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FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The following extract from the London Monthly Magazine of July last, shews the opinion entertained abroad of the motives and tendency of the measures of the opponents of the administration on that topic which for a year past has most deeply engaged the attention of the people. We perceive in the delineation it draws of parties the award of history.

"POLITICS.

"THIS is the grand subject which principally interests the minds of men in the United States of America. The form of the government, the habits of the people, and the wonderful revolutionary events which have occurred both in America and Europe, within the memory of the present generation, serve to fix their attention more strongly on this object, and to make it dear to their hearts.

Comparatively, the few last months have passed away in remarkable tranquillity. The general ascendancy acquired by the Republican over the federal party seems to have extinguished much of that animosity which might have been expected to prevail if the contentions had been maintained with nearly equal numbers. The large, unshaken and augmented majorities, in favour of the republican interest, exhibited at most of the elections, evince a decision among the people concerning their political sentiments which does not appear likely to be speedily reversed.

The most fruitful source of alteration among the parties for the last six months, has been the proceedings of the national legislature and executive, on the subject of the dispute with Spain, concerning New-Orleans. The sudden withholding of the right of deposit at that place, which had been solemnly stipulated by treaty, created a strong sensation in the minds of the people of the United States. A doubt, however, early arose whether this unwarrantable act originated from the Intendant of Louisiana, or from the Spanish court. While this question remained undecided, the government of the United States deemed it more advisable to attempt a settlement of the difference by negotiation, than abruptly to adopt forcible measures which might lead to a war. They therefore determined to take such precautionary and preparatory steps as would provide against the worst, and at the same time to open a negotiation.

But the opposition, observing the popularity of the economical and other salutary reforms undertaken by the present administration, and despairing of all means but of a foreign war to unhinge a system resting upon so deep a foundation, employed every means in their power to precipitate the nation into hostilities with Spain. For this purpose the discontents and murmurs of the people of the western states, more immediately suffering the inconveniences and privations resulting from the suspension of the deposit at New-Orleans, were warmly cherished and encouraged; and hints of no equivocal meaning were industriously thrown out, that they ought themselves without waiting for the concurrence or authority of the government, to provide a remedy, and that a hostile one, for the existing restriction on their trade.—The suggestions, though well calculated to gratify the feelings of the moment, obtained no success. The western states strongly attached to the administration, to republican principles, to the authority of the constitution, to law and to order, refused to listen to propositions so destructive to every thing that freemen hold most dear. Thus the affair was quietly left to the operation of the remonstrances which the government had early transmitted to the court of Madrid.

At length the order of the King of Spain arrived, the conduct of the Intendant was disavowed, and the right of deposit entirely restored. Thus the business was terminated with much more dispatch than could possibly have been done by any arrangement of violent measures, and without any breach of the good understanding between the two nations.

The efforts of the Federalists to involve the United States in the calamities of war, were on this occasion, prompt, bold and persevering. Their disappointment indicates a degree of good sense, moderation, and reflection, in the great body of the people which does them much honour, and which, unfortunately for mankind, is not always displayed by a nation when their passions are roused by a sense of injury.

It will not appear surprising that this dispute with Spain was the grand topic of discussion in the newspapers, and of debate in the national legislature, for several months. During this agitation a pamphlet appeared under very singular circumstances, entitled "An Address to the government of the United States on the cession of Louisiana to the French; and on the late breach of treaty by the Spaniards; including the translation of a Memorial on the war of St. Domingo, and the cession of the Mississippi to France, drawn up by a French councillor of state." The object of this pamphlet was doubtless to increase the existing ferment, and to impel the nation to violent measures. By many it was considered to be a spurious performance;

as the original, of which it purports to be a translation, though pressing called for by the public, was never produced or referred to in any satisfactory manner. The same author soon afterwards, and probably with similar intentions, published "Monroe's embassy, or, the conduct of the government in relation to our claims to the navigation of the Mississippi, considered; by the author of an Address to the Government of the United States." &c.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.

Fort Dauphin, Nov. 29, 1803.

Mr. RELF,

YOU are invited, in the name of the freemen of St. Domingo, and, above all, of the impartiality which ought to be the stamp of a good republican, to insert in your next number the enclosed proclamation. You will infinitely oblige your most humble, and most obedient servant,

B. AMIE.

PROCLAMATION.

Of Dessalines, Christophe and Clerveaux, Chiefs of St. Domingo.

In the name of the Black People and Men of Colour of St. Domingo.

THE independence of St. Domingo is proclaimed. Restored to our primitive dignity, we have claimed our rights: we swear never to yield them to any power on earth: the frightful veil of prejudice is torn to pieces, and is so forever. Woe be to whomsoever would dare again to put together its bloody tatters.

O! Landholders of St. Domingo, wandering in foreign countries, by proclaiming our independence, we do not intend to forbid you indiscriminately from returning to your property, far be from us this unjust idea. We are not ignorant, that there are some among you, that have renounced their old errors, abjured the injustice of their exorbitant pretensions, and acknowledged the lawfulness of the cause for which we have been spilling our blood these twelve years. Toward those men who do us justice, we will act as brothers; let them return among us. The God who protects us, the God of freemen bids us to stretch out towards them our conquering arm. But as for those, who, intoxicated with a foolish pride and interested slaves to a guilty pretension, are blinded so much as to think that they are the essence of human nature, and they affect to believe that they are destined by heaven to be our masters and our tyrants, let them never come near the land of St. Domingo: if they come hither they will only meet with chains and deportation; let them stay where they are; and tormented by their well deserved misery and the frowns of the just men that they have too long mocked at; let them still continue to move the pity and concern of nobody.

We have sworn not to listen to clemency towards all those who would dare to speak to us of slavery; we shall be inexorable, perhaps even cruel, towards all the troops who, themselves forgetting the object for which they have not ceased fighting since 1789, should come yet from Europe, to carry among us death and servitude. Nothing is too dear and every means are lawful, to men from whom it is wished to tear the first of all blessings. Were they to cause rivers and torrents of blood to run; were they, in order to maintain their liberty, to conflagrate seven-eighths of the globe, they are innocent before the tribunal of Providence, that has not created men, to see them groaning under a harsh and shameful servitude.

If in the various insurrections that took place, some inhabitants, against whom we had not to complain, have been victims of the cruelty of a few soldiers or cultivators, too much blinded by the remembrance of their past sufferings, to be able to distinguish the good and humane land-owners from those that were unfeeling and cruel; we lament with all the feeling souls so deplorable an end and declare to the world, whatever may be said to the contrary by wicked people, that the murders were committed contrary to the wishes of our hearts. It was impossible, especially in the crisis in which the colony was, to be able to prevent or stop those horrors. They who are in the least acquainted with history, all know that a people, when assailed by civil dissensions, though they may be the most polished on earth, give themselves up to all kinds of excess, and the authority of chiefs, always but poorly consolidated in a time of revolution, cannot punish all those that are guilty, without always meeting with new difficulties.

But now a-days the Aurora of peace lets us have the glimpse of a less stormy time, now that the calm of victory has succeeded to the troubles of a dreadful war, every thing in St. Domingo ought to assume a new face, and its government henceforward to be that of justice.

Done at the head quarters, Fort Dauphin, November 29, 1803.

(Signed)

Dessalines,
Christophe and
Clerveaux.
B. Amie, Sec'y.

True copy,

CONGRESS.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES. IMPEACHMENT.

Wednesday, Jan. 4.

AT one o'clock the managers of the house of representatives, appointed to conduct the impeachment against John Pickering, appeared at the bar of the senate, when Mr. Nicholson, in their name, announced that they were ready to present the articles.

Seats having been assigned them on the floor of the Senate, and the sergeant at arms enjoined silence, the managers rose, and Mr. Nicholson read the articles of impeachment as follow.

ARTICLES.

Exhibited by the house of representatives of the United States, in the name of themselves & of all the people of the United States, against John Pickering, judge of the district court of the district of New-Hampshire, in maintenance and support of their impeachment against him for high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE I.

That whereas George Wentworth, surveyor of the district of New-Hampshire, did in the port of Portsmouth, in the said district, on waters that are navigable from the sea by vessels of more than ten tons burthen, on the fifteenth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and two, seize the ship called the Eliza, of about two hundred and eighty-five tons burthen, whereof William Ladd was late master, together with her furniture, tackle and apparel, alleging that there had been unladen from on board of said ship, contrary to law, sundry goods, wares, and merchandize of foreign growth and manufacture, of the value of four hundred dollars and upwards, and did likewise seize on land within the said district, on the seventh day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and two, two cables of the value of two hundred and fifty dollars, part of the said goods which were alleged to have been unladen from on board the said ship, as aforesaid contrary to law: And whereas, Thomas Chadbourne, a deputy marshal of the said district of New-Hampshire, did on the sixteenth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and two, by virtue of an order of the said John Pickering, judge of the district court of the said district of New-Hampshire, arrest and detain in custody for trial before the said John Pickering, judge of the said district court, the said ship called the Eliza, with her furniture, tackle, and apparel, and also the two cables aforesaid: And whereas, by an act of congress, passed the second day of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, it is among other things, provided that "upon the prayer of any claimant to the court, that any ship or vessel, goods, wares or merchandize, so seized and prosecuted, or any part thereof, should be delivered to such claimant, it shall be lawful for the court to appoint three proper persons to appraise such ship or vessel, goods, wares or merchandize, who shall be sworn in open court for the faithful discharge of their duty; and such appraisement shall be made at the expense of the party on whose prayer it is granted, and on the return of such appraisement, if the claimants shall with one or more sureties be approved of by the court, execute a bond in the usual form to the United States, for the payment of a sum equal to a sum at which the ship or vessel, goods, wares, or merchandize, so prayed to be delivered, are appraised, and moreover produce a certificate from the collector of the district wherein such trial is had, and of the naval officer thereof, if any there be, that the duties on the goods, wares and merchandize, or tonnage duty on the ship or vessel so claimed, have been paid or secured in the manner, as if the goods, wares, or merchandize, ship or vessel, had been legally entered, the court shall by rule order such ship or vessel, goods, wares or merchandize, to be delivered to the said claimant," yet the said John Pickering, judge of the said district court of the said district of New-Hampshire, the said act of congress notwithstanding; but with intent to evade the same, did order the said ship called the Eliza, with her furniture, tackle, and apparel, and the said two cables to be delivered to a certain Eliphalett Ladd, who claimed the same, without his, the said Eliphalett Ladd, producing any certificate from the collector and naval officer of the said district, that the tonnage duty on the said ship, or the duties on the said cables, had been paid or secured, contrary to his trust and duty as judge of the said district court, against the laws of the U. States, and to the manifest injury of their revenue.

ARTICLE II.

That whereas at a special district court of the United States, begun and held at Portsmouth, on the eleventh day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and two, by John Pickering, judge of the said court, the United States, by Joseph Whipple, their collector of said district, having libelled, propounded and given the said judge to understand and be informed, that the said ship Eliza, with her furniture, tackle and apparel

had been seized, as aforesaid, because there had been unladen therefrom, contrary to law, two cables and one hundred pieces of check, of the value of four hundred dollars and upwards, and having prayed in their said libel, that the said ship with her furniture, tackle and apparel, might by the said court, be adjudged to be forfeited to the United States, and be disposed of according to law; and a certain Eliphalett Ladd, by his proctor and attorney, having come into the said court, and having claimed the said ship Eliza, with her tackle, furniture and apparel, and having denied that the said two cables and the said one hundred pieces of check, had been unladen from the said ship contrary to law, and having prayed the said court, that the said ship, with her furniture, tackle and apparel, might be restored to him the said Eliphalett Ladd, the said John Pickering, judge of the said district court, did proceed to the hearing and trial of the cause, thus depending between the United States on the one part, claiming the said ship Eliza, with her furniture, tackle and apparel, as forfeited by law, and the said Eliphalett Ladd, on the other part, claiming the said ship Eliza, with her furniture, tackle and apparel, in his own proper right: And whereas John S. Sherburne, attorney for the United States in and for the said district of New-Hampshire, did appear in the said district court, as his special duty it was by law, to prosecute the said cause in behalf of the United States, and did produce sundry witnesses to prove the facts charged by the United States in the libel filed by their collector, as aforesaid, in the said court, and to shew that the said ship Eliza, with her tackle, furniture and apparel, was justly forfeited to the United States, & did pray the said court that the said witnesses might be sworn in behalf of the United States, yet the said John Pickering, being then judge of the said district court, and then in court sitting, with intent to defeat the just claims of the United States, did refuse to hear the testimony of the said witnesses so as aforesaid produced in behalf of the United States, and without hearing the said testimony so adduced in behalf of the United States in the trial of the said cause, did order and decree the said ship Eliza, with her furniture, tackle and apparel, to be restored to the said Eliphalett Ladd the claimant, contrary to his trust and duty as judge of the said district court, in violation of the laws of the United States, and to the manifest injury of their revenue.

ARTICLE III.

That whereas it is provided by an act of congress, passed on the twenty-fourth day of September, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine "that from all final decrees in a district court in causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, where the matter in dispute exceeds the sum or value of three hundred dollars exclusive of costs, an appeal shall be allowed to the next circuit court to be held in such district." And whereas on the 12th day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and two, at the trial of the aforesaid cause between the United States on the one part, claiming the said ship Eliza, with her furniture, tackle and apparel, as forfeited for the causes aforesaid, and the said Eliphalett Ladd on the other part claiming the said ship Eliza, with her furniture, tackle and apparel, in his own proper right, the said John Pickering, judge of the said district court of the district of New-Hampshire, did decree that the said ship Eliza, with her tackle, furniture, and apparel should be restored to the said Eliphalett Ladd, the claimant: And whereas the said John S. Sherburne, attorney for the United States, in and for the said district of New-Hampshire, and prosecuting the said cause for and on the part of the United States, on the said twelfth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and two, did in the name and behalf of the United States, claim an appeal from the said decree of the district court, to the next circuit court, to be held in the said district of New-Hampshire, and did pray the said district court to allow the said appeal in conformity to the provisions of the act of congress last aforesaid, yet the said John Pickering, judge of the said district court, disregarding the authority of the laws, and wickedly meaning and intending to injure the revenues of the United States, and thereby to impair their public credit, did absolutely and positively refuse to allow the said appeal as prayed for and claimed by the said John S. Sherburne, in behalf of the United States, contrary to his trust and duty as judge of the said district court, against the laws of the United States, to the great injury of the public revenue, and in violation of the solemn oath which he had taken to administer equal and impartial justice.

ARTICLE IV.

That whereas for the due, faithful and impartial administration of justice, temperance and sobriety are essential qualities in the character of a judge; yet the said John Pickering being a man of loose morals and intemperate habits, on the eleventh and twelfth days of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and two, being then judge of the district court, in and for the district of New-Hampshire, did appear upon the bench of the said court, for the purpose of adminis-