

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser of Saturday the 14th December.

RANDOLPH'S SPEECH.

We are indebted to the very obliging and extraordinary efforts of our Washington Correspondent, for the following interesting sketch of Mr. Randolph's celebrated Speech. It will be found much fuller and more satisfactory, than the sketch we gave in our last:—

MR. LEWIS,

I have, with industry, been able to furnish you from my minutes the following. You will probably feel a gratification in being furnished with so much for your readers.

An imperfect sketch of Randolph's Speech, delivered in the House of Representatives, on the 10th of December, on the second resolution reported by the Committee of Foreign Relations.

Mr. RANDOLPH said, from the manner in which the question has been treated in the discussion, it had been made the great question of war and peace. He was confident it was not so considered in the committee who reported the resolutions. But it now seems to be a question of war, of a novel and of a most extraordinary kind—a war not of defence, but of conquest and aggrandizement. What was the doctrine of the republicans in 1798? They would not then trust an army to be headed by a WASHINGTON, the Father of his country, a man imbosomed in the sanctuary of his country's love, a man assisted by a HAMILTON, a PINKNEY, and another WASHINGTON: And will they now trust an army to be commanded by an acquitted felon? Was it not then known that we had received provocation from France, experienced every species of contumely; and, among other insults, a demand of tribute from an infamous Directory? The opposers of a standing army were then stigmatized with being the advocates of France, as the opposers now will be of being the advocates of England. And why, Sir? because we cling to the constitution, and are not the versatile tools of expediency—because we are not willing, as then, that that army shall be turned against the constitution. Considering the nature of man, it perhaps is right and beneficial, that political parties, getting possession of political power, should, after having possessed it for a certain length of time, be seized with a species of mania, and so act as to cause it to pass into other hands—for the same reason that nature has wisely ordained, that property, accumulated by a provident ancestor, should be squandered by his posterity, and bedivided among others. The true restorative you may be assured will be applied. You will have to transfer all your equipage and acquisitions to other hands. He then read a part of the Message of the President of the United States, delivered to Congress at the session in 1805-6, and the report of the committee upon that Message, of which he (Mr. Randolph) was chairman, describing, in spirited and striking terms, the aggressions and insults upon our rights received from Spain upon the Mississippi, and the proposition of the committee to avenge those wrongs, but we did not avenge them. It was prevented by the very man (Bidwell) who has anticipated you in your incursion to Canada. We then opposed dollars to our wrongs. Now, to our wrongs, we propose to oppose bullets. We propose war—a war of ambition and conquest. To such a war, the people of this country will never submit. They will always support a war necessary for our defence.

He repelled, in the severest terms, the insinuation yesterday made by Mr. Grundy, that the attack upon Gov. Harrison, on the Wabash, by the Indians, was by the instigation of the English. He considered it a surmise of the grossest kind. He had not heard of the least evidence to support the suspicion. We had no intimation of the kind from the President, or from any other quarter. He said, if he could from any evidence be induced to believe it, he would immediately agree to war. He would agree to attack Canada. He would retaliate upon any power who shall invade our territory, or cause others to do it. He said there was, in his own mind, no difficulty in explaining the cause of this Indian war. In the characteristic of the savage character, you have a solution of the phenomenon.—It has been owing to a want of care in this House. At the treaty of Greenville, the savage character was only broken, but not subdued. It is owing to this House, in encouraging a disposition to deprive them of their lands, in an avaricious desire to get lands which we shall not want in half a century. Although he had no personal acquaintance with the delegate from the Indiana Territory, and had never passed ten words with him, yet he had no doubt but he would be able to confirm his view of the subject, and that this was the cause of the war.

He could not but be pleased with the liberality of the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Grundy) towards the Northern States, in his wish to take the Canadas.—When the gentleman was speaking of the future settlements upon the marshes of the Mississippi, he began to think of the moving of the capital, first to the waters of the Ohio, then to the isthmus of Darien. But after all, the gentleman was not very consoling, in supposing the irresistible and progressing weight of that country will finally overbalance the North. Are there to be no bounds to the extent of this republic? Is this the way to increase your power? Look at Russia—What, with her great extent of territory, is really her power, with her 300,000 men, and her 60 ships? But we are told by the gentleman from Tennessee, that we must go to war, because we talked and acted foolishly in 1808.—He thought it a very good reason why we should cease to act and talk so in future. He thought the proposed war would be a good commentary upon the principle avowed by republics, that they are not ambitious, that they have no disposition for conquests. We are really about putting in practice to the extent, the French prin-

iple of fraternizing with the people of other nations. Seduce them from their allegiance, and expect them to become good citizens! It is true, that some of our best Patriots have been manufactured from traitors; but he hardly expected to hear of an attempt to make a whole people so in the lump. It is astonishing that our Southern politicians should have been so blind, as to have been the means of bringing about our present state of things. This system was begun in 1805. You were then told of the consequences—What are they? Of what value is your cotton and your tobacco? The former six cents a pound, the latter nothing! What has caused it, and what obliges you now to give four and five dollars for a Negro blanket; It is Southern policy! He did not wonder that the Southern people were now willing to rush into a war; and indeed he should not wonder if they were tempted to rush into the fire.—But will war cure the evil? What is the object of the war? To accomplish its object, you must have the means; its management must be entrusted to sound heads, stout hearts, and able hands. It is said, its object is to claim the export trade; but will the people of Marblehead, or Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, be contented with this? Will they consent to give up the carrying trade, by securing only to the people of Kentucky and Tennessee the exports of their tobacco and their hemp? The fruit of the tree has been precisely such, as all political botanists said it would be. Cut it down and cast it into the fire. Be not ashamed to repeal your commercial restrictions.—But it seems, we cannot do it without the consent of our good friend the Emperor of France. We must give him what he demands, and we all know he is very modest in his demands.—We must become a party with him in the war, and embark in the same bottom. My imagination sinks, when I attempt to pourtray the evils which will flow from such a coalition. Do you think that this Deflowerer of the Virginity of Republics will feel more kind to you, or treat you better, after his dalliance with you?—He said our wisacres and our wise measures had so enriched the Canadas, that we began now to have a wishful eye towards them. But in taking them, do you accomplish your object? Do you thereby secure your maritime rights? Will Great-Britain, whose statesmen have many of them doubted of the utility of those possessions,

“Whose march is on the mountain wave,”

“Whose home is on the deep,”

will she then yield to you what you claim?

But how do you, by engaging in this war, place many of your best patriots?—Will they not be in the situation that a Chatham and a Burke have been, with regard to British wars, be obliged to pray for the ill success of your arms, in endeavouring to prostrate a nation, who stands as a barrier against the arch enemy of mankind?—But where is your army, and what is its character? It is tainted, it is polluted at its head. Show me, if you can, a man of honor and spirit who will belong to it.

He would say a few words upon the address which the gentleman from Tennessee made yesterday to the republicans of the House.—He did not know that he might be considered as one. If he might, he would say he should rather prefer an exposition of what is republicanism from the fathers of the church, than from junior apprentices of the law. He would prefer to hear it from the old republicans, who have been so, and have been called to act in times when it was necessary to try their souls, rather than in these times, when it is professed by such men as John Adams, and his coadjutor, Peter Porcupine. It may seem very well to the gentleman from Tennessee, the gentleman from the Genessee river, and gentlemen from Lake Champlain, to take Canada; but what is the situation of the country upon the Chesapeake, and upon the Southern sea-coast, the situation of the constituents of the gentleman from South-Carolina (Mr. Cheves) what is it, as to defending against an enemy, especially against that infernal principle of French fraternization, with which France has so innoculated us?—He said it behoved the state physician, as well as the family physician, to frankly declare the nature of his patient's malady.—He could not withhold disclosing the critical condition of the slave-holding states. In the term of our revolutionary war, there being an union of sentiment and aspect of subordination, there were no insurrections: Unfortunately, masters—members of this House—the butchers of American legislation—disciples from the East, in the character of pedlars, have all, in fact, too much for our safety, called the attention of our slaves to the equal, imprescriptible, and unalienable rights of mankind. It is not to be disguised, that while others of our countrymen shall be manifesting their bravery in taking Canada, we shall be shivering for our existence. He spoke from facts, when he asserted, that the nightly bell never rang for fire in Richmond, the capital of his State, but the mother hugged her infant closer to her breast. He declared, that the slave-holding States, in an offensive war, would necessarily, from their situation, be totally incompetent to assist, except by furnishing supplies.

Mr. Randolph then, with that frankness, boldness, and independence of mind, so characteristic of this gentleman, proceeded to notice the unjust and illiberal charges of British attachments against certain characters in this country. He asked, where, during the revolutionary war, were many of those who make these charges, and where were those against whom they are made? The latter were in the Councils of the Nation, and fighting the battles of your country. He indignantly said, it is insufferable. It cannot be borne.—It must and ought, with severity, to be put down in this House—and out of the House, to meet with the lie direct. All our enmities are in full force against England! We have no fellow-feeling for the suffering and oppressed Spaniards! With the great autocrat of

all the Russias, (here he referred to the President's message) we are on the best terms of friendship! We are in friendship with the Algerines, and with different tribes of savages; but when England is mentioned, the land of our forefathers, a people whose blood is running in our veins, all our antipathies are roused! He avowed, that if we were allowable in entertaining prejudices in favour of any nation, they ought naturally to be in favour of that nation, whose language we used—from whom we have derived many of our most important principles of government and civil liberty. In what school were your Washingtons, your Hancocks, your Henrys, and your other worthies educated? From whence did you derive your most valuable institutions, your trial by Jury, your Heabeas Corpus, &c. &c.? He confessed, that he felt a pride in common with Englishmen, in boasting of a Shakespeare, a Locke, a Newton, a Hampden, a Sidney, a Russell, a Chatham, and a Fox. He confessed, that he did not feel ashamed to declare that he had derived valuable principles and aids from these immortal men; and would to God, said he, that, in common with these men, I possessed more of those qualities which so much adorn the human character. He acknowledged the influence of a Shakespeare and a Milton upon his imagination, of a Locke upon his understanding, of a Sidney and a Chatham upon his political principles, and of a Tillotson, of a Sherlock, and of a Porteus, upon his religion.—He allowed much to the just and honest prejudices growing out of the revolution.—But, said he, it ought to be remembered, that the hearts of the British people generally were in our favour.—It was the selfish and corrupt ministry, and their servile tools, who caused the revolution; and he hoped a corrupt administration here, which may always find tools for any thing, may not drive us into as wicked measures. He again adverted to the impudent attempts of unprincipled men to excite the prejudices of British influence and British attachments; and from whence, he asked, do they originate? From felons from the gaois in Europe, aided by their pupils in America.—He expressed his astonishment at the influence of these foreigners, and particularly that parents should not only consent to have their children, but should submit themselves to be taught in their schools. Ask these self-styled Republicans, where they were in the time of our revolution, and you shut their mouths in eternal silence.

He said, if his bodily strength was not exhausted, his mental faculties impaired, his memory lost from unusual fatigue, he should shrink in the attempt to describe the horror which the names of conquerors had upon his imagination and his feelings—the names of an Alexander, a Zengish Khan, a Tamerlane, and a Bonaparte—enemies of man, regarding him only as an instrument in their hands, for the subjugation of man.

He adverted again to our situation, should Bonaparte, by our aid, be able to accomplish the destruction of the British navy and enquire what would be the situation of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, if that navy should be under his controul?—Ask, said he, Hamburg, Bremen and Lubeck.

The character of the foregoing speech is such, that the reporter of this sketch cannot pretend to do justice to it, and is obliged to quit it in this abrupt manner.

AMERICAN CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1811.

A bill authorising the purchase of ordnance and stores, camp equipage, &c. was read and referred for Friday. After several local and private subjects were acted upon,

The House resumed the consideration of the second Resolution of the committee of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Randolph in a very animated and argumentative speech, of rising three hours, opposed the resolution.

The question was then taken on the resolution, which is in these words:—

“Resolved, That an additional force of ten thousand regular troops ought to be immediately raised to serve for three years; and that a bounty in lands ought to be given to encourage enlistment.”

And decided as follows:—Yeas, 100—Nays, 22.

The question was then taken on the 3d resolution, in the following words:—

“That it is expedient to authorise the President, under proper regulations, to accept the service of any number of volunteers, not exceeding fifty thousand; to be organised, trained, and held in readiness to act on such service as the exigencies of the Government may require.”

And decided—Yeas, 113—Nays, 16.

SAMUEL WIGGINS,

Has Received by the Ship WILLIAM, Capt. BAIRD, from LIVERPOOL, AN ASSORTMENT OF

British Merchandize,

Suitable for the Season, which will be Sold on very liberal terms for good payment.

Saint John, 6th November, 1811.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS there has been the liberal time of FOUR YEARS since the dissolution of the Co-partnership of BRADFORD GILBERT, & Co. given to those indebted to them to make payment.—Notice is hereby given, to all those indebted to said Bradford Gilbert, & Co. that unless payment is immediately made to Bradford Gilbert, & Son, who is appointed to receive the same, their accounts will without discrimination be put in suit. May 30, 1811.