, laying their hands upon their hearts, conscientiously pronounced her Majesty, "not guilty." For the truth of this assertion, I desire to tender every pledge that may be most valued and most sacred—I wish to make it in every form which may be deemed most solemn and most binding. I implore on myself every curse, every most horrid and most penal.

The editor of the Baltimore Chronicle, in speaking of the TRAVELS of BELZONI, in Egypt, observes—

This traveller has shown indefatigable boldness and perseverance in searching for remnants of antiquity, amidst the burning and blinding sands of the Egyptian deserts, seldom, and perhaps never, surpassed. Let us transport ourselves for a moment with this patient son of science, into the midst of those scorching sands—a region never watered by Heaven's refreshing rains. Hunger and thirst, and penury and assassination, scowl with their haggard features around him, from the midst of those suffocating clouds of sand, while he, with his attendant Arabs, is patiently employed in removing those arid billows from the base of some superb and magnificent monument of human art, that towers in solitary majesty above the desert. When the winds arise and agitate the sands, no other chance of safety remains for the traveller but in flight; to oppose them is inevitable death. But, it may be asked, what should induce our travellers to endure such sacrifices, to bear hunger and thirst, and privation and heat, and the ferocious and persecuting Arabs? With these adventures, it is the love of science, the rapacious curiosity of research; for this, they forsake comfort, family and friends, and rush into the very vortex of danger; but the result of these inquiries, point to an object of still more extended and of still more awful importance. Let us look at the Mosaic account of the history of the Egyptians. We behold in that venerable record, Divine curses denounced against Egypt—Egypt, the ancient repository of the sciences and arts, that formerly stood amongst all the nations of the earth, dazzling and pre-eminent. Where is all this splendor, this ostentation, this magnificence now? Say, if you please, that the Egyptians are degenerated, sunk, degraded, nay, even brutalised from their ancestors! Say all this; and what then?—Where are her monuments, her obelisks, her pyramids, and all the marble records of her ancient magnificence and grandeur—where are they?—They are buried beneath the sands of the desert.—The pyramids still tower as the monuments of human art, amidst the ruins of the desert; but is any one mad enough to believe that these venerable relics of ancient art were built by the Egyptians themselves, in a desert? No. The oldest authors speak of blooming fields and fertile valleys, of a rich and redundant climate, and of prolific soil, maintained and matured by Heaven's choicest dews! What has produced a revolution so awful and so tremendous? What has converted these smiling fields and pleasant valleys into a desert?—Let us answer these interrogatories by one short, simple, comprehensive sentence: it is the curse of the Almighty that has accomplished such wonders; it is that very curse which we shall find recorded in the Mosaic account of the world. The foot of the camel now tramples upon those sands, that hide in their hoary bosom all the relics of Egyptian magnificence. Amidst these burning sands, amidst all the horrors of a climate and of a country so accursed, we discern the standing testimonials of the veracity of Mosaic chronology; it is there seen, that not only the whole course of moral, but of physical nature—that not only living man, but the insensible creation likewise, has partaken of the curse of

its Almighty author; that where hostile armies, and all the pride and pomp and circumstance of war, could not obliterate Egypt and all its marble memorials from the admiration of man, the sands of the desert have been let loose. Where the waves of the ocean do not roll, the waves of the desert accomplish the ruin of man, and bury beneath their billows all the memorials of his art. Man steers his solitary way by a compass over the once fertile and redundant plains of Egypt. The camel tramples on the palaces of princes. Who, after such discoveries as have been made by Mr. Belzoni, will disbelieve in the Mosaic account of the Red Sea? Who will disbelieve that Pharaoh and his host were drowned in that place, when Egypt affords such awful evidences at the present hour of Divine indignation. The fertile soil, the rich and redundant plains, loaded with all the blessings of the season, have been converted into billows, not indeed of water, but of sand. We will not pursue this subject further; but merely remark, that these stupendous events only tend to admonish us of the truth of that passage recorded in holy writ, that "it is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the Living God."

PETERSBURG, MARCH 27.

On Friday morning last, information was lodged with the Cashier of the Farmers' Bank in this town, that at a certain house near the upper end of old-street, two men of suspicious appearance had taken their residence, under circumstances inducing the belief that they were engaged, or intended to engage, in counterfeiting bank notes. The house which they had chosen for their supposed felonious operations, is a wooden tenement near the cross street warehouse. The cashier, without losing a moment's time, called upon a magistrate of the town, and, proceeding to the rendezvous, took by the way two constables, and some citizens. Upon reaching the place, they were met by a female of decent and reputable appearance, who said her husband was the occupant of the house. She was asked if two men, (not naming them) were not boarders with her?—She answered that they were; and immediately one by the name of Hubbard made his appearance. He upon being questioned respecting his companion, said Irving was up stairs, and he would call him down.—One of the gentlemen answered, no, that he preferred going himself. This gave alarm to the fellow, and he rushed up stairs to notify his partner of their discovery, the gentlemen and officers, following quick upon his heels. Soon as he reached the door of this attic apartment, Hubbard gave three knocks, calling to Irving to come out, that there were gentlemen who wished to see him. The fellow within took the hint, and in an instant turned the key in the door. He thus

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