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From the Salem Register.

The late arrivals from Europe, furnish no important commercial or political events, but increase our expectations. The English Parliament opened on the 21st January, and his Majesty's Commissioners read a speech which congratulates the nation upon their naval affairs but laments the events in Germany, tho' with high assurances of the friendly disposition of Russia. Such supplies are expected from the Commons as the public exigencies demand, and the Lords are reminded how much the power of France is extended to ensure attention to the national safety. The entire change of the ministry leaves much to anticipate. Mr. Fox, as Minister for foreign affairs, has had the public testimony of the popular favor in which he stands. By some it is expected that he will open negotiations with France. The foreign ministers will be changed. Upon commercial concerns nothing has been done which regarded the great questions between England and the United States of America. Only American built ships were declared in the council to be within their act of navigation and commerce. The Dutch appear to possess the same disposition respecting their commercial intercourse with Great-Britain, which prevails in this country, and the same uncertainty in what manner it shall be extended. What the assurances from Russia, are not explained. The commerce of Russia is of great importance to England. Of the 11,537 vessels which passed into the Baltic in 1805, 4,316 were British, and 166 American. Hence the Russian commerce is called in Europe, the Northern India of the English nation. The English complain of the frequent success of the French cruisers in the channel, and the French papers report the prizes they have taken. But the English boast of having taken, above 500 vessels since the commencement of the war with France, in 1793. The increase of the Commercial spirit of the English cannot be better explained than in the influence upon a Port in Scotland, since the memorable rebellion of 1745. Grenock, upon the Clyde, at that time had not more than 4000 inhabitants, and did not much increase till 1760. In 1771, says a British publication it had 11,000. Though it suffered in the American war, yet in 1791, it had 15,000, and in 1801, above 17,000, and then was much crowded, and buildings were increasing. Its staple is from the West-India Market. In 1791, it imported 81,000 cwt. of sugar, above 221,000 gallons of rum, and nearly 2,000,000 weight of cotton. The cotton is for the manufactures around it. It has a share in the Baltic, and Mediterranean trade, and in the whale fishery, and particularly in the herring fishery. It has success in the manufactures of cordage, sail cloth, and such as relate to maritime concerns. In 1771, it employed 14,000 tons of shipping. In 1713, entered 1 1/2 thousand tons, but in 1791, 43,000, in the foreign trade, and 15,000 in the coasting trade. In 1784, were above 15,000 tons, and in 1791, 34,000, besides 16,000 coastwise.

The last news from India, announced in the papers we have seen, was by Mr. Ker, who has with him a copy of a very advantageous treaty with the Porte. He passed thro' Hungary and Moravia a few days after the battle of Austerlitz. He was stripped of his dispatches near Holitz on the 6th December, by three cossacks, but the Austrian General, Prince Schwartzenberg, recovered them. He afterwards marched several days with the Russians, who assured him their loss was immense. In December, 8 Russian vessels, men of war and transports, passed Constantinople, from the Black Sea, with few troops; but laden with artillery, warlike stores and provisions for the Adriatic Islands. The return of the troops from Naples, was not then expected, so troops to take their place had been collected, and were ready to embark from Sebastopol. Frequent conferences were then held between the Turkish Court & the English & Russian Ambassadors at Constantinople. The greatest expectations were then entertained of the success of the allied powers, upon the continent. On the 24th of December, the Emperor of Russia addressed Genl. Waesmitnew, Minister of war, upon the subject of the quiet of his capital, and in testimony of the approbation of his conduct in the city, he conferred the order of St. Alexander, with assurances of future favors highly flattering. The march of the Russian troops upon their return from Moravia, was through the Prussian provinces. But few columns passed through Galicia. The intentions of Prussia are now fully known. The King, by proclamation, has declared, that by a convention with France, he is to hold Hanover till the peace. The inhabitants do not appear to be unwilling to change their masters, as the French requisitions have been heavy. A statement from Hamburg says, that the French troops at Hameln, have cost the Electorate \$0,000 crowns a month, and the expenses of the principalities of Galenburg and Grubenhagen, have been 20,000,000 of six dollars. The debts which the city of Hanover has contracted, since it has been in the possession of the French, amounted

to 500,000 crowns. As early as on the 21st of December, the Elector of Bavaria had taken possession of Augsburg, and his troops were on their march for Lindau, and the country between the Glar and Lech. The Bavarian Commissioners had reached all the places assigned to them. The Elector of Baden and the Elector of Wurtemberg were equally engaged in taking possession of their new territories. It was not expected that the divisions would end with the first assignations. Frankfort was uncertain of its fate, and Nuremberg was named for the Elector of Bavaria. From Holland, we learn, that General Vaufreland had given orders to put Breda in the best state of defence. He was at that place on the 20th of December, and the French Emperor declares, in the order, that he gave this appointment as the greatest mark of his esteem and confidence. In Spain, notice is taken of a generous charity to the Widows and Orphans of the men who suffered in the late Spanish engagement with the English fleet. The benefactor is not named, but the donation exceeded 60,000 dollars.

From congress we have many articles of business, but the great Commercial Resolution remains as we reported in our last paper. The account of the measures taken with the Spaniards is varied in its most important circumstances, and the reports of the Indian discontents north of the Ohio remain unexplained.

From the Rhode Island Republican.

FEDERAL CONSISTENCY.

The Federalists say that the most eloquent speech ever made in the Congress of the United States, is that of Mr. John Randolph upon Mr. Gregg's resolution for a suspension of our commercial intercourse with Great Britain.

What does Mr. Randolph say in this eloquent speech? If a right summary of it has been given, he in the first place tells Congress that they have been ten weeks in session, and have done nothing. For this neglect of duty he gives them a severe reprimand. He then goes on to inform them that if they had been disposed to do something, it was wholly out of their power; for it was nonsense to think of fighting England. He proves this fact by his glowing metaphor of the mammoth and the whale. He then proceeds to tell them that England in her dispute with this country is in the right; that Mr. Madison's pamphlet upon the subject is a wire-drawn sophistical performance; that if we should go to war with England, or suspend our commercial intercourse with her, it would give France such an advantage over her, that Buonaparte would probably succeed in his meditated invasion; and that after he had conquered England, he would come and conquer us. He concludes this fiery harangue by saying, that he knew nothing about the subject he was discussing. This we believe is the truest part of his speech; for every part of it shews this to have been the case.

Leaving for the present the consideration of the nonsensical contradictions which this speech contains, we will examine it in relation to the fine things which the federalists have said about it, as well as in relation to other parts of their political conduct.

The federalists say it is the best speech that ever was made in that house. The speech says that England is interfering our trade between the colonies of her enemies and the mother country, had acted conformably to the principles of justice and the law of nations. Now is it not very consistent in the federalists to bestow such encomiums upon this speech, when they have read so much, said so much, thought so much, and written so much, to prove that the conduct of the British in this particular is unjust, and contrary to the law of nations? If Mr. Madison's arguments upon this question be sophistical, and Mr. Randolph has knocked them all over at one blow, so are the arguments in the New-York, Philadelphia and Boston Memorials sophistical; and Mr. Randolph has necessarily laid the arguments in these memorials as low as he has those in Mr. Madison's book as he calls it. Because if we were even to admit that the arguments in these memorials are more forcible than those contained in Mr. Madison's pamphlet, it would still be evident that if they were sophistical in one of these performances, they must be sophistical in all of them; for the sentiments expressed in these memorials and in Mr. Madison's pamphlet are the same.

Mr. Randolph's dashing metaphor of the mammoth and whale is evidently one of his chief arguments in opposition to a navy establishment in this country. This part of his speech the federalists particularly praise. Yet we hear these same federalists continually spouting about the necessity of a navy.—A young federalist in England, no longer ago than last fall, wrote home to his friends that he was ashamed to acknowledge himself an American, because we had not a navy sufficiently strong to protect our commerce from the illegal seizures of the British cru-

sers. He said we ought to have forty ships of the line, a proportionate number of frigates and smaller vessels, and then we should be respected. And notwithstanding the republicans satisfactorily proved the annual expense of such an arrangement would greatly exceed the annual amount of the revenue, and would not be one third strong enough to protect our extensive commerce against the piratical depredations of the British navy; yet the federalists said that it was an excellent letter: That it contained very sound logic! and must have been written by a very sound head. Now Mr. John Randolph has made a speech, and told us it is nonsense to think of building a navy: And this speech the federalists say is the best that ever was made in Congress. What consistent creatures these federalists are.

We will now examine Mr. Randolph's speech in relation to its own merits. We have before given a summary of the positions which it is said to contain. We will give another short one, that the reader may not forget what those positions are. He said that Congress had been sitting for ten weeks, and had done nothing; that they were exceedingly reprehensible for this criminal neglect of their duty; that if they had been disposed to have done something, it was wholly out of their power to have done it, because we were not able to cope with England; that there was nothing at all to be done; because in our dispute with her ourselves were the aggressors; that if we should go to war with her, it would probably prove her entire destruction, and eventually end in the ruin of this country. What an assemblage of eloquent contradictions do we here see. We are first told that it is nonsense and madness to think of going to war with England, because it is in her power to crush us at a single blow, and then, that poor old England lies wholly at our mercy. What a poor old creature she must be! Now who is not charmed with such charming and such manly logic as this is; and who is not delighted with such a delightful creature, as the delightful speaker, of this delightful speech.

From the Washington Federalist.

On Wednesday last, the bill prohibiting the importation of certain articles from Great-Britain and Ireland, passed the house of representatives. Ayes 93, nays 32. The bill is to go into operation the 1st of November next.

If any man knows of any thing more childish than the passage of this bill, we should be very glad to hear of it, that this may not stand alone in the annals of legislative nonsense. To go into operation, after the importation of our fall goods, the 15th of November; a fortnight after the next meeting of congress, if they meet the first Monday in November, as they probably will. It is shewing the teeth, and at the same time declaring they are afraid to bite.

Mr. Randolph said but a few words. He declared it a milk and water bill; a dose of chicken broth to be administered eight months hence; a bill almost too contemptible for the discussion of men of sound minds. He said he, you would throw the disgrace of it from your shoulders, throw the bill under the clerk's table: It is nothing more or less than granting a bounty for perjury; for no part of it is worth a farthing, except that relating to Custom-House oaths, and we all know what Custom-House oaths are: It cannot be carried into execution; you know it cannot, nor do you wish it should be; it is intended only for a show, a bug-beat. The times require something very different; the administration wants energy. Is the house to be whipped into this measure by the underlings of government? Why will not gentlemen attend to the changes and present situation of Europe? Will they continue to go the same unaverted round in their political go-carts, heedless of the changes by which we ought to be governed? Is not a negotiation now pending? I call, Mr. Speaker, for the reading of the dispatches lately received.

Speaker. What dispatches?

Mr. Randolph. Those from Mr. Monroe.

Speaker. They are confidential.

Mr. Randolph. I hope they will be read.

Speaker. They are not in the possession of the house.

Mr. Randolph. I hope they will be sent for then.

Speaker. I have stated to the gentleman that they are not before the house, and if here they would not be read.

There was here a loud call for the question, and Mr. Randolph forbore rising again.

Messrs. Clopton and Newton spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. Lyon moved to recommit the bill for the purpose of granting leave to the President by proclamation, to declare it until provided differences with Great-Britain should be adjusted.

There were about a dozen in favour of the motion.

As it now stands, importation must be stopped, though all disputes should be arranged at the moment. Something terrible in this to be sure. But the fact is that they

mean to meet the first of November to repeal it, they have inveigled a great number by urging the necessity of unanimity, and promising that particular care should be taken that the bill should never be executed. This is apparent. Well, it answers for a show! What a spirited and energetic Congress we have! Buy lands twice of Spain, through fear of offending France; and pass a bill against England, the very face of which declares it cannot, and was never intended to be executed.

The Political Register is the only federal paper that has as yet attempted to censure the resolution, adopted in the secret sitting of congress: the motives of its editor every one who knows him, must be convinced are not patriotic or public-spirited, but arise from a disappointed vanity and presumption, that never fail to detract from real merit, but which are absolutely to be pitied in man who has no pretension to any abilities whatever.

As these are his motives and his character, it cannot be supposed that he has said a great deal that calls for notice or reputation—what he has said, is, in fact, a miserable misrepresentation, which ignorance itself must have detected. He alleges that 2 millions of dollars more are to be given for a territory, that we before purchased for fifteen millions; and, little as we think of his editorial prowess, we are persuaded he knew this was not true when he wrote it.

The country, which it is proposed to purchase with the two millions of dollars is that known as East and West Florida, to which we never had any title: it is true, indeed that after we purchased Louisiana from France, the boundary between that and the West Florida was disputed by Spain, but we never had preferred a claim for what it is now intended to purchase independent of closing the differences with Spain on the subject, a point of much interest with men almost as heroic as the Register editor, there are other very strong motives for getting a peaceful and equitable title to the Floridas—leaving the disputed territory out of the question, that proposed to be purchased is greater in extent than the states of Virginia and Pennsylvania together; it is extremely fertile; has excellent bays and harbors by its possession, our territory would be complete, and we would not be under apprehensions from troublesome neighbors—it is now possessed by the Spaniards and the Spaniards are said to be the vassals of France; if this is true, and that the French are so much to be dreaded, let us prevent them, if we can, from making a powerful establishment near us—Policy and interest, indeed, combine to make the Floridas an object of importance to us; and we trust the negotiations for the purpose will prove successful.

Aurora.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Jan. 27.

MR. PITTS.

Mr. H. Lateller rose, agreeably to the notice he had given, to move that some signal mark of public respect be paid to the memory of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer; and after a few more observations he quitted.

That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, requesting that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to give directions that the remains of the late Rt. Hon. William Pitt be interred at the public expence; and that a monument be erected in the Collegiate Church of St. Peter's, Westminster, to the memory of that great and excellent Statesman, with an inscription expressive of the sentiments of the people, on so great and irreparable a loss; and to assure his Majesty that this House will make good the expences attending the same.

Mr. FOX rose, and spoke nearly as follows: "I do not know, sir, that I ever rose to address the House in the performance of any public duty with more pain than I do at this moment. I therefore hope that I shall experience some indulgence if, before I give my vote on this question, I should shortly state the reasons which compel me to oppose the motion now proposed by the Hon. Gentleman under the gallery. I must now vote in opposition to those whose friendship constitutes the delight and happiness of my private life, and from whom, since affairs have taken such a turn, it is probable I shall never be separated during the remainder of my political life. The vote therefore may be considered as one not given to gratify any feelings of private animosity, or of public ambition, but extorted by a most painful but imperious duty. I, sir, have been engaged in a long course of opposition to the person for whom public honors are now claimed. I may say that I have been considered, and perhaps it may be called an honor, as his rival. But I do