

WILMINGTON GAZETTE.

THREE DOLLS. PER ANN.

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CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL Of the Department of the Seine. [Concluded.]

Extract from the act of accusation against
General Moreau.

General Moreau, at the head of the army of the Rhine, could not be silent on the discovery of the proofs that Pichegru was a chief of a conspiracy, without rendering himself guilty of the crime of high treason.—Nevertheless four months and an half have elapsed before he said any thing concerning this discovery, and he only spoke of it at the moment when he knew the directors had torn off the mask from that conspiracy, and his transportation was decided on. If after the 11th Fructidor Moreau denounced Pichegru, it was only to have turned aside suspicion that would have ruined himself without saving his friend.

In a proclamation of the 23d to the army of the Rhine and Moselle he expresses himself in these words :

"It is but too true that Pichegru has betrayed the confidence of all France. I informed one of the members of the directory on the 17th instant, that a correspondence with Conde and other agents of the pretender had fallen into my hands which leave no doubt of his treason."

"In his letter to the directory, dated 27th Vendemiaire, year 7, when speaking of Pichegru, he says: "We were friends as long as we defended the same cause, but we ceased to be so, when I had proofs that he was the enemy of the French republic."

He ought then only to have possessed sentiments of horror towards Pichegru, as Pichegru on his side should only have looked on him with hatred. From that moment an insurmountable barrier ought to have separated them forever. If it be proved, however, in spite of these truths that their reconciliation was sealed, that these two men had certain go-betweens to communicate from London to Paris and from Paris to London; and that themselves held conferences together at Paris, we may assert without hesitation, that the extraordinary cause for this violation of the laws of honor could only originate in a sacrilegious compact formed between them in order that a conspiracy might succeed. Irrefragable proofs exist of their reconciliation, correspondence and conferences.

Lajollais declared on the 25th Pluviose, that he knew by means of a common friend (the Abbe David) that Pichegru and Moreau for a long time divided, were at length reconciled. Moreau proved his sincerity in having nothing more to do with Pichegru, when before the 14th Messidor, year 10, in speaking of him, he said in a letter;—Besides citizen, his situation affects me very much, and I shall always seize with pleasure the occasion of being useful to him. He proved he would have nothing more to do with him when he added: "You have hinted to my secretary that I opposed his return into France, you may be certain that that is so much the more false, since if government were to have caused me to be informed that I was the only obstacle to his return I would hasten to cease to be so."

With regard to the correspondence between Moreau and Pichegru, from Paris to London and from London to Paris, by means of a third person, it was proved by the documents seized when David was arrested, and by those seized at the arrest of Moreau. It was clear from them that it was David who took upon himself the reconciliation which was brought about; who sent to Pichegru copies of the letters he received from Moreau, and without doubt of those which were intended for him, he even sent copies of his own letters to Moreau, that he sent to Moreau copies of those letters which he received from Pichegru. A letter from Pichegru announces clearly that it was he who sent off David for London and who sent money for the journey. David was to have become in repairing to London, the living correspondent, as Lajollais was afterwards between Pichegru and Moreau.—There is only the one demonstration to make, it is the proofs that the conferences took place at Paris between Pichegru and Moreau.

Lajollais confessed on his examination, on the 25th Pluviose that during last summer he had conferences at Paris with Moreau, relative to Pichegru; that testified to him his wish for having an interview with Pichegru, and undertook to bring it about. That when he went to England

Pichegru expressed to him the same desire. He says that he arrived at Paris with Pichegru on the 26th and went to General Moreau's house to inform him of it, he went to him another time, in the morning, to appoint a rendezvous; the latter agreed to meet him at the Boulevard de la Madeleine, rue de Caumartin, to the church de la Madeleine at nine in the evening, telling he should be dressed in a blue coat, and round hat, that he would strike the ground frequently with his cane, that he would come by the Boulevard, on the side of the rue Caumartin, and that he need come only on the opposite side. Consequently at nine o'clock exactly, he met in the middle of this Boulevard; that he informed Pichegru of it the same evening, at the maison de Chailot, No. 6, that Pichegru told him at that hour he would be in a hackney coach in the rue Basse which is bordered by the Boulevard, that a second before meeting Moreau some one who recollected him cried out:—The general is arrived, he is in that hackney coach, pointing with his finger to the carriage; that he then met Moreau, to whom he said the general is arrived; Moreau then pointing out to him the alley on the side of the rue des Capucines, where the moon shone less, telling him to take Pichegru thither; that he went to the door of the coach, that Pichegru was precisely on the same side by which he came; that it appeared to him he was not alone; that Pichegru immediately opened the coach door and followed him to the other side of the Boulevard, &c.

Couchery Victor stated in his declaration, that he knew of this interview. He added that having been, to seek Pichegru with Lajollais, to conduct him to another conference, Georges said to him; Moreau will not complain to day for I shall not be there.

General Moreau has acknowledged that proposals had been made to his secretary who gave him an account of them.—These propositions were made by Joyant otherwise Villeneuve, accused of being concerned in the plot of the 2d Nivose.

Rolland declared that Lajollais told him that Pichegru whole arrival he informed him of, had requested him to prevail on Rolland to procure Pichegru a lodging for some days, and to manage affairs between Moreau and himself with regard to what they wished to communicate to each other; that he had been at the house of general Moreau, who told him he would very willingly lodge Pichegru, were he under no apprehension from a number of domestics who might recognize him.

On being confronted with Rolland, the 9th of last Germinal, Moreau could not deny but that Pichegru was at his house, on the evening appointed. He pretended, however, that instead of having sent Fresnieres to fetch him, it was only in order to know what he wanted.

Bouvet spoke of a second conference, in which Moreau hinted that in order to succeed it was necessary to appoint him dictator.

Lastly it has been attested by Lajollais, that he went to Chailot to seek Pichegru about half past seven, for another conference; that it was a day on which Moreau was to have an assembly, that this rendezvous had been appointed by Moreau himself, in his house; that it appeared no person was yet arrived; that they went together into the saloon of Moreau, where he and Lajollais had remained through deference; that Pichegru and Moreau retired to the library, when the conference lasted for half an hour; that Pichegru then took a hackney coach probably to return to Chailot.

ENGLAND.

SLAVE TRADE.

House of Commons, June 8, 1804.

Mr. Grenville observed that he was anxious to state his opinion upon the subject, in which, as it appeared to him, the honor and character of the nation were so much involved: that ever since the slave trade had been under public discussion, his opinion respecting it had been, that it was a system which had originated in avarice and cruelty, and had been continued to the present moment, to the disgrace of the British nation, and in violation of every principle of religion, justice and humanity. That after this declaration it was almost unnecessary for him to add, that the bill now before the house should have his zealous support in its present and all its future stages. But before he sat

down, he hoped he might be allowed to offer his acknowledgments to the gentleman opposite to him (Mr. Wilberforce,) with whom this bill had originated, for his unwearied perseverance in a measure, one effect of which, in his view of the subject, would be to rescue the national character from the disgrace and opprobrium in which it was now involved by the mere toleration of this abominable traffic. He, moreover, trusted that it would prove, that he was not premature if he congratulated the hon. gentleman (Mr. Wilberforce,) and if he congratulated the house and the country on the prospect now offered of the labors of that hon. gentleman being at last about to be rewarded and carried with perfect and entire success.

June 12.

Mr. Fuller moved the order of the day.—Mr. Wilberforce moved that the speaker do leave the chair. The last motion was opposed with much warmth, & supported with great spirit.

Sir Robert Buxton defended Mr. Pitt against any charge of insincerity in his support of the abolition of the slave trade. He had made it his business narrowly to watch the whole of his conduct in this business, and he had never witnessed greater evidence of the cordiality and zeal of any individual in a public cause.

Mr. Wilberforce made a very short but pertinent and conclusive reply to the principal objections urged against his measure. The honorable and worthy member next proceeded to reinforce all his original arguments in favour of the abolition of the slave trade. He quoted from Mr. Park's travels into the interior of Africa, several passages, which fully shew that the arguments of the abolitionists are founded in the justest views of policy as well as the most enlarged ideas of introducing knowledge, humanity, and religion into that vast continent. We decline entering into any minute statement, having in the first instance so fully described the hon. member's arguments. The manner in which he handled this part of the subject did equal honor to his head and heart. He quoted authors, particularly the French writer Le Brune, who wrote long before the question of abolition was started, to confirm all his positions upon this head.—He argued at some length on the practicability of keeping up the stock of negroes independent of importation. He shewed that for a long series of years, particularly for the last twelve, that the proportion of the deaths and births of the negroes was gradually becoming more favorable, and quoted several authorities particularly that of a Dr. Anderson, who had the care of four thousand negroes, to shew that by good management, the number of negroes might be kept up in all our islands. In illustration of this idea he stated that he was enabled on the authority of Mr. King, the late American minister, one of the most respectable men alive, that in the ten years, from 1791 to 1801, the American negroes had increased in such a proportion as to hold out a fair prospect of doubling their number in 24 or 25 years.

The negroes too rapidly increased in Bencoolen, in St. Helena, in St. Kitt's, and in other settlements. It being ascertained that such a rapid increase was obtained in America, he saw no reason to think why our West-India negroes might not only keep up their numbers but might positively increase to a great degree. The climate of America was so far from being more favourable, that the dews and exhalations with which it abounded were particularly unfavorable to the health of the negroes, accustomed to a dry & hot climate. The honorable member, after illustrating this point, which we have just hinted at, laid before the house, on the positive information of the American minister, the very satisfactory prospect of the probable abolition of the slave trade in the United States at no remote period. At present in all the states, with the exception of South Carolina, the importation of negroes was prohibited; and in 1808, when the powers of this point now vested in the particular states should cease, there was every reason to believe that Congress would take up the business and abolish the slave trade forever. The hon. member read a paragraph from the minister's letter precisely to the foregoing effect. He congratulated the House on this prospect, and urged it as an additional argument for taking the lead in the great work of humanity, policy, and justice.

The question finally, being soundly

called for the house divided—Ayes 79—Noes 20. Majority for going into committee 59. The house then went into committee; after a considerable desultory debate, the clause respecting the limitation of the trade from Africa to the West-Indies, was amended; and stood nearly thus:

"Provided always, that it shall and may be lawful for any such ship or vessel as shall be so engaged in the African trade aforesaid, to land her negroes in any part of his majesty's islands in the West-Indies, after the said period of the 1st of January, 1805, if there shall be sufficient roots that the said ship has sailed from any other part of Europe on or before the 18th of August, 1804."

House of Lords, July 2.

The bill from the commons for abolishing the slave trade was taken up. His royal highness the duke of Clarence, presented two petitions against the bill.

July 3.—The slave trade abolition bill being read, lord Hawkebury moved that it be read a "second time this day—three months." A debate ensued, lord Grenville advocated the bill; which was opposed by earl St. Vincent, and the duke of Clarence. The latter maintained, that property to an immense amount was vested in the trade, and therefore a determination respecting its abolition, ought to be coolly considered. He was fully convinced that the abolition was inexpedient, and therefore he was in favour of any motion that retarded its progress.—The motion to postpone the second reading of the bill for 3 months passed without a division.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 30.

By the brig John & James, capt. Shearman, which arrived at this port yesterday, in 42 days from Liverpool, we have been favoured with London papers to the 14th of July. Our dates from the 5th to the 13th, are irregular.

It is stated that Bonaparte was to be crowned emperor of the French at Lyons, and that the Pope was to perform the ceremony of coronation. Bonaparte had been occupied in visiting several institutions; but had returned to Paris.

The accounts from Holland indicate that every thing was in readiness for the long talked of invasion—but the English papers suggest an opinion that the measure will never be attempted, and suppose Bonaparte will make advances, in order to prepare the way for being quieted in his present authority. Dates of the 13th say that rumours of peace were in circulation in London, but that they could not be traced to any source which commanded credence.

Of the reported engagement between the English and French fleets off Toulon, we see nothing further than a French account that admiral Nelson quitted the station on the appearance of the English fleet and an English account that the French fleet did not dare to go beyond the protection of their batteries: but were notwithstanding attacked by the English, on which they immediately retired into Toulon.

Sir Sidney Smith was recovering from his late illness, and was expected soon to resume his former command.

A variety of accounts it was said tended to confirm the opinion that the arrangements making by Russia were hostile to France.

It was reported that the King of Prussia had, by the demand of Bonaparte, written a second letter to Louis XVIII with proposals to resign his claims to the throne of France; but that unfortunate prince had given no other answer, than that he would send a copy both of his Prussian Majesty's letter, and that of Monsieur Bonaparte, which accompanied it, to Petersburg.

The Pope's minister had been ordered to quit the court of Russia.

The following is extracted from a London paper of July 6:—A private letter from Paris, dated June 21, says, "The American Minister, Livingston, has returned with good bills for fifteen millions of livres; but he was, notwithstanding, not received by Talleyrand in the manner he expected, after his financial and political expedition to England; because, more money and a better illness, were hoped for here. On Livingston's first conference after his arrival here, he remained closeted with Talleyrand for 6 hours, and a courier was sent to the Emperor immediately afterwards, who ordered Talleyrand to wait upon His Majesty. The rumour of peace caused by Livingston's jour-