

# WILMINGTON GAZETTE.

Published weekly by ALLMANN HALL, at THREE DOLLARS A YEAR.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1863.

[Vol. 7, No. 237]

From the Boston Chronicle.

## THE EXAMINER—No. 1.

TEXT.—“A Democracy is scarcely tolerable at any period of national history. Its omens are always sinister, and its powers are unpropitious. With all the lights of experience, blazing before our eyes, it is impossible not to discern the futility of this form of government. It was weak and wicked in Athens. It was bad in Sparta and worse in Rome. It has been tried in France and terminated in despotism. It was tried in England, and rejected with the utmost loathing and abhorrence. It is on its trial here, and the issue will be civil war, dissolution and anarchy. No wise man but discerns its imperfections; no good man but shudders at its miseries; no honest man but proclaims its fraud, and no brave man but draws his sword against its force. The institution of a scheme of polity, so radically contemptible and vicious, is a memorable example of what the villainy of some men can devise. The folly of others receive, and both establish, in despite of reason, reflection and sensation.—*Boston Gazette and Port Folio.*”

AFTER reading the above paragraph, can any man hesitate to declare that there is a party in this country, opposed to our present system of government? That there are men who stand ready to draw their swords, to overthrow the Constitution? For this purpose, it is probable, an army was raised under the last administration, and after pleasing themselves with prospects highly favorable to its accomplishment, they have abused. President Jefferson and others, that their views have thus far been frustrated.

When such writers reprobate Democracy, it is Republicanism they mean to deprecate; for there is no other species of Democracy, either in the Federal or State Governments. What system of Democracy is operating in any part of the Union, which portends “civil war, desolation and anarchy”? Where is the man who discerns its imperfections, or shudders at its miseries? or where is the “honest man who would draw his sword against its force”? These are the rantings of a treasonable faction, who thirst for carnage and desolation; and who never will be satisfied till they have annihilated every attribute which designates Republicanism.

The writer of the above paragraph is called on to point out explicitly what he means by declaring, that “the institution of a scheme of polity (which he stiles Democracy) so radically contemptible and vicious, is a memorable example of what the villainy of some men can devise, and the folly of others receive and establish, in despite of reason, reflection and sensation”?

As there are no other systems of polity established within the United States, than the Federal and State Constitutions, he must certainly revert to one of them. Taking it for granted that he reprobates the Federal Government, I would ask him whether he considers authors of that institution destitute of “reason, reflection and sensation”? Has he the effrontery to declare, that the adoption of it, “is a memorable example of the villainy of some men, and the folly of others”? Does not the name of WASHINGTON accompany this instrument, and will he presume to rank him as the most prominent villain, by admitting his signature to accompany its promulgation and sanction its ratification? Will this insurgent “draw his sword” to annihilate the work of this patriot—or describe the men who devised the measure, as precipitating our country into civil war, desolation and anarchy?

We have of late a few men skulking within the seeparts, and employing their renegades in the country towns, to reprobate Republicanism under the term Democracy; but they have neither the honor or honesty to avow explicitly that they are opposed to the present Federal Government. They call themselves Republicans, but it is as fallacious as Satan's calling himself a Christian;—They never were sincere in their attachments to a Republican Government, though while they enjoyed all the advantages arising from an extravagant system of administration, they pretended to patronize its establishment. While measures were adopted which tended to annihilate every principle of the Constitution, and while they were the king of every lucrative estab-

ment, then, forsooth, the blessings of Federalism were highly beatific—but the moment the Administration began to take a contrary direction, these men discovered their hatred to all the fundamental principles of our national compact, and by means the most fallacious are undermining the basis on which the superstructure is founded. There is not a man within the high flying federal party, emphatically stiled the Junto, but would reject, with the utmost “loathing and abhorrence,” every quality of Republicanism retained in the Federal and State Constitutions. All their confidential conversation is unequivocal to this point, and all their political measures tend in the most direct manner to effect their treasonable purposes.

Many of them do not hesitate to declare in favor of a Monarchy reserving to themselves the right of choosing their Monarch, and having the order and privileges of Nobility exclusively bestowed on themselves and family. The Junto are no farther Monarchists, than that all power must be consolidated within their own party, and that a few of their dignified characters should have the sole authority to put up one and put down another. This in their opinion would be a glorious reform, and so tenacious are the individuals who compose this Junto, that they ever will be uneasy till they have accomplished this object. They are playing off every trick to effect this purpose; they sometimes pretend to be friends to the Constitution, by stiling themselves Federal Republicans; they publicly speak respectfully of Mr. John Adams, & sing *Adams & Liberty*, but they privately abuse him in terms as execrable as they use towards Mr. Jefferson. They sometimes flatter a man's vanity, by helping him to a prominent seat in the Legislature while at the same time they speak with the utmost derision of his stability or integrity, and at a convenient season it is probable, will be as ready to degrade as they now are to elevate him.

In order to understand these revilers of Democracy, it is proper to define their meaning by reverting to the Constitution. As there is no other idea attached to Democracy than the right of suffrage either in the federal or state constitutions, the writer intends to urge every man to draw his sword in opposition to this elective principle. The Essex Junto cannot but “loath and abhor” this right, as exercised by tradesmen and others, whom they stile the lower order of the people. After they have deprived the Mechanics of this exercise of Democracy, they will next strike at the class of Retailing Shopkeepers; all Cornhill falls under this predicament. When the Junto can effectuate this aristocratical reform, they will proceed to consider Farmers of a particular description as unqualified voters—the distinction in the country would be, *Esquire* Such-a-one has a right to vote, but *Mr.* Such-a-one has not. If an honest labourer should presume to vote, the Junto would “draw their swords” to prevent him. When Tradesmen, Farmers, Shopkeepers and Labourers are all deprived of their elective privilege, then the process would go on with more rapidity; a line would be drawn between the *Giants and Figures of the Law*; between Clergymen of the “order of the University,” and Babbists, Universalists, Episcopians and every other religious denomination. Thus in time, the great system of election would be confined to that description of men which might be countenanced by Alexander, Timothy and all their associates; and unless the people consented to approve of their decisions, the “sword would be drawn” to enforce their pious determinations. When this scheme of polity was completely effected, these wise men of the east would discover its perfections; then the “brave men” would return their swords into the scabbards, and the “common people” would be allowed peaceably to make their obeisance to their Lords and Masters, and humbly adore the “lights of experience blazing before their eyes.”

Hail, halcyon days, when Republicanism shall be so far discarded, that no “honest man” but proclaims its fraud, and no “brave man” but draws his sword against its force—when the name of WASHINGTON shall be “loathed and abhorred” for devising and adopting a scheme of policy predicated on Republicanism. In despite of reason, reflection and sensation.

When all this is accomplished, instead of erecting a Mausoleum to the

virtues of Washington, the “contemptible institution” of the Federal Constitution will stand a “memorable example of what the villainy of some men can devise, and the folly of others receive.”—These are the pure principles of modern Federalism, let the Republican Citizens judge of their merits.

As the Legislature is now in session, it would be a good trial of political sentiment for the Federalists to put the question. With all their vaunting, they dare not try their strength on any explicit motion.

From the Salem Register.

The last accounts from England report very different opinions of the ministry. An union between Addington and Pitt being proposed by some, and the restoration of Pitt by others. A motion was threatened for a committee of the whole upon the state of the nation. The orders continued for the defence of the nation and the preparations of the fleet, and reports were kept in circulation that Buonaparte would not accede to the last propositions of the British Court. In opposition to the claims of Malta by the French, it was intimated that the departure of the French troops from Holland, was required by the English. The French had not barely conveyed a garrison they had a right to place in Flushing into a sloop, but the French troops were pouring into Holland along all the coasts. Such was the account on the 9th of April, and from Brussels the news was that 17,000 were marching towards Holland. The French were extending their troops from Havre to Orlend on their own territories. The Paris papers are as late as the 2d of May. On the 5th of April, it was reported at Paris that the English and Russian Ministers had a conference in that city, in consequence of which dispatches had been sent to their respective courts. It was added that the First Consul of France had also sent an officer of his life-guard with dispatches to Madrid. These measures are represented as consequent upon Duroc's return from Berlin. The Dutch papers say, that Alexander, the Emperor of Russia, has promised to protect the Hanse-Towns, should a war actually commence between England and France. The French complain already of the freedom taken with their vessels by the English cruisers, which are so pre-pollied in favor of their naval success, that they are eager for their prey.

By the last accounts we have seen, several transports had arrived off Alexandria, and the appearance of an intended evacuation continue, but we have no evidence of the event; whatever assurances may have been given at Constantinople, that it should take place at an earlier period than the present.

New troops for Malta have received orders, and the internal state of the island did not lead to expect an evacuation. It is said that the inhabitants do not wish it, and that the late appointment is not agreeable to the order, and that the Neapolitan troops are not in command. On the 13th of March Cortices passed frequently between Malta and Naples. The English persevere in retaining it.

By the last accounts, packet-boats between Otranto, in the dominions of Naples, and Corfu were established. A passage of fourteen days is usual to and from these places.

From the Empire of Germany we learn that Trieste is jealous of the privileges of Venice, which the Emperor is disposed to make a free port, and to extend its privileges. The neighborhood of the Cisalpine republic, & the disposition of the interior, which is now given to Austria, are favorable circumstances towards this policy.

The French troops diminish in Switzerland, and great changes in the French measures are expected. It is said general Dumas will command for the present, and generals Ney & Serras, will withdraw. Delegates are also gone on to Paris from the most disaffected places. The Swiss contemplate important measures in their favor, before the next sitting of the Swiss General.

The Bank of France was to be dissolved in April, so that we soon may expect some communications respecting the final success of the plan which has been proposed.

Statistical accounts were very difficult to obtain in past years. Their importance is now acknowledged, and different governments provide them for the best purposes of national prosperity. The last report to Denmark from the Treasury gave the value of the landed interest of Denmark, on the 30th of June, 1861, at 25,000,000 rix dollars. The College of Finance gave a report respecting Greenland, from 1797 to 1861, very favorable. There were 50

establishments in that country, 12 of which had direct communications with Denmark in 1799. The inhabitants were 5122. The result has been to create the national attention to these colonies.

In Sweden the public attention has been arrested by the discovery of the pretended secrets of Charles Boheman. The papers are not, and probably never will be, given to the public.—Like the late Conspirator at London, he has had intentions unfavorable to the government, which were to be promoted not by arms, but by intrigues, and affidations. When we find it an acknowledged truth that mysticism and superstition are increasing in this country, and that the press is in no country under more severe restraint, we shall not be more surprised to hear astounding accounts of human actions and purposes, than we are in the regions of superstition, of fables and apparitions. The accounts have just reached them of the wonderful contrivances, and it is not surprising to find them existing in the first suspensions.

We learn that Commerar is the person established by Austria with the English Consul at Bucharest in Wallachia. A new Spanish minister is appointed for England.

The German papers tell us that genius is not forgotten when employed in the church. That the celebrated poet Matthison, for several hymns performed in the high church of Sturgard, received from the Duke of Wurnberg, a ring worth 1300 rix dollars.

From Africa we learn, that the Sierra Leone settlements are much disturbed. Reports say by the Nova-Scotia settlers and Maroons. The success of these settlements has been an important object to humanity. That they cannot have the full concurrence of all commercial nations, when the slave trade is known, will be confessed. Civilization is a long and slow work. But it has not its greatest difficulties from its own nature. The civilized nations which can destroy each other, and themselves for wealth, may not be very indulgent to the schemes of benevolence, when in competition with their favorite passion.

Our last accounts from St. Domingo, were not the most encouraging. The French forces in the island appeared utterly incompetent for any great services, while the negroes only changed the scenes of their cruelties, and of their devastations. In France, the national attention was engaged by a bolder object. In Paris, the plan proposed was great force and no mercy. It is said that the nephew of Gen. Rochambeau was at Havre ready to sail for St. Domingo. The unhappy Toussant was a prisoner at Befancon. The errors he committed were great, but the fortune and talents he discovered are to be admired. He is a full realization that there is a characteristic difference in the species of men, while it may remain for ages beyond the power of any experiment, to remove the general difference of character which exists. The solitary fall of the equality, is established; genius is yet to bring the minds of the blacks to an equal susceptibility, from the same means of education.

The Dutch, at the Cape of Good Hope, we are told, have not indulged the liberal policy of the English, but have returned to all their former exclusive privileges, and to a religious intolerance. To this nations have been less inclined in their Colonies, than in parent countries. When they have needed enterprise and genius, they have not refused them because associated with prejudice, which often encourage the best exertions. They have often transplanted these prejudices, that they might do all the good in their power, with the least evil. In some degree this may be true in all the colonies, and the Dutch ought not, as a commercial nation, to forget this truth.

These are disagreeable reports that some Indians upon our frontiers have become troublesome. We have not as yet either the cause or the extent of this evil. It will be another motive for their expatriation, and for that reason, which European settlements have of them as neighbours.

The reports respecting the negroes in North-Carolina have nothing new in them; discontent will arise. Much danger at present is not to be apprehended. Laffing quiet is impellible. All nations have found it so.

The accounts respecting Louisiana are favourable. The kind reception of our Minister in France, gives us good hope in that quarter, from which our best hopes must come, of a speedy and pacific termination of our difficulties.

The legislature of New-Hampshire began its session on the 19th of June at Concord.

The art of cotton spinning has

been explained ingeniously in an article added to the valuable American Edition of Willich's Domestic Encyclopedia. The design of this work is the most extensively useful that can be proposed. It renders a general knowledge of the arts familiar and easy.

We are sorry to hear of an injury which Dr. Priestly has received from a fall. We know the evil of such things to men advanced in life, but we trust his life will yet be spared for important services to mankind.

From the Kentucky Gazette.

## “RIGHTS OF MAN.”

Governments, where hereditary descent is an elementary principle in the executive department, may very naturally be compared to a machine, with one of its wheels often at rest, and at other times working with such violence, as equally to derange its own harmony and to destroy the object upon which it operates. As nature does not invariably bestow wisdom where it is most wanting, so innumerable instances have occurred in the history of monarchical institutions, where the throne has been filled by idiots and madmen. During the time of the imperial government at Rome, and indeed in France, England, Sweden and Russia, characters of this description arose to power, by the mere chance of hereditary descent. At Rome the Emperor was sometimes so much incapacitated to discharge the duties of his office, that the senate, which constituted a part of the legislature of the state, were compelled to take every important affair into their own hands. The imperial part of the government was completely at rest and enjoyed a kind of degraded nominal co-operation, without the wisdom to discriminate between the utility or evil tendency of each legislative act.

This kind of government is a mere farce. It is something like the dead man's hand in a game of cards, which is kept formally one side, to be worked on, as occasion may require, without being able of itself to do any thing.

But when the chance of hereditary descent fills the throne with a race of unprincipled madmen, the state of society wherever the evil exists, is truly deplorable. The executive department becomes a deadly despotism, at whose footstool the government and the nation submit themselves with a servile fear. When Louis the eleventh broke the power of the nobility of France, the executive wheel of government threw the nation into a state of the utmost confusion, and ultimately destroyed itself, at the decapitation of his successor, Louis the 16th. Louis the eleventh got a military chest in his hands, destroyed the counterpoise which existed between the monarch on the one hand, and the people and nobles on the other, by suspending the provincial parliaments, and laid the foundation for the French revolution, through the oppressions of Louis the fourteenth. Charles the twelfth, threw the whole nation of Sweden into convulsions, when he penetrated to the centre of Russia and carried his arms into the deserts of Poland. What was the ultimate effect? He destroyed himself and the independence of both Sweden and Denmark. Peter the great acquired an established influence over the Senates of these Kingdoms; & it is a fact not generally known, that the principle has been perpetuated in the line of his successors ever since.

This kind of government is always dangerous. Its principle is not relative to social happiness. It can only flourish on deception, which is sometimes detected by the vigilance of democracy, and then society suffers all the calamities of civil commotion.

But let us turn from the subject on which the mind can scarcely find a resting place, to contemplate the perfections of the republican plan, which has truth and reason for its basis.

Many writers on the science of government have been disposed to speak unfavourably of the republican plan, on account of the factions, to which it is apt to give birth. No opinion however can be more erroneous; for it may be laid down as a maxim, that such is the temper of mankind, that they do not readily throw themselves into a state of danger and confusion without a justifiable cause. Most of the insurrections at Rome during the commonwealth were of this cast. The government and not the wretched in-