

THE WILMINGTON GAZETTE.

[NUMBER 815]

WILMINGTON, (N. C.) TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1812.

RUM.

New-England of good quality for sale by

2000 wt. Pepp
30 bbla. Su.
1600 bushels (7000 Sal),
100 boxes Soap
1 bale Humbug

Apply to **DEW & GOMEZ.**

For Sale.

On the public ground, a Lot of LAND, containing a house between Town and Little Bridge, which is a good two-story Dwelling, formerly the property of John Wilson, deceased; Cash, notes negotiable at Bank, & negroes will be taken in payment. For further particulars apply to Jacob Hartman, in Wilmington, or to the subscriber, in Brunswick County.
July 19. 81. **PHRAIM J. VERNON.**

A Deserter.

DESERTED from my company on the 18th of June, **DAVID DAVIS**, about 23 years old, five feet seven inches high, blue eyes, light hair and light complexion—says he was born in Hyde county, in this state, and has no trade. A reward of Ten Dollars will be given to any person who will deliver said deserter to any officer in the U. States Army, or secure him in jail, so that he may be brought to his duty.
MICHAEL L. KENAN,
July 14. *Capt. U. S. A. 10th Reg't.*

25 Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the Plantation of the late Mr. John Poisson, on Thursday the 25th inst. a negro man named **JIM**; he is about twenty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, of a very dark complexion with a large mouth and thick lips, he shows his teeth much when he laughs, and speaks slow and distinct. It is supposed he will endeavor to conceal himself in and about Wilmington or the plantation of the two Mr. Toomer, on Cat-Fish creek, or the plantation of Mr. Thomas I. Davis on the North-East. Whoever will deliver the said fellow to me in Brunswick county, or confine him in the jail of Wilmington, so that I get him shall receive the above reward.
GEORGE DAVIS.
Hell Point, June 28, 1812. 4w

Heil Point, June 28, 1812.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he now occupies that commodious and comfortable building in the town of Wilmington, known by the name of the **MARINE HOTEL**, formerly occupied by Captain A. Bill and late by Mrs M'Donald, where he has opened a house of entertainment for the reception of genteel company. His attention to business he thinks will give every satisfaction to such Gentlemen as will honor him with their patronage—He can accommodate ten or twelve standing boarders and has a convenient room for transient Gentlemen.
June **WM ARMSTRONG.**

To Rent.

The two complete Fire Proof Warehouses, No 1 & 2, being the nearest the Wharf—Also, the Wharf and a snug Counting Room, formerly occupied by Mr C W B Burgwin. This situation is very convenient for a Commission Merchant, and for receiving and shipping produce—Enquire of
Jan 28 **D SMITH**

Pay your Taxes.

The subscriber has in his possession the tax list for the year 1811, and is prepared at all times to attend to the collection of the taxes, at the office formerly occupied by Wm. Nutt, Esq. deceased. I deem it unnecessary to state how Sheriff's are required by law to proceed with those who do not pay their taxes at the proper time, as it is known to all whose names appear on the tax list—Punctuality is therefore expected which alone will prevent compulsory steps from being resorted to.
June 2 **GAS. HOLMES, jun. Sheriff.**

A Good Bargain.

A likely young Fellow, with or without his mother, will be sold low by applying at this office or to **JOHN WILKINGS.**
N. B.—The fellow understands taking care of Horses and would make a good field hand, and the Wench is an excellent Cook.
August 11.—1f

Juniper Shingles.

The subscriber will contract to deliver in Wilmington, or within ten miles of the Town in boat navigation) 2 or 300,000 Juniper Shingles, or a less quantity, dressed in the best manner and with round ends. Apply to John Thomas, in Fayetteville, or P. McRae Wilmington. 3m June 2

SPEECH OF Mr. BAYARD.

In the Senate of the United States, on the 11th of June, to postpone the further consideration of the bill declaring war against Great Britain, to the 31st of October.
(Concluded.)

It is not on land then that you expect immediately to assail your enemy. Is it on the ocean that the impression is to be made? You have twenty vessels of war—Britain upwards of a thousand.—What will avail the activity or gallantry of your officers and seamen against such disparity of force? Your little navy must fall immediately or be driven from the ocean. Some gentlemen indulge great expectations from privateers: but has Great Britain any unarmed or unprotected trade which they can attack? Privateers have no other object than plunder and booty. They avoid armed vessels—and defended as is the British commerce in every part of the world by her great naval force, it is little to be expected that privateering will be attended with much success or encouragement. But while we are searching for the means of annoying the commerce of Britain, does it become us to overlook at this moment the condition of our own? A valuable part of the trade from beyond the Cape of Good-Hope has not yet arrived. Of the numberless vessels which sailed on the eve of the embargo few have returned. Your merchant vessels are without convoy and utterly defenceless. Your condition therefore, is, that with more commerce exposed, your adversary will possess greater means of annoyance, and the consequence must be, that we shall lose infinitely more than we can expect to gain.

Under such circumstances what should hurry us into a war? Are gentlemen afraid if they wait till November the world will not last long enough to afford them time to gratify in war their mighty resentment against Britain? He believed as he hoped, that there was no honorable gentlemen on the floor who would not live long enough to have a complete success in the war, though it should be postponed for a few months.

He said he was greatly influenced in his motion for postponing by the combined considerations of the the present defenceless condition of the country, and the protection which Providence had given us against a maritime power in the winter season. During the winter months you will be defended by the elements—Postpone the war till November, and we shall not have to dread an enemy on the coast till April. In the meantime go on with your recruiting, fill up, discipline, and train an army. Take the stations if you please which will enable you to open an early campaign. Your trade will all have time to return before hostilities commence, and having all your ships and seamen at home, you may be prepared to put forth all your strength upon the ocean on the opening of the ensuing spring. Shall we, by any untimely precipitancy, yielding to a fretful impatience of delay, throw our wealth into the hands of the enemy, and feed that very rapacity which it is our object to punish or subdue.

We can lose nothing by delay; much will certainly be saved; and at a moment pregnant with great events, it was most evidently our true policy to temporize.—You give up no right, yield no pretension and profit by every day in rendering the condition of the country more secure, and its attitude more formidable. The appreciation of time is among the highest points of political sagacity. To know what step the times will warrant, and to take the step at the proper time, is generally a matter of more important and difficult consideration than the nature of a proposed measure. Without inquiring whether war was the right course for the nation to take under existing circumstances, he did most confidently assert that this was not the time when war ought to be commenced.

Mr. B. said it belonged to the motion he had submitted to bring under review the alleged causes of war, and to enquire into the probability of our attaining the object for which we were to embark in the war. If we are to come out of the war, as we enter into it, after having wasted the blood and treasure of the nation, and loaded the country with debt and taxes, it would certainly more rational to submit at once to the wrongs we endure. If we expect to extort any concession from Britain, we must be prepared for a long, obstinate, and bloody conflict.

Britain at this moment does not count the quarrel. She has reduced the cata-

strophes to surrender her pretensions, and has evidently made advances towards conciliation. The recent orders in council were desired to be so considered, and she has removed a great source of umbrage in withdrawing her armed ships from our coast. She has offered satisfaction for the affair of the Chesapeake, which our government accepted—which must therefore be taken to be honorable and sufficient, and the offence which had been given completely expiated.

We are no longer at variance in relation to the colonial trade. France no longer has colonies, and we have no occasion to contend at present for any empty rights which could not be exercised if yielded.

The question, therefore, as to the right of a neutral to be the carrier of the produce of the colony of a belligerent, having been reduced from the course of the war to a mere question of theory, it no longer entered into the disputes of the two governments.

The question as to the impressment of our seamen did not present insuperable difficulties. Britain never contended for a right to impress American seamen. The right she claims is to take her own subjects found in our merchant service. She exercises the right in relation to her own private vessels. This right she never will, nor can give up. If our merchant flag were a secure protection to British seamen who sailed under it, the British navy must be unmanned by desertion; while our merchants can, and do pay a dollar for every shilling a sailor can earn in the naval service of his country.

Can it be expected that a nation which depends for its existence upon its naval strength, would yield a principle threatening the destruction of its maritime power? No war, of any duration, or however disastrous, will ever extort this concession—she may at well fall with arms in her hands, as to seal quietly the bond of her ruin.

He did not know that our government had ever required the unqualified abandonment of the right to impress. Our complaint was chiefly of the abuses committed in the exercise of the right. It was a practice frequently attended with violence, insult, and gross injustice. Americans were often, from design or mistake, seized for British subjects, and we have abundant evidence of the fact, that many of our native seamen have been forced into British services.—He had always understood, however, that such acts were not justified by the British government. The government have never claimed the right of holding an American seaman against his will.—The pretensions of the two governments upon this subject, admitted of adjustment. The chief embarrassment arose from the difficulty of distinguishing the sailors of the two countries. But he had no doubt that this, and all other difficulties on the subject, might be vanquished without having recourse to war.

The dispute, as to paper blockades, was, for the present, merged in the orders in council. Those orders were now to be considered as comprehending the whole cause of war.

This subject deserves to be viewed in every light. The orders in council were not at this time, supported upon their original ground. The ex-minister Mr. Canning, had publicly and candidly confessed the fact. They were adopted as measures of retaliation, though they never deserved that character. He had always considered the Berlin and Milan decrees used as a mere pretext. Those decrees were vain and empty denunciations in relation to England. The plain design of the British government was to deprive France of the benefits of external commerce, unless the profits of it were divided with herself.—This was fully proved by the license trade. Britain carries on the very trade she denies to neutrals, and having engrossed the whole to herself, she excludes neutrals from participation. No man was more disposed than himself to reprobate the wrong and injustice of the British government upon this subject. They resort to the French decrees to justify themselves, and though he considered them as no justification, yet, our government in her conduct had admitted that the decrees placed us on the same footing as to France as the orders in council as to England, and required equal measures as to both nations.

Our government have been pleased to say what he did not think at this time any man in the nation believed besides them-

the decrees are repealed.

This is a fact, and asserted without any proof. The decrees could only be repealed by the same power and in the same manner in which they were enacted. They proceeded from the sovereign power of France and became the laws of the empire. The same power in the solemn form of a law could alone revoke them. We possess the decrees in all the forms of law, but have we ever seen, has the government any reason to believe that any decree in the form of a law has been passed to repeal them?—The promise of a sovereign to repeal a law does not annul it, nor would a reference of his minister to his being repealed have that effect. Every sovereign power prescribes to itself a form in which its sovereign will shall be known, when it is to constitute a law of the land.

The decrees teach us that this form is in France, and we have no ground to believe that the decrees are repealed, till we see an act of the sovereign in the same form in which they are found.—Such is the course among ourselves. A law is repealed by a law passed in the same form. It is the practice of every nation in Europe, and of every civilized nation on earth. But even the promise to repeal was only conditional, and it has never been announced to us that the emperor considered the condition complied with on our part by prohibiting the importation of British produce and manufactures. In fact, daily accounts are received of seizures made on the principles of these decrees; and, to affirm that the decrees are repealed, was only to add perfidy to the atrocity of the French, who do not hesitate to plunder, burn and destroy our property on the high seas, even after abandoning the pretence with which at first they were respectful enough to attempt to cover their violence.

Nothing could be more evident than the policy of the French emperor, nor nothing more mortifying than the success which has attended his policy.—He has contrived to satisfy our government that he has repealed his decrees, while, to the eyes of the rest of the world they appear to be in force. By these means he has opened our ports to the public and private ships of France, and shut them against those of Great-Britain. He denies the evidence of the repeal of his decrees, which he well knows, if furnished to us, would immediately remove the orders in council, and facilitate the settlement of our differences with England. Britain has declared, that the moment evidence is produced of the repeal of the decrees, the orders in council shall ipso facto be annulled. The emperor instead of furnishing this evidence, is giving daily proofs to our sorrow and loss, that the decrees are in force and operation.

I am among the last men in the senate, said Mr. B. who would justify or defend the orders in council. They violate the plainest rights of the nation. The ground of retaliation was never more than a pretext, and their plain object is to deprive France of neutral trade. It never was contended, nor does Britain now contend that she would be justified by the laws or usages of nations to interdict our commerce with her enemy. She covers her injustice with the cloak of retaliation and insists that she has a right to retort upon her enemy the evils of his own policy.—This is a doctrine to which I am not disposed to agree. It is destruction to neutrals.—It makes them the prey of the belligerents. It is a doctrine which we must resist, but the time and manner of resistance ought to be determined by a view only to our own interests. Because we are injured we certainly are not bound to make war before it is for our own benefit.—There is one effect of this war which gentlemen ought to take into view, and which, to him was a source of grief and humiliation. In making war upon England we bring the force of the nation in aid of France. We are about to assist a government from whom we have suffered for years past the most humiliating insults and the most atrocious wrongs. We are about to make common cause with a man who hates us for our language and despises us for our government, and who would tomorrow, if he had the means, without seeking a pretence, add us to the list of his conquered provinces. This connexion should not be hastily formed. To their subjugation and ruin—Let us take time to consider the consequences of a step upon which the destiny of the nation depends. We may profit by delay but can gain as