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Spanish Affairs. It is supposed the refusal of the Spanish government to satisfy the claims of our merchants for their property captured by the French and condemned in Spanish ports is grounded on an opinion obtained from E. Livingston, esq. and four Philadelphia lawyers at 1000 dollars each, purporting that America having abandoned her claims for said property on France, Spain is under no obligation to make compensation for it. Be this as it may, it does not yet appear from good authority that our demands are wholly resisted—but a short time will elucidate the matter.—*BEE.*

SPANISH CLAIMS.

THE best writers in all nations (excepting those who were immediately connected with the profession) have deprecated the mischiefs arising in society from the preponderating influence of lawyers. But in no country has this powerful preponderancy taken place to such a degree as within the United States. They have almost risen paramount to every legislative regulation, both in the federal and state governments. An attempt to check them has been arrogantly stiled a violation of the constitution; as if the people were obliged to support this profession, when they were convinced of the evils arising from their misconduct. Does any man find himself more secure in his appeal to the law since their immense increase than he did twenty years ago? Or rather, do not our difficulties even in the attainment of our property, arise more from within the bar, than from any other source?

The interference of this order of men has become a subject of serious consideration. They have moved not only within the circuit of the courts of law, but have trespassed on the jurisdiction of the government. They have taken strides, which in any other government would have exposed the profession to a total abolition. The conduct of Mr. Parsons was unprecedented; and to the injury of the country, he has been permitted to appear before a court, whose jurisdiction he had the effrontery to challenge, but never dared to vindicate his plea before them. If he is not convinced of the impropriety of his conduct, he ought, in justice to himself, to withdraw from the court; but as he withdrew his plea, it is supposed he is sensible of his error, and therefore is bound in duty to acknowledge his rashness.

The late procedure of the Spanish minister is in unison with the influence assumed by this body of men. Would any foreign minister have presumed to state a question to them, unless he had perceived they had acquired a controlling ascendancy? Why should a minister disregard the constituted authorities, and under a fictitious designation of A, B and C, place the controversy of two nations on the opinion of five men. It is remarkable that the *alphabet*, among the federalists, has always been used as the diplomatic agents of the government. In our controversy with France, X, Y and Z, were the personages under which our political affairs were transacted. We may expect next that *Phi Delta Kappa* will become the organ of diplomatic agency. The United States, instead of hearing from their constitutional agents, have a sort of romantic medium, through which all their public transactions are to pass. If the Spanish minister was desirous to bring the question to issue upon fair ground why are A, B and C the starting points? Why is the subject brought forward in this clouded manner, to hide the merits of the controversy? Why did he not state the question in an unequivocal manner, and predicate it upon the fair principles of national investigation? Why did he call Spain, A—America, B—and France, C?—Why did he not declare that a controversy subsisted between the two countries, upon the principles of a treaty; that the constituted authorities of the respective nations were acting upon it, and that he wished to know the opinion of *five lawyers* (attended perhaps with a *fee*) on the probable issue of the negotiation? Why did he keep this a secret, and in a clandestine manner interrupt an amicable settlement between the parties? Suppose that the President had taken the same ground, and had obtained the opinions of five other private citizens in favor of the claims? Suppose he had forwarded to the American minister in Spain, this species of evidence? Would not the President, in such a case, have become ridiculous? Would he not have been charged as acting out of the line of his official functions? Would he not have been justly censured by his constituents? But it seems, five lawyers in the estimation of the Spanish minister, are an equivalent for all the documents handed to the Spanish Court from the Executive of the United States!!!

Let us for a moment suppose that five lawyers in Spain, should interfere in this question, and give their opinion on the application of the American minister, in favor of the demands. What would the Spanish Court say to this? What would the Spanish agents think, if they were thus interrupted in their negotiation by the interference of such interlopers? especially if they should find that their advice was contrary to the expectation

of the Court which authorised them to act? What would the Spanish merchants say, on a decision which would throw their property into a state of uncertainty and hazard? We will go farther, what would the English merchants think, if their claims were put in jeopardy by five lawyers, feed for the purpose to give an opinion in opposition to their interest? In short, what would any civilized government say, when the constituted authorities were arrested in their diplomatic arrangements by the interference of men totally unauthorised by any one article in their social compact?

The citizens of the United States are particularly interested in this transaction; for if we do not check such lawless conduct in the first instance, we may hereafter expect that lawyers will be the up-pipe in all our foreign negotiations. Every minister in future will disregard the government, and form an alliance with the bar in all national concerns. A British minister will employ one set of individuals—a Spanish, another—a French, another—a Dutch, another—a Russian, another—a Tripolitan, another—and even Indian Chiefs will be distributing their *wampum* among them. Thus, placed on the isthmus of lawyers, the whole government of the United States will become subservient to this jarring interest, acting under the strong sensibility of fees and bribes. In this case, many giants of the law would arise, and the constituted authorities fall a prey to the combined powers of a body of men, whose opinions may be swayed more by the magnitude of their compensations than the justness of our national pleas.

The above remarks are not intended to embrace the idea either of the justness or unjustness of our claims? these questions which are greatly involved in the determination of the federalists, on the article of the French treaty. If any difficulty arises on this subject, the federalists must blame themselves for it. The object in the above statement is, to reprobate the conduct of the lawyers, in their impertinent interference on a question, the determination of which was solely confined to the Executive of the United States, and the nation in treaty with him.

The federalists, who are now clamorous for war, are the sole cause of our existing differences with Spain. If the delay of Spain occasions such resentments, what must be our feelings against those who originated the difficulties? The article in the French treaty, introduced by our commissioners, would have operated favorably to our negotiations. The federalists first do the mischief, and then urge the country into a war to rectify their errors. We however submit this question to the wisdom of the President, and doubt not but he will pursue the business with that discretion which he has hitherto practised—and not become an instrument to commence war on the blunders of the former administration. We repeat again, the FEDERALISTS are the cause of our existing differences with Spain, for the Spanish minister has predicated his plea on their decisions.—*Boston Chronicle.*

INTERNAL CONVULSIONS IN THE TURKISH EMPIRE.

THE vast empire of the Ottomans, extending from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean and Arabian Gulf, from the Nile to the Danube, before which, at the commencement of the past century, the capital of the Roman Empire and of Germany trembled, has, in the year 1805, sunk into such imbecility—as to be incapable of quelling those insurrections and internal commotions which convulsed most of his provinces. The jealousy of foreign powers was the principle support of the Ottoman throne in Egypt.

The disturbances occasioned by the insurgents in Servia, had already continued 2 years, and the Divan had not yet succeeded in reducing them to obedience. On the return of their deputation from Constantinople, without any satisfactory answer, their leader, Czerny George, summoned all who were capable of bearing arms to assemble *en masse*, for the defence of their country, and the maintenance of those rights for which they were contending. His principal corps posted at Oronizza, amounted to more than 12,000 men, and appeared resolved to besiege Belgrade by land. The various accounts in the public papers concerning the movements of the insurgents in Servia, were so far from correct, that we shall content ourselves with stating that this country was the theatre of discontent and civil war.

While measures were taken to quell the disturbances in the island of Cyprus, Kadri Aga, a chief of banditti, revolted in Rome's, struck terror to the very gates of Seim's metropolis, and shook the foundation of his throne.

The feet of Wahabis in Arabia, whose present leader is called Sadi Idou Abdelaziz,

which the Port looked upon as conquered, still continued to have a great number of adherents, who after the last battle on the Tigris, between them and the Pacha of Belgrade, had assembled on the frontiers Irak and Oman.

Egypt, which the Creator seemed to have destined for the favored abode of man, still remained involved in misery, and desolated by war, through the barbarity of its rulers and the discord of parties. Another important battle has been fought between the Mamelukes & Turks, in which the former were victorious, and even summoned the Governor of Egypt, Hour-schid Pacha, to surrender Cairo; a requisition, with which, however, according to the latest accounts, he has not complied.

Thus the Turkish empire was convulsed by undisciplined hordes on the Danube and the Tigris, on the Nile and the Dardanelles; and it was not in a situation to contend with advantage with these disturbers of its peace.—The fairest provinces, distinguished for the mildness of their climate, and the fertility of their soil, were thus desolated by insurrection and slavery, cruelty and oppression. The Turkish government was, indeed, engaged in the improvement of two of its departments, without which a state can never act with energy. Its whole attention was devoted to the better regulation of the finances, and the new organization of its land and sea forces; but, according to all appearance, it will be difficult to realize the plans projected for that purpose; for, in some of the towns, the inhabitants have refused to receive regular troops as a consequence of the new organization; and the government, fearing fresh insurrections, had the pusillanimity to desert. Even the new duties, imposed for the benefit of the finances, and collected at Erzerum, excited a tumult.

The negotiations between the French and the Ottoman government, relative to the recognition of the French emperor, continued under the mediation of a great German power, and it is not improbable that the port will again be more intimately connected with a nation whose Sovereigns once inspired all the measures of the divan.

EAST-INDIES.

The successes which for a short period attended the military operations of Holkar, have given occasion to new troubles in the southern parts of India. The Poligars in particular have, in numerous instances, been encouraged to express the hatred they bear towards our government. The second battalion of Sepoys, in its recent march from Vellore for the Pollans, was greatly harassed by these people. One of their chiefs named Amut Courchy, after some smart skirmishes in which he was beaten, took refuge in a mud fort, and three days maintained himself with the greatest desperation; but being killed by the fire of a six pounder, which was planted on a neighbouring eminence, his followers surrendered, and numerous parties who were assembling for their succour, in consequence dispersed. Our troops, during their route, found several depot of small arms in the jungles collected by the Poligars. A considerable number of horses, for the use of Holkar's army, were lately intercepted on their route from Tibet to this camp, by a body of Rohilla troops.—*London paper.*

TROUBLES IN CHINA.

The Tartars have made a successful incursion into the northern province of China; they assembled in the mountains of Noho Nor, and in November last advanced with the most destructive impetuosity. A strong corps of the Royal army was collected to oppose them, but was nearly cut to pieces. Another column of 12,000 men was marching against them, and every possible exertion was making to resist their further progress.

We have already stated, that the rebels of Cochun China, after their defeat by the Siamese troops, had retired to the westward of Kesho, and there formed a junction with the Chinese rebels; and we are enabled from letters received by the late overland dispatch, to add that Gen. Doudon having sent a large body of troops against them, they surprised it on its march through the mountains, and compelled it to retire with the loss of its artillery, baggage, and of a considerable number of men. The rebels advanced with a view to improve their victory, but the occurrence of a violent storm during the night separated their forces, and threw them into such confusion, that Gen. Doudon, apprised of the circumstance, and strongly reinforced, attacked and routed them with immense slaughter.

Five Mandarins, who had received the King's pardon for former treason, were amongst the prisoners. Gen. Doudon immediately caused their execution, and their bo-

dies to be suspended from trees on the road side.

Accounts from Java state, that in September last, a large body of insurgents issued from the woods, and being joined by others in the capital, destroyed the public arsenals, and did extensive mischief; after which they retired loaded with treasure. An army had been assembled to pursue them.—*London paper.*

British Consul General's Office, }
New-York, 26th Aug. 1805. }

Messrs. Lang & Turner,
YOU will oblige me by publishing in your Gazette for the information of the merchants of the Eastern states of America, the following extract of a letter received by me this day from his Excellency Anthony Merry, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, dated the 24th instant. I am, Gentlemen, Your obedient Servant,

TH: BARCLAY.

EXTRACT.

"The British built ship Belfast, having been captured by his Majesty's enemies, and afterwards bought by American citizens at New-York, from whence she sailed under an American Sea Letter for Liverpool, with a cargo of flour, rice, cotton and other articles, those goods could not be legally imported into Great-Britain, according to the Terms of the Act of the 37th of his present Majesty, Chapter 97; because the ship being British built, had not been taken as a prize by the United States; though upon a representation of the Freighters having been ignorant of the precise limitation of the statute in question, the said Cargo was afterwards admitted to entry.

"In order to prevent similar occurrences, I am directed by his Majesty's Secretary of State to desire, that you will take the proper means for notifying to the merchants within your district concerned in the trade from the United States to his Majesty's Dominions, that vessels, under the circumstances of the one abovementioned, cannot be admitted to entry as American vessels, according to the Terms of the said Act of the 37th year of his said Majesty."

In order that the American merchants may be more fully possessed of the principles upon which this determination of his Majesty's Secretary of State is founded, his Majesty's Consul General subjoins that part of the Act of Parliament above referred to, which respects the ship Belfast, and all other American ships under similar circumstances:

"Be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful to import into this Kingdom directly from any of the Territories of the United States of America, in British built ships or vessels, owned, navigated and registered according to law, or in ships built in the Countries belonging to the United States of America or any of them, or in ships taken by any of the ships or vessels of War belonging to the Government or any of the Inhabitants of the said United States having Commissions or Letters of Marque and Reprisal from the Government of the said United States; and condemned as lawful prize in any Court of Admiralty of the said United States, of which condemnation proof shall be given to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs, or any four or more of them, in that part of Great-Britain called England, & any three or more of them in that part of Great-Britain called Scotland, and owned by the subjects of the said United States, or any of them, and whereof the master and three-fourths of the marines at least are subjects of the said United States, any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, the Growth, Production or Manufacture of the said United States, which are not prohibited by law to be imported from foreign countries, and to enter and land such Goods, Wares and Merchandizes, upon payment of the duties and subject to the conditions and regulations, herein after mentioned; any Law, Custom, or Usage to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding."

NASSAU, Sept. 10.

DISASTERS.

The following information is received of the loss of these vessels by the Charlotte, and Spring Budd, from Florida.

Was drove on shore on Florida the 20th ult. the Brig Harriet & Ann, capt. Devoll, from the Havana bound to New-York—Cargo, 480 boxes of sugar—vessel lost, and all the cargo, except 37 boxes; cables, rigging, and sails saved, with the people.

The brig Minerva, captain Brookins, from Havana bound to Charleston, got on shore about the same time—but some wreckers fortunately falling in with her, soon after the accident, lightened and got her off, with considerable damage to her rudder, which was repaired by the wreck,