

THE QUEEN'S LETTER TO THE KING.

SIR—After the unparalleled and unprovoked persecution which, during a series of years, has been carried on against me under the name and authority of your Majesty—and which persecution, instead of being modified by time, time has rendered only more and more malignant and unrelenting—it is not without a great sacrifice of private feeling that I now, even in the way of remonstrance, bring myself to address this letter to your Majesty.—But bearing in mind that royalty rests on the basis of public good; that to this paramount consideration all others ought to submit; and, aware of the consequences that may result from the present unconstitutional, illegal, and unheard-of proceedings;—with a mind thus impressed, I cannot refrain from laying my grievances before your Majesty, in the hope that the justice which your Majesty may, by evil minded counsellors, be still disposed to refuse to the claims of a dutiful, faithful, and injured wife, you may be induced to yield to considerations connected with the honor and dignity of your crown, the stability of your throne, the tranquility of your dominions, the happiness and safety of your just and loyal people, whose generous hearts revolt at oppression and cruelty, and especially when perpetrated by a perversion and a mockery of the laws.

A sense of what is due to my character and sex forbids me to refer minutely to the real causes of our domestic separation, or to the numerous unmerited insults offered me previously to that period; but leaving to your Majesty to reconcile with the marriage vow the act of driving, by such means, a wife from beneath your roof, with an infant in her arms, your Majesty will permit me to remind you, that that act was entirely your own; and that the separation so far from being sought for by me, was a sentence pronounced upon me, without any cause assigned, other than that of your own inclinations, which, as your Majesty was pleased to allege, were not under your control.

Not to have felt, with regard to myself, chagrin at this decision of your Majesty, would have argued great insensibility to the obligations of decorum; not to have dropped a tear in the face of that beloved child, whose future sorrows were then but too easy to foresee, would have marked me as unworthy of the name of mother—but, not to have submitted to it without re-ning, would have indicated a consciousness of demerit, or a want of those feelings which belong to affronted and insulted female honor.

The "tranquil and comfortable society" tendered to me by your Majesty, formed, in my mind, but a poor compensation for the grief occasioned by considering the wound given to public morals in the fatal example produced by the indulgence of your Majesty's inclinations;—more especially when I contemplated the disappointment of the nation, who had so magnificently provided for our union, who had fondly cherished such pleasing hopes of happiness arising from that union, and who had hailed it with such affectionate and rapturous joy.

But, alas! even tranquility and comfort were too much for me to enjoy. From the very threshold of your Majesty's mansion, the mother of your child was pursued by spies, conspirators, and traitors, employed, encouraged, and rewarded to lay snares for the feet, and to plot against the reputation and life, of her whom your Majesty had so recently and so solemnly vowed to honor, to love, and to cherish.

In withdrawing from the embraces of my parents, in giving my hand to the son of George the Third and the heir-apparent to the British throne, nothing less than a voice from Heaven would have made me fear injustice or wrong of any kind. What, then, was my astonishment at finding that treasons against me had been carried on and matured, perjuries against me had been methodized & embodied, a secret tribunal had been held, a trial of my actions had taken place, and decision had been made upon those actions, without my having been informed of the nature of the charge, or of the names of the witnesses! And what words can express the feelings excited by the fact, that this proceeding was founded on a request made, and on evidence furnished, by order of the father of my child, and my natural as well as legal guardian and protector!

Notwithstanding, however, the unprecedented conduct of that tribunal—conduct which has since undergone, even in Parliament, severe and unwarred animadversions, and which has been also censured in minutes of the Privy Council—notwithstanding the secrecy of the proceedings of this tribunal—notwithstanding the strong temptation to the giving of false evidence against me before it—notwithstanding that there was no opportunity afforded me of rebutting that evidence—notwithstanding all these circumstances—so decidedly favorable to my enemies—even this secret tribunal acquitted me of all crime, and thereby pronounced my principal accusers to have been guilty of the grossest perjury. But it was now (after the trial was over) discovered that the nature of the tribunal was such as to render false swearing before it not legal-

ly criminal! And thus, at the suggestion and request of your Majesty, had been created, to take cognizance of and try my conduct, a tribunal competent to administer oaths, competent to examine witnesses on oath, competent to try, competent to acquit or condemn, and competent, moreover, to screen those who had sworn falsely against me from suffering the pains and penalties which the law awards to wilful and corrupt perjury.—Great as my indignation naturally must have been at this shameful evasion of the law and justice, that indignation was lost in pity for him who could lower his princely plumes to the dust by giving his countenance and favor to the most conspicuous of those abandoned and notorious perjurers.

Still there was one whose upright mind nothing could warp, in whose breast injustice never found a place, whose hand was always ready to raise the unfortunate and to rescue the oppressed. While that good and gracious father and Sovereign remained in the exercise of his royal functions, his unoffending daughter-in-law had nothing to fear. As long as the protecting hand of your late ever beloved & ever lamented father was held over me, I was safe. But the melancholy event which deprived the nation of the active exertions of its virtuous King, bereft me of a friend and protector, and of all hope of future tranquility and safety. To calumniate your innocent wife was now the shortest way to royal favor; and to betray her was to lay the sure foundation of boundless riches and titles of honor. Before claims like these, talent, virtue, long services, your own personal friendships, your royal engagements, promises and pledges, written as well as verbal, melted into air. Your cabinet was founded on this basis. You took to your councils men of whose persons, as well as whose principles, you had invariably expressed the strongest dislike. The interest of the nation, and even your own feelings, in all other respects, were sacrificed to the gratification of your desire to aggravate my sufferings, and ensure my humiliation. You took to your councils and bosom men whom you hated, whose abandonment of, and whose readiness to sacrifice me were their only merits, and whose power has been exercised in a manner, and has been attended with consequences, worthy of its origin. From this unprincipled and unnatural union have sprung the manifold evils which this nation has now to endure, and which present a mass of misery and of degradation, accompanied with acts of tyranny and cruelty, rather than have seen which inflicted on his industrious, faithful, and brave people, your royal father would have perished at the head of that people.

When to calumniate, revile and betray me, became the sure path to honor and riches, it would have been strange indeed if calumniators, revilers, and traitors, had not abounded. Your Court became much less a scene of polished manners and refined intercourse than of low intrigue and scurrility. Spies, Bacchanalian tale-bearers, and foul conspirators, swarmed in those places which had before been the resort of sobriety, virtue and honor.

To enumerate all the various privations and modifications which I had to endure, all the insults which were wantonly heaped upon me, from the day of your elevation to the Regency to that of my departure for the continent, would be to describe every species of personal offence that can be offered to, and every pain short of bodily violence that can be inflicted on any human being. Bereft of parent, brother, and brother-in-law, and my husband for my deadliest foe; seeing those who had promised me support bought by rewards to be amongst my enemies; restrained from accusing my foes in the face of the world, out of regard for the character of the father of my child, and from a desire to prevent her happiness from being disturbed; shunned from motives of selfishness by those who were my natural associates; living in obscurity, while I ought to have been the centre of all that was splendid; thus humbled, I had one consolation left—the love of my dear and only child. To permit me to enjoy this was too great an indulgence.—To see my daughter; to fold her in my arms; to mingle my tears with hers; to receive her cheering caresses, and to hear from her lips assurances of never failing love;—thus to be comforted, consoled, upheld and blessed, was too much to be allowed me. Even on the slave mart, the cries of "Oh! my mother, my mother! Oh! my child, my child!" have prevented a separation of the victims of avarice. But your advisers, more inhuman than slave dealers, remorselessly tore the mother from the child.

Thus bereft of the society of my child, or reduced to the necessity of embittering her life by struggles to preserve that society, I resolved on a temporary absence in the hope that time might restore me to her in happier days. Those days, alas! were never to come. To mothers—and those mothers who have been suddenly bereft of the best, most affectionate and truly daughter—it belongs to estimate my sufferings and my wrongs. Such mothers will judge of my affliction upon hearing of the death of my child, and upon my calling to recollection the last look, the

last words, and the affecting circumstances of our separation. Such mothers will see the depth of my sorrows. Every being with a heart of humanity in its bosom will drop a tear in sympathy with me.—And will not the world, then, learn with indignation, that this event, calculated to soften the hardest heart, was the signal for new conspiracies, and indefatigable efforts for the destruction of this afflicted mother? Your Majesty had torn my child from me; you had deprived me of the power of being at hand to succor her; you had taken from me the possibility of hearing her last prayers for her mother; you saw me bereft, forlorn, and broken hearted; and this was the moment you chose for redoubling your persecutions.

Let the world pass its judgment on the constituting of a commission, in a foreign country, consisting of inquisitors, spies and informers, to discover, collect and arrange matters of accusation against your wife, without any complaint having been communicated to her: let the world judge of the employment of Ambassadors in such business, and of the enlisting of foreign courts in the enterprise; on the measures which have been adopted to give final effect to these preliminary proceedings, it is for me to speak; it is for me to reiterate with your Majesty; it is for me to protest; it is for me to apprise you of my determination.

I have always demanded a fair trial.—This is what I now demand, and this is refused me. Instead of a fair trial, I am to be subjected to a sentence by the Parliament, passed in the shape of a law.—Against this I protest, and upon the following grounds:—The injustice of refusing me a clear and distinct charge, of refusing me the names of the witnesses, of refusing me the names of the places where the alleged acts have been committed; these are sufficiently flagrant and revolting; but it is against the constitution of the Court itself that I particularly object, and that I most solemnly protest.

Whatever may be the precedents as to Bills of Pains and Penalties, none of them, except those relating to the Queen of Henry the Eighth, can apply here; for here Majesty is the plaintiff. Here it is intended by the Bill to do you what you deem good, & to do me great harm. You are, therefore, a party, and the only complaining party.

You have made your complaint to the House of Lords. You have conveyed to this House written documents sealed up. A Secret Committee of the House have examined these documents. They have reported that there are grounds of proceeding; and then the House, merely upon that report, have brought forward a Bill containing the most outrageous slanders on me, and sentencing me to divorce and degradation.

The injustice of putting forth this Bill to the world for six weeks before it is even proposed to afford me an opportunity of contradicting its allegations, is too manifest not to have shocked the nation; and indeed, the proceedings even thus far are such as to convince every one that no justice is intended me. But if none of these proceedings, if none of these clear indications of a determination to do me wrong had taken place, I should see, in the Constitution of the House of Lords itself, a certainty that I could expect no justice at its hands.

Your Majesty's Ministers have advised this prosecution; they are responsible for the advice they give; they are liable to punishment if they fail to make good their charges; and not only are they part of my judges, but it is they who have bro't in the Bill; and it is too notorious that they have always a majority in the House; so that, without any other, here is ample proof that the House will decide in favor of the Bill, and of course against me.

But further, there are reasons for your Ministers having a majority in this case, and which reasons do not apply to common cases. Your Majesty is the plaintiff; to you it belongs to appoint and to elevate Peers. Many of the present Peers have been raised to that dignity by yourself, and almost the whole can be, at your will and pleasure, further elevated. The far greater part of the Peers hold, by themselves and their families, offices, pensions, and other emoluments, solely at the will and pleasure of your Majesty, & these, of course, your Majesty can take away whenever you please. There are more than four fifths of the Peers in this situation, and there are many of them who might thus be deprived of the better part of their incomes.

tion of my opinion on the subject; would be tacitly to lend myself to my own destruction, as well as to an imposition upon the nation and the world.

In the House of Commons I can discover no better grounds of security. The power of your Majesty's ministers is the same in both Houses; and your Majesty is well acquainted with the fact, that a majority of this house is composed of persons placed in it by the Peers and by your Majesty's Treasury.

It really gives me pain to state these things to your Majesty; and if it gives your Majesty pain, I beg that it may be observed, and remembered, that the statement has been forced from me. I must either protest against this mode of trial, or by tacitly consenting to it, suffer my honor to be sacrificed. No innocence can secure the accused, if the Judges & Jurors be chosen by the accusers; and if I were tacitly to submit to a tribunal of this description, I should be instrumental in my own dishonor.

On these grounds I protest against this species of trial. I demand a trial in a Court where the Jurors are taken impartially from amongst the people, and where the proceedings are open and fair. Such a trial I court, and to no other will I willingly submit. If your Majesty persevere in the present proceeding, I shall, even in the Houses of Parliament, face my accusers; but I shall regard any decision they may make against me as not in the smallest degree reflecting on my honor; and I will not, except compelled by actual force, submit to any sentence which shall not be pronounced by a Court of Justice.

I have now frankly laid before your Majesty a statement of my wrongs, and a declaration of my views and intentions.—You have cast upon me every slur to which the female character is liable. Instead of loving, honoring, and cherishing me, agreeably to your solemn vow, you have pursued me with hatred and scorn, and with all the means of destruction.—You wrested from me my child, and with her my only comfort and consolation.—You sent me sorrowing thro' the world, and even in my sorrows pursued me with unrelenting persecution. Having left me nothing but my innocence, you would now, by a mockery of justice, deprive me even of the reputation of possessing that. The poisoned bowl and the poignard, are means more manly than perjured witnesses and partial tribunals; and they are less cruel, inasmuch as life is less valuable than honor. If my life would have satisfied your Majesty, you should have had it, on the sole condition of giving me a place in the same tomb with my child; but, since you would send me dishonored to the grave, I will resist the attempt with all the means that it shall please God to give me.

(Signed) CAROLINE R. Brandenburgh House, Aug. 7, 1820.

HIWASSEE LAND SALES.

By Joseph M. Minn, Governor in and over the State of Tennessee.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, passed on the 15th day of November, 1819, entitled "An act to dispose of the lands lying between the rivers Hiwassee and Tennessee, and north of Little Tennessee River," the Governor of the State is authorized and required to cause advertisement to be made of the time and place of said sales.

Now, therefore, I, JOSEPH M. MINN, Governor as aforesaid, do by virtue of the power and authority so vested in me, hereby declare and make known, that Public Sale for the disposal of said Lands, shall be opened and held at Knoxville, on the first Monday of November next, under the superintendence of the Treasurer of East Tennessee, and shall continue from day to day agreeably to law: beginning at the most northern fractional section (if any there be) of the first range west; thence proceeding to sell all the quarter sections in the most northern fractional township in said range; then by quarter sections, offering first the north east quarter of the first section of the first Township, then progressing west and east alternately, until all the quarters contained in said section and township are disposed of; then commencing with the lowest number of sections in the next township south, and progressing in regular numerical order thro' the whole range. The lands in the second range west shall be next disposed of; and in the same order shall all the lands be offered west of the basis meridian. After disposing of the lands lying west of the said meridian, the sales shall then be continued east in the same manner until the sales are completed east of the said line. The lands lying north and east of Little Tennessee, shall next be disposed of, beginning in the manner required for the sales of the land on the south and west of said river; reserving in all cases such lands as may be laid off under the provisions made by law for the use of schools, or for other purposes.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the (L.S.) great seal of the State to be affixed, at Murfreesboro', this tenth day of August, 1820.

By the Governor, JOSEPH M. MINN. DANIEL GRAHAM, Sec'y of State.

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS May be had by applying at this Office.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Subscriber thanks his friends and the Public in general, for the liberal share of public patronage which they have bestowed on him in times past. He now wishes to inform all foreigners and acquaintances, that he intends to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT in the Town of Waynesville, during the Land Sales, (which will commence on the 16th of this month) and that his House, Table and Stable, shall be furnished with plenty, of as good as the country can afford, and on as reasonable terms as it can be had in the place. B. CHAMBERS. Waynesville, Haywood county, } October 1st, 1820. 98 3w

UNION TAVERN.

MRS. JETER begs leave to return her grateful acknowledgements to her friends and the public generally, for the encouragement she has received, and hopes, from her assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of their favors. Her house is large and convenient, her Table and Bar supplied with the best the market will afford. Her Stable is plentifully supplied with Corn, Fodder, &c. &c. Transient customers and others will find their fare good, and their bills as low as at any other regular house in town. Fifteen or twenty Members of the approaching Legislature, can be accommodated with Rooms and Board on reasonable terms. Also, a few regular Boarders will be taken. Raleigh, September 20, 1820. 96 6

JAMES LEA AND GABRIEL P. DISOSWAY, (From New-York.)

HAVING formed a connection in the DRY GOOD BUSINESS, under the firm of LEA & DISOSWAY; have taken the Store lately occupied by Messrs. Hamilton and Halliday in Bolingbrook Street, and are now opening a complete and general assortment of DRY GOODS, adapted to the present season; all of which will be sold at reduced prices, for Cash or Produce.—From their connection with a long established House in New-York, they will procure their Goods at prime cost in that market, (bought at the lowest cash prices,) and will at all times be enabled to keep their assortment complete, and upon as reasonable terms as any House trading in this section of the country,—to which they would solicit the attention of Country Merchants. LEA & DISOSWAY. Petersburg, Sept. 20, 1820. 95 1c

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, WARREN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1820.

Lewis Y. Christmas, Original attachment v. Tho's H. Christmas. Lands including dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas H. Christmas, the Defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered, that notice be given the said Thomas H. Christmas by advertisement for three months in the Register, printed at Raleigh, that unless he appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court-House in Warrenton on the 4th Monday in November next, reply and plead, judgment will be returned against him. 99 CAS. DRAKE, C. W. C. C.

AUCTION SALE

Of Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Tea, China, Crates Earthenware, &c. &c. Durkin, Hendersons & Co.

Desirous of closing their Business, will offer the whole of their STOCK at Auction, on Monday, the 23d of October next;

Amounting at cost to upwards of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS. Terms.—Under \$ 100 cash \$ 100 to 500 three months 500 to 1000 six months 1000 to 2000 nine months over 2000 twelve and eighteen months.

Approved Bonds with Security—either in this State or North-Carolina. Sale to continue from day to day until all are disposed of. Petersburg, Sept. 20. 97a

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

ANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 29th August, a negro man named NERO, 22 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 6 inches high; has a slight scar on his hip, done while cutting wood; full eyes, the whites of a yellowish cast; slim made, but fleshy. He carried away several suits of clothes, a rug and blanket. Nero can read, and is a plausible, dressy, swaggering, impudent fellow. He will endeavor to go off in a vessel from Wilmington or Newbern, or by land to the northern states, as he has attempted it by land before. If he should not get a free pass, he will tell some story to avoid detection. I will give the above reward to lodge him in any Jail, so that I get him; and pay all reasonable expenses for his delivery to me, or the Jailor in Wilmington. I will also give ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, upon conviction of any man attempting to carry him out of the State. HENRY YOUNG. Brunswick County, } Sept 5, 1820. 96 1f