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Foreign Intelligence.

From the "SUNDAY REVIEW."

RETROSPECT OF POLITICS.

Ireland.—We are sorry to announce the reappearance of an insurrectionary spirit, which has already manifested itself in acts of the most daring and flagitious rebellion in the Metropolis of this part of the United Kingdom. It appears to have burst out all together unexpectedly on the evening of yesterday week; the amount of it is difficult to state; the new Government Paper (the *Morning Post*) not allowing them to be more than four hundred—while almost every other account calculates them from four to five thousand; and from the resistance they made, we apprehend they could not be fewer than the former of those two numbers: they gave evident proofs of a deep-laid and preconcerted plan.—About six o'clock a variety of inflammatory hand bills were circulated thro' the city. Thomas-street, which forms the common avenue into the Liberty or Precincts of Dublin, & great part of the Liberty itself were occupied by the rebels, who, about the same time, fortified the upper end of the former with numerous planks, barbed with large hooks and nails to prevent an incursion from any troops of horse that might be sent against them; while by another party of the same desperate conspirators, the Lord Mayor's house was forcibly entered, and all the arms and pikes seized possession of and carried away, on which they could lay their hands. Lord RILWORTH, the Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, a man of incorrupt integrity and most amiable manners, ignorant of the insurrection, was at this time unfortunately travelling in his own carriage, from his country-house, along with his daughter and nephew, the Rev. RICHARD WOLFE, and had reached the lower end, the middle of Thomas-street, before they were apprised of their dangerous situation; they were necessarily ignorant of the watch-word which it was agreed should alone secure to every one a safe passage; and, in consequence with a savage brutality which has never been surpassed, they were dragged out of their carriage—the two gentlemen were barbarously murdered, and the lady at length suffered to escape. There were about forty other persons, who, from the same ignorance, were unfortunately entangled in the same way and suffered the same fate. Upon the first intelligence of the insurrection, the drums beat to arms, the military of every description assembled in large bodies, and a dreadful carnage ensued on both sides, the rebels having not only possessed themselves of the open street, but of the houses, from the windows of which they fired with most lamentable success. Several officers of great merit & distinction were shot in the affray, which did not fully terminate till four o'clock on Sunday morning—at which time the rebels were totally routed or made prisoners; the prisoners amounting to about a hundred. The Privy Council sat all night at the Castle, which was put into an immediate state of preparation to repel any attack that should be attempted upon it.—Intelligence was expedited to the English Cabinet, and a proclamation put forth offering a reward of one thousand pounds sterling for the apprehension and conviction of each of the first three persons who should be apprehended and convicted of having been engaged in the assassination of the Chief Justice and his nephew. We are happy to find, that the vigorous measures pursued by the Irish Government has completely restored tranquility for the present; and that, from the regular arrival of the Provincial Mails in Dublin, it does not yet appear that any general or at least successful spirit of insurrection has been evinced at a distance from the Metropolis.

We cannot close this account without offering a few observations. And first it is impossible not to accuse the Magistracy of Dublin of extreme inattention and carelessness. A powder-mill, situated in the very heart of the city, belonging at the time to nobody knew whom, and now actually ascertained to have belonged to the rebels, was only detected by its having been a few days prior to the rebellion blown up. Thirty thousand pikes, and uniforms for ten thousand men, were discovered in different depots belonging to the rebels within the most period of twenty-four hours af-

ter its suppression. The whole of the Liberty of the City, and the chief street leading into it, were possessed by an organized and systematic band of conspirators, amounting to not less than four thousand, according to the number generally agreed to; and yet not the least apprehension appears to have been entertained of danger, or even disaffection in any part of the city! It is, we repeat it, impossible to acquit the Magistracy of Dublin, of all blame in this transaction; and we maintain it, that with a policy thus drowsy and inattentive, London or any other city in the world, might become the prey of a similar conspiracy. We trust this culpable remissness will be more deeply enquired into.

Our next observation relates to the strength and immediate object of the rebels; and upon this object also we are astonished to find, that no serious apprehension appears to be even now entertained. Thirty thousand pikes are discovered—regimental dresses for ten thousand men—and yet the Government consols itself and the people with a belief, that the only leader of any sort of consequence who has been engaged in the insurrection is a publican, of the name of McCABE; that there is not the least reason to suppose that any connection has been entered into between the rebels and the French; and that their only object was to shew their strength, with a view of obtaining French assistance hereafter. If these contracted ideas, this morbid insensibility to danger be persevered in, we hesitate not to say, that Ireland must yet be lost. For the first time we feel it our duty to be *alarmists*: we are persuaded that the country is in the utmost danger; and that nothing but the most active vigilance and vigour can save it from destruction. It is impossible to reflect upon the fact, that many of the chief leaders of the last rebellion are at this moment in France, under the immediate protection, and possessing the full confidence of the First Consul. It is impossible to reflect, that these persons possess with a very large portion of their former influence over their infatuated Countrymen—it is impossible to reflect upon the perfection as a taciturnity and concealment which they have acquired in the art of conspiracy—upon the facility with which their late system was capable of being revived,—finally it is impossible to reflect upon the detection of these *penitent* rebels, and of ten thousand suits of uniform already discovered—exhibiting an expense to which the late rebellion never pretended—it is impossible to reflect upon these facts without being convinced, that the whole has been organized and supported with assistance by the French Government. Notwithstanding the readiness with which it was advanced and believed, that the provinces were by no means implicated in the rebellion. We did not credit such assertion from the first—and we find by the accounts of yesterday, that we were correct in our incredulity. Ennis, Kildare, and Belfast, are now all of them known to have exhibited proof of a rebellious spirit, and it is probable these are not the whole. It is obvious, however, that the entire plan was not fully matured; and it is probable that no project was intended to take place, till some positive assistance had been attempted to be given from the French army.—The Irish, however, are an impatient and impetuous people: the rebels perhaps began to think their own native strength sufficiently powerful for their diabolical intention—and we have little doubt, that they were hurried into the act which has fortunately terminated in their discomfiture from a collection of their former failure, and an apprehension that they had in a similar manner been discovered by government. Be the cause of this precipitancy however what it may, it is most happy for the interests of the United Empire, that it has occurred thus soon.

England.—The British Ministry has acted upon this occasion with a promptitude which entitles them to our thanks. They brought into Parliament a Message from the King on Thursday afternoon, being the evening of the day on which the intelligence had arrived; and they grounded upon it two active resolutions, which, after a most arduous and spirited opposition by Mr. WILKINSON, were unanimously acceded to by both houses the same evening, the regular forms being dispensed with for this express purpose, which have since received the royal

assent, and are at this moment setting upon in Dublin. These were a suspension of the Habeas Corpus and an Act empowering the Lord Lieutenant, with the advice of the Lord Chancellor, to try any person he might think fit by Martial Law.

So far in the course of the past week, we highly approve the conduct of the Ministry. We wish we could add that we equally approved every part of their conduct; but nothing that we have either heard or can conjecture can equal the impolicy and injustice of squandering upon foreign grants and pensions the property of the people at the present moment, when every man is called upon to contribute to the very utmost farthing he can scrape together, to support the war, and is compelled to debar himself of every indulgence and gratification. Our readers will perceive that we allude to the provision which the Lower House had agreed should be made for the Prince of Orange. Upon the *principle* of provision we say he is entitled to a remuneration which ought to have been secured to him by the Treaty of Amiens.—That it ought to have flowed from the Continent and not from the empty purses and spare diet of the people of this country. So far with respect to the *principle* itself: now then as to the *time* of enforcing it.—Supposing, which we peremptorily deny, that it ought in any respect to be paid by the people of England—what can be so unjust so absurd and infatuated, as to bring forward a claim of this description, after having suffered both the Prince and his claim to *sleep undisturbed* for nearly two years—at a moment when every man is oppressed with new taxes upon almost every article of life! With a Tripple-assessed Tax, an Income Tax, a Tax for the Militia, Supplementary Militia, and Army Reserve, and a heavier tax still upon his own Labour, coercing him from his shop and his counting-house into a personal attendance in the levy *en masse*, and when it is so much the duty of the ministry to render themselves, and the great cause in which we are embarked, as popular as possible. We choose to pass over the impolitic grant at the present moment of a salary of 3000l. per annum to the *Representatives* of Lord AMBERST, for services which have been also suffered to lie dormant for the last forty years, instead of patiently postponing the consideration of these services for a year or two longer—but in conjunction with the grant now before the house, we can restrain ourselves no longer, and should deem ourselves criminal if we did not thus publicly enter our protest against both. The observations of Sir FRANCIS BACON upon this subject are highly entitled to attention; the PRINCE of WALES is advised to forego a *right* at the present moment, because the public purse cannot afford to grant him this right; and the PRINCE of ORANGE without any other pretension to a *right*, is to be allowed the grant that is refused to the PRINCE of WALES, out of pure motives of *generosity*!! Our Bankers, Merchants, and other monied men, have for the last fortnight been labouring with all their might to raise the voluntary sum of about sixty thousand pounds for the benefit of the Nation; and here in one moment is this very sum, or a sum equal to it, thrown away upon a foreign Prince, together with two salaries amounting to nearly a third part of its sum, to one, & which allowance it has formerly been judged prudent to postpone, the one for about two years, and the other for nearly forty.

From the National Intelligencer.

A VINDICATION of the PURCHASE OF LOUISIANA: Or a View of the Inconsistencies of FEDERALISM.

It was confidently hoped, that the issue of our negotiation for the possession of New-Orleans and Louisiana would at least have stopped the current of federal calumny, if it did not force the opposition to join the friends of the administration, in their admission of the wisdom and policy of its measures. When the news of the cession was first announced to the public, party prejudices were for awhile suspended in their operation; and every man who felt for the interests of the union, and in whose heart every spark of patriotism was not entirely extinguished, united in pronouncing it a principal work of political sagacity. Some who

were hostile to the government, bewildered by the magnitude and unexpectedness of the event, and in a moment of general enthusiasm forgetting their hostility, joined in an approval of the conduct of the executive. But the scene is now changed. The cession has become a fruitful source of clamor & invective against the administration. The silence which seemed to be imposed upon the enemies of the government, was the silence of mortification and disappointment, it was portentous of future calumny and abuse.

We hoped that the federalists would have accorded with us in this measure, because their own partisans had previously and publicly declared in the senate of the union, that the possession of that country by the United States, was essential to our prosperity, to our national independence and peace. It was considered of such primary importance to us, that the expenditure of millions, and the blood of our citizens were not to be put in competition. Neither the sacrifice of our national character at the shrine of ambition, of the obligations of justice, nor the great principles of national law, were thought too immense, for the attainment of an object so closely connected with the happiness & integrity of the union. But the advantages, which we were then told would be derived to the U. States by the annexation of those countries to our territory, seem to have disappeared from the field of the federal vision. Louisiana, which was then a "paradise," is now a wilderness, fit only for the stinking swage; its soil, which was then prolific in all the luxuries of life, is now barren and unhealthful covered with stagnated water which exhales pestilence and death. It remains for the citizens of the United States to determine whether they will credit the federal declarations of the last winter, or those of this summer; for both they cannot believe. To contrast them will not only amuse, but exhibit in the most glaring colors the shapeless inconsistency, if not the depravity of a set of men, whose souls sicken at the prosperity of their country. Either the federal senators, or the writers for federal newspapers, are actuated by the most abandoned and profligate principles, while the arguments of the former, when arguing us to war, on the presumption that negotiation must prove ineffectual, are sufficient answers to the declarations of the latter they furnish full and complete evidence, that the executive has acted for the best interest of this country; and the extent of the cession is almost equal to what the federalists wished us to acquire by conquest; and its price, in their own estimation, less than could have been expected. Here follow extracts from the speeches of the federal members in the senate, to shew, that in their opinion, negotiation was preferable to war, had they believed that negotiation would be sufficient.

Mr. Ross in his speech says "They (the possessors of New-Orleans) might give it up if they saw us armed, in possession, and resolved to maintain it. But when we have no army, no military preparations, &c. what would induce them to do so?"

"Believing as I do that negotiation must fail, I am not for insisting to that only; if you treat for an extension of our limits you will be disappointed."

Mr. Wells of Delaware.

"You have already tried negotiation. I say you have tried it, because you have a minister in France, and I venture the first magistrate of our country cannot have been so negligent as to pay attention to a subject, which is confessedly of such magnitude. You have then negotiated, and with success. Why instead of defeating the cession (of Louisiana to France) you have closed the river" (the Mississippi).

Mr. Morris.

Remarks. From the above quotation it must be evident to every man of common understanding, that Mr. Ross, Mr. Wells and Mr. Morris conceived that a negotiation was preferable to war, had they thought that the former would have been effectual, but as they did not recommend the latter. The President has thought otherwise, and the event has proved the superiority of his foresight & the wisdom of his measures. Mr. Morris believed (and very correctly) that the first magistrate of our country had neglected an object of such moment to the U. States. For previous to the mission of Mr. Monroe, Mr. Living-

ston, had received instructions to negotiate for the purchase of Louisiana, from the French government. It would be absurd to suppose that the latter would have attempted such a purchase without authority from the government which he represented. But let us hear what *senator federalists* have to say on this subject.

(Columbian Centinel) "At length we hear Louisiana is bought. For what? To secure the right of deposit. Better assert our old treaty rights derived from Spain, than buy new rights."

Is it strange that the nearest, the dearest, the slowest, and the most unsafe of all ways to vindicate a nation's rights, should be preferred by such a man? Is it strange that Mr. Monroe the miserable dupe of France, should be sent to crawl once more like a reptile, at the chief consul's feet?

The right of deposit, however, was secured to us by treaty, and its infraction offered a fair justification to re-assert ourselves by force. But this business smelt of gunpowder, and it was of course resolved to take in quickness, the buffeting of a wanton, contemptible enemy; to yield our cheek to the fist of the smiter, and to send Mr. Monroe.

Connecticut Courant.

"Our national character must be considerably lessened in the estimation of foreign nations, by the pusillanimous conduct of the present ruling party. Our treaty was violated, our rights were trampled on, and our commerce preyed on, and still the cry was negotiate. If any credit is due, it is to Mr. Livingston, and not to the Executive; for the negotiation was concluded prior to the arrival of the minister extraordinary in France (this does not appear to be true, but still it is federalism and prior to the news of our refusing to go down and take immediate possession of New-Orleans.

Washington Fed. Valerius.

REMARK.—Wonderful are the changes of federalism! Last Winter, Messrs. Ross, Wells and Morris conceived, that if the negotiation would be effectual, that recourse to hostilities was unnecessary, but this summer since negotiation has been effectual, and acquired more than the most sanguine federalist could expect, it is conceived, not only that it would be *tastless*, *unprofitable*, but our national character is degraded by doing what the federal Senators would have done had they possessed the power, and if they were honest in their declarations. It is hoped, that the opposition, after Valerius has asserted that our convention with France, "prior to the news of our refusing to go down and take immediate possession of New-Orleans," will not assume any merit to themselves by pretending that France was *affrighted* into the cession, by their *war-like and blood* resolutions.

Here follow the federal arguments of last winter to shew the important benefits which will result to the U. States from the possession of the island of New-Orleans, not of the island of New-Orleans only but of East and West Florida, not of East and West Florida only but of Louisiana.

"The possession of the country on the east bank of the Mississippi will give compactness and irresistible strength to the United States, and in all future European wars, we shall be more courted and respected than we shall be without it—on that score therefore our security will be increased by this measure" (that is, by taking possession by force—and why will not our security be as great, since we are to possess it by negotiation.)—"Suppose the western people go and chase away the present possessors, and in the end be defeated. They will make the best they can with the power commanding the mouth of the river." (Is it not evident that any power having the command of the mouth of the river must possess the lands on both sides of it?) "Bonaparte will then say to you, my French West-India colonies and those of my allies, can be supplied from my colony of Louisiana, with flour, pork, beef, lumber, and all other necessaries. If you on the Atlantic coast, wish to trade with my colonies in those articles, you must pay 15 or 20 per cent. impost. We want no further supplies from you, and revenue to France must be the condition of all future intercourse."

Rev. J. G. Speck.

"We are not deliberating about the right of deposit in New-Orleans only, but of the Island of New-Or-