

NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

VOL. XI.]

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1796.

[No. 544.]

United States of America, } District Court,
North-Carolina District. } In Admiralty.
The President of the United States,
To the Marshall of the said District, Greeting:

WHEREAS a libel hath this day been exhibited in the said court by Don James Murphy, Consul of his Catholic Majesty, in the States of North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia, who prosecutes as well on behalf of said nation as of the owners, insurers and consignees of the brigantine, El San Pedro, alias Potillon, as well against the said brigantine and cargo, as against Joseph S. Cray, Eden Bell, John McCullough, John Morfe, William Ferrand, George Hinton, Samuel I. Thurston, and others, for this to wit: That the brig sailed from _____ on the thirtieth day of July, last past, bound to _____ and being on her said voyage, on the _____ day of August last past, was by stress of weather drove and cast on the coast of the State of North-Carolina, one of the United States, and Joseph S. Cray, Eden Bell, John McCullough, John Morfe, William Ferrand, George Hinton, Samuel I. Thurston, and others, took possession of her the said brig and her cargo, consisting of a number of pipes of rum and boxes of sugar, under a pretence of saving and preserving her the said brig and cargo, and waited and made away with a considerable part thereof and refuse to deliver this libellant who claims as well on behalf of the Spanish nation, as of the owners, insurers and consignees of said brig, any part of the said brig and cargo, or account therefor unless the most exorbitant salvage is allowed them: Wherefore this libellant, prosecuting as aforesaid, claims (on a reasonable salvage being first rated, fixed, and ascertained by the court and by them retained) a decree of restitution of the said vessel and cargo or the value thereof, with such damages and costs which have arisen, or may arise by reason of the premises.

Now, therefore, you the said Marshall are hereby commanded to cite and admonish the said Joseph S. Cray, Eden Bell, John McCullough, John Morfe, William Ferrand, George Hinton, Samuel I. Thurston, and all and every other person and persons whatsoever, who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, interest, property, claim, or demand whatsoever, of, in, or to the said brigantine, with her tackle, furniture, apparel, and cargo, as aforesaid, that they may be and appear before the Judge of the said court, at a District Court, to be held at Newbern, on the thirtieth day of June inst. to shew cause, if any they have or can, why the prayer of the said libel should not be granted.

Given under the seal of the said Court. Witness the Honorable JOHN STREAVES, Esquire, judge of the same, at Raleigh, the fourth day of July, 1796, and the 20th year of American Independence.
A. NEALE, Clerk.

June 18.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE plantation and a tract of land containing about six hundred acres, with a commodious dwelling house and all necessary out offices on Trent road within fourteen miles of Newbern and 5 miles from Trenton, conveniently situated for a store or public house, within a mile of the river, with a young orchard of about 300 apple trees, and about 100 acres of cleared ground, all under a good fence, convenient to the best range in the county. Negroes or cash will be taken in payment. For further particulars apply to the Printer hereof, or to the subscriber on the premises.

HEZEKIAH MERRET.

Jones county, May 30.

FOR SALE, At the PRINTING-OFFICE, (Newbern:) THE FOLLOWING LAW BOOKS, VIZ:

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| Don Quixote, | Pleasures of Memory, |
| Guthrie's Grammar, | Rights of Woman, |
| 2vo. do. 4to. | Rowe's Letters, |
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| Brooke's Gazetteer, | Spirit of Despotism, |
| Nautical Almanack, | American Atlas, |
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JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING-OFFICE, A

T A B L E

For receiving and paying GOLD at the present standard, according to the act of Congress regulating foreign coins. Passed the 9th of February, 1793. Calculated for the use of the Bank of the United States.
May 28.

From the English Review. NATIONAL AFFAIRS. For the month of February. FRANCE.

THE present period is a period of singular anxiety and suspense. Reflection on past is lost in conjecture and anticipation of future scenes. Every where we behold preparations for peace. France, faint from the loss of blood, and apparently without the means of restoring her strength and reviving her spirits, yet assumes the attitude and language of a conquerer, and dictates the terms of an insulting peace with a firm voice, and an imposing countenance. She insists, or pretends to insist, on the possession of conquests, that shall bound her dominion only by the Rhine, the Alps, and the ocean. The courts of Vienna and London, indignant at such arrogant and dangerous claims, prepare to push the war with the utmost vigor. The French send armies to the number of 300,000, to the Rhine; the emperor, under necessity of making war on a similar scale, opposes above 200,000 regular forces, and a kind of militia, consisting of the armed peasantry of the provinces nearest to the scene of action. Never since the interruption of the Franks into Gaul, did the Rhine witness such numerous hoists; never was his stream threatened with so deep a tincture of blood. It would seem that there is a sort of revulsion in the progress of society, a gradual return to that state in which our barbarous ancestors were all of them armed. The armies and the expences of the contending parties have been regularly increased, for the last two hundred years, in an arithmetical progression.

After all, it is not impossible but the present truce may, as truces most always do, terminate in peace. The unheard of slaughter that must follow an appeal to arms, between armed nations of men, in a contest exasperated and rendered more obdurate by the fruitlessness of negotiation, is surely enough to make the stoutest heart tremble, and the ambitious rulers of nations, to feel. We are, therefore not without hopes that the armistice will be prolonged, that the spirits of the belligerent powers will gradually be calmed, and that though regiment may be added to regiment, by way of counters, for the purpose of displaying resources and strength, peace will ultimately follow, without farther bloodshed, increased military preparation, and protracted negotiation.

There are many questions to be considered in calculating the probabilities of war and peace; but they may all of them be reduced to the three following:

First, how far the contending parties have, on either side, attained their original objects in going to war.

Secondly, how far those objects in the course of the war, have been changed.

Thirdly, whatever their object may still be, how far the farther prosecution of the war offers a reasonable hope of their attainment.

Which party was the aggressor in the present war, it is now useless to enquire and it would be difficult to determine. The French tiger grinned; the English lion growled; both darted forth their claws into action. The rulers of France had, doubtless, for their first wish, their principal object, the establishment of the revolution.—The practicability of this they doubted, without effecting a change in the system of Europe; they acquired the free navigation of the Scheldt, in violation of the treaty of Munster, and they entertained thoughts, which they were at no great pains to conceal, of forming the ten provinces of the Austrian Netherlands into an independent republic; and in the natural progression of pride, of democratizing all neighboring nations; though this project was formally disavowed, afterwards, and perhaps,