



MEMOIR OF THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND, CONTINUED.

After the exchange of letters betwixt the Prince and Princess, the latter went to reside in Montague-House, Blackheath, about 4 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. The 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 Duke 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 the 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 bro't 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 of 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 & 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 enquiries, 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 period within the compass of our enquiries. Besides the specific charge of criminality brought against the Princess, of which the report entirely cleared her, there were others of a minor import, implying improper levity of conduct in a personage of her rank and dignity, respecting which the commissioners stated, that they "must be credited until they shall receive some decisive contradiction; and, if true, are justly entitled to the most serious consideration."

The Princess, upon being furnished with a copy of this report, and its accompanying depositions, wrote several letters to the King; and those letters contained her defence against those minor charges with which the lords commissioners had left her tarnished. In the performance of this task, she had recourse to the legal advice of Mr. Spencer Perceval, the late Chief Justice Gibbs, and the present Master of the Rolls, Sir Thomas Plomer. In the letters to which we allude, her royal highness, after a most able refutation of all which had been urged against her, concluded with a prayer to be restored to the presence of his Majesty at Court, and thus to be cleared in the eyes of the world.

The King, having the defence of the Princess before him, & also her demands of justice at his hands, referred her letters to his Cabinet Ministers, and required their opinion and advice as to what he ought to do in the case.

The Whigs, who were then in power, felt some difficulty as to the course which they should pursue; but, at length, on January 25, 1807, they came to a resolution in the form of a Cabinet Minute, in which, after adverting to the subject submitted to their consideration, they concluded by stating that "they have agreed humbly to recommend to your Majesty the draft and message, which if approved by your Majesty they would humbly suggest your Majesty might send to her Royal Highness through the Lord Chancellor. Having before humbly submitted to your Majesty their opinion that the facts of the case did not warrant their advising that any further steps should be taken upon it by your Majesty's government, they have not thought it necessary to advise your Majesty any longer to decline receiving the Princess into your royal presence. But the result of the whole case does in their judgment, render it in-

dispensable that your Majesty should, by a serious admonition, convey to her royal highness your Majesty's expectation that her royal highness should be more circumspect in her future conduct."

The King, agreeably to the advice of his Cabinet, sent a message to the Princess, through the Lord Chancellor Erskine, containing the admonition recommended in the minute of the cabinet above alluded to. The message was sent on the 28th of January, 1807. The Princess, upon receiving it, immediately wrote to the King, intimating to him, that she would wait upon him at Windsor on the Monday following. The King, the moment he received her letter, wrote back that he preferred receiving her in London, upon a day subsequent to the ensuing week. To this letter the Princess returned no answer, and waited of course to hear from the King. Thus every thing appeared to be satisfactorily settled, and the Princess was about to be restored to society, when at the request of the Prince of Wales, all further steps were suspended—that is to say, the receiving of the Princess by his Majesty was put off, until the Prince should be enabled to submit to the King a statement, which he proposed to him upon the papers relating to the Princess's defence, and consulting with his own lawyers.

It was now that the advisers of the Princess began to change the tone of her letters, and from the plaintive to burst forth into the indignant. Her royal highness answered the letter of the King, communicating the circumstances last alluded to, on the 12th of Feb. 1807, intimating her design to represent to him, in another letter the various grounds on which she felt the hardship of her case; which she did in a letter dated the 16th of Feb. in a most able manner. At the close of the letter there was a threat of "an appeal to the public," unless the Princess should be speedily received at Court, and also allowed some suitable establishment in some one of the Royal Palaces, if not in Carlton-house. To this letter she received no answer, and on the 5th of March, she wrote again to the King to say, that unless her requests were granted, the Monday, which would have been on the publication would not be withheld beyond 9th of March, 1807. The publication, as it was afterwards called, "The Book," did not appear: but in 15 days from that time, Mr. Perceval was Chancellor of the Exchequer!—The publication being thus for a time effectually checked, the Whig ministry, including the friends of the Prince, went out of office, and there was no longer any obstacle to the receiving of the Princess at Court; and, accordingly, on the 21st of April, 1807, minutes were laid before the King, as a prelude to that step, in which the council decided as follows:

"After the most deliberate consideration of the evidence which has been bro't before the commissioners, and of the previous examinations, as well as of the answer and observations which have been submitted to your Majesty upon them, they (the cabinet) feel it necessary to declare their decided concurrence in the clear and unanimous opinion of the commissioners, confirmed by that of all your Majesty's late confidential servants, that the two main charges alleged against her royal highness of pregnancy and delivery are completely disapproved; and they further submit to your Majesty, their unanimous opinion that all the other particulars of conduct brought in accusation against her royal highness to which the character of criminality can be ascribed, are either satisfactorily contradicted, or rest upon evidence of such a nature, and which was given under such circumstances, as render it, in the judgment of your Majesty's confidential servants, undeserving of credit. Your Majesty's confidential servants, therefore, concurring in that part of the opinion of your late servants, as stated in their minute of the 25th of Jan. that there is no longer any necessity for your Majesty being advised to decline receiving the Princess into your royal presence, humbly submit to your Majesty, that it is essentially necessary, in justice to her royal highness, and for the honor and interest of your Majesty's illustrious family, that her royal highness the Princess of Wales, should be admitted with as little delay as possible into your Majesty's royal presence; and that she should be received in a manner due to her rank and station in your Majesty's court and family."

Among the ministers sanctioning this minute, were Lord Eldon, Lord Camden, Lord Westmoreland, the Duke of Portland, Earl Bathurst, Viscount Lord Castlereagh, Lord Mulgrave, Mr. Canning, &c.

There was a separate minute in which the council declined interfering as to the assignment of apartments to the Princess, in one of the royal palaces, this being a subject purely of a private and domestic nature.

Thus ended the matter at that time.—The Princess was restored to her situation at Court, with a reputation perfectly unsullied, altho' it had been so basely attacked, and to this period it may fairly be alleged, that if the death of the King had not taken place, there was nothing in justice which could have deprived her royal highness of all those rights and dignities

belonging to the Queen of England. What may have since transpired to change the character of her claims, future discoveries may possibly unfold.

It is proper in this place to state, that the details respecting "The Delicate Investigation," which we have just concluded, were, although ready for publication, suddenly withdrawn from the public eye. Three copies only, it is supposed, escaped the vigilance of those whose interest it was to suppress them; and for these the most extravagant prices were offered.—Intense curiosity was excited only to be disappointed, and the country at large remained in ignorance of the charges which had been bro't against the Princess, and which, in the absence of truth, were distorted in the most shameful manner.

Up to this time Mr. Perceval may have been said to have acted in the most honorable manner towards his illustrious client—he had cleared her of every imputation; he had restored her to the court; he had replaced her in a palace (she obtained apartments in Kensington Palace,) and had done all that her most sanguine wishes could have anticipated. From his subsequent conduct, however, it would seem that he had acted under a different feeling. When the Regency came to be established in the person of the Prince; when the husband came to be exalted to the rank, the splendor and power of a King, the Princess was still left in her former comparatively obscure and penurious state. His conduct on this occasion excited at the time a considerable degree of animadversion. He had relieved the Princess from the consequences of a foul calumny; but her husband being now exalted, her non-exaltation operated with regard to her character, in nearly the same way as her exclusion from court had formerly operated.

Her royal highness was again exposed to the malevolent shafts of time serving malice; but still preserved a dignified silence, and would probably have remained in retirement, were not her maternal feelings deeply wounded by the increasing restraints which were daily imposed upon her intercourse with her daughter.—At length her indignation burst forth.—She could no longer exist in silence under the reiterated charges which were preferred against her, and under the mortification of being almost exposed to her daughter's contempt. She wrote a letter to the Prince Regent, characterized by considerable force & eloquence, in which she challenged a full, a public disclosure of every thing connected with the investigation of 1806. She emphatically said in this letter "that while she did not venture to intrude her feelings as a mother upon his royal highness's notice, she must be allowed to say, that in the eyes of an observing and jealous world, this separation of a daughter from her mother would only admit of one construction—a construction fatal to the mother's reputation." This letter was sent back to her unopened, but it subsequently obtained publicity. The subject underwent repeated and warm discussion in the public press at the time, and party feelings were exerted in a considerable degree. Still, however, nothing was done.

At last her royal highness, by the advice of her counsellors, on the 2d March, 1813, transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Commons the following letter.

"Montague-house, Blackheath, March 1, 1813.

"The Princess of Wales informs Mr. Speaker that she has received from Lord Viscount Sidmouth, a copy of a report made in pursuance of the orders of his royal highness the Prince Regent, by certain members of his Majesty's most honorable privy council, to whom, it appears, that his royal highness had been advised to refer certain documents, and other evidence respecting the character and conduct of her royal highness. The report is of such a nature, that her royal highness feels persuaded no person can read it without being sensible of the aspersions which it casts upon her; and although it is so vague as to render it impossible to discover the tenor of the charge; yet, as her royal highness is conscious of no offence, she feels it due to herself, to the illustrious houses to which she is connected by blood & marriage, and to the people among whom she holds so distinguished a rank, not to acquiesce for a single moment in any imputation affecting her honor. The Princess of Wales has not been permitted to know on what evidence the members of the privy council proceeded in their investigation, nor has her royal highness been allowed to be heard in her own defence. She knew only by common rumor that such an inquiry had been instituted until the result was communicated to her in the form of the Report. She knows not whether she is to consider the members of the privy council by whom her conduct has been enquired into, as a body to whom she could be authorised to apply for redress, or in their individual capacity as persons selected to make the report on her conduct. The Princess of Wales is therefore compelled to throw herself on the wisdom and justice of Parliament, and she earnestly desires a full investigation of her conduct during the whole period of her residence in this country. Her Royal Highness fears no scrutiny however strict, provided it be conducted by impartial judges, and in a fair and open manner according to law. It is her royal highness's wish either to be treated as innocent or proved guilty. Her royal highness desires that this letter may be communicated to the House of Commons."

To be concluded in our next.

AGRICULTURE.

The following Extracts from an Address to the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, by JOSIAH QUINCY, are not local, nor have they lost any of their interest by being so long deferred:

"Great profits in agriculture can result only from great improvements of the soil. Great improvements of the soil can result only from unremitting industry. The chief study of every farmer should be, what is useful and what is useless expence in relation to his art. The discrimination between these is the master-key of the farmer's prosperity. The first should be incurred with a freedom little short of profusion. The last should be shunned, as the sailor shuns the rocks where are seen the wreck of the hopes of preceding mariners.

In this art, and almost in this art alone, it is the liberal hand that maketh rich.

Liberality in providing utensils is the saving both of time and labor.—The more perfect his instruments, the more profitable are they.

So also it is with his working cattle and stock. The most perfect in their kinds, the most profitable.

Liberality in good barns and warm shelters, is the source of health, strength and comfort to animals, causes them to thrive on less food, and secures from damage all sorts of crops.

Liberality also, in the provision of food for domestic animals is the source of flesh, muscle and manure.

Liberality to the earth, in seed, culture and compost, is the source of its bounty.

Thus it is in agriculture, as in every part of creation, a wise and paternal Providence has inseparably connected our duty with our happiness.

In cultivating the earth, the condition of man's success is his industry upon it.

In raising domestic animals, the condition of his success is kindness and benevolence to them.

In making the productiveness of the earth depend upon the diligence and wisdom of the cultivator, the Universal Father has inseparably connected the fertility of his creation with the strongest intellectual inducements, & the highest moral motives.

In putting the brutal world under his dominion, he has placed the happiness of which their nature is susceptible, under the strong guarantee of man's interest.

Instead, therefore, of repining at his lot, let the cultivator of the ground consider his as among the highest and happiest of all human destinies, since in relation to the earth, he is the instrument of Heaven's bounty; and in relation to the inferior orders of creation, the Almoner of Providence."

COMMERCE & MANUFACTURES

There is little doubt that a certain class of our merchants are determined as far as they can accomplish it, to array the commerce against the manufactures of the country; and as both claim an identity of interest with agriculture, our farmers as umpires will have to decide the question between them. The propriety of creating an invidious distinction between two branches of national industry which are mutually dependant on each other, and ought to form but one interest, we will not now discuss; neither will we question the patriotism which overlooks the true and permanent interests of the country in its apprehension of temporary loss—but confine ourselves to expressing some doubts of the policy of the measure in reference to its probable effects on those very commercial interests it is meant to promote. If our merchants act in open hostility to our manufactures, they will of course be met with a similar feeling, and in the struggle between them the common interests will probably be lost sight of, and the predominance of the one will probably be attended with the unnecessary sacrifice of the other. It is not for the public good, nor for the interest of either, that commerce should be sacrificed to manufactures; or that the prosperity of our marine should be built on the ruin of our manufactures: neither is it necessary. A proper encouragement may be extended to our manufactures without affecting our commerce, and our merchants may find it more easy, as we apprehend it will be

more to their benefit, to modify than to overpower the claims of their opponents, as they are pleased to consider them. A compromise may be effected more easily than a victory. Our manufactures are grown into subjects of extensive and increasing national interest: they have become in a very considerable degree identified with feelings of national pride and independence, and are believed by many to be essential to the prosperity and power of the country. It ought to be recollected that we have a very extensive population who are under the influence of these feelings, and who are too remote from the benefits of commerce to feel any connexion with, or interest in, its prosperity; and it ought to be well weighed whether it is worth while to establish a distinction which may again call forth that hostility to our commerce which has in former cases been found so detrimental to its interests. These are suggestions of prudence which sensible men ought to weigh and decide on before they countenance the acts of the selfish and improvident men, with whose interests their own are identified.—N. Y. Amer.

VALUABLE REAL & PERSONAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber intending to leave this county, offers for sale, that valuable Plantation well known by the name of PROSPECT HALL, Bladen county, formerly owned by Eric Lallerstedt, Esq. situated on the west side of the north west branch of Cape Fear river, nineteen miles below Fayetteville and the same distance above Elizabethtown, containing in all about two thousand Acres. This seat in goodness of soil, salubrity, elegance of situation and buildings is inferior to few in the State; it consists of two dwelling Houses, two Kitchens, two Barns, Stable, Carriage House, Blacksmith Shop and a Saw Mill at a short distance from the river, the creek affording two mill seats besides, being about three miles from Big Swamp, which water may be brought by a ditch to supply any machinery that may be established.

Also, about 28 NEGROES of different sexes and ages, which may be sold with the Plantation, they being acquainted with the soil and its culture. The purchaser may be accommodated with Cattle, Hogs, Horses and all the Utensils used on the said plantation, with Corn, Fodder, Hay, & also with Household and Kitchen Furniture &c.

For terms, which will be made accommodating to the purchaser, apply at the place aforesaid. P. A. TARBE. October 28 50f

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

Ricmond Superior Court of Law, March Term, 1820.

John Wall, vs. } Original attachment.

Edwd. G. Williams }
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this suit, is not an inhabitant of this State—Ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks successively that unless the said Defendant appears at the next term of this Court, to be held for said County, the 3d Monday of September next, and enters his plea, &c. final Judgment will be rendered against him.

Witness, B. H. Covington, Clerk of said Court, at office the 10th July, A. D. 1820. \$1.75 B. H. COVINGTON, C. S. C.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

Mecklenburg County, Superior Court of Law, May Term, 1820.

Barbara Johnson, vs. } Petition for Divorce and Alimony.

John Johnson }
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Johnson, the defendant, cannot be found in this State—Ordered that publication be made for three months in the Star and Raleigh Register, that unless the said defendant appear at the next term of said Court, to be held at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, and enter his plea, if any he has, a decree and judgment will be entered up against him according to the prayer of the petitioner.

GEO. GRAHAM, c. s. c. l. July 4, 1820 88 3m

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

Mecklenburg County, Superior Court of Law, May Term, 1820.

Judith Baggett, vs. } Petition for Divorce and Alimony.

Irvin Baggett }
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Irvin Baggett, the defendant, cannot be found in this State—Ordered that publication be made for three months in the Star and Raleigh Register, that unless the said defendant appear at the next term of said Court, to be held at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, and enter his plea, if any he has, a decree and judgment will be entered up against him according to the prayer of the petitioner.

GEO. GRAHAM, c. s. c. l. July 4, 1820. 88 3m

MY 2nd Blackstone's Commentaries has been out of my Library for several years. I will thank the borrower to return it. H. POTTER.