

# NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

[VOL. XI.]

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1796.

[No. 541.]

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A  
**TREATISE**  
ON THE JURISDICTION  
OF  
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE,  
IN  
CIVIL SUITS  
ACCORDING TO THE LAWS OF  
THE STATE OF  
NORTH-CAROLINA.  
May 28.

FOR SALE,

THE house and lots, now occupied by Mr. William Shepard, the lots may be had separately or together. Also one lot, on broad street, near the Court-house, and one house and lot, adjoining Mr. Thomas Cox's.

The whole the property of Mrs. Mary Edwards. NATHAN SMITH.  
March 19.

SUPPLEMENT  
TO THE  
**L A W S**

OF  
NORTH-CAROLINA,  
Containing all the Acts of Assembly, both public and private from the end of Judge Iredell's Revision to February 1795.  
**PRIVATE ACTS,**  
OMITTED IN SAID REVISION,  
AND THE  
STATUTES OF GREAT-BRITAIN,  
(Lately published and to be had, bound separate, or together,)

AT  
F. X. Martin's, Newbern; H. Wills', Edenton; A. Hodge's, Halifax; J. Rois's, Tarborough; William Falkner's, Warrenton; William Shaw's, Raleigh; Care and Ray's, Hillsborough; Montford Stokes', Salisbury; — Irwin's, Morganton; Peter Perry's, Fayetteville, and R. Bradley, Wilmington.

FOR SALE,

A VESSEL of about 163 tons, intended for a brig, of the following dimensions:  
60 feet keel straight rabet,  
24 of beams,  
10 in the hold,  
Built of the best white oak, with all the joiners work completely finished, to be delivered at Smith's creek on Tar river, by the first day of November. Enquire of  
May 7. THE PRINTER.

THE subscriber informs his customers, and the public in general, that he has removed from near the court-house, and carries on the  
**BOOT & SHOE-MAKING BUSINESS**  
in Craven Street, opp site Mr. BYRNE'S store; that that please to favour him with their custom, their demands will be punctually and speedily complied with.—Masters of vessels and sea-faring men, may be supplied on the shortest notice.  
FREDERICK CLEMENTS.  
May 25.

FOR SALE  
AT THE  
PRINTING-OFFICE,  
A FEW COPIES OF THE  
LAST ACTS OF ASSEMBLY.  
April 9.

## Mr. BURKE's Letter.

WE hasten to gratify our readers with an extract from a pamphlet, of which, when we have said that it comes from the pen of Edmund Burke, we have said every thing that is commendatory, every thing that can increase the public anxiety, and command the public admiration.

LONDON PAPER.

"My Lord,  
I COULD hardly flatter myself with the hope that so very early in the season, I should have to acknowledge obligations to the Duke of Bedford and to the Earl of Lauderdale. These noble persons have lost no time in conferring upon me that sort of honour which is alone within their competence, and which it is certainly most congenial to their nature and their manners to bestow.

"To be ill spoken of, in whatever language they speak, by the zealots of the new sect in philosophy and politics, of which these noble persons think so charitable, and of which others think so justly, to me is no matter of uneasiness or surprise. To have incurred the displeasure of the Duke of Orleans or the Duke of Bedford; to fall under the censure of citizen Brissot, or of his friend the Earl of Lauderdale; I ought to consider as proofs, not the least satisfactory, that I have produced some part of the effect I proposed by my endeavors. I have laboured hard to earn, what the noble lords are generous enough to pay. Personal offence I have given none. The part they take against me is from zeal to the cause! It is well! It is perfectly well! I have to do homage to their Justice. I have to thank the Bedfords and the Laurdales for having so faithfully and so fully acquitted towards me whatever arrear of debt was left undischarged by the Priestley's and the Paines.

"Some perhaps may think them executors in their own wrong; I at least have nothing to complain of. They have gone beyond the demands of justice. They have been (a little perhaps beyond their intention) favorable to me. They have been the means of bringing out, by their invectives, the handsome things which Lord Grenville has had the goodness and condescension to say in my behalf.—Retired as I am from the world and from all its affairs and all its pleasures, I confess it does kindle in my nearly extinguished feelings, a very vivid satisfaction to be so attacked and so commended. It is soothing to my wounded mind, to be commended by an able, vigorous, and well informed statesman, and at the very moment when he stands forth with a manliness and resolution, worthy of himself and of his cause, for the preservation of the person and government of our sovereign, and therein for the security of the laws, the liberties, the morals, and the lives of his people. To be in any fair way connected with such things, is indeed a distinction.—No philosophy can make me above it; no melancholy can depress me to low, as to make me wholly insensible to such an honour."

Alluding to his pension, Mr. Burke proceeds thus: "In one thing I can excuse the Duke of Bedford for his attack upon me, and my mortuary pension. He cannot really comprehend the transaction he condemns.—What I have obtained was the fruit of no bargain; the production of no intrigue; the result of no compromise: the effect of no solicitation. The first suggestion of it never came from me, mediately or immediately, to his majesty, or any of his ministers. It was long known, that the instant my engagements would permit it, and before the heaviest of all calamities had forever condemned me to obscurity and sorrow, I had resolved on a total retreat, I had executed that de-

sign. I was entirely out of the way of serving, or of hurting any statesmen, or any party, when the ministers so generously and so nobly carried into effect the spontaneous bounty of the crown.—Both descriptions have acted as became them. When I could no longer serve them, the ministers have considered my situation. When I could no longer hurt them, the revolutionists have trampled on my infirmity. My gratitude, I trust, is equal to the manner in which the benefit was conferred. It came to me indeed, at a time of life, and in a state of mind and body, in which no circumstance or fortune can afford me any real pleasure. But this was no fault in the royal donor, or in his ministers, who were pleased, in acknowledging the terms of an invalid servant of the public, to allay the sorrows of a desolate old man."

"It would ill become to boast of any thing. It would become me, thus called upon to depreciate the value of a long life, spent with unexemplary toil in the service of my country. Since the total body of my services on account of the industry which was shewn in them, and the fairness of my intentions, have obtained the acceptance of my sovereign, it would be absurd in me to arrange myself on the side of the Duke of Bedford and the Corresponding Society, or as far as in me lies, to permit a dispute on the rate at which the authority appointed by our constitution to estimate such things, has been pleased to set them.

"Loose libels ought to be passed by in silence and contempt. By me they have been so always. I knew, that as long as I remained in public, I should lie down to the calumnies of malice, and the judgments of ignorance. If I happened to be now and then in the wrong, as who is not, like all other men, I must bear the consequence of my faults and my mistakes. The libels of the present day, are just of the same stuff as the libels of the past. But they derive an importance from the rank of the persons they come from, and the gravity of the place where they were uttered. In some way or other, I ought to take some notice of them. To assert myself thus traduced, is not vanity or arrogance. It is a demand of justice; it is a demonstration of gratitude. If I am unworthy, the ministers are worse than prodigal. On that hypothesis, I perfectly agree with the Duke of Bedford.

"For whatever I have been (I am now no more,) I put myself on my country, I ought to be allowed a reasonable freedom, because I rely on my deliverance; and no culprit ought to plead in irons. Even in the utmost latitude of defensive liberty, I wish to preserve all possible decorum. Whatever it may be in the eyes of these noble persons themselves, to me, their situation calls for the most profound respect. If I should happen to trespass a little, which I trust I shall not, let it always be supposed, that a confusion of characters may produce mistakes, that in the masquerades of the grand carnival of our age, whimsical adventures happen; odd things are said and pass off. If I should fail in a single point in the high respect I owe to those illustrious persons, I cannot be supposed to mean the Duke of Bedford and the Earl of Lauderdale of the House of Peers, but the Duke of Bedford and the Earl of Lauderdale, of Palace-yard;—The Duke and Earls of Brentford. They are on the pavement; there they seem to come nearer to my humble level; and virtually at least to have waived their high privilege.

"Making this protestation, I refuse all revolutionary tribunals, where men have been put to death for no other reason, than that they had obtained favours from the crown. I claim, not the letter, but the spirit of the old English law, that is, to be tried by my Peers. I decline his Grace's jurisdiction as a judge. I challenge the Duke of Bedford as a juror to pass upon the value