

times insinuated his respect for Moreau as a general, and his esteem for him as a citizen.—He told him he might command any place in his disposal, except that of a consul. He offered to make him a duke, or hereditary sovereign of Parma and Plaisance, and in return he only demanded his friendship. Moreau's answer united to the frankness of the soldier the generosity of the patriot; he said, "he was the personal enemy of no man, but the irreconcilable foe of all men, either Princes or Sans-Culottes, who tyrannized over his countrymen; that in serving his country he had only done his duty, without any ambition for power or expectation of reward; and should foreigners again attack it, and he were certain that his endeavours should procure his countrymen that freedom for which they fought so many and bloody battles, he would again offer his services; but he would never draw his sword until he was convinced that his military talents would be of other use to his fellow citizens than solely to leave them the choice of tyrants;" and without waiting for an answer, he retired.

#### LAW CASE.

The following case came before the Mayor's Court a few days since. A gentleman of the Bar, who was present, has favored us with a brief report of the proceedings. [Phil. Gaz.]

#### MAYOR'S COURT.

*Commonwealth vs. Wm. Duane.* Indictment for assaulting and beating Joseph Scott.

Joseph Scott, sworn.—There was a meeting of Cedar ward called on the 18th of May last. When I went in, but few of the members were there, soon after I went. Duane came in, he moved that we should proceed to business. I opposed the motion because there was nothing of much consequence to be transacted, and it could be done in a short time: Duane and some others withdrew from the room—when I came out, I saw Duane standing to my left talking with Mr. Henderson. I spoke to Mr. Henderson, and asked him to go home with me—he said he would if Mr. Moore would go with us; we went to find Mr. Moore, who was at the bar—we three then came away together—as we were walking up Pine-street, the first thing I perceived was a kick in the back, and a blow about the neck—I was knocked down, and fell on my left side, which sprained it.—Duane came from the middle of the street, & struck me in the face, and muttered something about character—if he had attacked me before and like a man, I should not have complained even though he had flogged me; but he did it in a manner that I cannot call any thing but cowardly.

Wm. Duane, sworn.—May it please the Court so far as Mr. Scott has stated concerning the ward meeting, is true—but so far as concerns the attack, is false—the man has taken liberties with me—there are two opinions concerning me, which are ludicrous—some think me an Irishman—some an American—Mr. Scott is a member of the St. Patrick's Society, and wrote to a distinguished character (whose name I will not mention) by mentioning it with his name concerning me—to prejudice me—and some think I am an enemy to the Irish—but I am attached to them, and proud of my attachment; I am proud of an Irish heart, though I am a good American. I knew of what Mr. Scott had done and had apprised him that I should prevent him.—On the night of the meeting he took steps to affront me, and I then determined to chastise him because he is debased and degraded.

Court.—Mr. Duane, we cannot suffer such language here.

Duane.—I stand corrected. I never kicked him, I never raised a foot against him; but if ever again he—

Court.—Mr. Duane, [interrupting him.]

Duane.—I took him by the collar, says I, you scoundrel, what liberties have you been taking with me? and I declare, the first emotion I felt, after having struck him, was regret that I had so debased myself.

Scott.—On my oath he has asserted a lie.

Court.—We cannot have such language, sir.

Mr. Attorney.—I am sorry that we are obliged to hear such improprieties—and I am sorry that Mr. Duane has set the example.

Scott.—I never wrote to an influential character.

Mr. Alexander Moore, sworn.—On the night of the 18th May, I believe, a meeting was held at Bee-hive tavern, down Fourth-street—as I was walking with Mr. Henderson and Mr. Scott after the meeting, near the Pine-street grave yard, Mr. Duane came up and said to Mr. Scott, "how dare you make free with my character," and struck him—I think only one stroke.

Duane.—May I be permitted to ask a question—upon your oath did I kick him,

and did I not say I would not strike him while he was down?

Moore.—Believed he did not strike him while down.

Court.—Was there any thing passed between them at the meeting.

Moore.—No nothing. Mr. Scott said those persons who did not belong to the ward should not be there—and I went out.

Duane.—Did you ever hear of Scott's having taken liberties with my character?

Moore.—Mr. Duane I am not called here I suppose to say whatever I have heard of you.

Court.—Did you ever hear of Scott's having done so in Duane's presence.

Moore.—No.

Duane.—Did you ever hear of his having written a letter?

Moore.—Mr. Duane I am not here to answer every thing.

Court.—Did you ever hear of Mr. Scott's having written letters reflecting on Mr. Duane?

Moore.—I believe Mr. Scott did write to the President about him. Mr. Duane if you have any more questions to ask I am ready to answer them as far as I know.

Mr. Wm. Henderson, sworn.—On the evening of the 18th May, I think there was a meeting at Jonathan Carson's house—as I was coming from it with Mr. Scott and Mr. Moore, opposite to the Pine-street meeting-house, Duane came up to us, and says he, "Scott, what lies have you been reporting about me?" and struck him—I know nothing more.

Duane.—Upon your oath did I kick him?

Henderson.—No.

Duane.—Do you think me capable of doing so?

Henderson.—Why Mr. Duane I don't know.

The prisoner was then fined by the Court TWELVE DOLLARS.

Where may the answer be to this correspondent?

Mr. Scott requests us to insert the following:

In the law case published in yesterday's paper, it was there stated that Duane was sworn. This was not correct, he was not sworn; but had the privilege of saying the most indecent things, which were so derogatory to the dignity of the court, that he was twice silenced by the Recorder for his impertinence. Of this fellow's impertinence, private circles, where he is admitted, ward meetings, town meetings, and courts of justice, can bear ample testimony.

Portland (N. H.) June 16.

GOVERNOR GILMAN, in a peculiar solemn and impressive manner, addressed the Legislature on declaring his acceptance of the office of chief magistrate.

Mr. President, and gentlemen of the Senate, and Mr. Speaker, and gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

"By a respectable committee from the Legislature, I have been informed of my appointment to the office of chief magistrate for the year ensuing. In times past, while endeavoring to discharge the duties of the office according to the best of my abilities, with integrity, and a strong attachment to the welfare of my fellow-citizens, my principles and conduct have in many instances been grossly misrepresented. There are undoubtedly solid reasons which might induce many of my fellow-citizens to prefer some other person for the office. In addition to these, extraordinary exertions have been made, not only within, but without the State, to prevent my election. That my fellow-citizens have again called me to the office, notwithstanding those exertions, demands, and has my most sincere and warmest acknowledgments.

"Considering it honorable for men who are called to important offices, to have their political sentiments known, my own have never been disguised. I am, & have uniformly endeavored to be, a federalist of the Washington school, so far as I understand those principles; and believing they are best calculated for maintaining the honor and dignity of our country—for preserving the union of the states, and the peace, liberty, and safety of my fellow-citizens—it is my duty to promote those principles, so far as I may with propriety, in strict conformity to the constitution, and laws of our national and state governments. I now declare my acceptance of the appointment, and am ready to take the oath of office required by the constitution."

The magnanimity displayed in this address, doubly endears the Governor to his friends, and must have excited the regret and admiration of his foes. Time shall not wither the wreath which this act has placed on his brow. For the historian in holding to the view of posterity the worthies of this age, shall proudly select the man who dares be honest in the worst of times. His name shall exist, while true spirit and high honor have advocates in the world.

From the New York Evening Post.

The affair of the Cambrian again.—The Citizens of this morning is quite silent upon this business; but if the ministerial paper has done with it, we have not. It was not taken up at the first moment, as we observed yesterday, from prudential considerations towards an individual, but being no longer under that restraint, we now mean to pursue the subject; for we deem it in the highest degree important that the public should possess a clear and distinct view of this alarming transaction, in all its consequences.

The more we reflect on this affair, the stronger is our conviction, that—the complicated and unexpected violation of the laws and jurisdiction of the country, recently committed by the Cambrian frigate, within the harbour, ought not to be passed over as an occurrence of inferior moment. According to the report that is made of this transaction, (of the accuracy of which there seems to be no longer any reason to doubt) the President owes it to the nation, whose sovereignty has been infringed—to the government of the state, whose laws have been forcibly resisted—as well as to the duties of an impartial neutrality, which has been impaired, to demand full and exemplary satisfaction for this unparalleled & gross irregularity.

Ships of war coming into a neutral port, like an army marching thro' a neutral country, are bound to respect the laws and jurisdiction of the sovereign. By permitting their entry into this port, the sovereign so far diminishes his own authority, as to leave to such ships the requisite and exclusive power to preserve and enforce their discipline, according to their own code, so that even Court-Martials may be held, and their sentences carried into execution, within a neutral country. But the reason which creates, also limits this exception, and the laws and jurisdiction of the neutral state, in all things not included within the exception, remain in full vigor; every violation of them, therefore, by such ships of war is not only an offensive breach of hospitality, but an insult that gives to the nation, a perfect claim to complete satisfaction.

Reputation is, at least, of as much importance to nations as to individuals, and the character of neither will be respected, if they quietly submit to be insulted;—hence it becomes a principal duty of those to whom the national administration is committed, to pursue the reparation for indignities the state may have received, in a manner calculated to render habitual among its citizens, correct notions of the rights and honor of their country. Not only respect for themselves, but in certain cases, considerations of impartiality and justice to others, require of nations to maintain the integrity of their laws and jurisdiction.—A neutral state is not at liberty to allow either of the belligerents to recruit within its territories: if such indulgence is granted to one, it cannot be refused to the other; prudence requires, and the laws of the United States provide, that it be deemed to both.

In the instance before us, this British ship of war, in contempt of our laws, and duties, has actually increased her force by recruiting a number of men within our territory. The circumstance that the recruits are British seamen, and the ship from which they were taken a British vessel, makes no difference in point of principle, since a Briton, like every other unprivileged foreigner, while within our jurisdiction, is an American subject, and has a claim to our protection against injustice from whatever quarter it may arise.—Neither is it material that these men were taken upon the waters of the Hudson, our jurisdiction being as entire there as upon land; and as we have before observed, this man-of-war has just as much right to send her press-gang into the city, as she had to send them on board the ship Pitt, after she had arrived in our harbour. The apology that is said to have been offered, that the British ship was short-manned, and expected soon to go into action, is only an aggravation of the offence, inasmuch as it affords to France this strong ground of complaint, that we suffer her enemy to increase her force within our territory, and that too, when such increase, by altering the relative strength of the parties, may endanger the safety of her ships of war, which were present and witnesses of this humiliating insult.

Our object in pursuing this subject, is not with the view to excite public odium, much less to encourage any expression of popular resentment, nor with the design to perplex the administration, but as the transaction is beyond all question, the most disrespectful and contemptuous that has occurred in our history, and the place where it took place not liable to any dispute in respect to jurisdiction, we earnestly wish to fix the attention of the nation upon the conduct of its government on this singular & highly important occasion.—Highly important it must indeed be admitted to be—for if one nation is allowed to violate our ju-

risdiction and laws with impunity, we must expect the like treatment from all. Commerce and navigation are sources of riches and deserve to be encouraged and protected, but neither can flourish if the nation be disgraced—it is not wealth, but honour, concerning which this and every wise people should be most punctilious and exact.—We ought not, therefore, to rest satisfied with any thing short of a satisfaction for the injury done to the laws and jurisdiction of our country, equal to the violation they have suffered.

#### Great Bargain of Real Estate.

For Sale in Cumberland County,

A NEW Saw and Grift Mill, 1200 Acres of LAND, of which 30 or 40 Acres is excellent Meadow, under good Fence and ditched, which can be overflowed at Pleasure. There is also 15 Acres of laid Land cleared and under Fence near the Mill, where there is a good Dwelling House and Out Houses, Garden, a large Barn, Stable and Cow House. Any Person inclining to purchase, may have a Stock of Cattle and Hogs, Plantation and Mill Tools, Oxen, Waggon and Cart. 200 Acres adjoining or near the above, one Mile from Fayetteville, and near Blount's Creek.

150 Acres of Land near Taply Johnson's, 20 Miles above Fayetteville, near Cape Fear River.

#### IN FAYETTEVILLE.

20 Acres of Land on Mumford Street, being an Entry by Daniel Ray, also 6 1/4 Acres lately Joshua Bradley's.

2 Acres, a Lot on the North Side of Mumford Street, near John Ellis's.

A Store, Watchhouse and Lot, on Bow Street, at present occupied by the Subscriber. There is a well finished House with four Rooms upstairs, a large Cellar under the Store, and two Warehouses.

A Dwelling House, large Warehouse, Stable, Kitchen, Smoke House, Garden, &c. with every convenience for a large Family, on the Corner of Gillespie and Russell Streets, 110 Feet on the former and 300 on the latter. Also a very large and commodious two Story Dwelling House on said Lot, now about half finished.

A Warehouse and Lot in Campbleton, on the Square near Mr. Davis's Dwelling House.

A Dwelling House and Hatter's Shop on Bow Street on leased Ground, at present occupied by Messrs. Goforth and Mulholland.

A large two Story House, Stone Cellar and Lot, on Bow Street, a good Store and Stand for Business, near Mr. Baker's Tavern, occupied present by J. and S. Williams, Merchants.

Cotton Machine, Grift Mill and Lot, near the Lodge, a complete Dwelling House near said Mill, occupied by P. M'Arthur—this will be sold on the 1st Day of May, at public Sale, at the Court House, for ready Money, if not before disposed of at private Sale.

#### In New-Hanover County.

A Plantation of Harrison's Creek, 16 miles from Wilmington, navigable for Craft of any Size, to said Place, where the Tide ebbs and flows about two Feet. 640 Acres of good land, 200 of which is excellent rice ground, a small part of which is cleared and under fence, and little inferior to any in the country for fertility; there is a dwelling House & some out Houses, a good Mill seat and much Saw Mill Timber at hand, the range for Cattle & Hogs as excellent, the distance to the sound or sea there is about 8 miles.

400 Acres of prime Land 8 miles from the above & 12 miles from Wilmington, near Top-fail inlet on the sound, commonly called Porter's Neck, two small fields are cleared on said Land and under tolerable fence, some small Houses thereon. This Land is of the very first quality for Cotton or Corn, the greater part being good Hancock Land and capable of producing any kind of Grain. The range for Cattle & Hogs is very good, plenty of excellent Fish and Oysters at the door, this is a healthy and profitable summer retreat; pleasant in every respect quite open to the Sea.

#### In Bladen County.

1280 Acres of Land on Colly's Swamp, six miles from Ashton Barn, and about three miles from Cape Fear river. This is well timbered land with Pine, Lightwood and Turpentine trees in abundance, some of it is fit for cultivation.

#### Duplin County.

2000 Acres of Land near the north east branch of Cape Fear river a few miles above Rockfish and on both sides of the road leading from Wilmington to Duplin Court House, said Land is well timbered and good for Tar and Turpentine, and some of it tolerable for cultivation.

The terms of payment will be made easy to the purchaser. Apply to Mr. Evan Jones, Wilmington, or to me in Fayetteville.

I will also sell by wholesale or retail, a large & general assortment of Goods, at my store here on very moderate terms, for Cash or Country Produce.

All persons indebted to me in any manner, will please come forward before the 1st of January next and make payment, otherwise suits will be commenced.

DAVID ANDERSON.

Fayetteville, 9th March, 1804.

Buchan's Domestic Medicine, For sale at the Minerva Office.