

WILMINGTON GAZETTE.

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From the American Citizen.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Where are the spectres which the designing part of the federalists raised with regard to the temporary interdiction of our right of deposit at this place? They are dissolved into "thin air," and wafted from those perturbed spirits. All is now hushed. Our beds no longer shake under us; our repose is tranquil, and French bayonets have ceased to haunt the coward imagination.

Alas! poor federalism with all its craft, is unable to brutalize the American mind and drench the country in blood! Its sanguinary thirst is not to be quenched with war. The numerous rivers which run through the Western country, to fertilize the land and minister to comforts, are not destined to be crimsoned with human gore! Poor luckless federalism is thwarted at every step and defeated at every project! The faction gnash their teeth, and in "agonizing spasms," weep because the country is to continue blessed with peace, order, and tranquility. Kentucky is no longer in arms—in rebellion against the government! Hobgobling with his merry attending elf, has danced off the artificial stage, to the great comfort of the women and children! Hunter is gone to New-Port, and the Kentuckians, wisely converting their swords into ploughshares, have returned from the 'camp' to the cultivation of their farms.

But joking apart—for the subject is a serious one. The designing of the federal party have pursued, undeviatingly, their grand object—an energetic government, or one in which the few shall govern the many. In the pursuit of this great desideratum, no adversity has mitigated their zeal, or diverted their attention from the object. From the year 1794—the period of American apostasy from the principles of the revolution—to the present time, their efforts to approach it have been uniform and unremitting. Then the first violent attack was made, and if not directed, was certainly planned by Alexander Hamilton. An unfortunate, an unconstitutional opposition to the government, furnished for the assault, a pretext which was embraced with a zeal proportioned to the hostile views of the aspiring faction. In an instant an army was raised to quell indications of opposition, which, by the artfulness of the then secretary of the treasury, were magnified into a rebellion of a nature the most formidable and alarming. It is no improbable conjecture that the odious excise system, happily abolished by the present administration, was devised and recommended by Hamilton, with a view to the effect it produced, and which was contemplated to use the phrase of the adverse party, the arm of government. The project which has immortalized Hamilton's hostility to republican institutions, succeeded, and secured to the party a valuable and much coveted triumph. This victory was followed by a supplementary attack on the vitals of republican government. The right of the people to assemble for the purpose of political deliberation was openly denied by the federal party in Congress, who left no means untried to annihilate it by a legislative act.

On this occasion, as well as the one with regard to New-Orleans, the most groundless alarms were industriously circulated. In this, indeed the party have been uniform. Judging that mankind are governed more by passion than by reason, they fly to the regions of fancy and romance, and conjure up imaginary evils to terrify the mind into acquiescence, in projects of a nature the most injurious. May an evil of a determinate nature and given extent exist? They recommend now that they are deprived of power, and adopted when they had it, measures much more pernicious than would be the thing seemingly decreed, if it really occurred. This is their invariable practice when they have a peculiar object to gain. Will we promote their purposes? Nothing is so dignified, so glorious, so charming as a warlike attitude; the shrill sound of the clarion; the thunder of cannon; the clanking of swords; the dying groans of mangled victims.—Does peace record with their views? It is in itself amiable; it is the parent of every sublunary blessing; the balm that infuses comfort in every soul; it is consonant with the prosperity, the rising grandeur of our infant republic; and the burthen of every federal harangue, of every federal press is,

tranquility, tranquility. So Proteus like is federalism.

Hence, when in the year 1794, the opposition to the excise system broke out into acts of petty violence, to the suppression of which the civil power was more than competent, because it suited the views of Alexander Hamilton and his party, to stigmatise representative government, a large army was called out with all the pomp and vanity of a Roman triumph decreed to a victor. And yet it had nothing to face but women and children! We mean not, however, by this to impeach the courage of the troops; they were patriotic, they were brave. But it accorded with the Machiavelian policy of Hamilton to create a phantom and embody an army to combat it. The design was to cast an odium on our institutions, and to bring republican government into disrepute.

Reverse the picture. The British in 1793 entrenched upon our sovereignty; kicked us like a foot ball; held our forts and occupied our territory in contempt of the country; captured our vessels with an insolence unparalleled, and in the face of the world assumed the right to dictate to us where we should trade & where we should not. And what was then the language of those who now essay with uncommon zeal to precipitate the country into war? Peace, peace! The tranquil lute was ever and anon sounded in our ears. And yet had not Great-Britain provoked war? Had she not violated the law of nations? Did not Grotius, and Puffendorf, and Barbeyrac, and Vattel, some of whom have been superficially referred to on the present occasion, lift their venerable heads from their graves and cry shame on her? Nay, were not the most lively sentiments of indignation manifested in the union against Great-Britain? Yes, yes; but it was cruel to war with the mother country however much she abused us; with a government we so much admired; not indeed that war was sought by the republican party, for they have been uniformly anxious to avoid it; but every measure pursued by them to bring Great-Britain to a sense of duty and of right, was opposed by the federalists with every faculty they possessed.

From the National Intelligencer.

An estimate of the motives of those who are clamorous for war.

It was the memorable declaration of a distinguished member of a tribunal, denominated paramount, made during the last autumn, that the present administration were so deeply rooted in the confidence of the nation, that nothing short of a most extraordinary occurrence promised the least prospect of success to their opponents. This declaration was made by a federalist pre-eminent for his talents, to a federalist only eminent for his daily impositions on the patience of the enlightened body of which he is a member. It announced the existence of but one ray of hope to federalism on the political horizon. "France has obtained Louisiana—the western people will be alarmed at the transfer; measures will ensue calculated to increase an apprehension of danger; they will look to the present administration for security. If this is not promptly and vigorously given, the confidence of the western country in the administration will perish, & they will transfer that confidence to us; and if it is given, it will issue in war, and war will ruin them. In either event we shall gain our end. The present rulers will be removed, and we shall replace them."

Strange as this language may sound it was uttered long before the meeting of congress, or the infraction of our treaty with Spain by the denial of the right of deposit.

This language is a clue to every thing that has followed. It accounts for the feigned solicitude of the federal members of Congress for the people on our western borders; it explains the impatience with which they waited at the opening of the session, the issue of executive measures; it explains the repeated attempts made in the house of representatives to sow suspicion and jealousy of their rulers in the minds of the western states; it explains the coarse invective & insolent reproaches of every procedure of the government; it explains the bold signal, exhibited from the Senate, and repeated from every eminence in the country, where federalism prevails, to the western people, to seize the first moment to plunge themselves and

their country into war.

What though war is the greatest of all human calamities; what though its inevitable effects are personal misery and national injury, the extent of which no one can realize; still will ambition proclaim and that in accents of disappointed anguish, my voice is for war! What care I for the rich luxuriance with which nature lavishes her bounties on the industrious husbandman, or for the sure reward which uninterrupted labour bestows on the mechanic, or for the proud spectacle of American canvas yielding, without a foe, to every breeze that springs on the ocean? I can view this expanded and expanding scene of happiness with sullen apathy, nay, with indignant resentment; because it is not the fruit of my virtues or talents, but of the virtues and talents of my enemies. Power is my goal; and I will pursue it through conflagrated towns and slaughtered thousands; and if I do not succeed in the first desire of my heart to rule the land, I will snatch the rod of empire from those whose virtues have immortalized my hatred.

Here fellow-citizens, is a picture of those uncontrollable passions which rage under the assumed and respectable name of federalism. Not that every man who calls himself a federalist, courts or fits the prominent attitude delineated. No, it only belongs to those select characters, who in every vicissitude of fortune, have played their own game; and who in power have been as zealous in its extension as they have been out of power, parsimonious of its use. These men, though few in number, clamor as loud as if they counted thousands. Nothing escapes them. Selfeulogy is perpetually mingled with the calumny of those who stand in their way. They are the exclusive friends of good government, though they have zealously strove to destroy all government not exercised by themselves; of religion though they persecute as unbelievers all who do not think as they think; and of liberty though in the daily habit of withdrawing all support, political or personal, from every Man who is not their tool.

It may be humiliating to the dignity of human nature that such motives should have an undying existence and should pervade every age, and every region of the earth. But however humiliating the fact, it is not therefore the less true; nor does it become the pride of man to question the wisdom of its existence. We will not affirm that an omnipotent being gave permission to the existence of evil from any necessary connection it has with virtue; but it may be safely said that, to our limited apprehension, the greatest political blessings appear often to spring from a perpetration of the blackest crimes.

It is principally to be attributed to this circumstance, that liberty has never been more securely fortified than at this time. Every citizen has found that to preserve his rights, as the christian his faith, he must put on, and unceasingly wear, a strong armour; and that his only safety consists in a constant readiness to repel aggression. The voice of patriotism recommends vigilance and it is in that voice that these remarks have been offered.

HALIFAX, (N. S.) Feb. 24.

On Tuesday arrived here in 20 days from Barbadoes, the brig Rover, captain Freeman. A great number of troops had arrived at Barbadoes, from England, under the command of general Greenfield, making a force in that place of 5,500 men. When captain Freeman sailed, the 5th battalion of the 60th regiment were embarked for this place, on board a large ship armed on flute. Brigadier general Beresford died at Barbadoes a few days before the Rover left that island. Positive orders were received by the commander in chief in the Windward Islands, not to deliver up the French Islands, unless the treaty had been, before the receipt of the orders, complied with.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.

The inconsistency of the federalists, with respect to names or party appellations, is truly remarkable—at one period the whole virtue and talents rested with those called federalists—not to be a federalist was, from necessity, to be a republican or a jacobin; these distinctions were the only ones at the commencement and throughout the administration of Mr. Adams.—'Twas federal this, and federal that, and all was restored to think for themselves, and believe that it was pos-

sible to be a good citizen without having federal added to their names, were denounced as sans culottes, disorganizers and republicans. Since, then, those who were formerly so tenacious of the name of federalist, have been as anxious to rid themselves of the title; now we seldom or never find the cidevant federalists applying that appellation to their party, 'tis like their exploded tales, it has served their purpose and it is no longer expected to deceive. Instead of federalist we now hear nothing but republican, the very mention of which three years ago would shock federal feelings; some who before declared it was a mere phantom, a word that had no meaning and which "no good man would assume," are now as solicitous to monopolize it as they were at first that of federalist—bye and bye the appellation of democrat, as horrible now as republican was before, will be assumed, and those who were really federalists, with those who from various causes attached themselves to them, and thus formed the party will then have deprived the real friends to the independence of the union of all their names—but should this be the case there would yet remain sufficient evidence to shew who were the rightful owners. It must undoubtedly strike all, who have witnessed the various changes among men, measures and names, as inconsistent and childish, that the name of federalist should be so suddenly dropped. If federalist was an honourable name, why this anxiety to assume another? Does any kind of principle govern the opponents of the present administration? If there does, a name is of no consequence. But as there does not, we see the value that is set upon one; and so many anti-republican measures were proposed and adopted under the name of federalism, that the authors perceive the necessity of changing that name to something less despicable in public estimation.

April 11.

Extract of a letter from Port-Republican, dated March 17.

"My last letters informed you of the trifling losses I had then suffered at Miraguang. I call those now trifling, in comparison with what I have suffered by the almost total destruction of the South Department, which is, with few exceptions, in the power of the Brigands. The flames have consumed the plains and the mountains. Miraguang and Arquin are reduced to ashes, and the other towns are surrounded by the insurgents, Jeremie, however, still remains untouched, but menaced on every side. The mulattoes are at the head of the troubles of the South. Three days since, the town of Petit Guaye was given up by a conspiracy of the people of colour. A great part of the garrison were massacred, the rest saved themselves by swimming to a frigate that was at anchor in the road, which vessel was fired upon by the insurgents, and had several killed and wounded.

"The greatest destruction was accomplished just on the appearance of the reinforcements—1000 men have arrived, part of these landed at Tjberton; considerable forces are expected and arrive daily.

"The evil is great, and I much fear it will require a length of time to conquer this unfortunate country. The frightful malady that rages amongst the troops, is cruel and disastrous, it may well be called pestilential by the ravages which it daily makes. The most melancholly reflections have seized upon my mind, and I firmly believe (what possibly may appear astonishing to you) that we shall be obliged to abandon altogether, this country once so rich, luxuriant and productive.

"This is fixed on as the seat of government, & we daily expect Gen. Rochambeau, appointed commander in chief by the first Consul, we have considerable confidence in him, but I tremble at the apprehension that it will require a great length of time, if ever successful—yet can it be possible that the laurels of the greatest man on earth should wither and die before the victorious arms of Negroes and Brigands.

"I will not speak to you about commerce, it is absolutely dead; there is no consumption but in the town, where a great part of the people are supported by rations. Produce is at exorbitant prices, because there is none, and no source remains for deriving it, but Jeremie for coffee, and about one third of the plain of Cul de Sac for sugar, the rest being burnt and despoiled."

Foreign Advices.

LONDON, March 3.

Late night we received Paris papers to the 26th ult. inclusive, and those of the 27th reached us this morning.

The chief information which they contain relates to the civil code proposed to the legislative body on the part of our government. It does not materially differ from that which was rejected last year, and its principles were fully explained by Portalis and Thelhard. Many of the grounds which form the basis of this code are so obvious and undeniable that it might have been thought necessary to call the attention of the legislative assembly to them. The laws when sanctioned by the first consul's act of promulgation become effective throughout every part of the republic, a proper time being allowed according to the distance of the district from the capital. All persons resident in the republican territory are subject to the regulations of the police, and all Frenchmen in foreign countries are bound by the laws relative to the state & capacity of persons. No agreement or contract can be entered into by individuals which is subversive of public order or morality.

Of the enjoyment and privation of civil rights as conformable to the second project of the civil code, the following is a correct sketch:—The character of citizen is acquired and preserved only by conformity to the constitutional laws of the country. Every Frenchman is to enjoy civil rights. Every individual born in France of foreign parents shall have it in his power, within a year after the period of his minority, to claim the rights of a French citizen. Every infant born in a foreign country of a French father, shall have the means of receiving that character. Every foreigner shall enjoy the same civil rights which are granted to Frenchmen, agreeable to the treaties of peace existing with the nation to which he belongs. Every female foreigner shall adopt the condition of her husband. Every foreigner, though not at that moment residing in France, may be cited before the French tribunal in France for obligations, contracted by him in a foreign country, though this obligation has been formed with foreigners. The character of French citizen is lost by naturalization acquired in a foreign country; by acceptance of unauthorised public functions conferred by a foreign government; by connexion with a foreign corporation which acknowledge the distinction of births; by every establishment formed in a foreign country without returning to France. Every Frenchman who shall have forfeited his character of citizen, may recover it by returning to France with the permission of the government, and by declaring that he has resolved to fix his residence there, and that he renounces every distinction contrary to the French laws. A Frenchman who shall without permission of government accept of any military command in the service of a foreign power, shall forfeit his quality of French citizen, besides subjecting himself to the punishment attached by the criminal law to those who carry or shall carry arms against their country.

All officers belonging to the staff of English army in the West-Indies, have been ordered to repair to the respective quarters with all possible dispatch.

A private letter from Paris mentions, that all officers of the French army on leave of absence, and all those of that nation in the pay of Spain, have received directions, the former to join their respective regiments immediately, and the latter to return to France, for the purpose of serving their native land.

Five thousand Polish troops in the French service had arrived at Genoa to embark for St. Domingo. 100,000 more were daily expected for the same service. Great discontent prevailed in the first detachment, and numbers deserted.

Letters from Denmark state, that the epidemic malady which prevails there, is supposed to be the yellow fever, imported from St. Domingo. Three fourths of the town are ill of the disease. Fourteen or fifteen die of it daily.

Price of stocks at London, on the 31. March at 10 o'clock—consols 71 1/2 1-3. Red. shut. Omnium 5 3/4 1/2.

American stock—3 per cent. 66 1/2 1-2; 8 per cent. 106 3/4; old 6 per cent. 93 3/4 1-2; new 6 per cent. 60 1/2; an 1/2 half per cent. 95. Bank stock