

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. I.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1820.

No. 30.

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 their paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.

Whoever will guarantee the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen 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.

Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 10th of July last, a negro man named SAM, twenty-four or twenty-five years old, near six feet high, stout made, of a black complexion, and very likely. It is supposed he is lurking in the neighbourhood of Alexander Borland, near Hillsborough, as he has a wife there; or probably he may undertake to pass as a free man, as he has been trying to procure a free pass. The above reward will be given to any person who may apprehend said negro and deliver him to me, or confine him in jail so that I get him again, if taken in this county, or twenty dollars if taken out of the county.

Lewis Hutchins.

Orange county, N. C. Aug. 3. 27-1f

For sale, at the house formerly occupied as the Bank, the following

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

LEE'S ELIXIR, a sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, catarrhs, asthma, sore throats, and approaching consumptions.

ASTHMATIC PILLS, which give immediate relief in all asthmas, difficulty of breathing, &c.

AROMATIC PILLS, for female complaints.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC, an excellent remedy for certain complaints.

Antibiotic Pills,
Fever and Ague Drops,
Eye Water,
Tooth Powder,
Worm-destroying Lozenges,
Tooth-ache Drops,
Corn Plaster,
Tooth-ache Pills,
Rheumatic Pills,
Restorative Pills.

Hillsborough, Aug. 9. 27-1f

WOOL CARDING MACHINE.

THE subscriber has in complete operation, at A. D. Murphy's mills, on Haw River, in this county, a pair of machines for carding wool into rolls. The machines are new, and the cards of a superior quality.

It is necessary that wool brought to these machines should be freed from burs and other hard substances, as they injure the cards. It should also be washed clean of dirt, and one pound of clean grease should be added to every ten or twelve pounds of wool. A sufficiency of tow or linen sheets (not woollen) should be brought to put the rolls in.

Merino wool can be carded, if those who have it will prepare it in the following manner. Take rain or river water, boil it, to which add an equal quantity of cold urine; stir the wool in this until the grease is extracted from the body of the wool and rises to the top, then take it out, rinse it in clear water, dry it, and it is ready for carding. The same preparation will do for the next and succeeding parcels. If the above directions cannot be attended to (which is best), wash the wool well in a strong soap suds. Water cannot be well done unless these directions are observed.

The advantage of a never failing stream will enable me to accommodate all who may favour me with their custom. Customers from a distance shall meet with "spatch," and every exertion will be used to have the work well done and expeditiously.

Samuel S. Claytor.

Aug. 2. 26-

Lost or Mislaid.

A NOTE of hand on Robert Eaton and John Fausette, for the sum of twenty-three dollars or thereabouts, with Henry Whitted witness. The said note was drawn twelve months after date, and dated some time in February, 1819. I forewarn all persons from trading for said note, as I have received full satisfaction for the same from said Eaton.

Wm. Whitted, sen.

July 26. 25-3

NEW POST OFFICE.

A NEW POST OFFICE is established at Cochran's Level, Orange county, North Carolina. Due attention will be paid to the duties of the office by

Wm. Hyndman, P. M.

July 14. 24-1f

NOTICE.

DURING my absence from the state, which will be for the space of two or three months, the duties of my office as County Surveyor, for Orange county, N. C. will be attended to by Mr. Joseph A. Woods, of Hillsborough, who is authorized to attend to the same.

Hugh Malhollan.

Orange county, July 21, 1820. 23

ROBBERY.

ON my way from Petersburg home, on the night of the 27th June last, my wagon box was broken open, in the county of Granville, seven miles below Goshen, and a large red morocco pocket book taken out: had in it eighteen dollars in money, one ten dollar note and two of four; also two notes of hand, one on Isaac Mitchell (near Petersburg) for two hundred and thirty dollars, given about the last of October or first of November, 1819, and one on Peyton Wood, of Granville, for six dollars, with a credit on it for four dollars; Mitchell's note had two credits, one for twenty-seven dollars, the other for one hundred dollars. There was also taken at the same time, a razor case, razors, box and brush; the razors were small, and both had white handles. I do hereby forewarn all persons from trading for said notes, or the said Peyton Wood or Isaac Mitchell from paying them to any person except myself, as I have never traded or assigned the same away to any person. It is hoped that all good people will keep a look out, and any information will be thankfully received.

Wm. D. Ray.

Orange county, July 4.

The editor of the Raleigh Register is requested to insert the above three times, and forward his account to this office. W. D. R.

FOR SALE.

TWO good MILCH COWS, which were raised in town.

Inquire of the Printer.

July 24. 25-

Traveller's Inn.

A. MASON & WM. CLIFTON.

HAVING purchased that well known stand in Hillsborough from Messrs. Hinton & Brame of Petersburg, formerly the property of Mr. Henry Thompson, inform their friends and the public generally, that they are now prepared to accommodate as many as may honour them with their company. They are provided with good beds, liquors, &c. and will keep as good a table as the country will afford. They are also provided with good stables, and will always keep the best of provender. They solicit a share of the patronage of the public. Mr. Clifton will always give his personal services, and pledges himself to the public, to do all in his power to please and give entire satisfaction.

Hillsborough, N. C. April 10, 1820. 1f-10

Mason Hall Eagle Hotel.

A. MASON,

WISHES to inform his former customers and the public generally, that he has nearly finished his house, so that he is now able to accommodate as many as may honour him with their company. His house is large, having seven comfortable rooms which have fire places in them, suitable for families, or travelling gentlemen wishing such. He has provided good beds, liquors, &c. and will keep as good a table as the neighbourhood will afford. He is also provided with good stables, and will always keep the best provender. The situation of the place is pleasant, and very healthy. Gentlemen wishing to visit him with their families, during the summer season, can be accommodated on moderate terms.

The keeper of this establishment pledges himself to the public to do all in his power to please and give entire satisfaction. Gentlemen who call can amuse themselves in reading the newspapers in his hall-room, where he keeps files of papers from almost every part of the United States.

Mason Hall, Orange county, N. C. } 4-6m
Feb. 28, 1820.

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing by subscription

THE
PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES
OF THE
Convention of North Carolina

On the adoption of the Constitution of the United States;

TOGETHER WITH

The Declaration of Rights and Constitution of the State.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED

The Constitution of the United States.

THE former edition of this work having become so scarce as to render it difficult to procure a copy, it has been suggested to the publisher that a new edition would be acceptable to the public; he has accordingly submitted the proposal for their patronage, and will commence the publication as soon as the number of subscribers shall be such as to justify the undertaking. The debates of the North Carolina convention on the adoption of the constitution of the United States, must certainly excite sufficient interest to prevent their becoming extinct; it is therefore presumed that the proposed edition will be extensively patronized throughout the state.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be comprised in a duodecimo volume of about three hundred pages, neatly printed on fine paper.

The price to subscribers will be one dollar and fifty cents, handsomely bound and lettered.

It will be put to press as soon as three hundred subscribers are obtained.

Subscriptions received at this office, and at most of the post-offices in the state.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to James S. Smith, or to James S. Smith, are requested to settle their accounts, as he can give no further indulgence.

J. S. Smith.

Hillsborough, June 29. 29-1f

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

MEMOIR OF THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

Having disposed of the most of our foreign intelligence, and as there are but few domestic occurrences of commanding interest, we have thought it would gratify our readers to lay before them a biographical sketch of the present queen of England, who, although she does not live in the days of chivalry, and is no heroine of romance, has not been without a knight to break a lance in defence of her honor, or without incident in her life to form a novel—we should be much gratified if we could add—"to point a moral or adorn a tale."

Caroline, consort of king George IV. and his first cousin, is now in the 52d year of her age. She was born on the 17th May, 1768.

Her father, the late duke of Brunswick, well known for the famous manifesto issued against the republicans of France at the commencement of the revolution, was married to the sister of George III. After the old duke of Brunswick's death, his widow went to England, and died in the house of her daughter, the present queen, when she was princess of Wales.

Little is known as to the early period of the life of the queen Caroline, excepting that she received her education at the court, noted like all the other royal courts of Europe, for intrigue and gallantry. It is stated in the London papers, that at the age of 15, Caroline, while residing at Wolfenbuttle, her father's residence in Germany, formed an attachment to an Irish officer, who had distinguished himself in battle, and who, on that account, had been promoted by the duke, and appointed one of his aids-de-camp. This attachment was displeasing to the father, but, as observed by the writer of the story, it "was strengthened by subsequent circumstances of a romantic nature," of which, however, he has not furnished us with any detail. The sequel of this "romantic" affair is thus narrated:—"Suffice it to say, that after the lapse of several years, and on the eve of the princess being brought to this country to be married to his present majesty, (then prince of Wales) a wild and desperate attempt was made by the gentleman in question, aided by an Irish nobleman. This was defeated by the vigilance of her father. The princess was rescued from the danger by which she was threatened, and safely conveyed to our shores. The authors of the intended outrage were for some time confined in prison, but eventually escaped. The one was subsequently reported to have been killed at the battle of Hohen-Linden, and the other fell a victim to certain visionary schemes into which he had entered with regard to his own country."

The princess Caroline was married in London on the 8th of April, 1795, to the present king. The ceremony was performed in presence of George III. his queen, and all the persons of elevated rank in the kingdom. The nation testified their satisfaction upon the occasion, by pouring in addresses, in which the happy couple were congratulated on their union; and the newspapers, and other journals of the day, vied with each other in giving eclat to the splendid ceremony of marriage, and in lavishing their praises on the beauty and accomplishments of the princess. What added to the felicity of the married pair, was the payment, by the nation, of the debts of the prince, then amounting to 639,890l. sterling, and raising his annual income, which was formerly 60,000l. a year, to 100,000l. besides advancing 27,000l. to pay the preparations for the marriage; 28,000l. for jewels and plate, and 26,000l. for furnishing Carlton-house.

Notwithstanding this concurrence of happy circumstances, a few months scarcely elapsed when it was pretty generally whispered that the royal pair did not live together on the best possible terms. It was no difficult matter to divine the cause of this; and the English newspapers, even now that the prince fills the throne, after complimenting him on the elegance of his person, that "he was alike the idol of his own and the softer sex"—unreservedly state, that he had "become entangled in those

snarles which were constantly prepared for him by those enchanting Circes who flitted about the court of St. James."

The plain English of the matter is, George had formed other and previous attachments, not of a secret nature, but openly and avowed. He had not seen Caroline, except in miniature, till she landed in England. He married her as a matter of court policy, and after enjoying her company for a few weeks, his predilections for other objects revived, and thus occasioned a dislike for a woman to whom he had never been attached, and as to whom he had not even condescended to consult his own prior feelings.—In the end, a separation took place, although the parties still lived under the same roof; and the breach became wider and irreparable, at a short time afterwards, in consequence of the following circumstance:—A clergyman, who had been appointed one of the chaplains to the late queen, being advised for his health to try the waters of Baden; previously to his setting out, waited upon the princess of Wales at Carlton-house, and expressed his willingness to execute any commission she might be disposed to entrust to his charge, either in conveying letters to her mother, the duchess of Brunswick, or otherwise. The princess accepted his proffered service, and desired that he would call the next day for her commands. He called accordingly, and received from her hands certain letters which he was charged to deliver safely into the hands of the duchess of Brunswick. He promised compliance, and set out from London. No sooner had he reached the port from whence he was about to embark, than he received an express announcing to him the dangerous indisposition of his wife. He returned to town without delay, and with some degree of incaution delivered the dispatches entrusted to his care by the princess to a person by whom their contents were betrayed. It has been rumoured, that these letters contained matter calculated to excite displeasure in the mind of the deceased queen, to whom the prince of Wales was wont to pay implicit obedience, and that a feeling of dislike never afterwards eradicated, took immediate possession of her soul. In such a state of things, the chances of renewed affection became every day still more remote. A veil of mystery was thrown over the whole affair, which has never been completely removed, and in the end, the princess, after being delivered of her late lamented daughter, became the inhabitant of a separate establishment on Blackheath. This final separation took place in April, 1796, twelve months after the marriage, and three months after the birth of the princess Charlotte of Wales. It was preceded by some negotiation, in which lord and lady Cholmondeley took part, by conveying to his royal highness a desire on the part of the princess, to know the terms on which they were to live. This produced the following letter from the prince:—

Windsor Castle, April 30, 1796.

MADAM—As lord Cholmondeley informs me that you wish I would define, in writing, the terms upon which we are to live, I shall endeavour to explain myself upon that head with as much clearness, and with as much propriety, as the nature of the subject will admit. Our inclinations are not in our power; nor should either of us be held answerable for the other, because nature has not made us suitable to each other. Tranquil and comfortable society is, however, in our power; let our intercourse therefore be restricted to that; and I will distinctly subscribe to the condition which you required through lady Cholmondeley, that even in the event of any accident happening to my daughter, which, I trust, Providence will in its mercy avert, I shall not infringe the terms of the restriction, by proposing at any period, a connection of a more particular nature.—I shall now finally close this disagreeable correspondence; trusting that, as we have completely explained ourselves to each other, the rest of our lives will be passed in uninterrupted tranquility. I am, madam, with great truth, very sincerely yours,
(Signed) GEORGE, P.

To this letter her royal highness returned the following answer:

"The avowal of your conversation with lord Cholmondeley neither surprises nor offends me. It merely confirmed

what you tacitly insinuated for this twelve month. But after this, it would be a want of delicacy, or rather an unworthy meanness in me, were I to complain of those conditions which you impose upon yourself. I should have returned no answer to your letter, if it had not been conceived in terms to make it doubtful whether this arrangement proceeds from you or from me; and you are aware that the credit of it belongs to you alone. The letter which you announce to me as the last, obliges me to communicate to the king, as to my sovereign and my father, both your avowal and my answer. You will find enclosed the copy of my letter to the king.—I apprise you of it, that I may not incur the slightest reproach of duplicity from you. As I have at this moment no protector but his majesty, I refer myself entirely to him on this subject, and if my conduct meet his approbation, I shall be in some degree at least consoled. I retain every sentiment of gratitude for the situation in which I find myself, as Princess of Wales, enabled by your means to indulge in the free exercise of a virtue dear to my heart—I mean charity. It will be my duty likewise to act upon another motive, that of giving an example of patience and resignation under every trial. Do me the justice to believe, that I shall never cease to pray for your happiness, and to be your most devoted

CAROLINE.

May 6th, 1796.

After the exchange of letters betwixt the prince and princess, the latter went to reside in Montague-house, Blackheath, about four miles from London. There, in 1801, she became accidentally acquainted with lady Douglas, the wife of sir John Douglas, an officer in the marine service. These persons soon became very intimate with the princess; but, in 1804, in consequence of some misunderstanding that took place, her royal highness dismissed lady Douglas from her society. This proceeding so exasperated sir John Douglas and his lady, that they immediately set to work to do the princess all the injury in their power, or which revenge could dictate. Sir John, in particular, waited upon the dukes of Kent and Sussex, brothers to the present king, and informed them of some circumstances, connected with the conduct of the princess, injurious to her reputation. On investigating the matter, however, at that period, the royal brothers concluded not to mention any of the circumstances to the prince of Wales, as they conceived them to "rest entirely on the misapprehension of both parties."

Notwithstanding this resolution on the part of the two brothers, measures were taken, by some one, to make the prince acquainted with the stories which had been told about his wife; for, in November, 1805, an investigation of the matter was gone into by his authority. In December following, lady Douglas and her husband gave in, as she stated, in consequence of commands to that purpose from the prince of Wales, a written statement of facts, relative to the language and behaviour of his wife, and particularly relative to the birth of a child, which she asserted the princess to have brought into the world in 1802.

Thus in possession of an assertion of his wife's criminality, the prince lost but little time in laying the statement before his father, who, on the 20th May, 1806, issued a warrant to the four lords, Erskine, Spencer, Grenville, and Ellenborough, to examine into the matter. The four lords having thus got their authority for acting, assembled, and called such persons as they chose, in order to examine them on oath, touching the matters alleged against the princess; and when they had gone through the examination, beginning with those of lady and sir John Douglas, they made, agreeable to the warrant under which they acted, a report thereof to the king.

In this report, which was of great length, they stated as the result of their inquiries, and as their "perfect conviction, that there is no foundation whatever for believing that the child now with the princess is the child of her royal highness, or that she was delivered of any child in the year 1802; nor has any thing appeared to us which would warrant the belief that she was pregnant in that year, or at any other period within the compass of our inquiries." Besides the specific charge of criminality brought against the princess, of