

Salem Register

WILMINGTON GAZETTE.

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Foreign News.

From London papers to the 23d of June, received by the ship Hercules, Capt. Bradford arrived in Hampton Roads on Thursday last, in 42 days from Liverpool.

LONDON, June 18.

The rumour of a negotiation between this country and France continues still to prevail. The appointment of Mr. Adair to the Court of Vienna and the arrival of D'Oubril in that city, are supposed to have relation to this object. It is considered as probable that, after some conferences with the Austrian Cabinet, they may proceed together to Paris.—We understand our government to have always professed a readiness to treat in conjunction with Russia, though it peremptorily rejected an overture for a separate negotiation. A conjunct negotiation would undoubtedly increase the difficulties which stand in the way of peace; but then, should it terminate happily, it would give a permanence and solidity to it, which we should in vain look for in any separate and partial arrangement. The next Hamburg mail will probably decide whether there be any good grounds for the sanguine expectations which have been entertained for the last three or four days. As to the report of Lord Yarmouth having been sent to Paris with dispatches, we do not consider it as deserving of credit. He might have returned there for his wife and family, but persons of his rank are not usually employed as couriers; and it is not, in our opinion, very likely that the conduct of a negotiation for peace, or even an arrangement respecting the overture or preliminaries, would be entrusted to his Lordship. That Buonaparte may be anxious for peace, we can well believe; but we are persuaded he will never make an important sacrifice to obtain it. He will neither relinquish what he has, or allow us, if possible, to retain what we have wrested from his allies; his dependents we should rather say. He would have no great difficulty in restoring Hanover to the Elector, but he would most probably require the Cape of Good Hope as an equivalent. Is the country prepared to give its consent to an arrangement of this nature?

Thornwallson, the celebrated sculptor, at Rome is finishing a statue of Liberty, 22 feet high, for the United States of America. It will be the first piece of the arts sent from Italy to the new world.

An occurrence has taken place in the fashionable circles of Dublin, which has excited much conversation, and is likely to furnish employment to the gentlemen of the bar.—A fiat, marked for 10,000l. was on Friday morning granted against a dashing Baronet, for criminal conversation with the lady of a noble Lord.

Duelling.—As a proof to what a pitch duelling is arrived at, a letter (of which the following is a literal copy) was exhibited before the magistrates at Bowstreet a few days ago, by the person to whom it was addressed, who, as well as his opponent, are two journeymen hair-dressers, just come to town, to learn the present fashion of dressing the ladies:—

“Mr. B.—
“for the ungentlemanlike conduct & what you have been saying about me and as it is not in my power to fight you in the pugilist style I challenge you to fight me to-morrow morning with pistols near the wing at six o'clock. I shall certainly attend. J. W.”
“Monday Eve: 7 o'clock.”

June 19.

The Hamburg mail due on Saturday arrived this morning. It brings no intelligence of moment. The arrangements which have been made with respect to Cattaro, do not appear to have transpired at Vienna. We should have expected that some notice would have been taken in the Court Gazette of a fact so confidently announced in the French official papers. The only intelligence which we receive from the Austrian capital is, that much diplomatic activity prevails there, and that great exertions are making to fill the immense void created in the arsenals by French rapacity. The emperor of Austria has been compelled to shut the ports of Trieste and Fiume against the Russians and English.—This restriction upon the freedom of these ports is stated to be only a temporary and conditional measure, depending, for its continuance, upon the evacuation of the mouths of the Cattaro. We are not surprised that Austria, finding herself unable to resist any one of the multiplied instances of insult and aggression with which she has been systematically overwhelmed since the conclusion of the unfortunate treaty of Presburg, should endeavour to escape from them at the expense of any sacrifice however great.

The dispute between Prussia and Sweden has not been productive of any further hostile operations than the blockade of the ports of the former in the Baltic. His Prussian Majesty seems anxious to compromise the quarrel in some way. The interference of

Russia has been solicited, and if it be but cordially employed, must certainly be successful.—His Swedish Majesty appears either to be very confident in his means of resistance, or to be little apprehensive of attack, for he has disbanded the levy en masse which he called out in his dominions in Pomerania.

A rumour prevailed in the north of Germany that the Prussian troops were about to evacuate Hanover; certain it is, that they have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march. Nothing is more likely than that his Prussian Majesty would be very willing to retire, for a time, from that Electorate, to obtain the suspension of those energetic measures adopted by our government against his commerce. But would the independence of Hanover or its restoration to its legitimate Sovereign, follow this temporary evacuation? so far from it, that the moment the Prussians retire, or make dispositions for that purpose, we are persuaded the whole of that unhappy country will be again inundated by French troops. Now as the former are we believe, less rigorous task-masters than the latter, we wish to see them continue in possession of the Electorate until a definitive peace shall restore it to its lawful Sovereign.

The following is the substance of our private correspondence.

HAMBURG, June 10.

“The French troops still in Germany are preparing for their return. Marshal Angereau's corps on the Rhine has orders to hold itself in readiness to march at a moment's notice. The number of French troops in Bavaria, still exceeds 72,000 men. The city of Frankfort has made another application for a remission of the contribution imposed on it; 70,000 fr. of the sum originally demanded have already been paid.

“The last letters from Vienna, of the 31st ult. state, that a messenger has been sent from thence with very important dispatches to London. His name is Beyer, and he passed through this city the day before yesterday.

“The Prussian troops in Hanover have orders to hold themselves in readiness to march at the shortest notice, and should that army really evacuate that country, a French re-invasion of that part of Angereau and Lefevre is confidently talked of.

“It is reported that Prince Joachim Murat will cede his new dominions to the new King of Holland, and be crowned King of Switzerland.

“Baron Redeh, the Hanoverian minister to the Diet of Ratisbon has left that city. Previous to his departure he addressed to such of the diplomatic corps as are not hostile to his Sovereign, a pamphlet, entitled “A more particular elucidation of the conduct of the King of Prussia, towards his Majesty the King of Great-Britain, as Elector of Brunswick.” It is the production of his own pen.

“His Britannic Majesty's birth-day has been kept with the usual festivity by all the clubs in Hanover.

“On the 24th ult. the Russian life-guards received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice. They are to be commanded by the grand Duke Constantine.”

Mr. Monroe, the American minister, has taken a house for the season at Low-Leyton. It is extraordinary how time adds to the value of some things:—a brass half crown, of James II. coined in Ireland, lately sold for ten guineas.

At a sale of the effects of the late Mr. Frankland, of Sussex, a loadstone sold for 150l. an Orrery for 350l. and a turning Lathe for one thousand and sixty pounds.

June 20.

The Funds sustained themselves yesterday at the prices of the preceding day, and the rumour of a negotiation received additional confirmation from the certainty of Lord Yarmouth's having returned to France. His Lordship, we understand, sailed from Ramsgate on Monday, in a cutter belonging to Lord Keith's squadron, and was landed the same evening at Calais. A messenger in a flag of truce for Boulogne, it is said, preceded him, with dispatches, on Sunday. It is possible that overtures for pacification might have been renewed by the French government, and that the dispatches transmitted by the messenger might have related to that subject; but it is not very likely that Lord Yarmouth is the bearer of any proposition of that nature. His Lordship is qualified neither by habits nor experience for conducting even the preliminary arrangements connected with so important an object, and it is not very likely that he would be employed as a common courier. A negotiation between the two governments may be going on; but we have reason to believe that its object is rather the establishment of a cartel of exchange for prisoners of war, than any discussion of terms of Peace. No pacific propositions can be safely entertained, except in conjunction with Russia; and we do not find that either M. D'Oubril has arrived at Paris, or that there is any British negotiator in that capital, either qualified or authorised to co-operate with him.

American papers to the 24th ult. arrived yesterday. Great pains seem to be taken to keep up that political ferment into which the United States were thrown by the recent occurrence off the harbour of New-York. The visit and search of another American vessel at the mouth of the Delaware, by the Cleopatra English frigate, have furnished the press of that country with an opportunity of pouring fresh poison into the public mind. Fortunately, however, in this instance the violation of American jurisdiction is not quite so clear as we fear it was in the former instance, for the vessel is admitted to have been above the leagues from land. These papers contain rumours respecting Miranda's expedition, but they are generally inconsistent with each other, and some of them, we are persuaded, are wholly unfounded. We do not believe that he has been joined by a British force.

June 23.

We are credibly informed that a dissolution of Parliament is to take place on the termination of the present session.

Yesterday the funds were subject to various fluctuations, and closed something under prices at which they have opened.—The late advance had doubtless been induced by a very prevalent opinion, that our government favourably entertains some recent pacific overtures from France. Mr. Fox has repeatedly declared that he would cheerfully make even a tolerable peace; it is the obvious policy of Buonaparte to obtain peace on almost any terms; and under these circumstances the rumour of negotiation is at least probable.

We are relieved from much solicitude on the subject of the pending differences with America, by an assurance from a very respectable authority, that our ministers, while they are inclined to do ample justice to the legitimate claims of the United States, are determined not to concede a title of our rights to the brazen clamours of our government. Should the bill for the non-importation of British manufactures, be persisted in, it will be encountered on our part by measures of equal hostility.—Should the right of search (which cannot be denied only for the purpose of giving facility to the commerce of the enemy) be resisted, it is to be enforced; the forces in our northern provinces are to be strengthened, although we incline to think they are at present fully competent to their defence, and arrangements are making with a view to obviate as far as possible any inconvenience which might otherwise result to our islands from the suspension of their accustomed supplies from America.

Mr. Pinckney, the American ambassador, who is charged with important negotiations with our government, arrived with his family at Liverpool, on Thursday in the Diana, H. Brooke, from Baltimore. By this conveyance, we yesterday received a letter from the port, which declares that the inhabitants of that town generally disapproved the measure of the executive; and that in Maryland and Virginia, meetings were convened for the purpose of resisting that intemperate witness which, by provoking the hostility of Britain could not fail to throw their bankrupt country under the domination of France.

June 25.

On Saturday evening Mr. Wilbraham arrived in town from France. He landed at Dover that morning from one of the boats of the Vestal frigate, who had taken him out of a French boat which came out of Boulogne at 4 o'clock. He was said to be the bearer of dispatches to Mr. Fox from Talleyrand. Mr. Wilbraham, we understand, is one of those who were detained previous to the commencement of hostilities, and it is inferred from thence that the communication entrusted to him relates to an exchange of prisoners. The arrival of this new courier did not produce the effect upon the funds that might have been expected. The fever of speculation has considerably subsided at the Stock Exchange, where the expectations of peace were not quite so sanguine this morning, as they were towards the end of the week. We have received the Paris papers to a very late date, (Friday last) and we cannot discover from them that either M. D'Oubril, Mr. Adair, or any other Russian or British negotiator, has arrived in that capital.—If the fluctuation of the French funds be a fair test of the public opinion in that country, hopes of peace seem to be less confidently entertained there than they are among us. Their five per cents have not advanced above one and a half per cent. since it was announced in the Moniteur that the differences respecting Cattaro was adjusted, and that the grand army would soon return with assurances that there is little danger that the tranquillity of the continent will be disturbed; but they do not contain the least hint of the probability of peace with England.

Saturday morning, Mr. Wilbraham, one of the English gentlemen so long detained in France, arrived at Dover, with dispatches from the French government. At 4 o'clock in the morning he was put on board a French boat at Boulogne, and carried to the Vestal frigate, laying in Boulogne Roads. It being calm, the Vestal manned a boat, and sent Mr. Wilbraham in her to Dover, as the most

expedient mode of conveyance. About 8 o'clock the boat reached Dover beach, and Mr. W. immediately proceeded to the London hotel, from which he set off in a chaise and four for London about ten o'clock in the evening. We believe the dispatches were delivered to Mr. Fox; but no council has been held upon them. Mr. Fox was at home during the whole of Saturday and yesterday. Lord Grenville left town on Saturday morning and had not returned last night. Earl Spencer also left town on Saturday, for Wimbledon, where he had a party to dinner yesterday. We had, in the course of last week, good reason to believe, that the basis of preliminaries has been agreed to by our government, and that a messenger was expected to bring arrangements and passports for the purpose of formally signing and settling the preliminaries. In the present state of his power, some may consider Buonaparte as having accomplished all the objects of his ambition. With a king of Holland, and a king of Naples, in the persons of his two brothers; and fiefs and principalities to reward his favourite generals and ministers, of whom some have already entered into possession, it may be conceived that he has performed his task, and has no farther occasion for war. Others may think, that this is only the first or second stage of his progress to universal dominion, and aware of the insatiable spirit of his ambition, conclude, that he meditates nothing short of the conquest of the world. In either case, peace must be desirable. In the former, he has nothing to achieve by war; and in the latter, a peace is necessary to the accomplishment of his plan; because a fleet is essential to its execution; and a fleet he can only acquire by a peace.—He may send out squadrons, and lay down new ones upon the stocks of Genoa, Toulon and Brest; but as long as the war continues, he can only be considered a ship-builder to England, supplying spirit and strength to the British navy. It may be further observed; that if the retoleration of ministers was as rapid and great as that of the French rulers which preceded the government of Buonaparte, a man of more pacific character than Mr. Fox could not be expected to appear at the helm. Looking, then, at the state and interest of Buonaparte, the character of the British minister, and connecting them with the activity of the correspondence between the two governments, of which the dispatches arrived on Saturday, furnish a new and incontrovertible proof, we think we should be justified, even though we had no private information upon the subject, in attributing the great rise in the funds to an expectation of peace. Stock jobbing frauds always act by surprise, and the bubble soon bursts.—Those who consider the progressive rise in the funds the effect of such a cause, pay a poor compliment to the sagacity of the public.

BOSTON, August 5.

From the most authentic information we can obtain by the latest arrivals from England, and letters which have been received; it appears that the disposition of the government was decidedly in favour of an amicable explanation, and that an arrangement of all our disputes was in a fair way of being completed, on conditions, which would in all probability have been satisfactory to the American people generally.—when the news of the proceedings of Congress arrived. That in consequence of this news, the accommodation was interrupted—that the ministry said it was absurd to suppose Mr. Munroe was authorised to effect an amicable treaty, while his government was proceeding to violence and indirect hostility; that they considered the Non-importation act as a dishonorable attempt to intimidate them into concessions; which they now hesitate to admit. That the result was very uncertain and far from flattering.

From what we can learn, the Non-importation act produced but one sentiment among American merchants in England, and that sentiment appears in the following letter from a gentleman of Boston to his friend in this town.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this town; dated Manchester, (England) May 25.

“I am not sure that the act of Congress prohibiting the importation of certain articles, will not be considered a hostile measure by this government. I am informed the Leeds merchants have had a meeting respecting the American business, and that they have resolved not to ship any goods to America unless they are guaranteed for the amount by some responsible house in this country.—They apprehend, that if the act alluded to should be enforced, it will lead to a rupture. I think the act a very foolish one, and not at all likely to obtain the object aimed at.—This feeble attempt to embarrass the government of Great-Britain, makes our government appear ridiculous, and our legislators ignoramus.”

BLANK CHECKS for sale at this Office.