

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. IV.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1823.

No. 159.

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 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 the eighth 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 postmasters 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.

New Grocery Store.

THE subscribers having commenced the Grocery Business, under the firm of **William H. Phillips & Co.** in the store next door to Russell & Co. intend keeping a constant supply of articles in their line, which they will sell low for cash only. They have on hand the following:

- Brown Sugar, good quality,
- Loaf ditto,
- Prime Green Coffee,
- Malasses, first chop,
- Imperial and Hyson } **TEAS.**
- Chocolate,
- Raisins,
- Candies, of all kinds,
- Old Jamaica,
- West India and New England } **RUM.**
- L. P. Teneriffe,
- Port, and Sweet Malaga } **WINES.**
- French,
- Apple, and Northern } **BRANDY.**
- Whisky,
- Whitmore's Cotton Cards, No. 10
- Cotton,
- Nails, assorted,
- Crockery and Glass Ware,
- Irish Potatoes,
- Copperas,
- All-pice and Pepper,
- Ginger,
- Bed Cords and Plow Lines,
- Writing Paper,
- Curry Combs,
- Cheese,
- Shoe Brushes,
- Shaving Soap,
- Candles,
- Indigo,
- Nutmegs,
- Turkey Figs,
- Almonds,
- Morocco Hats,
- Powder and Shot,
- Newark Cider,
- New-York Pippins.

They also daily expect from the north a better supply, which will make their assortment complete.

R. L. Cook,
Wm. H. Phillips.
Feb 11. 57-3w

McDowell's Bible Questions
for sale at this office.
Jan. 29. 55-

Houses and Lots in Hillsborough, FOR SALE.

DR. O'FARRELL will sell all his houses and lots, either in the whole or singly. Prime Cider by the quart, and domestic Wine equal to any imported. Also Montanus's Hebrew Bible, and Buxton's Hebrew Lexicon and Grammar.
Oct. 16. 40-1f

A Good Opportunity.

THE proprietors of the **ONE-WEED & GAZETTE**, will sell a great bargain of their Printing Establishment in Fayetteville. From the many advantages in point of local situation, with the extensive patronage this paper now possesses, it promises to be a long one of the most profitable Journals printed in the state, and at the same time to afford a good field for the display of useful talent. To a man of some capital, practically acquainted with the details of a printing office, such an opportunity seldom occurs. Further information may be obtained, by letter, addressed to James Seawell, Fayetteville, N. C.
Fayetteville, Nov. 26. 48-

JOB PRINTING,
Executed at this office with neatness and despatch.

BLANKS,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received a large and elegant assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching season,

which they offer on very moderate terms, for cash only.

They have also on hand a quantity of prime chewing TOBACCO.

Cain & Moore.
Jan. 23. 55-3w

Black-smith's Shop

THE subscribers having established a Black-smith's Shop in this town, nearly opposite to Wm. Huntington's store, are ready to perform all such work as may be presented in that line. Their prices are the same as blacksmith's work was done for at Mr. Kirkland's shop during the last year.

Wm. Huntington & Co.
Jan. 28. 55-3w

FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to the will of John Young, deceased, late of the town of Hillsborough, I shall on Thursday the 27th of February next, expose to public sale, on a credit of one, two, and three years, part of lot No. 25 in said town, on which there is a large and commodious dwelling house, containing seven rooms and two good cellars, with a kitchen, smoke house, and an ice house on the premises.—Bonds with approved securities will be required before the title is changed.

Thomas D. Watts,
Executor.
January 12. 54-1d

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell one tract of land, containing

Two hundred Acres,

lying on Cam creek, also one ditto, four miles from Hillsborough, containing

One hundred Acres;

one ditto, ten miles from Hillsborough, on the stage road leading from Hillsborough to Chapel Hill, containing

One hundred and four Acres,

well watered and timbered.

Also my House and Lot in the town of Hillsborough, a good dwelling house, and all necessary out-houses. Terms will be made easy, and no doubt to suit purchasers, by applying to the subscriber.

Meredith Adams.
Dec 14. 48-1w

Alexander Harrison & Co.

ARE thankful for the patronage they have received since they commenced business. They still continue their

Saddle and Harness-Making Business,

to which they have added a

Shoe Establishment.

All orders addressed to them shall be executed with strength, neatness and dispatch.

January 1. 52-1f

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
November Term, 1822.

Mann Patterson vs. **William Bailey** } Original attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state. Therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next term of this court, to be held on the fourth Monday of February next, at the court house in Hillsborough, and reply and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him according to the plaintiff's demand.

Test, **John Taylor, Clerk.**
Price adv. \$2 62. 51-5v

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable Plantation and well known House of Entertainment where he now lives, two miles east from Hillsborough; the house is well finished and roomy, with a good kitchen, good stables, and all other necessary out-houses; with an Old Mill, in good order, calculated to make two thousand gallons of oil per annum. The land is rich, and the plantation in good repair, with a good meadow and orchard, is well timbered and watered, affording two excellent springs, and the situation is as healthy as any in the state. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms; or should it be desired, the house and plantation will be sold separate from the mill.

Wm. Pickett.

A. B. The subscriber continues to purchase Flax Seed at his oil mill, as usual, at eighty cents per bushel. W. P.
Orange county, 11th mo. 12. 44-1f

JUST PUBLISHED,
and for sale at this Office, and the several stores in town,

HEARTT'S

ALMANAC

FOR

1823.
Oct. 9. 39-

Foreign Intelligence.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

New York, February 10:

The fast sailing old line ship James Cropper, capt. Marshall, arrived in the bay on Saturday evening from Liverpool. Immediately on her being announced, our news collector went down, and succeeded in boarding her about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, although there was considerable ice in the bay. He returned at 8 o'clock, bringing up the letter and paper bags. London advices to the evening of the 30th of December, and Liverpool papers to the 1st ult. inclusive, are received at the Gazette office.

The most important news is the fact of the resignation of the Duke de Montmorency, and the official note addressed by M. D. Villele who had been appointed minister for foreign affairs, *ad interim*, in the place of the Duke, (given below) to the French minister at Madrid. The London Courier of the 30th, from which we make our extracts, contains its own opinions, as well as those of several Paris editors, on the subject of these events.

The cause of the Duke's resignation may be learned from the following extract from the Paris Quotidienne of the 28th of December:—

On Wednesday morning M. the Duke de Montmorency presented to the council of ministers, at which his majesty presided, the form of a note designed to be addressed to the Spanish government. This document energetically expressed the intentions of the sovereigns, members of the holy alliance, such as they were declared at the congress of Verona. The majority of the ministers having supported the note of M. de Montmorency, M. de Villele, in his turn, presented a note, the terms of which were milder, and which, having been submitted to the king, obtained the assent of his majesty.

M. the Duke Mathieu de Montmorency (who, in the deliberations of the congress had specifically engaged to cause to be presented by the French cabinet, the note exactly as it had been determined upon between the several plenipotentiaries) declared that he must, in case of necessities, solicit the king to accept his resignation. M. de Villele, who, in the event of the dispatch of the note of the Duke Mathieu de Montmorency, must have solicited his retirement, has been charged *ad interim*, by his majesty, with the ministry of foreign affairs.

The Courier holds the following language respecting the note of M. de Villele:—

But what, in point of fact, is this letter of Villele, if it be not the precursor of a declaration of war? We have read it with all the attention in our power; we have applied to it all the considerations which such a document is calculated to excite; and we should belie our own judgment if we were to say we can discern in it any approximation to peace, unless, indeed, Spain does, of herself, what nobody believes she will do, and what, in truth, nobody can consider her in a condition to do; that is—put down the revolutionists—rescind the constitution—and restore tranquility in those provinces which are now torn by civil war. Either words have no meaning, or in our apprehension, the language of the French government resolves itself into this—if you do not abate the nuisance, we must. We contend that such must be the inference, because we have too high an opinion of M. de Villele himself, to believe that he would render the king and the government ridiculous by proposing an alternative, upon which he had no intention to act.

Advices have been received from Madrid of the 21st of December. The national inhabitants of Madrid, and of all Spain, are represented to be in a state of most terrible incertitude respecting pending events. "Oppressed by a sanguinary minority, they dread they shall become victims. The interval of the arrival of the liberating forces is pregnant with perils; and the fury of the revolutionists may urge them to vengeance and excesses of all kinds."

A mail from Paris to Madrid and two commercial couriers had been seized by the royalists, near Madrigalijos.

Eight days had only been allowed to make proposals for a new loan; and there was no great eagerness to participate in it.

The sittings of the cortes possessed no interest.

The wreck of the army of faith in Catalonia, had formed itself into guerrilla bands, and constantly harassed the troops of Mina.

M. Asparz, fiscal of the supreme council of war and marine, had been exiled to Majorca.

London, Dec. 30.

Our private letters from Paris of Saturday evening mention reports of other ministerial changes. The Duke de Belluno, secretary of war, it is said, will be succeeded by M. Lauriston, minister of the king's household, and M. Blacas to have Lauriston's present place. M. Hyde de Neuville was talked of as the successor to M. Corbiere, minister of the interior.

From the Paris *Moniteur* of December 27.

We hasten to give to the public the first authentic document which it has been possible to communicate since the opening of the congress.

So many interests are connected with the determinations of the different cabinets on this great occasion, that it is of importance to make them known as soon as they are definitively adopted.

The president of the Council of Ministers, charged *ad interim* with the Department for Foreign Affairs, to the Count de la Garde, his Majesty's minister at Madrid.

M. le Comte—As your political situation may be changed, in consequence of the resolutions adopted at Verona, French candour requires that you should be directed to make known the views of the government of his most christian majesty to the government of his catholic majesty.

Since the revolution, which took place in Spain in April, 1820, France, notwithstanding the dangers which that revolution presented for her, carefully endeavored to draw close the bonds which unite the two kings, and to maintain the relations which exist between the two nations.

But the influence under which the changes in the Spanish monarchy were brought about, has become more powerful in consequence of the very results of those changes, as it was easy to be foreseen.

A constitution, which king Ferdinand on resuming the crown neither recognised nor accepted, was imposed on him by a military insurrection. The natural consequence of this transaction has been, that each dissatisfied Spaniard considers himself authorised to seek, by the same means, the establishment of an order of things more in harmony with his opinions and principles. The employment of force has created the right of force.

Hence the movements of the guards at Madrid, and the appearance of armed corps in different parts of Spain. The provinces bordering on France have been chiefly the theatre of the civil war. Thus it has become necessary for France to protect herself from this state of disorder in the peninsula. The events which have occurred since the establishment of an army of observation at the Pyrenees have sufficiently justified the foresight of his majesty's government.

Meanwhile the congress, which since last year had been looked to for deciding on the affairs of Italy, assembled at Verona.

As an integral part of this congress, France was bound to explain herself with respect to the armaments to which she had been compelled to have recourse, and to the manner in which she might eventually employ them. The precautions of France appeared just to her allies, and the continental powers adopted the resolution of uniting with her to aid her (if there ever should be occasion) in maintaining her dignity and tranquillity.

France would be satisfied with a resolution at once so benevolent and so honourable with respect to her; but Austria, Prussia, and Russia, judged it necessary to add to the particular act of alliance a manifestation of their sentiments.—Diplomatic notes are for that purpose addressed by these three powers to their respective ministers at Madrid, who will communicate them to the Spanish government, and in their ulterior conduct follow the orders which they shall have received from their courts.

For your part, M. le Comte, in giving these explanations to the cabinet of Madrid, you will declare to it that his majesty's government is intimately united with its allies in the firm resolution to repel by every means, revolutionary principles and movements, that it equally concurs with its allies in the wishes which they form that a remedy may be found by the noble Spanish nation itself, for these evils—evils which are of a nature to disturb the governments of Europe, and to impose on them precautions which always must be painful.

You will, in particular, take care to make known, that the people of the peninsula, restored to tranquillity, will find in their neighbors faithful and sincere friends. You will, therefore, give to the cabinet of Madrid the assurance, that the succours of every kind which France can dispose of in favor of Spain will always be offered to her for the purpose of assuring her happiness, and increasing her prosperity; but you will at the same time declare that France will in no respect relax the preservative measures which she has adopted, while Spain continues to be torn by factions. His majesty's government will not even hesitate to recall you from Madrid, and seek guarantees in more efficacious measures, if its essential interests continue to be compromised, and if it lose the hope of an amelioration, which it takes a pleasure in expecting from the sentiments which have so long united Spaniards and Frenchmen in love for their kings and for a wise liberty.

Such are, M. le Comte, the instructions which the king has ordered me to submit to you, at the moment in which the notes of the cabinets of Vienna, Berlin, and St. Petersburg are about to be presented to the cabinet of Madrid. These instructions will serve to make known to you the views and the determination of the French government on this momentous occurrence.

You are authorised to communicate this dispatch, and to furnish a copy of it if it be demanded.

Paris, Dec. 25, 1822."

London, Dec. 30.

We received by express this morning the Paris papers of Tuesday, and private letters of Thursday afternoon.

Our private letters inform us that the French funds continue to fall. They left off on Tuesday for money, at 87 1/2 5/8, and for account at 4 o'clock, at 87 1/2 5/8.

The same letters insist that nothing was decisively settled when the Duke of Wellington left Paris; not that there was any difference of opinion with respect to the interference in the affairs of Spain—but with respect to the mode and time. The Spaniards are said to have given notice that they will receive tenders for equipping 50,000 men instantly. A loan of four millions is also to be negotiated.

The *Moniteur* contains long details from the Spanish frontiers, in which the situation of the royalists, so far from being desperate, is represented as full of encouragement and hope. The ferocious proclamations of Torrijos and Mina, written in blood, and denouncing the punishment of death for every offence, even for being compelled to give information, however slight, have begun to disgust their own troops, who have lately deserted in considerable numbers, and gone over to the royalists. Mina has lately been defeated in an attempt to take S. by storm. Romagosa let him approach within cannon shot, when he opened a tremendous fire upon him.—Five hundred of the constitutionalists were killed. The fighting continued all the 10th, and part of the 11th inst. when Mina's defeat was complete. On the 12th Romagosa made a sortie, and pursued the constitutionalists to Pla, where he seized a large convoy of provisions.

Madrid, Dec. 15.

It is stated as positive, that a treaty of alliance between Spain and Portugal, has been concluded. Eight thousand men are to enter Spain forthwith, and to be placed at the disposal of the government. It is even said, that a commercial treaty has been arranged between these two powers. The same plenipotentiary would not be charged with it, according to rumor, for it is affirmed that he is recalled to Portugal.

The cause of the Greeks.—Another brilliant achievement has been accomplished by the heroic captain Canaris, of the Greek navy, by the blowing up and entire destruction of another Turkish admiral's ship of 84 guns. Two Ottoman frigates were also driven on shore, but their crews were saved, and one brig was captured. But this action is not the only success of the Greeks. Omar Vriani has experienced a signal defeat at Missolonghi, the consequences of which it is said, will be the liberation of Western Greece from all hostile attacks till the expiration of the winter.

A letter from Tricste gives the following details:—"Eight thousand Albanians, under the command of Omer Vriani, entered Acarania, and advanced as far as Missolonghi, where Maurocordato, Normann, and other Greek chiefs, were posted in considerable force. Three Turkish ships bombarded the city from the sea. Marcos Bozzaris, with 3000 Greeks, occupied the pass of Tygos, and he was surrounded by 2000 Turks. For three days the Greeks disputed the pass, and during that time they were without food. Matters were in a state of despair, when twelve Greek ships arrived at Missolonghi on the 3d of November, having on board 300 soldiers. The three Turkish vessels were immediately attacked and burnt, and the Greeks disembarked. United with the forces in the town, they immediately attacked the Turks, who, unable to resist, took to flight, and being pursued, several of them were drowned in the Achelous, many others were killed, and a considerable number made prisoners, only the cavalry saving themselves."

Com. Adv.