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POLITICAL MISCELLANT.

FROM THE BOSTON CHRONICLE.

THE Federalism of '98, with what now remains, is the federalism of Hamilton and the Essex Junto. This company have long been in partnership under the firm of federal British faction, with a number of clerks and apprentices to propagate and circulate the articles of their political creed, and to carry into effect the measures of the late administration. The pulpit and the forum were improved as foils, from whence they could cannonade their politics and endeavour to beat down the principles of a Republican Government, and silence all those who dared to avow them. Such politics might be very well calculated for the meridian of St. James's under the influence of BILLY PITT, but the party now find to their sorrow and mortification, they will not answer for the meridian of America.— They destroyed more good will and friendship between friends and citizens than ages can again restore. Every apprentice boy who could measure a yard of ribbon behind the counter, sign an address, and adopt the fashionable term of FEDERAL, was admitted among the goodly number, and allowed to wear the badge of distinction, and encouraged in insulting others. When they are told of these transactions, a sense of shame forbids the recollection. Their poor memories can be refreshed with a recital of the following singular paragraph, published in one of their papers called the Boston Gazette, dated July 16, 1798, the summer solstice of federalism, and torrid zone of politics. In the papers of the above date may be seen and read the following words:—

"All friends to their country will soon be ornamented with a cockade. It will fix the mark on the few inexorable who will not, or dare not put it on. It will point those wretches out as the detestable and the detested foes of the United States. They will skulk thro' the streets, marks of public scorn, they will be hooted by the boys and finally be obliged to flee to their beloved France, to meet the doom which traitors deserve, and will ere long experience!"

Whether this denunciation was the result of the privy council of the British faction, or the daring ipse dixit of the insolent printer of that paper, cannot be ascertained. It had, however, but little influence to terrify the few, who dared to treat it with contempt. It discovered the mad fanaticism of the federalists, whose minds were inflamed with political prejudice against those who boldly ventured to differ from those fanatic zealots in political opinion. The ridiculous and disgraceful embassy of X. Y. Z. raised such a fomentation in the minds of the federalists, that they appeared almost ripe for any purpose, and seemed to wait only for the sound of the tocsin to commence their carnage of war and revenge. At this time a pretended invasion from France alarmed their fears to a plea of necessity for raising a standing army of officers, dependent on their favourite executive. A large army of officers and a very few soldiers were murdered and quartered in a neighbouring town, constantly fatigued in the hard military duty of robbing hen-roosts and pig-sties. They were thus continued in this hard service for a few months, till a change of sentiments produced a change of measures, and this army raised (as the Dedham Lawyer asserted) to beat down the spirit of liberty, and not repel an unexpected invasion, was dismissed without thanks for their loyalty, or the honour of obtaining a single laurel of Victory.

The political sun of federalism at this time passed his meridian, and is now sloping his orb to the setting horizon of despair. TJM was turned out of office, and the cabinet of the Essex Junto thrown into confusion; the praises bestowed on their executive were turned to satire, and their champion, HAMILTON, mad with disappointment, declares Mr. Adams a man of passion, and unfit to rule any where. He in his turn is thrown out of political existence by the artful devices of his own party, and the VOY CHAIR intended for his reception, will be "matter of derision for a future day."

The fear, thank heaven, is now changed.—The scales of superstitious federalism are dropping from the eyes of those who have long been deceived by the artful insinuations, and imposing errors of the enemies to our independence. Ross, Morris and Bayard, the three major generals of the war faction, lifted up their voice like a trumpet to invite the inhabi-

tants of the western states to attack Louisiana by force of arms, as a place of the highest importance to us, and are now abusing the President, whose wisdom and prudence has obtained it by an honourable and peaceable negotiation. They now esteem it as of little consequence and not worth possessing.

*So said the Fox, the grape's so high were plac'd,
They all were sour, and would not suit his taste,
So say the Feds, since they cannot obtain,
Rich Louisiana by a Coup de Main.
Let them like Paul grow daily dead to sin,
And ne'er dare to think of war again.*

The calm sun shine of peace has arisen upon us "with healing in his wings," and scattered the squally clouds that threatened this happy country. Happiness, prosperity and tranquillity appear around us, except near the rock of Plymouth.— The violation of the laws of government by those pious federalists, who with a solemn gravity, have always styled themselves friends to order, peace and good government, but who are now detected in their intentions to defraud government of its revenue, and may be filled in their own language the JACOBINS, the enemies to peace and order, is a specimen of the whole party.

*Peace is their death, the noise of war their life,
Their Friends of Order, are the Sons of strife:
Who when they break the law can act like brutes,
And can be friends to peace, when order suits.*

BRITISH NATIONAL DEBT.

AMONG the prominent objects in European politics, the state of the English national debt, and the danger of a national bankruptcy holds distinguished stations.— The excessive expences to which Great-Britain is put, by the present war, together with the consequent injuries sustained by her manufacturing and commercial interests have excited much solicitude. The boldness with which COUSAR (formerly Porcupine) has advocated the annihilation of the national debt, has much increased the interest thus excited, and the circumstance of American 3 per cents. being at 57 in London, while the British 3 per cents. were left than 53, shows not only the high degree of confidence reposed in the American funds, but also the strong doubts entertained with respect to the stability of their own. The constant fluctuations of the English stocks, upon every rumour relative to the apprehended invasion, are very impressively remarked on by Cobden.

"The funds, says he, have risen one per cent. in consequence of a report that the soldiers of the French army had refused to embark for the Invasion of England! And is there a father, not infame, who will sell his children's means of existence in property like this? If the funds rise one per cent. upon such a rumour, to what point will they sink, if the French army should not only embark, but actually land in England, and advance towards London, than which there is nothing more probable!"

THE population of the United States will undergo a considerable change in consequence of the purchase of Louisiana, and the confidence which the people place in the executive's carrying into execution the very bold and spirited resolution of the secret committee of the House of Representatives, to annex the Floridas, either by purchase or conquest, to the union.— Though it may shift from place to place, however, it will still be American population on American territory, and not a doubt can be entertained that the various advantages attendant upon the climate and soil of the southern and western part of the commonwealth—favourable as they must be, to what DENNIS BRULGRON, DEBY pleasantly calls PROLIFIGATION, will considerably increase that population. Through various channels of information we find that vast numbers of people are already thronging by different routes from all parts of the Union to New-Orleans, &c. And the influx of American citizens into the Floridas upon the trust, as it is supposed of their being annexed to the union, is so great that the Governor of St. Augustine has found it necessary to put the grants of lands under narrower limits and more severe restrictions than before.— It is even surmised that that measure of his, has been owing to some hints that have been given in contemplation of an intended rebellion.

(Charleston Courier.)

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, January 13.

The House again went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Dawson in the chair, on Mr. Rodney's motion to extinguish State Balances.

The resolution was supported by Messrs. Blackledge, Rodney, Holland, J. Clay, and Root; and opposed by Messrs. Findley, Southard, Varnum, and Bedinger.

When the question was taken, and the resolution offered by Mr. Rodney for extinguishing the state balances, disagreed to—Ayes 64—Noes 65.

Thursday, January 13.

The House according to order of the day, heard Mr. Cowan counsel for the Virginia Yazoo company.

The House took up the report of the committee of the whole on the resolution for extinguishing the State balances, containing a disagreement thereto.

Messrs. Skinner, Eustis, Gregg, and Findley supported, and Messrs. Rodney, Leib, M. Williams and Kennedy opposed the report of the committee of the whole, when the question was taken by yeas and nays, and passed in the negative, Yeas 65—Nays 67.

On motion of Mr. Nicholson, the resolution originally laid on the table by Mr. Rodney to extinguish state balances, was taken up.

Mr. Varnum moved to amend it by adding "and that provision ought to be made to pay to the creditor states, in the stock of the United States, their respective proportions of the whole amount of said balances in the ratio prescribed by the constitution of the United States for the apportionment of direct taxes among the several states."

On this amendment a debate ensued, in which it was supported by Messrs. Varnum, and R. Griswold, and opposed by Messrs. J. Clay, Blackledge, Findley, Dennis and Allston.

Mr. Nicholson moved to amend the amendment by inserting after "proportions," the words "if entitled to any." Lost, Ayes 33—Noes 64.

Friday, January 20.

A message was received from the Senate, stating that they had postponed until the 1st Monday of November the bill for the relief of certain officers of government, sufferers by the insurrection of '95.

Mr. J. Randolph from the committee of ways and means, reported a recommendation that the House do disagree to the amendment proposed by the Senate to the bill for the relief of the captors of the Moorish armed vessels Meshouda and Marboha.

The bill as it passed the House of Representatives distributed the value of the captured vessels among the officers and crews of the frigates John Adams and Philadelphia. The amendment of the Senate directs distribution to be made according to the existing provisions of law for the distribution of prize money, according to which the commodore of the squadron receives one twentieth part. The report of the committee was committed to the committee of ways and means.

According to the order of the day the house heard Mr. Cowan, counsel for the claimants under the Yazoo company.

Monday, January 23.

Mr. Dennis moved that the House should take up for consideration his motion so to vary the duties imposed on imported articles as to reduce those on brown sugar. Motion lost, Ayes 29.

Dr. Mitchell presented a memorial from the convention of delegates of the several state societies for the manumission of slaves at Philadelphia, praying that Congress will in the organization of the government of Louisiana, prohibit the importation of slaves.— Referred.

The house went into a committee of the whole on the report of a select committee on the bill from the Senate for dividing the Indiana territory into two separate governments. The report recommends a disagreement to the bill from the Senate. After a short debate the committee rose and obtained leave to sit again.

Mr. Bryan moved the following resolution. Resolved, that the committee of ways and means be directed to bring in a bill fixing the permanent salaries of those officers whose salaries were increased by an act passed on the 2d of March, 1799, &c.

Mr. J. Clay enquired whether such a resolution was in order, a similar one having been decided upon before.

The speaker said it was in order, as the former resolution was general, and this particular.

Resolution agreed to—Ayes 52—Noes 43. Mr. J. Randolph from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1864. Referred.

Tuesday, January 24.

A letter was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, in obedience to a resolution of the House of the last session, on a more equal imposition of duties on imported articles.

A message was received from the Senate, stating that they had elected John Brown, President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President.

The House went into a committee of the whole on the bill making provision for the application of the monies appropriated for making the public roads to Ohio.

After some discussion, the committee rose and had leave to sit again.

Mr. J. Randolph from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a recommendation that the house should agree to some, and disagree to others, of the amendments of the Senate to the bill giving effect to the laws of the United States, in Louisiana.

Mr. J. Randolph, from the same committee, reported a recommendation to disagree to the amendments of the Senate to the bill making military appropriations.

A message was received from the President, inclosing a very interesting letter from governor Claiborne, stating the tranquility of the province of Louisiana, and the satisfaction and confidence of the inhabitants in the American government.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS,

By an arrival at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, January 31.

THE ship Three Sisters, captain Clark, arrived at this port yesterday, in 60 days from Bourdeaux. Paris dates to the 19th, and Bourdeaux to the 21st, have been received by this arrival. Preparations for the invasion of England, it appears, were still persevered; and the moment for commencing the undertaking, was considered as at no great distance.

The following articles are selected from the accounts received by the abovementioned arrival: from the two first of which, the former French, and the latter German, it appears that the English have taken possession of Egypt.

PARIS, Nov. 4.

Intelligence from Venice states, that according to the unanimous report of a number of captains arrived in that city and in Trieste, an English squadron from Malta, had appeared before Alexandria, and in concert with the Beys had landed some thousands of men who now form the garrisons of the forts surrounding Alexandria.

ALGERIA, Nov. 5.

Letters from Venice, Trieste, and other ports in the Adriatic, inform us, that the English fleet which presented itself before Alexandria, was composed of from four to five ships of the line, many frigates and cutters, and a vast number of transports. This fleet arrived there fifteen days after that city was taken by the Arnauts and Mamelukes, and landed there three or four thousand men who were to occupy the principal ports and maritime cities in Egypt. This fleet is the same which has been so long spoken of as making preparations at Malta, and which were supposed would be directed against the Isle of Liba. The letters which contain this intelligence state, that the English have never ceased to maintain a correspondence with the chiefs of the Mamelukes or the Beys, to whom they secretly conveyed artillery, arms, and ammunition of all kinds, it is likewise beyond a doubt, that a convention was made between the latter and general Stuart, by virtue of which he was authorised to occupy certain cities in Egypt, should the Mamelukes succeed in reconquering them; and it is in consequence of this treaty that the English have now landed in that country.

VIENNA, Nov. 6.

It appears that this Capital is at the present moment the centre of most important negotiations, that are carrying on between the principal powers of Europe. It is confidently asserted that our court in concert with Prussia and Russia, has offered its mediation to the belligerent powers, and that it has already proposed a new plan of pacification, in the execution of which the principal monarchs of Europe would take an active part. This it is which explains the frequent conferences of the ambassadors with each other, and which accounts for so great a number of couriers being recently dispatched from this city, for all the European courts.

PARIS, Nov. 1.

It is said that the First Consul is to have an interview with the king of Sweden at Brussels; and that it is Buonaparte himself who has made the proposal, in a letter addressed to his Swedish majesty.

November 5.

Letters from Holland state, that the Batavian Republic alone will furnish no less than twelve hundred transports of different descriptions for the grand expedition.

November 9.

Letters from Hamburg inform us, that the city of Hertzberg in the Harze, is just occupied by the French troops. Cannon are likewise transported to the mouth of the Elbe.

Every thing announces, that the moment of departure for the expedition draws nigh, and that we are on the eve of great events.