

eds not; we shall not forget the occasion nor the perpetrators of his murder—But, I intend not to pronounce his funeral eulogy; I have far greater objects in view.

At the time these things took place, and ever since, the question has been irresistibly forcing itself upon us; why have we not a navy to protect us against these or any other outrages? But we have a navy; yes, we have the shadow and nothing but the shadow of one. We have wasted millions, sir, by reason of our economy, our excessive economy, and millions more, we shall, I fear, waste by the same means, and still have no efficient navy. Two questions are of vast importance to us—shall we have a navy? If so, shall we not introduce a system of more energy, more efficiency? To these questions, I call the attention of the house. It is now full time for us to take a wide range of view, far more wide than heretofore. It is time for us to explode the narrow, ridiculous, and all destroying argument, of the unimportance of the other side of the globe, to this country. It is time that we should be no longer the scorn of foreign nations; that we should have a navy, which from foreigners, and from the wicked wits of our own country, should deserve a title of more distinction than that of the Lilliputian navy.

It is time to change your system with respect to foreign politics. Let me not be misunderstood; I approve of the domestic proceedings of the executive, and the general policy pursued respecting foreign nations; but I consider a system of defence against foreign power, as most essential to our welfare, to our existence as a nation. It is in this respect I wish the system changed. Let us no longer keep up the mere shadow of defence. Let us have at length enough to command some respect.

But this subject must be touched, lest the question be asked, "whom shall this navy oppose?" and the answer be "France."

What is the news from Europe? Prussia is fallen—she has fallen unpitied, yet covered with imperishable glory—Superior number, not superior cunning nor intrigue, destroyed her. On every sober principle of reason or analogy, I must say that our turn is next.

Prussia was ordered to give up a part of her territory; so are we; and by whom? By a power known to be under the immediate control of France. The designs that were held against Prussia, are the same that are and were held against us. Little need be said to prove this.

I shall say nothing of certain documents that have gained celebrity from their insurmountable secrecy. I shall say nothing of what they contain—I wish our masters, those we delight to honor, the People, could see these documents; could examine and judge for themselves.

It is our business to prosecute this system of defence—We, not the Executive, hold the purse-strings of the nation—the world with what a miscdy convulsive grasp we hold them.

It is time to be in a state of preparation—to organize a general system of national defence. Life and Death are before us—I have said—I repeat, it is our turn next—I can prove it—If I fail to do so, I will descend—no—I will not go down hill—I will ascend to mingle with the sovereign people—I will vainly secure this ceiling, or prop these walls, if the vast ocean rolled not between France and us—these walls would last ten times, more than ten times as long as our republican system.

It is time to prepare for military defence, an army—I am no friend to internal taxes, to national debts, nor to foreign engagements; but I must go as far as our safety requires.

We have an overflowing treasury, one with which we purchase empires, yet our country is defenceless. We have less defence than had the Republic of Ragusa, with a sea coast of twenty miles and 120,000 souls. Apropos of Ragusa; she was the last of the little republics of the old world—Did she conspire against France? No—simple, industrious, unambitious, she for ages enjoyed the blessings of self government—The French occupied her territory, and now where is she? I again repeat that nothing but our remoteness preserves our national independence a single hour.

I have, sir, like Elisha of old, waited long that other men might sleep—I had hoped others would have brought forward this subject—I can wait no longer.

The present is an age of wonders; in proof of it let it be remarked, since we came into these walls, we have passed a resolution, referring to a select committee; so much of the President's message as relates to a surplus revenue, while our country is in a defenceless state.

If you could call old Solomon from the "vasty deep," give him a seat in this house, a territorial seat, with the right to debate, but not to vote, the first thing he would do, would be to move you, to strike out from the Bible so much of his own writing as says, "there is nothing new under the sun." We had already a committee of Ways and Means. We have now a committee of Ways & Means, No 2—the one to devise ways and means to provide; the other to expend—I can easily point, for the last committee, to a suitable subject; they need not look far for objects of expenditure, let them defend their country.

Those who think we are safe, must put unbounded confidence in Providence; it can be very religious indeed—We are not tals, and he who thinks we are, ought to howl it to the winds and the woods; not to rational creatures. It is idle, it is unreasonable to think of safety as we now are!

Mr. Elliot then gave notice that on Tuesday next week, he should offer to the house, a series of resolutions relative to the navy establishment, for a new and more efficient system, for preparing and organizing other defensive measures, relative to our commerce, seamen, harbours, coasts, frontiers, &c.

#### BALTIMORE, Dec. 22.

It is now very generally believed, that our ministers in London have satisfactorily adjusted all the points of difference and complaint against Great-Britain, excepting only that which relates to impressments from on board American vessels. Some difficulties, in restricting this practice, had occurred; but it was confidently believed, that these would soon be removed.

Philadelphia paper.

Extract of a letter from John Gavino, Esquire, consul of the United States at Gibraltar, to the secretary of state, dated 4th October, 1806.

"The restraint on Tobacco from the United States continues at this port and has over-set several voyages, by which our merchants in America will be considerable sufferers."

#### MIRANDA'S EXPEDITION.

On this subject, we have been favoured with the perusal of several letters from Trinidad, which implicitly contradicts the extract published in our paper of the 6th inst. One of these letters, dated Nov. 16, gives a more satisfactory, and we believe, correct statement of the situation and prospects of Miranda and his associates, than any other we have lately seen. From this we are permitted to extract the following:

N. Y. Com. Ad.

"General Miranda arrived here on the 9th instant, in the Melville sloop of war, from Barbadoes. From the present state of affairs, it is probable he will remain here some time—at least, until he hears the result of some dispatches sent to England, in September, from the island of Aruba. These dispatches were conveyed to government by the schooner Pickle, the return of which may be looked for some time in December. It is possible, however, the expedition may be again put in motion sooner than is now generally expected. This idea is derived from the strong appearance of several secret expeditions preparing by the British government—one of which, particularly, appears to be destined against the West-Indies. It is the opinion of the most respectable men here, that those troops are intended, either to conquer the Caraccas, or to co-operate immediately in the plans of General Miranda. Which of the two, a little time will discover. Had the English given him one or two regiments of regular troops, in addition to the naval force employed in the attempt, it would have saved much trouble and expence, and general Miranda would

be in full possession of that oppressed country. The British have (through a bad look out) permitted a brig from Guadaloupe to land one hundred and eighty French soldiers at Lagayra. A French frigate and two brigs, a few days since, arrived at Martinique with two hundred soldiers. This is said to be part of a squadron from Rochefort, consisting originally of 5 frigates and three brigs, with two thousand troops, bound to Martinique; but intended, no doubt, for the Spanish main. The other 4 frigates, with 1800 troops, are reported to have been captured, shortly after they left Rochefort, by sir Samuel Hood's squadron.

"General Miranda, previous to his leaving Barbadoes sent col. count de Royray to England with dispatches for the British government, which must at all events, produce in the course of two months from this time, a definitive answer on the subject of land forces. Without these, he cannot succeed. It is very evident, that, however desirous the people of South America may be to shake off the yoke of oppression under which they have laboured for many years, and join the standard of Miranda in the cause of liberty, yet they would consider that in the event of his being obliged, for want of sufficient land force, to leave the country a second time, they would be compelled either to abandon their property, and embark with him, or hazard the sacrifice of their lives, and confiscation of their estates. These are serious considerations, which, under similar circumstances, must naturally govern men in all countries. They chuse rather to endure the evils of oppression, than to risk their lives, and the support to which their wives and children have been accustomed. Show them that these are secure, and they will embrace the proffered freedom. It appears, therefore, that a greater land force is now required to establish confidence with the people, than it was supposed necessary, or even proper, to employ in the early stage of the enterprise.

"General Miranda has received letters via London, from sir Home Popham at Buenos Ayres, the substance of which I cannot communicate to you."

December 25.

#### IMPORTANT.

Buenos Ayres retaken. Mr. Hall a passenger in the brig Adeline, capt. Wickham, 18 days from Havana, has sent us from Cravesend Bay, the following important intelligence.

N. Y. E. Ast.

"Two or three days previous to the sailing of the Adeline, news was received from Panama, stating that accounts had just been received there (the 20th of October) of the capture of BUENOS AYRES, on the 8th of August, by a naval commander, named Don St. Jago Le Nair, at the head of 1500 troops,

and 3 or 400 volunteers; that they had killed about 500 and took about 1000 Englishmen prisoners, including in the latter the commander Kitchey, and a number of officers.—The Spanish troops were from Montevideo, and were carried up the river about 24 miles N. W. of Buenos Ayres, to the river Concepcion, in launches and small vessels. It appeared to have been an enterprize of Le Nair and his followers unknown to the Spanish government.

"P. S. The accounts received at the Havana make no mention of the English shipping."

#### FROM LEGHORN.

A gentleman who arrived at New-York from Leghorn, gives the following sketch of political Affairs in Italy:

"Massena had passed Monteleone, and Verdier was at Catayoro. It was expected that the advanced guard of the French army had arrived at Reggio."

"The French had passed the Turkish dominions and entered Ragusa with 6000 men: general Lauriston had arrived by water in a small vessel."

"The Montenegrins had retired with the booty they had collected, and refused to join the Russians again. The latter had been repulsed in their attack of a fort near the Bocca di Cattaro with the loss of 600 men. Admiral Sevaren was still off Cattaro, and had twice refused to give it up. The Russian army had retired to that vicinity. French troops from the Black sea were daily expected at the Seven Islands."

"Sir Sidney Smith has returned to Messina, with the chief of the Calabrians. Marshal Jordan had returned to Paris. 600 Polacks had arrived at Capria; and of the 18,000 men ordered for Naples, only 3000 were permitted to go. In Naples executions were common, and scarcely a day passed without 5 or six persons being put to death; which induced several of the first families there to go to Rome."

"A bastion at Malta had been destroyed by the explosion of a magazine. This accident happened during a parade, and 600 persons lost their lives—chiefly soldiers. Part of the town was damaged, and much property destroyed."

#### WILMINGTON.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1807.

#### Latest Foreign News.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 21.

By the arrival of the Ship Portland, Capt. Callender, in 45 days from Bourdeaux, we have accounts up to the 7th November. All the papers subsequent to the battle of the 14th October, are filled with bulletins of the Grand Army. We have translated one of them of a specimen of the whole. No real information can be obtained from them; the colouring is so coarsely and deeply laid on, that the whole subject is enveloped in uncertainty. The Prussian troops having evacuated Berlin, Buonaparte entered that city on the 21st October without opposition.

The usual activity of Buonaparte pervades his preparations; very considerable reinforcements are on their way to the Grand Army; Gen. Seras has crossed the Tyrol with an army of 10,000 from Dalmatia, and is on his march to Saxony. Gen. Deroi, at the head of 20,000 Bavarians, has passed through Cronach, and several other corps from the interior of France, are on their march to the theatre of the war. The French army of reserve has left Frankfurt, for the seat of war, and the army of the north has commenced its operations & penetrated into Westphalia.

After the battle of the 14th Oct. the French troops occupied Weimar and the neighbourhood, and Leipzig was likewise in their possession, by capitulation. On the 16th Oct. the French army of 100,000 men, defied through Urfurt; the greatest part marched towards Gotha and Laugensalz. The few French troops which had been left in Leipzig were to be replaced by those of Hesse Darmstadt. The Prussian troops which formed the garrison of Leipzig have been sent home, furnished with passports.

It is said that Gotha and Laugensalz have fallen into the hands of the French, after an engagement in the neighbourhood.

An article dated Hague 23d October, says, since the return of Baron Jacobi, the Prussian Minister to London, the Count of St. James has given to the King of Prussia, a subsidy of three millions sterling.

PARIS, October 30.

The following Letter to the King of Prussia, was carried by captain Montesquiou, who set out from Gera on the 13th of October, 1806, at 10 o'clock A. M. and arrived at the camp of General Hohenlohe, at four P. M. Gen. Hohenlohe detained that officer and took from him the letter he was the bearer of. The army of the King of Prussia was 9 leagues farther back. This Prince then ought to have received the letter of the Emperor at the latest, at 6 in the evening. They assure, however, that he never received it before the 14th at 9 in the morning—that is to say, when they had already begun to fight.

It is likewise reported that the King of Prussia then said—"If this letter had arrived sooner, perhaps we would not have fought; but the heads of those young men are elated in such a manner, that if they had been yesterday any mention of peace, I could not have brought back to Berlin one third part of my army."

Sir, my Brother,

I HAVE only received, on the 7th, the letter of your Majesty of the 25th of Sept. I am sorry that you have been made to sign that kind of pamphlet. I answer it only to protest to you, that I shall never attribute to your Majesty the things contained therein—all are contrary to your character, and the honour of both. I pity and despise the writers of such a work. I have received, immediately after the note of your minister of the 1st of October. You have given me a rendezvous for the 8th, & as a valiant Knight, I have kept my word; I am in the heart of Saxony. May your Majesty believe me, I have such forces that, with all your's you cannot long contend with me for victory.

But why should we shed so much blood for what end?—I shall hold the same language to you that I have held to the Emperor Alexander two days before the battle of Austerlitz. Would to Heaven that men, either sold or fanatical, greater enemies to yourself, and to your reign, than they are to me and my nation, had given the same counsels to produce the same result.

Sir, I have been your friend for these six years. I am not willing to profit by this vitigo, which gives the impulse to your councils and which has made you commit political errors, at which Europe is yet astonished; and military errors, the enormity of which Europe will soon resound. If you had asked me in your note, possible things, I would have granted them—you have asked my dishonour—you might have been certain of my answer. You have then waged war against me—the alliance is broken forever.

But why should we have our subjects butchered? I do not value a victory purchased by the lives of a number of my children. If I were just entering the military career, and if I could fear the chances of combats, this language might be misplaced. Sir, your Majesty shall be vanquished; you will have committed to hazard the tranquility of your life, the existence of your subjects, without the shadow of a pretext. You are as yet untouched, and can treat with me in a manner conformable to your rank. Before a month has passed away, you will treat in a different situation—you have suffered yourself to be acted upon by stimulations that were calculated and artfully prepared. You have often told me that you had rendered me some services; well! I am willing to give you the greatest proof of my gratitude. You have yet in your power to snatch your subjects from the ravages and calamities of war—it has scarcely begun; you may terminate it, and thereby do a thing grateful to all Europe.

If you listen to those frantic men who, 14 years ago wanted to take Paris, and who now have embarked you in a war, and immediately after in offensive plan equally inconceivable, you will do your people an injury which the rest of your life cannot amend. Sir, I have nothing to gain against your Majesty; I wish nothing nor did I ever wish any thing from you; the present war is impossible. I feel that I am perhaps irritating. In this letter, a certain susceptibility natural to every sovereign; but the present circumstances allow of no softnings; I tell you things just as I think them.

Besides; your Majesty, gave me leave to say, that it is no great discovery for Europe to learn that France is three times more populous, as brave & as warlike as the dominions of your Majesty. I have given you no real cause for war. Order this swarm of evil minded and inconsiderate men to be before your throne, in that respectful silence that is due to you; I restore tranquility in your own breast as in your dominions. If you never again find in me an ally, you will find a man desirous of only making wars when indispensably necessary to the policy of my people, and not to shed blood in a contest with sovereigns who have with me no opposition of industry, commerce and policy.

I pray your majesty to see in this letter nothing but the desire that I have of sparing the blood of men, and to withhold from a nation that geographically cannot be at enmity with mine, the bitter regrets of having too much listened to ephemeral sentiments that are excited and calmed so easily among the people.

I pray to God, Sir, my Brother, to keep you in his holy and sacred keeping.

Your majesty's good Brother,

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

In my Imperial Camp of Gera, 12th Oct. 1806.

This relates to a letter of the King of Prussia of 20 pages of mere rhapsody, which certainly, the King has not read or understood. We cannot print it because every thing that belongs to the private correspondence between sovereigns, remains in the possession of the Emperor, and does not come to the knowledge of the public; if we publish that of his Majesty, it is because many copies of it having been printed at the headquarters of the Prussians, where it was found very beautiful, a copy of it came to our hands.—Note of the Monitor.

#### 14th Bulletin of the Grand Army.

Dresden, October 23, 1806.

Marshal Davoust arrived on the 10th, at Wirtemberg, and surprised the bridge over the Elbe at the moment that the enemy had set it on fire.

Marshal Lannes is at Dresden: the bridge was burned and the Marshal has set men at work to rebuild it.

The Marquis of Lucchesini presented himself at the advanced posts of our army, with a letter from the King of Prussia. The Emperor sent the Grand Marshal of the palace, Duroc, to confer with him.

Magdeburg is blockaded.—The general of division Legrand, on his march to Magde-