

# WILMINGTON GAZETTE.

THREE DOLLS. PER ANN.]

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## FORGERY.

RICHMOND, April 25.

In our last number some notice was taken of a case that relates to a person previously examined before a magistrate, in this city, on a charge of forging bank notes. We were then of opinion that it was proper to express ourselves with tenderness, and no mention was made of his name. A variety of circumstances have since occurred to justify us in naming the offender, and in stating such facts as are said to be true by persons of undoubted veracity. It appears, however, to be the opinion of some people, that it is improper to state the particulars of this case in a newspaper. They say it is probable there are a number of persons concerned, and that a newspaper statement will afford individuals an opportunity of placing themselves beyond the reach of justice. This opinion cannot be correct. It is now about ten days since Thomas Logwood, late of the county of Buckingham, was examined and committed to jail. And we will suppose, for instance, that 20 persons have been concerned with him in counterfeiting bank notes, eagles, & French double guineas. Some of them we will say, reside in the county of Buckingham, or perhaps not very far from Richmond. Admitting then this statement to be correct, nothing can be more probable, than that one or two of them have given notice to all the rest, by sending letters, in every direction, by post. It does not therefore appear that there can be any impropriety in informing our readers of some of the most material circumstances of this case. The respect that we have for the feelings of the innocent family of this unfortunate man, produces while we are writing this article, a momentary pause: but it appears to be our duty to proceed, when we take into consideration the number of families, that at different periods, have been ruined by circulation of base coin, and counterfeit bank notes. It is far from our intention to write one sentence for the purpose of making an improper impression on the public mind. We shall only state such facts as in our opinion, the citizens of the United States ought immediately to know.

On Monday the 16th of April current, Thomas Logwood was examined, and lieutenant Underwood was then employed by the executive to proceed to the house of Logwood, in the county of Buckingham, for the purpose of making every possible discovery. Mr. Underwood rode upwards of an hundred miles in the course of twelve hours! He was detained about two hours on the way, in making necessary arrangements; and in less than fourteen hours after his departure from Richmond, he was in possession of eighteen thousand eight hundred dollars in counterfeit bank notes, and eighteen pieces of base coin, all of which he found in the house of Thomas Logwood. A number of suitable materials for making paper, and coin metal, were also found and brought to Richmond by Mr. Underwood, who merits, in an eminent degree, the thanks of his fellow-citizens for his vigilance and activity in performing an essential service to the community. Among the counterfeit bank notes found in the house of Logwood, we are informed, that there are some for the amount of five dollars; and from that to ten, twenty, fifty, an hundred, and one note for a thousand dollars.

## From the POLITICAL REPOSITORY.

Mr. Richardson.

HOWEVER unpleasant it may be to me, to intrude my humble name upon the attention of the public, yet a duty which I owe to myself as well as to my family and friends, requires that I should take some means to correct the erroneous and injurious reports, which have been circulated with respect to my conduct, in detecting and preventing the execution of a dangerous plot against the interests of the public at large. And this appears more necessary, as the destruction of my reputation seems to be the principal thing relied on, to defeat the operation of the law. A circumstantial detail of that affair will perhaps be more proper in a court of justice, than at this time in a newspaper. I shall, therefore, state merely what I think necessary, to efface those false impressions, which erroneous tales, conjectures, surmises, and insinuations, may have made to my prejudice.

In the month of October last, overtures were made to me, to engrave plates to counterfeit notes of the U. S. Department Banks. These overtures were made with the most insinuating address, and by a person whose manner and appearance was well calculated to engage confidence. Wealth was offered to me to gratify my avarice; honours were promised to gratify my vanity; pleasures were proposed to engage my passions, and power and influence pledged, to protect me in all my enjoyments.

I was determined, however to resist all his importunities; yet considering that I was possessed of his secret, the discovery of which he knew would ruin his reputation, I thought myself unsafe if I did not appear to him to comply with his wishes. I therefore gave

him to understand that I might do the work, but put him off from time to time, until I could determine what means were best to prevent a crime of so destructive a nature. In order to this, I consulted with gentlemen of honour and talents, whose direction I could safely follow.—The government has been duly apprised of every step which I have taken in this business, and the following letter from the Governor will shew in what light my conduct is viewed by the executive, who certainly possesses the best information of the affair.

SAMUEL BROOKS.

Richmond, April 20, 1804.

SIR,

As you have so completely accomplished the important business of detecting the forgeries of Thomas Logwood, whose seducing arts to gain your assistance, as an engraver of his plates, you not only refuted, but virtuously discovered to the Executive, and then patriotically complied with their wishes, in the hazardous execution of the plan, for procuring legal proof of his forging and passing certain notes of several of the Branch Banks of the United States, I have now to request that you will go on with the work of engraving the seals for the District Courts, in which you had obligingly engaged, when the Executive consented that it should be suspended, till you could accomplish a work of more general importance. The Council at their first full board, will consider the meritorious services you have performed.—In the mean time, I can only thank you for myself, and in behalf of them and our country, and express my wish, that this State, and the United States, and every bank within them, may reward your faithful services; and that the society of virtuous Engravers in Philadelphia, may give you a Golden medal, as a proof of their regard for your integrity.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN PAGE.

Mr. Samuel Brooks, Engraver, Richmond.

## CONTINUATION OF Late Foreign News.

### FRANCE.

Further particulars respecting the French plot.

THE following article appears in the *Moniteur* of the 23d of February, in the form of a note upon an extract from the *Morning Chronicle*, relative to a posting bill which was stuck up in different parts of London, flating the probability of the speedy assassination of Buonaparte and the restoration of Louis XVIII.

"In our paper of Monday last we inserted an extract from another London paper (*Courier de Londres*) in which the assassination of the First Consul was openly stated as likely to take place in a short period. Persons who have arrived from England inform us that for the last fortnight, it is every morning announced on the exchange at London, that the First Consul had just been assassinated; and on these occasions the names of Georges, Pichegru, and Moreau, were publicly mentioned."

"Pichegru landed under the light-house of Beville on the 16th of January. He arrived in Paris on the 25th of January. It was not until the 8th instant that the Police knew of his being in Paris, and went in pursuit of him. He dined, on Thursday the 9th with his brother, Lajollais and Couchery. This brother of Pichegru is in custody, and in the course of his examination has admitted the fact."

"The first time that Pichegru saw his brother at Paris, he was accompanied by Lajollais and Georges."

"Georges and Pichegru had a joint interview with Moreau, Pichegru, unaccompanied by Georges, went twice in the evening to Moreau's house. Previous to the last interview, Frenieres, Moreau's secretary, went in quest of Pichegru, and, as appears from a great number of declarations, took him along with him in a chaise belonging to the lady at whose house he lodged."

"When the Grand Judge issued his warrant against Moreau, the Police, who knew that a conspiracy was going forward, apprehended citizen Moreau, the first tribune, and the secretary Frenieres. The First Consul on learning this proceeding, enquired of the grand judge whether the brother and secretary of Moreau were affected by the information received?—and being answered that their names were not mentioned in it, he ordered that they should be set at liberty.—"For" said he, "if the object of consideration was an affair of state policy, or any of those measures in which the only thing to be consulted is the safety of the country, the conspirators would have been apprehended, tried by a court-martial, and executed the same night; but this affair," added he, "is a subject of only ordinary criminal process, and it is my desire that all its forms should be scrupulously observed." A few hours after, Frenieres was implicated by the depositions of several persons; and the charges became sufficiently serious to induce the grand judge to issue a warrant for the apprehension of Pichegru. But he had already fled, and has not yet been taken into custody."

"It appears that the John Bullish Leopards devoured their expected prey with eager anticipation. The news was expected before the meeting of parliament, which was to take place in the beginning of February; but it was very

probable that the English imputed to the difficulties of communication, the delay of the grand intelligence upon which they relied; and they made themselves so sure of the event, that they rejoiced before-hand in the assassination, which they had meditated. Perhaps the moment may come, when the bear shall whisper in their ears that his skin is not yet to be sold."

"It farther appears that Pichegru, Lachausser, & Abbe Ratel, have been entrusted since last June with the honourable employment of conducting the English correspondence. General Savary and the sub-prefect of Abbeville have just seized some packets of letters & cyphers, and have apprehended the agents in this espionage. This correspondence shews that Pichegru and the Abbe Ratel differed in opinion as to the places of landing, for the purpose of carrying on their communications. In the same quarter there has also been seized a certain number of bills of exchange. The intercepted correspondence likewise furnished proofs against individuals taken up at Montreuil in the beginning of September last, for acting as spies between Boulogne and England. These vile spies are to be tried by a court-martial, or the special criminal tribunal of the department of the Lower Seine."

### THE DEY OF ALGIERS.

Extract of a letter from an officer in Lord Nelson's fleet, dated off Algiers, Jan. 18, 1804.

"On the night of the 15th, the Superb, commanded by capt. Keats, anchored at Algiers, having Mr. Falcon, the consul general on board, and a letter from lord Nelson to the Dey, demanding that Mr. Falcon should again be received as consul there, and that all the Maltese who have been lately captured by the Dey's cruizers, should be liberated and given up as British subjects. On the following morning at day break a salute was fired from the fort, which, however, capt. Keats did not return, but sent a lieutenant on shore with a letter, to request an audience with the Dey, which was accordingly granted. Capt. Keats, accompanied by Mr. Scout, chaplain to lord Nelson, who speaks the Arabic fluently, and who acted as interpreter there, waited upon the Dey, and presented lord Nelson's letter, with a suitable and spirited remonstrance on the occasion.—Throughout the interview which lasted nearly an hour, the Dey's conduct was very violent and outrageous, and it concluded with his positively refusing to receive either Mr. Falcon back again, or to give up any of the Maltese in his possession."

"On the 17th in the morning, our fleet of ten sail of the line came in sight of Algiers, when capt. Keats again went on shore to wait upon the Dey, who, however refused to see him, he being then busily employed on the batteries, and after waiting for nearly two hours captain Keats returned on board, and on our fleet entering the bay, went on board the *Victory*, and communicated to Lord Nelson all that had passed with the Dey."

"Under these circumstances his lordship did not think it advisable to attempt further intercourse with the Dey, or to make use of any threat he was not prepared to realize, as, though we could in a few hours have destroyed his whole fleet, which was then lying in the Mole, and have knocked down the town about their ears, we might have crippled some of our ships in such a manner as to render them unable to resume the blockade of Toulon at this season of the year, which was deemed a much more important object at the present moment. We therefore to day left Algiers, on our way to Toulon again."

"The whole squadron were more disappointed than I can possibly express, at not being permitted to humble the Dey, and exultate for a time this nest of pirates. Two hours would have done the business completely, and I trust we shall one day make the experiment. I am perfectly convinced from my own observation, and it was also the opinion of the ablest officers in the fleet, that four sail of the line would certainly destroy all their works, and all their navy in one morning, with very little loss. They have indeed a great number of guns mounted on their principal battery, which defends the mole where their fleet is laid up, and it has a formidable appearance from the bay; but it is so injudiciously constructed, that four or five half pistol shot, where not a gun could be brought to bear upon them, and in which situation they would soon lay the whole work in ruins. This work is the sole defence of the town from the sea side, except an old wall without a single gun mounted upon it, and which a few broadsides would crumble into dust."

"The garrison does not amount to above four thousand soldiers (if they can be called such) who have neither discipline nor courage, who particularly dread the English; not only from our naval skill, but from an ancient prophetic tradition they have amongst them, and which they all firmly believe. That Algiers is to be taken and destroyed by the English on a Sunday." The prophecy may be easily fulfilled by us whenever we choose, & we must shortly take some decided step to humble the Dey, unless we are contented to pay him tribute, like mail of the other European powers. No consul now can ever be sent back with honour or safety, till satisfaction is obtained for the insults we have received."

"The Dey of Algiers is entirely guided by some few merchants residing at Algiers."

## JUDGE BOWEN.

In addition to the detail, given in our last, of the conduct of the Judge of the Superior Court for the Eastern District of the State of Georgia, we copy the following particulars from a Savannah paper of the 28th ult:—After some introductory remarks, the writer observes—

THE inexpediency of more particularly animadverting upon the subject, induces us to proceed in the detail to our readers of the papers analogous to the business, and which of themselves will be found sufficiently explanatory. The grand jury continued to meet the court until Wednesday morning, when they delivered to the judge the following presentment:

We the Grand Jury for the body of the county of Chatham, having taken into consideration the political stricture delivered to us yesterday as a charge by his honor Judge Bowen, do upon oaths present—That it is injudicial, insulting to our government, and repugnant to the general interests of our country, by disseminating principles that may tend to involve the community in the horrors of domestic insurrection.—We therefore without violence to our consciences, and a total disregard of all the dearest ties of society and its welfare, cannot further proceed with business—and we are of opinion from the reasons above mentioned, that the said charge should not receive publication; but recommend that a copy of the Charge, and this our presentment be forwarded by the Clerk of the Superior Court to his Excellency the Governor, and be laid before the next session of the Legislature for their consideration.

Wm. SMITH, Foreman; signed also by the Grand Jury.

Inflamed at this temperate yet dignified conduct of the grand jury, the judge instantly ordered the Sheriff to take them to goal. They were proceeding, when there arose a partial cry of "no, no—they shall not go"—which was immediately silenced by the determined department of the grand jury. At this cry the judge pulled from his pocket a brace of pistols, impassionately exclaiming, "where is the damn'd rascal who dares say NO? show him to me and I'll blow his brains out!" The grand jury, however, proceeded to goal, accompanied by most of the gentlemen of the bar, who rose in a body and left the courthouse directly on their departure. This took place about 9 o'clock in the morning; the bar immediately had a meeting, and the following are the minutes of their proceedings on the occasion:

At a meeting of the Attornies of the bar of Savannah, held at the court-house on Wednesday the 25th of April, 1804, at 11 A. M. Present, Gen. Mitchell, Charles Harris, John Y. Noel, Thomas Gibbons, Joseph Walscher, James E. Houstoun, Richard Leuke, Charles Baldwin, Morris Miller, Jeremiah Cuyler, John M. Berrien, George Allan, Alexander M. Allan, William B. Bullock, John Lawson, Richard M. Stites, Fingal T. Hyming, Joseph Stoops, Thomas Netherclift, James Townsends, William Davies, Esquires.

[General Mitchell was chosen Chairman—and a number of resolutions were adopted, similar to those passed by the citizens of Savannah, published in our last paper—from which we extract the following:]

Resolved, that it is the unanimous sense of the Bar, that the charge delivered by judge Bowen, at the commencement of the present term of the Superior Court of this county, does contain principles in the highest degree injurious to the interests of the good people of this county, and tends to endanger their lives and properties, and subject them to the horrors of domestic insurrection.—That the members of the Bar do in the most ample manner, approve of the conduct of the grand jury, as well in this expression of their sentiments on the charge of the judge, as in their determination to recede from further attendance of the court.—That they view with the utmost abhorrence, the prostitution of judicial dignity in judge Bowen's drawing and presenting a pistol against a multitude of the citizens, and using the most profane and indecent language, while on the bench, and during the sitting of the court; and thereupon unanimously resolve, that they will not take their seats at the bar, during the present term, nor answer to their names when called; but will attend without the bar at all times, when the grand jury shall be brought before the court, for the purpose of affording such counsel and advice as their circumstances may require.

D. B. MITCHELL,

Chairman.

Copy of the proceedings.

WILLIAM DAVIES,

Secretary.

THUS situated and taking into view the heinously flagitious language of the Judge, a warrant was issued against him for "an attempt to excite domestic insurrection;" and apprehended in the evening between 9 and 10 o'clock; but before he was taken to goal, he attempted to make his escape, during which he flashed a loaded pistol at the sheriff.

The next morning (Thursday) the grand