



AND North-Carolina State Gazette.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1805.

No. 319.

Vol. VII.

Curran's Speeches.

A second edition of the above work, much improved and enlarged, with a likeness of the Orator, has lately been published.

The editor has not been disappointed in his expectations of the favourable reception given by the public to CURRAN'S SPEECHES—No book, he presumes to think, ever published in America, has sold so fast—Without newspaper puffing, or personal solicitations, it quickly made its way to every state in the Union.

The reader will have made due allowance to the Editor, who had to encounter many difficulties in his search for fit materials—He had to collect them from a number of persons at the distance of some thousands of miles, in a country where the government is hostile to the orator and his principles, and where it is no longer safe either to speak or print opinions different from those of the ruling power—Strange to tell, even in America, the book has had to contend with political passions, religious prejudices and national animosities!

To the citizens of America, this volume will afford much information.

To the gentlemen of the bar, this book must be a valuable acquisition, it is a combination of law knowledge and historical facts. Besides making them acquainted with the criminal jurisprudence of another country, it will lay open to their study and imitation, the productions of a man who is thought to excel all his contemporaries in the powers of forensic eloquence—a genius of a superior cast, who in the skilful management of all the beauties and energies of the English language, delivers his opinions

"In thoughts that breathe, and words that burn."

From this book the politician may learn, in the history of unfortunate Ireland, the disastrous consequences of a bad system of government, and how to appreciate the blessings of a good one. It will shew him the fatal effects of the abuse of power, of commercial restraints, and of religious oppression—to him in particular, who wishes to exhibit his talents in the Senate, from the choicest flowers of oratory, he may learn the soundest maxims of morality, and the purest principles of political justice.

To clerical men, also, it is presumed, this book may have its uses—Without calling their attention to the history of the church, from the example of Ireland alone both churchmen and statesmen may know, that compulsion is not subversion—that neither fire nor faggot, the gibbet nor the bayonet, nor penal statutes, are right methods of reclaiming men from error. They may now have learned, that every sect, when legalized, is inclined to dominate; and that almost every sect, in its turn, when in power, has persecuted—That the better way is, to leave the Catholic and the Presbyterian, the Churchman, and the Dissenter, each to his own opinions—That "peace and good will to men," is the essence of morality, and that brotherly love and universal charity, are the best tests of true religion.

If the Editor has not been able to reconcile the jarring interests of politicians, nor the contradictory tenets of divines, conscious of the purity of his intentions, he has the approbation of his own mind. The fair side of the book, however, is a decided proof of general approbation; and men of impartial judgment have

approved its merits, and acknowledged its usefulness, as not only exhibiting the extraordinary talents of a great genius, but also in exposing the pride, ambition, and injustice of nations, and in developing the destructive consequences of an evil policy, and the pernicious effects of ecclesiastical intolerance.

The present edition will be found not only much enlarged, but also more uniform and systematic than the former. All that may have been thought irrelevant or extraneous has been omitted, and much new matter introduced and added. Among the additional articles, the trial of the unfortunate Emmett, must be peculiarly interesting; and Mr. Curran's speech on Lord Headford's crim. con. affair, will be considered a rich acquisition to this volume. Even those who were inclined to give the Irish orator "reluctant and penurious praise," are now obliged to own that his eloquence is not confined to one subject; that it is as brilliant on the side of injured virtue, as it is splendid in the cause of his oppressed country.

This volume contains an historical sketch of Ireland, a biographical sketch of Mr. Curran, trial of Arch. H. Rowan, of the Rev. Wm. Jackson, Lord Westmeath v. Mr. Bradshaw, of Wm. Orr, of Peter Finerty, of Patrick Finney, of Henry and John Sheares, of Oliver Bond, of James Napper Tandy, of James O'Brian, of Hervey v. Sirr, of Owen Kirwan, of Robert Emmett, Esq. of Miss Fitzgerald v. Rev. Mr. Hawkesworth, of the Rev. Mr. Massey v. Lord Headfort, and an appendix.

LAW CASE.

The following British decision of Sir William Scott, will, no doubt, be taken as the rule of law in all similar cases: Indeed it is said to be under the color of this decision that the late captures have been made.

Court of Admiralty, Doctors Commons Tuesday, July 23, 1805. Before the Right Hon. Sir Wm. Scott.

SENTENCE.

In the case of the Enoch, Doan, Master.

Court.—The rule of law on voyages of this kind, is now, after much deliberation, laid down by an authority [the decree of the Lords in the case of the Essex, Orne,] which will bind me, that the circumstances of landing the goods or securing the duties do not furnish complete evidence of the termination of the voyage. It is necessary and must be proved, that the original intention was, that the ship go to the country to which she belonged, if it does appear that the original intention was, that the ship should go to the neutral country merely for the purpose of touching there, and immediately pursuing her voyage that will not protect the vessel: it must be treated upon the footing of one continued voyage from the colony of the enemy to the mother country. It is only necessary to consider whether the circumstances of the case are such as will lead to the unavoidable conclusion, that it was the intention of the party to pursue this voyage from Martinique to the port of Antwerp. I am of opinion that there is conclusive proof of that. From what has been stated it appears, the ship came to Boston, that part of the goods were landed, or bottom cleaned; that she immediately pursued her voyage to Antwerp, and that this was under a charter party before the ship quitted Boston. It has been said by Dr. Lawrence, that that might not be for the same cargo, but when I find the fact to be that the same cargo was actually put on board, I think there is enough to convince me, that it was originally intended to carry the cargo on to Europe. I am therefore under the necessity of respecting that authority, and pursuing the same course of decision; but the other property* that was put on board at Boston must be considered with a more favorable view, and I shall restore that according to the schedule.

* Value about £1000.

The following comment on the foregoing decision is from the Paris Monitor.

The commerce of one people prospered. Remote from Europe, strangers to the present war, that people were exercising the free industry which belongs to an independent state. England is at length tired of forgetting with respect to that people the naval superiority which enables her to oppress all nations and all seas, and the American trade is at length aimed at. Sugar and Coffee have just formed a part of prohibited merchandize, it is quite as culpable in the eyes of England to convey sugar and coffee, as arms and warlike ammunition. It is not sufficient that by corrupting some faithless Ministers, she has imposed upon several powerful Princes a barbarous Legislation, that she has dictated by menaces the same laws to weaker Princes, whose ministers she might disdain corrupting—she now places no limits to her violence. Nobody hereafter navigate but upon her account, and to sell her articles alone. And this order of things so humiliating to all states, does not fix the attention of the powers of the world! It was that which England wished when she precipitated Russia into such false steps. So long as the northern powers had any sentiment of their commercial independence, the English were forced to keep within certain bounds; but when the Court of Petersburg, influenced by corrupting intriguers, or directed by corrupting intriguers, carried its condescension so far as to give an official character to the most contemptible pamphlets, of the worst English Gazette writers, the Cabinet of London no longer doubted that its eyes were shut for a long time.

When England thought too she was sure of Austria, whom she is precipitating into war by inducing her to make in the Tyrol and Italian armaments which cannot but be considered as a commencement of hostilities, she ceased to fear that any state would return to the sentiment of its dignity. She threw off the mask immediately, and it is by the Americans she has begun the application of her new pretensions. Oppressed Europe has but one reasonable desire to form, and ought to place its resources in one single hope, the re-establishment of the naval power of France. Before a few months are past, the outrages done to the commerce of nations, whose pacific dispositions were best known to England, will be quadrupled—That is, when Sweden will have prepared by her Diatribes, and her childish policy—that is what Austria will have gained, who shews herself so little jealous of the honor of her flag. Since the Venetians have displayed the Imperial Eagle, they have experienced more courage than when they navigated under the fallen sign of the Lion of St. Mark. The government of Venice was weak, it had reached the age of decrepitude, yet it still protected its commerce. But England has the fatal and temporary advantage of blinding all nations to their own interests. The more she oppresses, the louder the cry against the oppression of France. Happily France does not suffer herself to be imposed upon by those cries—she knows the impotence of them."

State of North-Carolina, } Salisbury district. } Superior Court of Law, September Term, A. D. 1805.

In the suit Lucket Daviss and wife vs. William Mosby et alias.

IT is ordered by the Court, that Advertisement be made six weeks successively at the Court-House in the County of Surry and in the State Gazette, notifying Robert Mosby and Elizabeth M'Daniel, who are made Defendants in this petition, and who live out of this State, for them to appear at the next Court to be holden for the district of Salisbury on the nineteenth day of March next, and shew cause, if any they have, why the petitioners should not be entitled to their part in the division of the Lands of Samuel Mosby, deceased, agreeably to the acts of the General Assembly in this case made and provided; or otherwise the Plaintiff's petition shall be taken pro confesso, and judgment entered accordingly. MONFORT STORES, Clerk of Salisbury Superior Court. Oct. 21, 1805.

SHERIFFS' SALES.

WILL BE SOLD, On Saturday the 22nd day of November next at Ashe Court-House,

THE following Tracts or Parcels of Land lying in the County of Ashe, orasmuch thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy the taxes and cost due thereon for the year 1804, viz.

- 200 acres of Land the property of Casper Cable, on the Rich Mountain
93 the property of Samuel Castle, on the south fork of New-River
100 ditto of ditto ditto
100 ditto of ditto ditto
500 the property of James Chambers on the west of the south fork of New River
600 Eli Coffee on the Blue Ridge
500 Hugh Allison on Elk creek
400 William Allison on Luxton's creek
200 of ditto on Elk creek
350 of ditto on the waters of the south fork of New-River
100 of Benjamin Hogler on the waters of the south fork of New-River
200 William Holme in Ashe county
100 James Jackson, jun. on the south fork of New-River
150 Richard Lewes, on the waters of the south fork of New-River
50 Jonathan Lips on the waters of the south fork of New-River
100 Nathan Murrell, on waters of the south fork of New-River
100 John Randal on the waters of the south fork of New-River
225 Jacob Rees on Meat Camp creek.
317 John Vaught in Ashe county
60 Hiram Baird on Wataugo River
70 of ditto on the waters of Wataugo riv.
100 David Eastredge on the waters of Cove creek
585 Benjamin Howard on the waters of Cove creek
200 Valentine Reese, sen. on the waters of the south fork of New-River
200 James Webb in Ashe county
80 John Dick, jun. on the north fork of New-River
50 Ephraim Esbridge on the waters of the north fork of New-River
400 John Jeans on Old Field creek
100 Thomas Porter on the waters of the north fork of New-River
75 Paul Summers on the waters of the north fork of New-River
100 James Cheser on the waters of Elk creek
50 William Cash on the north fork of New-River
100 of ditto on ditto
650 Chapman Gordon on the south fork of New-River
100 of ditto on ditto
820 Memucan Hunt on Beaver creek
300 of ditto on Helton creek
100 of ditto on the waters of the south fork of New-River
150 Hilla Russaw in Ashe county
100 Edmond Jones on Phenix creek
150 of ditto on the Slope
78 of ditto on the waters of Cranberry creek
400 Charles Lewes on the waters of Cranberry creek
200 George Lewes on the waters of Cranberry creek
254 Laurence Owen on the north fork of New-River
100 Elizabeth Ray on Dog creek
50 Wm Wyatt, joining the Virginia line
225 Lewis Cash on the waters of Naked creek.
500 Howsen Fletcher in Ashe county
200 William Judd on Pine swamp creek
200 John Johnson on the south fork of New-River
200 of ditto on Obe's creek
200 Daniel Kesler on the waters of the south fork of New-River
100 Benjamin M'Niel on the south fork of New-River
200 Larken Pumphrey on Pine Swamp
300 Thomas Wade on the waters of Naked creek
100 John Money on the waters of Little River
160 Jonathan Hains on Peach-bottom mountain
440 Benjamin Herndon in the big bend of Little River
50 ditto on Cranberry creek
50 Benjamin Cuthbert on the south fork of New-River
100 of ditto on Mill creek
80 Elizabeth Riter on Beaver creek and Buffaloe
1000 Lazarus Whitehead on the waters of the north fork of New-River
150 Gabriel Carren on the waters of the south fork of New-River
200 James Fletcher, deceased, on Cranberry creek
50 of ditto on the waters of Cove creek
100 of ditto on ditto
100 of ditto on Silasco branch
400 of do. on the Laurel fork of New R.
400 of ditto on the Waters of the north fork of New-River
300 of ditto on the Three Top fork.
200 of ditto on Long Shoal creek
200 of ditto on the south fork of New R.
300 of ditto on Potasoe creek
300 of ditto at the mouth of Brushy fork
400 of ditto on the head of Bear creek
250 of ditto on the waters of Wataugo
100 Joshua Badger on the waters of Little-River.
50 of ditto on ditto
50 Jeremiah Coleman on the south fork of New-River
750 Jonathan Buck on the waters of the south fork of New-River
100 Thomas Buck, on the same
175 John Hancion on the waters of the south fork of New-River.
Joshua Cox, Sheriff. Sept. 23, 1805.

WILL BE SOLD, On Friday the thirtieth day of November next at Sampson Court-House,

THE following Lands in Sampson County, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year 1804.

- 500 Acres on the south side of Six-runs, joining Micajah Newson's, no return made The property of George Jinnings, dec.
44 ditto on the east side of Stewart's Creek, the property of Thomas Brewer or James Cook, joining Jacob Monk's Mill Land, no return made
50 ditto on the head and on the south side of Mill Branch, near the waters of Cohery, joining Wm. Blackman and Joel Lee's lines, supposed to be the property of the Heirs of Antony Cox, no return made.
100 ditto on the east side of South River, claimed by Danl. Williams and Andrew Rivers, no return made
100 ditto on the seven mile Swamp, joining Reuben Williams and Nathaniel Williams, supposed to be the property of Daniel Dudley or Timothy Williams, no return made.
5 ditto on or near the waters of Gaytor's Branch, joining John Denkin's Land, Lott Gregory's Land, supposed to be the property of Sarah Leddon, no return made.
693 ditto returned by James Carrill, on the head of Crane Creek
550 ditto on the waters of Great Cohery, returned by Josiah Whitney, sen.
200 ditto returned by John Portevent, on the east side of Black River
660 ditto on the east and south side of Little Cohery, returned by Roberson's Orphans
200 ditto the waters of Newman's Mill Swamp, returned by William Holder.
185 ditto on the south side of Little Cohery, returned by Sampson Dees
100 do. on do. returned by Thomas Starlen
100 ditto on the waters of Rockfish, joining the county line, returned by Hester Bawkkam
320 ditto on the east side of Six-runs, given in as the Estate of Thomas James, dec.
103 ditto on the waters Rockfish, returned by Morris Fennel
52 1/2 ditto joining the county line on the east side Black River, returned by Timothy Hatcher
497 ditto returned by Joel Johnson
240 ditto on the east side of Stewart's creek, formerly the property of William Coley, owner's name unknown to me, no return made
250 ditto the property of one Beaman on the waters of Mingo, no return made
500 ditto on the Waters of Great Cohery, returned by William M'Lain
50 ditto returned by John Sampson Young
256 do on the west side ten mile Swamp, returned by Edward Byrd
150 ditto on the waters of Panther returned by Isom Faison
150 ditto on the waters of Panther, returned by Elias Faison
156 1/2 ditto returned by Reading Moor situation of Land unknown to me
3,280 ditto returned by Thomas Magee, for one Kiddy
300 ditto returned by Jacob Monk, for Orphans
200 ditto returned by Owen Tyler
335 ditto returned by John Barfield
1,283 ditto the property of John Hay, of Fayetteville, on the south side of Six-runs, no return
220 ditto returned by Robert Merritt
60 ditto the property of Isaac Hall, no return made
140 ditto near the county line the property of John Fellow, dec. no return
109 ditto returned by Jacob Goodman
100 ditto returned by Jacob Godwin
600 ditto on Carrill's Mill Branch, joining Alexander Carrill and William Tucker's Lands, supposed to be the property of George Murrary, or William Tucker, no return made.
Jesse Darden, Sheriff. September 25, 1805.

WILL BE SOLD, At the court-house in Germanton, in Stokes County, on the 16th day of November next,

THE following Tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year 1804, together with the cost of advertisement, &c viz

325 acres on waters of Dan river, given in by Thomas Sims
150 ditto on waters of Dan river, known by the name of Millwood's Tract
80 ditto on Snow creek, said to be the lands of William Sharp
100 ditto on waters of Muddy creek, given in by Christian Hauser
350 ditto on the waters of Dan river, given in by James Angel
750 ditto on waters of Beaver island given in by William Davis
133 ditto given in by Archibald Carmica
78 ditto on waters of Muddy creek, given in by William Williams
117 ditto on Muddy creek, given in by William Edwards
50 ditto given in by Joseph Cox
180 ditto on the waters of Little Yaddin, given in by Garret Standley
92 ditto on waters of Beleuse creek, given in by Benjamin Tucker
50 ditto on the waters of Yaddin river, given in by Benjamin Hunter.
50 ditto given in by Willie Wright
43 ditto given in by George Pierce
Isaac Nelson, Sheriff. Oct. 2, 1805.