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Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, November 19.
Mr. and Mrs. Fox arrived on Tuesday morning, at Dover, from France, the Countess of Elgen packet. Mr. Fox, the American Ambassador, came in the same packet. An embargo is said to have been laid on vessels in Calais harbour for a few hours Monday, owing, it is stated, to a banker of Paris having absconded.

Nov. 25.
The *Courier de Londres*, of Tuesday night, under the head Paris, Nov. 25, states, that the consul, conceiving himself secure on the part of the continental powers, is directing the whole of his attention towards Great-Britain. He does not presume to openly attack the United Empire, nor even so displease it as to provoke it to hostilities; but he aims his most deadly blows at the colonial commerce of the British people: It is in the ascendancy which he assumes over the Spanish & Dutch colonies, as well as over North-America, that his ambition and revenge seek, if not the ruin, at least the counterpoise of a power whose success eases, and whose native honest pride makes him uneasy and unhappy. His best troops, those most inured to war, are either already in his colonies, or are on the eve of sailing thither, for the purpose of forming immense military establishments; he regrets very much the sacrifices he has been compelled to make for the conquest of St. Domingo.

If the English (says the same paper) be aware of what is actually going forward, and of what is machinating, their inaction is highly astonishing. It is pretty well known, that in order to induce the French soldiers to go on board ship, the conquest of the British colonies has been held out to them, as also the contributions which are intended to be levied on the U. States, as a remuneration for their labors and services. Such promises, considered in every point of view, wear a truly hostile aspect. The French government have already emphatically solicited the court of Madrid to allow French ships to enter Vera Cruz; it is even said that the consul has turned his ambitious eye towards Florida, and that a considerable establishment, in Italy, has been offered to Spain, if she consents to surrender it. General Brune, who is a more expert negotiator than a general, is commissioned to influence the Ottoman Porte in favor of Buonaparte; an offer of all the blacks which Leclerc and Richemont have sent over to France, have been made by the consul to the dey of Algiers.

Paris papers, to the date of Nov. 20, inclusive, have been received. The principal article they furnish is, a proclamation by the Gallo-Helvetic Senate and a curious *manifesto* it is. It serves to explain the policy of the first consul as effectually as if it had been intended for the purpose. "The citizens of Helvetia are to be required to furnish, by extraordinary contribution, supplies for the maintenance of those troops whom their errors have made to enter their territories." Thus France contrives to maintain large armies at the expense of her neighbours, in Holland, Italy and Switzerland, ready at her call to scourge the rest of Europe, whenever the policy of her government may find it for her interest.

A private letter from Barcelona speaks in terms of admiration of the entry of their Catholic Majesties into that city. This journey excited the attention of the kingdom, and attracted a vast concourse of people from every part. The King's suite comprised about 4000 persons, and was preceded by 500 light waggons, drawn by mules, carrying their clothes &c. The triumphal car, in which the Royal Pair entered the town, was covered with sheets of gold, sustaining at top a crown of diamonds of immense value. The car was drawn by Knights richly dressed, and followed by the guards splendidly attired. The procession lasted upwards of two hours, and the enthusiasm of the people on the occasion was excessive. On the day following, their Majesties went to hear mass, when the crowd was so great, that several persons were crushed to death. Eight thousand persons dine daily at the King's tables, and expenses are discharged in specie, a frigate having been sent round with

several millions of piastres for the purpose.

November 26.
His Majesty's Speech, which was eagerly looked for, throws no new light on the intention of government; it merely informs us that peace shall be preserved if possible; and if that be not possible, we shall go to war. The maintenance of continental alliances, and the balance of power in Europe, is the only point to which the speech pledges government.

November 27.
On Friday the privy council met again, to examine further into the charges exhibited against Colonel Despard, and the party apprehended with him. Col. Despard was brought to the office, and remained there a long time, but underwent a very short examination before the council. He was finally committed to Newgate to take his trial, but not for high treason, as it has been reported, in plotting against the life of his majesty—no evidence to that effect, or of seizing the tower, the bank, &c. was adduced. The crime he was accused of is, seducing some of the guards from their duty and allegiance. It has been idly rumored, that more than two hundred of them were seduced; but we can assert, from unquestionable authority, that the number does not exceed ten.

Broughton, one of the most zealous supporters of the object of the meeting at which Colonel Despard presided, & and whose exertions were chiefly confined to the borough, also underwent an examination which lasted for a considerable time, and was remanded for a further hearing.

The same day another of the party, of the name of Pendle, was apprehended. He had been particularly active in Westminster and the city. After a short examination he was sent back to prison, to be brought up on a future day.

Whatever may have been the object of the persons apprehended, and of those connected with them, it is certain that no positive proof has yet appeared of their entertaining any design to assassinate the king on his way to the house of Peers. Their assemblies have been held with much secrecy, and their numbers are very considerable. We learn that in the borough of Southwark alone there were seven divisions and eight subdivisions of them, all regularly organized. Each subdivision had four delegates, all of them qualified to vote at any general meeting, the time and place of which were always kept secret until within a few hours of its assembling. The persons who have been the chief instruments of discovering the transactions of the meeting, on Friday gave in the names of the soldiers who took an active part in the proceedings. They were brought by different escorts, to Lord Pelham's office, and examined before the privy council. Several were ordered into confinement. The great allurements held out to the soldiers by the delegates was, that large sums of money were expected to be remitted from France, and that, on accomplishing their object, they would be allowed for life three and six pence per day.

Among the papers found in the possession of the prisoners were, seditious toasts and songs, but the most material was, one declaratory of certain rights, with a copy of the rights, taken on becoming a member. It begins with—"Constitutional Independence of Ireland and Great-Britain, Equalization of all Civic Rights."—Then follows an assurance, that the members will unite to maintain the families of all those heroes who may fall in contending for their rights.

The words of the oath run nearly thus:—"I, A. B. do hereby swear to endeavor, to the utmost of my power, to obtain the above objects stated, and that neither fears, rewards, nor punishments, shall compel me to resign those rights and privileges which the Supreme Being in his bountiful goodness has given to all men; and that no force whatever shall induce me to give information in the business—So help me God."

We annex an accurate list of the names of the persons who have been apprehended, and the prisons in which they are confined.

Newgate: Edward Marcus Despard.
New Prison, Clerkenwell: John Francis, Thos. Broughton,

Thos. Jackson, alias Phillips,
Dennis McGrae,
Tothill-Fields, Bridewell:

John Wood, Jerome Ganer, Thos. Newman, John Connolly, Jas. S. Wratten, Daniel Tendall, Charles Dry, Joseph Blake, John Vincent, Peter Pollard, Owen Byrne, alias Joseph Wealer, John Drake, alias Charles Pendle.

It appearing that this alarming combination had agents in different parts of the country, particularly in the manufacturing towns, messengers have been dispatched to the magistrates of those places, with instructions to take the speediest and most effectual measures to make every possible discovery relative to the subject.

Saturday another examination took place, but nothing further of consequence transpired.

Monday the privy council again sat at Lord Pelham's office, Whitehall, when they proceeded to examine Thomas Phillips, James Price, William Lander, Dennis McGrae, and Edward Russel, who were severally remanded to New-Prison, Clerkenwell, from whence they had been brought.

John McNamara was apprehended, on suspicion of being concerned in the conspiracy, by Tanton, an officer, who took him, on Sunday night, in a court opposite Somerset-house: he was charged with having been a very active person at several of the meetings which have taken place. Aaron Graham, a slater, in the neighborhood of Vauxhall, was also apprehended, and underwent a long examination; after which he and McNamara were both committed to New-Prison for re-examination.

A soldier, of the name of Meadows, belonging to the Colchester, was brought up from Winsor, charged with having been a delegate, and, after a long examination, was committed to the Savoy.—One of the prisoners from Tothill-Fields, Bridewell, underwent a very long examination, why, from his not being sent back to prison, but being detained in the custody of a messenger we conclude has discovered something more concerning the business.

The plan has almost always been to invite the soldiers to the societies, under the pretext of their being free and easy. Most of the persons who are charged with being particularly active are in custody.

We understand it is ascertained, that among the seditious meetings, the members of which are now in custody, not more than fifty pounds in money have been expended. Government has been well apprised of all their movements for three months past. It is reported that many members, united with these societies, have been sworn in Yorkshire. Officers have been sent thither to take such into custody, if they can find them. The Duke of York has been very attentive to the examinations.

Monday a journeyman printer was taken into custody, who, it appears, was the paymaster at the head of the conspirators. Whatever was the amount of the reckoning, it was discharged by this man, without any objections being made or questions asked by any of the rest of the company. Upon searching this man's lodgings, nothing was found in them of any consequence, and the furniture was of the poorest description.

Two men, one a soldier and the other a cobbler, were on Monday brought up from Windsor, charged with being concerned in various treasonable practices.

From the London Morning Post.
On the question of peace or war, the public tone has this week changed with very little reason, in consequence of the approach of the French Ambassador. A few days ago every one talked of war as inevitable; now, we are told all is peace. This language takes its rise from persons about government, & is circulated by others who know nothing, and reason not.—Why is it all peace now? Because Andreossi is arrived, and assurances are given of a desire to explain

and accommodate every difference.

This is mere artifice on the part of France. Remonstrance against remonstrance, and obduracy against obduracy, had proceeded so far, that negotiation was at a stand. In spirit this government was at war with France, when to loath us it was agreed the French ambassador should be sent, and some fair promises, meaning nothing perhaps, were made. From a state of war, in spirit, we have now arrived at a state of negotiation. This is all we have advanced; this is the "its all peace," of which those speak, who neither know or think. This negotiation too, is not to commence upon a single point, or upon a few unimportant questions of no difficulty. It is to commence upon a variety of objects, upon all the most difficult points in the treaty of Amiens, and upon new and still more embarrassing questions.

The fate of Malta, we are told by the confidential paper of government, is not settled. Our troops still have a hold of Egypt, the Beys are not provided for as we wish, and jealousies have arisen of the influence of France, at Constantinople, and of the mission of general Bune. Switzerland, Piedmont, Holland and Germany; the situation of all these countries must come into discussion, besides, the disposal of the Iles of Elba, Louisiana, &c. and the ambition and restlessness, "the hostile disposition" of Buonaparte; to these we may add the state of the commercial relations between the two countries, on which our government heavily complains. There are some of the subjects of jealousy on the part of our government. On the part of France, complaint is made, respecting the liberty of the press, the Bourbon family, the retention of Malta, the non-acknowledgment of the new republics, &c. The whole of these and other points, remain to be adjusted; and still we are told "its all peace." The real difficulties in the way of sincere amity between the two nations are ascertained; they remain to be removed. At the commencement of this delicate work, each party declares itself in a high, and an inflexible manner; and still we are told "its all peace."

The definitive treaty of Amiens was truly called the preliminary peace; the definitive peace is yet to be negotiated; negotiated too while the parties are not in the most pacific temper. So serious were the menaces of England, that Buonaparte sent Andreossi, and precipitated his departure to avert a storm which threatened to burst; but whether with the design of yielding, or of only amusing, cannot be known.—In the moment of the arrival of the French ambassador, ministers feel the impropriety of holding any other than mild and hopeful language; but their hopes are more in their words than in their thoughts. Hence some cry "its all peace!" It is said that "if any compromise can be made with respect to the conquests we still retain, referring to us even less than our just demands, we trust ministers will be disposed to evince their moderation by accepting such a compromise, rather than have recourse to the dreadful alternative of war." What is meant by this language? Is peace again to be built on the same rotten foundation on which it was placed by the treaty of Amiens? That treaty was complained of for this—

that it abandoned all the great interests of the country, to gratify a Jewish, selfish spirit. Religion and civil society were abandoned; but we got Trinidad; order and regular government were left to shift for themselves, but we got Ceylon, Holland and Switzerland were left in the hands of France, but we got Trinidad, Italy and Germany were left at the mercy of the Chief Consul, but we got Ceylon, Ceylon and Trinidad! The possession of these Islands was the answer to

every objection against peace. And do we imagine France made no use of this argument against us? Do we suppose she did not tell the powers of the continent, England abandoned them all, abandoned her lot, y pledged about civil order, religion, &c. for the bribe of a Spice island, and a fugur island?

The Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, to whom was referred that part of the President's Message which relates to discriminating and countervailing duties, on that subject,
REPORT:—

That a duty of six cents per ton is by law imposed on all American ships entering any of the ports of the U. S. from a foreign port, and on any ship or vessel, not of the United States, fifty cents per ton; and that an additional duty of ten per cent. on the duties payable on goods, wares, and merchandise, when imported in American bottoms, has invariably been imposed on such goods, wares and merchandise, when imported in foreign ships or vessels.

That those discriminating duties have tended greatly to increase the navigation of the United States, have given to the ship owners an advantage over foreigners in the carriage to the United States of salt, wine, brandy, sugar, coffee, blankets and other coarse woollens, coarse linens, hemp, earthenware, and other bulky articles, and have enabled them to be almost exclusively the carriers of all the fine articles of importation necessary to the consumption of the country. This policy combined with the advantages resulting from the late war in Europe had increased the American tonnage to an amount (it is believed) not inferior to that of any nation in Europe, except Great-Britain.

The effects of these discriminating duties did not escape the observation of those foreign nations with whom we have had the greatest commercial intercourse.

By the 15th article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, dated London, 19th November 1794; the British government had reserved the right of countervailing those discriminating duties; and the United States bound themselves not to impose any new or additional duty on the tonnage of British ships or vessels, or to increase the then subsisting difference between the duties payable on the importation of any article in British or American ships.

It is believed by your committee, that the parliament of Great Britain by a statute passed July 4, 1797, (in the exercise of that reserved right) have exceeded the fair intent & meaning of the treaty of amity, &c. &c.—and thereby have secured to the ship owners of that nation the exclusive carriage to Great-Britain (in time of peace) of some of our most important objects of exportation.

They have selected fish-oil and tobacco (articles of great bulk) as subjects on which the highest countervailing duties have been imposed. The countervailing duty on fish-oil being 36s. 3 12-200, sterling per ton of 252 gallons, and upon tobacco 1s. 6d. per 100 pounds.

In consequence of which a British ship of 250 tons, carrying 250 tons of oil to Great-Britain from the United States, will pay 453l. 15s. sterling, less duty thereon than the same oil would pay if imported into Great-Britain in an American ship; the whole freight on such quantity of oil would have been prior to the late war, only 625l. sterling; the nett freight to an American ship (after deducting the countervailing duty of 453l. 15s.) would of course be only 171l. 5s. sterling.

By the same operation, a British ship of 250 tons, carrying 400 hhd. of tobacco of 1200 lbs. each, to Great-Britain from the United States, would pay 360l. sterling less duty than would be payable on the same quantity of tobacco imported in an American ship; the whole freight at 35s. sterling per hhd. would only amount to 700l. sterling, which (after deducting the countervailing duty of 360l.) would leave to the American a nett freight of only 340l. sterling.

Rice, when imported into Great-Britain in an American ship is charged with a duty of eight pence a-10 ster-