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Mr. BURKE's Letter.

WE haden 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 the 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 done 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 to justify, to me is no matter of offence or surprise. To have incurred the displeasure of the Duke of Orleans or the Duke of Bedford; to fall under the censure of either Bisset, 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 endeavour. 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 damage to their justice. I have to thank the Lords and the Lauderdale for having so fully and so fully acquitted towards me whatever arrears of debt was left undischarged by the Priestleys and the Paines.

"Some perhaps may think them executors of 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) favourable to me. They have been the means of bringing me, by their invectives, the handsome things which Lord Grenville has had the goodness and condescension to say in my behalf.—Rejoiced as I am from the world and from all its cares, and all its pleasures I confess it does trouble in my nearly extinguished feelings, a very vivid satisfaction to be so attacked and so commended. It is soothing to my wounded soul, to be commended by an able, vigorous, and well informed statesman, and at the very moment when he stands forth with a manly's indignation, worthy of himself and of his office, 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 way connected with such things, is indeed a distinction.—No philosophy can make me above it; no melancholy can depress me to below, as to make me wholly insensible to such honours."

Alluding to his pension, Mr. Burke proceeds thus: "In one thing I can excuse the Duke of Bedford for his attack upon me, and his 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, immediately or immediately, to his Majesty, or any of his Ministers. It was long known, that the instant my engagements would permit, and before the heaviest of all calamities had ever descended upon me to obscurity and sorrow, I had resolved on a total retreat. I had executed that design. I was entirely out of the way of serving, or of uniting any statesman, to any party, when the Ministers so generously and so nobly carried into effect the spontaneous bounty of the crown.—Both descriptions have been selected as became them. When I could no longer hurt any party, the Ministers have considered my situation. When I could no longer hurt any party, the revolutionists have trampled on my

infringity. 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 of 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 merits of an invalid servant of the public, to assuage 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 unexampled 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 to always. I knew, that as long as I remained in public, I should lie down the calumnies of malice, and the judgements 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 affect 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 Dukes and Earls of Brentford. There they are on the pavement; there they seem to come nearer to my humble level; and virtually at last to have waved 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 juror to pass upon the value of my services. Whatever his natural parts may be, I cannot recognize, in his few and idle years the competence to judge of my long and laborious life. If I can help it, he shall not be on the inquest of my quantum meruit. Poor rich man!—He can hardly know any thing of public industry in its exertions, or can estimate its compensations when its work is done. I have no doubt of his Grace's readiness in all the calculations of vulgar arithmetic; but I shrewdly suspect that he is very little studied in the theory of moral proportions; and has never learned the rule of three in the arithmetic; of policy and state.

"His Grace thinks I have obtained too much. I answer, that my exertions, whatever they have been, were such as no hopes of pecuniary reward could possibly excite; & no pecuniary compensation can possibly reward them. Between them & money there is no common measure. Such services, if done by abler men than I am, are, quantities incommensurable. Money is made for the comfort and convenience of animal life. It cannot be a reward for what mere animal life must indeed sustain, but never can inspire. With submission to his Grace I have not had more than sufficient.—As to any noble use, I trust I know how to employ, as well as he, a much greater fortune than he possesses. In a more confined application, I certainly stand in need of every kind of relief and easement much more than he does. When I say I have not received more than I deserve, is this the language I hold to Majesty? No!—Far, very far from it! Before that presence, I claim no merit at all. Every thing towards me is favour and bounty. One style to a gracious benefactor; another to a proud and insulting foe."

From the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

Mr. Fenno,

It is a common remark, that there is in all families one black sheep at least. This observation however fallacious as a general rule, is strictly verified in the great family of the United States, consisting at this time of sisters. Some of them indeed are less modest in their deportment than others, but there is one of the ladies, so lost to all sense of shame as to pride in her own dissolute habits. This huffy careless of reputation, sets no bounds to her appetites—she drinks peach brandy, swears, gambles, rides races, fights cocks, frequents houses of ill fame, pays no debt, and domineers over three of her sisters, who, to say the truth are not much better than herself. A perfect Semiramis in disposition, she is constantly humming revolutionary airs in praise of liberty, which being a blessing in her opinion, too great for common people to enjoy, she very prudently withholds from the major part of her family. Always in want of money, she sticks at nothing to obtain it. One of the means to which she lately resorted to replenish her purse is too remarkable to pass unnoticed.—John Bull being in want of some horses to mount his dragoons, applied to this lady for a supply—the proposition was accepted with avidity, and all the old horses on the farm, whether lame, blind, or spavined were collected and delivered to his agents, but the moment she had pocketed the money, she affected to discover, that those horses might injure the cause of liberty and forbid John Bull's taking them away at his peril.

If John Bull had been as well versed as herself in the modern doctrine of appropriations he would have avoided this dilemma, always a dupe to fools and knaves at home, it is no wonder he would be outwitted by a female sharper abroad.

There is a striking similarity of character between this lady and the present Empress of Russia. Catharine admires a good Constitution—Catharine adores the will of her people to her own benefit. Just so it is with our immortal sister, who equally in love with a good Constitution, becomes frantic when it refuses to yield to her inordinate desires; and clad in the habiliments of the Goddess of Liberty, threatens destruction to the oppressors of mankind; at the very moment perhaps that numbers of her own family are selling by the hammer to the highest bidder, to satisfy debts of honour contracted at the last night's debauch.

The following letter appeared in the French Journal "Le Messager du Soir."

"A letter from my correspondent at Basle informs me, that the marriage of the daughter of the ci de vant French King with the Arch-Duke Charles, has been finally determined on. The Emperor gives to his niece 25 millions which he had some time ago placed for this purpose in the hands of some eminent banker. According to my correspondent's letter, the marriage has probably been already celebrated.