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From the Boston Chronicle.

THE EXAMINER—No. VIII.

TEXT—"It would be impossible for us to be involved in a War with France or Spain, without having the Navy of Britain on our side."—JONATHAN MASON'S Speech on the subject of New-Orleans.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

IT is a happy circumstance when the enemy furnish weapons to baffle themselves. We have many instances of this kind, and without going into particulars, the plea of *Theophilus Parsons* to arrest the progress of the Judiciary, and failing in the attempt, gave the most triumphant victory over the assailants of the present administration, that could be desired. This "Giant of the Law" shrunk to a pigmy when challenged by "Old South" to substantiate his objections, and his retreat from the controversy will forever mark the imbecility of his professional character. The temerity of his plea can only be equalled by the cowardice of his conduct, in taking a ground which he arrogantly presumed to occupy. He now stands a monument of Democratic lenity, and the beacon of Federal ostentation.

Thus in the consideration of the cession of Louisiana, we are equally furnished by the War Hawks with arguments to prove the importance of the requisition. They now tell us it is but of little consequence, since we have obtained it by an amicable negotiation.

But when *Ross*, *Morris*, and *Jonathan Mason* were planning a War for the partial purpose of securing the Port of New-Orleans, it was represented by them as incalculable in its advantages. Blood and treasure were scarcely worthy consideration. The lives of twenty thousand Kentuckians were trifling victims—*Ross* proposed "that the President be authorized to call into actual service, any number of the militia of S. Carolina, Georgia, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, or of the Mississippi territory, which he may think proper, not exceeding fifty thousand, and employ them, together with the military and naval forces of the Union, for taking the island of New-Orleans."

He further proposed, that "the sum of FIVE MILLIONS of dollars (a third part of what we give for the whole territory of Louisiana) be appropriated for the above purpose."

Now, fellow-citizens, let us candidly consider the proposals of the enemies of the President. They wished to call into the field the militia of five states, and of the Mississippi territory, amounting to fifty thousand men; and in addition, "to employ all the military and naval forces of the Union." This last, sweeping clause, takes into consideration all the forces on the continent, and all the ships of war, at home and abroad. Thus consolidated in strength, we might have had an army and navy of 80 or 100,000 men. In order to carry on this warfare, Mr. *Ross* modestly proposed for millions of dollars; but he knew, and every man knows, that this sum would have been soon exhausted in such a formidable expedition. With all the pretended economy, in his first proposition, he was convinced, after we had begun the war, it would be too late to set down and count the cost; and though five millions were originally appropriated, yet when the first gun was fired, he knew the controversy must be carried on, even if one hundred millions should be necessary for the purpose.

Upon a fair principle of calculation, the war-hawks ought to be silent on the purchase of Louisiana. The President by negotiation has acquired a territory of immense value, with a specific aim, while his opponents had assigned the military resources of five states, the Mississippi territory, and the whole navy of the Union, merely to gain the island of New-Orleans, at a place of deposit!!!

The appropriation of Mr. *Ross* must be deceptive, on his own proposition. It is clear he meant to lead us into a war, and have us get out of it in the best way we were able. We have often experienced the fallacy of premature calculations on expenditures. The citizens of Massachusetts are aware of such documents, for even the State-house, when proposed to be built, was estimated at 40 or 50,000 dollars, but cost 120,000. If then a building cannot be erected within a more accurate calculation, how is it possible we can comprehend the extent of a military campaign upon such loose prin-

ciples?—The expenses of the war project, it is probable, would have thrown a debt upon the U. States of fifty millions, besides the hazard attending the ultimatum of our enterprise. Every vessel taken in a foreign port, every life lost, and every invalid on our pension list, must be brought into the final settlement.

The above observations are confined solely to Mr. *Ross's* proposition; but our friend, the Hon. *Jonathan Mason*, goes further—for after approving of the militia of five states, of the Mississippi territory, of all the military and naval forces of the Union, and the five millions of dollars, he consoles himself in an alliance with England!—He appears afraid to venture the cause to the resources of his own country, but buoy up his sinking spirits with the assistance of Britain. This hero even doubts the valor of Americans, to take an island, which some of his associates say is only defended by a few sluggish Spaniards. The Hon. *Jonathan Mason* depends on the prowess of Britain, by declaring "that it would be impossible for us to be involved in a war with France or Spain, without having the navy of G. Britain on our side." Pray, friend *Jonathan*, how is it "impossible" that we should be engaged in a war on the question of New-Orleans, without the assistance of England? Admit that France and England made peace, do you suppose the latter would have renewed hostilities on our account? Or had you a secret correspondence with Lord *Whitworth* during his negotiation in France, assuring you that the English would come to our assistance? That the British navy was at our disposal, and that their disputes with France would be totally absorbed in our possessing New-Orleans? In either case, if peace had been effected between the two nations, the British would have been averse to begin a war on our application; and if war was the ultimatum, yet they have other use for their navy than merely to acquire territory for us. I would, with the greatest diffidence, inquire of the Hon. *Jonathan Mason*, Esquire, whether he had such an interest in the British court as to pledge their navy in our defence? We should be glad, honorable sir, to see your authority, before we venture on your suggestion. Do you, sir, correspond with *Pitt* or *Fox*? Have you any friendly epistles from *Sheridan* or *Tierney*; or does His Majesty condescend to write you on the affairs of the nation? Why, honorable sir, are you diffident of the prowess of the militia and navy of the United States? We would further inquire of you, whether we were to have the British navy free of expense; or whether the five millions mentioned in Mr. *Ross's* resolution, contemplated the payment of this naval armament? When you talked so sanguinely about England, did you suppose they were going to fit out a fleet at their own expense, and that no part of the charges were to be placed to the account of the United States? I rather believe, honorable sir, the greatest part of the five millions would have gone to pay for this armament.

It is rather curious to find Mr. *Mason* acknowledging, as to the complacency of Britain, and in his senatorial capacity, so alert in offering their navy for our use. He speaks with confidence; and says, "it would be impossible for us to be involved in a war with France or Spain, without having the navy of G. Britain on our side."—How, sir, do you know this? Has *Ld. Nelson* communicated his sincere wishes for our prosperity? Has he told you that it would be impossible for him to move his fleet in any other direction than for our accommodation? Has he signified to you, that all the admirals, and all the British judges are sorry for the capture and condemnation of American vessels, and that the nation are now determined to atone for those depredations on our commerce, by employing their navy in our service? That his majesty (the best of kings) is so afflicted at the misfortunes of our merchants that it is impossible for us to get into a war without his sending his fleet to our succor? If this is true, friend *Jonathan*, it is worthy of a more general communication; but though we rate your integrity full equal to its merit, yet you must excuse us if we think your folly in this instance is more evident than your want of truth.

Your assertion, sir, carries a strong mark of connection between the United States and Britain, which requires, some serious explanation. How dare you allege that it is "impossible for us

to vindicate our rights without the help of Britain; and that we must look to them, provided aggression should arise from those nations. This is Jacobinism with a vengeance: for Jacobinism consists in foreign influence and interference. Suppose one had said "that it was impossible for us to contend with England, without the assistance of France?" The idea would have been justly scouted; for in my opinion, the U. States are competent to every emergency, without the assistance of any power on earth. We court neither France or England as it respects assistance; but we must feel partial to the nation which helped us in our distresses, and jealous of one which spread havoc and destruction among us. Do you mean, sir, to say, that we cannot maintain our sovereignty and independence without the aid of Britain? Are we so connected, that it is impossible for one of the powers to rally unless the other sanctions the measure? This is a disclosure of the clown foot beyond any thing that has yet appeared, and we hope will be kept in remembrance during your political career.

Indeed, friend *Jonathan*, you have gone beyond your latitude, and there is only one just remark in your speech, which is, that "you did not expect to throw light on the subject." It is true you did not; you beloudered a cloudy subject, and I must freely tell you, your remarks are degrading to Massachusetts. It is a happy circumstance that this district is no longer to be depreciated in the councils of the Union, by your puerile observations, for I am certain the Hon. *John Q. Adams*, after seeing the fallacy of his supporters, will do us more justice.

The subject of Louisiana is so copious, that I must be indulged in treating it in my own way. The writings of *Fabricius* were contemplated for this number, but having since perused the debates on this question, I was diverted from my attention to him. He may be assured, however, that proper notice will be taken of his insinuations at a subsequent season, after clipping the wings of some birds, whose plumage had given a false lustre, white fluffing on the borders of the Mississippi.

From the documents of the war-hawks, I mean to prove, that the executive is entitled, by the purchase of Louisiana, to the thanks of every real friend to the peace and prosperity of the United States.

OF LOUISIANA.

An Extract.

THE slime which the annual floods of the river Mississippi leave on the surface of the adjacent shores may be compared with that of the Nile, which deposits a similar mantle, and for many centuries past has insured the fertility of Egypt. When its banks shall have been cultivated as the excellency of its soil and temperature of the climate deserve, its population will equal that of any other part of the world. The trade, wealth and power of America, will at some future period depend and perhaps centre upon the Mississippi. This also resembles the Nile in the number of its mouths, all issuing into a sea that may be compared to the Mediterranean, which is bounded on the north and south by the continents of Europe and Africa, as the Mexican bay is by North & South America. The smaller mouths of the river might be easily stopped up by means of those floating trees with which the river during the floods is always covered. The whole force of the channel being united, the only opening then left would probably grow deep as well as the bar.

To judge of the produce to be expected from the soil of Louisiana, let us turn our eyes to Egypt, Arabia Felix, Persia, India, China, and Japan, all lying in correspondent latitudes. Of these, China alone has a tolerable government; and yet it must be acknowledged they all are or have been famous for their riches and fertility. When our wandering imagination soars to regions of wealth and terrestrial bliss, it delights in resting on those countries we have just mentioned.

Louisiana is agreeably situated between the extremes of heat and cold. Its climate varies as it extends towards the north. The southern parts lying within the reach of the refreshing breezes from the sea, are not scorched like those under the same latitudes in Africa; and its northern regions are colder than those of Europe

under the same parallels, with a wholesome serene air, very similar to the south of France and Lisbon. New-Orleans, situated in 30 deg. 2 min. which nearly answers to the northern coasts of Barbary and Egypt, enjoys the same temperature of climate with Marseilles. Not quite two degrees higher, in the country of the Natchez, the climate is much more uniform and temperate than at New-Orleans. And in the country of the Illinois, which lies about 37 deg. the summer season is nearly the same as at Paris in France.

An objection has often been made by misinformed men, otherwise of great abilities, who too credulously believed that the navigation of the Mississippi river, on account of its rapid current, was more difficult than it is in reality. It appears from the calculation made by several skillful and experienced travellers, that in the autumn, when the waters are low, the current descends at the rate of about 1-2 or two miles in an hour; and that the waters are in this state more than one half of the year. In the spring, when the freshes are up, or at their greatest height, the current runs at the rate of 5 or 6 miles. It is true that the navigation would be difficult at that season to those who would sail or row up against the stream; but there is no example of such folly. When the waters of this river are high the commodities and produce of the interior country are gathered and prepared for exportation with the descending current. And when the waters are low the produce of the interior country is growing to maturity. This is the time for navigators' importation. Great advantages are likewise taken then from eddy currents. At present there are few builders skillful enough to construct vessels better calculated for that navigation than those already mentioned. Time & experience will doubtless produce improvements, and render the navigation of this river as cheap as any other. But that the Mississippi can answer every purpose of trade and commerce is proved to a demonstration, by the rapid progress the French, German and Acadian inhabitants on that river have made. They have obtained a state of opulence never before so soon acquired in any new country. And this was effected under all the discouragements, of an indolent and rapacious government. It may be further asserted, that no country in North America, or perhaps in the universe, exceeds the neighbourhood of the Mississippi in fertility of soil and temperature of climate. Both sides of this river are truly remarkable for the very great diversity and luxuriance of their productions. They might probably be brought, from the favourableness of the climate, to produce two annual crops of Indian corn, as well as rice, and with little cultivation would furnish grain of every kind in the greatest abundance. But this value is not confined to the fertility and immensity of the champaign lands, their timber is as fine as any in the world, and the quantities of live and other oak, ash, mulberry, walnut, cherry, cypress and cedar, are astonishing. The neighborhood of the Mississippi, besides, furnishes the richest fruits in great variety, particularly grapes, oranges and lemons in the highest perfection. It produces silk, cotton, saffra, saffron and rhubarb; is peculiarly adapted for hemp and flax, and in goodness of tobacco equals the Brazils; and indigo is at the present time a staple commodity, which commonly yields the planter from three or four cuttings. In a word, whatever climates in Europe, seems natural to such a degree on the Mississippi. France, though she sent no emigrants into Louisiana but decayed soldiers, or persons in indigent circumstances, (and these very poorly supplied with the implements of husbandry) soon began to dread a rivalry in her colony, particularly in the cultivation of vines, from which she prohibited the colonies under a very heavy penalty; yet soil and situation triumphed over all political restraints, and the adventurers at the end of the war in 1762 were very little inferior to the ancient settlements of America in all the modern refinements of luxury.

The Mississippi furnishes in great plenty several sorts of fish, particularly perch, sturgeon, eel, and cats of a monstrous size. Craw fish abound in this country; they are in every part of the earth, and when the inhabitants chase a dish of them they send

to their gardens, where they have a small pond dug for that purpose, and are sure of getting as many as they have occasion for. A dish of shrimps is as easily procured; by hanging a small canvas bag with a piece of meat in it to the bank of the river, and letting it drop a little below the surface of the water, in a few hours a sufficient quantity will have got into the bag. Shrimps are found in the Mississippi as far as the Natchez, 248 miles from the sea.

Louisiana is bounded by the Mississippi east; by New Mexico west; and runs indefinitely by the north. Under the former French government Louisiana included both sides of the Mississippi, from its mouth to the Illinois, and back from the river east and west definitely. It is intersected with a number of fine rivers, among which are St. Francis, which empties into Mississippi at Kappas Old Fort, navigable about 250 or 300 miles; its course is nearly parallel with the Mississippi, and from 20 to 30 miles distant from it. The Natchitoches, which empties into the Mississippi above Point Coupee, and the Adayas or Mexico river, emptying into the gulf of Mexico, and the river Rouge, on which, it is well known, are as rich silver mines as any in Mexico. New-Orleans is the capital of Louisiana. It stands on the east side of the Mississippi, 105 miles from its mouth, in lat. 30 degrees, 2 minutes north, being 9 degrees 19 minutes more southwardly than Baltimore, in Maryland. In the beginning of the year 1787 it contained about 1100 houses, seven eighths of which were consumed by fire on the 9th of March, 1788, it has since been rebuilt. Its advantages for trade are very great. Situated on a noble river, in a fertile and healthy country, within a week's sail from Mexico by sea, and as near by the British, French and Spanish West-India islands, with a moral certainty of its becoming the general receptacle for the produce of that extensive and valuable country, on the Mississippi and Ohio, these circumstances, are sufficient to insure its future growth and importance.

The territory of Louisiana is equal to about one half of that of the United States.

Our readers will doubtless recollect the uproar made by the federal merchants of New-Haven on account of the appointment of Mr. *Bishop* as collector of that district. From their remonstrance and incessant clamors one might have supposed Mr. *Bishop* to be one of the most unfit characters in existence for a collector. To shew how little foundation there could be for criminalizing the appointment, we give the following account of his funeral, extracted from a federal paper. He was the deacon *Bishop* abused in the federal papers and songs on occasion of the republican festival at New-Haven in March last.

New-Haven, Aug. 11.
Died on the 7th inst. in his 80th year, SAMUEL BISHOP, esq. mayor of this city, and collector of the district of New-Haven.

He served 54 years as town clerk, during which time he was 43 years a deacon in the church in the 3d society. For 26 years a representative of the town in general assembly. During the war was a member of the committee of correspondence and of the governor's council of safety. Was for a great number of years justice of the peace, chief judge of county court, and judge of probate. All of which offices he discharged with irreproachable fidelity. He lived respected by good men, and died with their regret; leaving a widow and three children to be grateful for the long continuance of his useful life, while they mourn their irreparable loss in his death.

His remains were attended to the grave by a numerous train of friends and fellow-citizens, in the following order:

Clergymen,
Corporation of the City,
Magistrates,
Officers of the Revenue
Bearers,
CORPSE,
Monitors,
Citizens.

A London paper of June 30th, says, Mr. *Munroe*, whose appointment to the office of Ambassador from the United States, in room of Mr. *King* was announced some time since, is now on way from Paris, and is expected in London this week.