

EXTRACT.

WHAT IS GLORY?

BY P. L. COURIER.

What is glory? Says a feather;
Mounted on the buoyant air;
Prey to every wind and weather,
Often foil'd and seldom fair.

What is glory? Ask the garter,
Twining round his Grace's knee,
Wouldst thou ease and conscience barter,
Such a thing on thee to see?

What is glory? Ask the maiden,
Wedded to a titled drone,
Sick at soul, and heavy laden;
Empty pageantry her own.

What is glory? Ask the lawyer,
Feeless tending to the court,
Harder work than any lawyer,
Ceaseless labor, less support.

What is glory? to the city
Hie, and alk the trading crew,
Man in common council witty,
Christian call'd—at heart a Jew.

What is glory? Ask him bawling,
Patriot of heroic age,
The house his stand—he waits a calling:
Longs for party to engage.

What is glory? Ask the miser,
Starving 'mid his bags of gold,
Ask his heir? He, hardly wiser,
Scattering wide the sordid mould.

What is glory? Ask the poet,
Pockets low and wishes high,
Wanting, and yet none must know it,
All but earth, and air and sky.

What is glory? Ask the sailor,
Weather beaten, tempest soft,
Ship his prison, winds his jailor;
Kindred, friends and country lost.

Ask the soldier, faint and gory,
Leaning where his comrades lie,
Ask him firmly, what is glory?
He shall answer with a sigh.

What is glory? Hero! striding
Madly o'er a ruin'd land,
What is glory? Time is gliding,
Death and judgment are at hand.

LETTER FROM GENERAL MOREAU TO THE FIRST CONSUL.

Temple, 14th Ventose, year 12.

"A month has nearly elapsed since I am detained as an accomplice of Georges and Pichegru, and perhaps I am destined to appear before the tribunals to exonerate myself from the crime of an attempt against the safety of the state, and the chief of the government.

"I was far from thinking that after having passed through the revolution and the war, exempt from the least reproach of incivism and of ambition; and especially when, at the head of the great victorious armies, I might have had the means of gratifying those passions; that it would be at a moment when, living as a simple citizen, occupied with my family, and seeing a very small number of friends, I should be accused of such folly. No doubt but my former connections with general Pichegru have given rise to this accusation.

Before speaking in my justification, permit me, General, to retrograde to the source of that connection; and I doubt not but I can convince you that the intercourse which one may preserve with an ancient chief and an ancient friend, though divided in opinion, and having served different parties, is far from being criminal.

"General Pichegru came to take the command of the Army of the North in the beginning of the year 2. I then had been general of brigade for about six months. I was fulfilling *ad interim* the functions of divisionary. Satisfied with some success, & of my dispositions at the outset, he speedily obtained for me the grade I was momentarily fulfilling.

"On entering upon the campaign, he gave me the command of half the army, and intrusted me with most important operations.

"Two months before the close of the campaign, his health obliged him to absent himself; government charged me, at his recommendation, with finishing the conquest of part of Dutch Brabant, and of Guelders. After the winter campaign which rendered us masters of the remainder of Holland, he passed to the army of the Rhine, naming me for his successor; and the National Convention intrusted me with the command he had just quitted.—One year afterwards I again filled up his place in the army of the Rhine, he being called to the Legislative Body; and from that time I ceased having frequent intercourses with him.

"In the short campaign of the year 5, we took the chests of the general staff of the enemy's army; a great quantity of papers were brought to me, which general Desaix, who then was wounded, amused himself in perusing. It appeared to us, by this correspondence, that general Pichegru had had some connection with the French Princes. This discovery gave us much concern, and

to me particularly. We agreed to let it be forgotten.—Pichegru, in the Legislative Body, could do little injury to the public tranquility, that peace was assured. I, however, took some precautions for the safety of the army, in regard of an espionage that might be hurtful to it.—These researches and the decyphering, were confided to the hands of different persons.

"The events of the 18th Fructidor were rumoured; the uneasiness was great; in consequence of which, two officers who had knowledge of this correspondence engaged me to give notice to government, and gave me to understand that it was becoming public, and that at Strasburgh they were preparing to inform the Directory thereof.

"I was a public functionary, and could not preserve a longer silence: but, without addressing myself directly to government, I wrote of it in confidence to the director Barthelemi, one of its members, requesting his opinion, and telling him that these papers, although genuine, were not sufficient judicial proof, as none of them were signed, and nearly the whole written in cyphers.

My letter arrived in Paris a few moments after citizen Barthelemi's arrest; & the Directory, to whom it was remitted, required of me the papers I had mentioned.

"Pichegru went to Cayenne and returned afterwards to Germany and England; I had no connection with him. A short time after the peace with England, M. David, uncle of general Souham, who had passed a year with him in the army of the north, wrote me that Pichegru was the only one of the Fructidorians not returned; and he mentioned that he was surprised to hear that it was upon my opposition alone that you refused his return to France. I replied to M. David, that so far from opposing I would make it a duty to demand it. He communicated my letter to several persons, and I have the positive assurance that this demand has been made to you.

"Some time afterwards M. David wrote to me that he had enjoined Pichegru to ask you himself for his recall; but that he had answered he would not demand it without the certainty of its being granted. Above all he charged him to thank me for the answer I had made to the imputation of being opposed to his return; that he had never thought me capable of such an act; and that he even knew, that in the affair of the correspondence of Klinglin, I had found myself in a very delicate situation. M. David again wrote me three or four very insignificant letters upon the subject. Since his arrestation he wrote to me requesting I would take some steps in his favor. I was very sorry that my distance from government would not permit me to enlighten your justice in that respect, and I doubt not but it would have been easy to remove the prejudices you might have received.—I heard no more of Pichegru but very indirectly, and by persons whom the war obliged to return to France. From that period to this, during the two first campaigns in Germany, and since the peace, he has made distant overtures to me to know if it would be possible to draw into a coalition with the French Princes. I found all this so ridiculous, that I did not even reply to these overtures.

"As to the actual conspiracy, I can equally assure you that I am far from having taken the smallest part in it. I acknowledge to you that I am at a loss to conceive how an handful of scattered men could hope to effect a change in the state, and to replace upon the throne a family which the efforts of all Europe, aided by civil war, could not succeed in accomplishing; and that, above all, I should be so unreasonable, by concurring, to lose the fruits of all my labor, which would have ensured me perpetual reproaches.

"I repeat to you, General, whatever proposition has been made to me I have rejected, and have considered it as the basest of follies; and that when the chances of a descent upon England have been represented to me as favorable to a change of government, I have answered that the Senate was the authority to which all Frenchmen would yield obedience in case of trouble; & that I should be the first to submit to its orders.

"Such overtures made to me, an isolated citizen, not wishing to preserve any kind of relation either with the army of which nine tenths have served under my orders, or with any of the constituted authorities, could not but meet with my refusal. To become an informer was too repugnant to my character; to always judge with severity becomes odious, and impresses a seal of reprobation on him who has rendered himself guilty of it towards persons to whom he owed gratitude, and with whom he was in ancient connections of friendship. Duty itself will sometimes yield to the voice of public opinion.

"This, General, is what I had to say respecting my connections with Pichegru.—It will doubtless convince you that very false and dangerous inferences have been drawn from my steps and actions, which though perhaps imprudent, were far from being

criminal; and I doubt not, had you requested an explanation of most of the facts which I would have hastened to give you, they would have prevented the regrets of ordering a detention, and to me the humiliation of being in fetters, perhaps obliged to appear before the tribunals to say that I am no conspirator, and to appeal for my justification to a probity of 25 years which has never been impeached and to the service which I have rendered to my country. I shall not dwell upon these, General; I flatter myself they are not yet effaced from your memory; but I will remind you that if the desire of taking a part in the French Government had been for a single moment the object of my services and of my ambition, the career was open before me in a very advantageous manner some time before your return from Egypt; and surely you have not forgot the disinterestedness I shewed in seconding you on the 18th Brumaire.

"Our enemies since that time have kept us asunder. It is with much regret I find I am obliged to speak of myself and what I have done: but in a moment when I am accused of being an accomplice of those who are considered as acting at the instigation of England, I shall perhaps have to defend myself against her snares, I have the vanity to believe she must judge of the injuries I can do her from those I have already done.

"If I obtain, General, your complete attention, I have no doubt of justice.

"I shall wait your decision of my fate with the tranquility of innocence, but not without an apprehension of seeing those enemies triumph who are always attracted by celebrity.—I am, with respect,
MOREAU, General."

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THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE
MEDICINE,

DR. RAWSON'S

Anti-Bilious and Stomachic Bitters,

So justly appreciated for their singular and uncommon virtues for restoring weak and decayed constitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as Jaundice, Bilious Fevers, Dysenteries, Intermittent Fevers and Agues, Long Autumnal Fevers, Rheumatism, &c. They procure a strong appetite and digestion, disposing to business and liveliness those persons who before taking them were melancholly, low spirited and trembling, and remove those dull unpleasant sensations so disagreeable to be borne.—Price 50 cents a box.

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The great sale and increasing demand for these valuable Pills, for these twelve years past, bespeak their intrinsic worth; they have proved singularly efficacious in Bilious Fevers, Jaundice, Headachs, Dysenteries, Bilious Cholera, Dropsies, Female complaints, &c. Each bill of directions will be signed by Saml. Lee, jun. (the Patentee) in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine.—Price 50 cents a box.

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A certain and safe application for that disagreeable complaint called the Itch. It effects a cure in a very short time.—Price 42 cents a box.

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For curing the scurvy in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preserving the teeth. It likewise takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arise from scorbutic gums and bad teeth.—Price 50 cents a box.

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In great colds and sudden attacks of diseases, an early use of these Pills often produce the happiest effects, and taken once in 8 or 10 days in cases of Indigestion, Diarrhoea, Pains in the Stomach and Bowels, Dyspepsia, &c. and a liberal use of my Anti-Bilious Bitters in the intermediate time has relieved patients almost to a miracle.—Price 25 cents a box.

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A Medicine which for efficacy and safety in its operation stands unrivalled. The most authentic proofs of its astonishing virtues and good effects, in extreme and alarming cases of Worms, may be seen at the place of sale.—Price 50 cents a package.

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Vegetable Elixir or Cough Drops,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Spitting of Blood, and every other complaint to which that organ of life, the lungs, is perpetually exposed, its merits are unrivalled.—Price 75 cents a bottle.

HINKLEY'S

Infalible Remedy for the Piles,

Price 50 cents a box. Very particular directions accompany each of these valuable Medicines.

The above Medicines are also for sale in Wilmington, by Geer and Avery; at Salem, by Mr. Shober; at Chapel Hill, by Samuel Hopkins; and at Rutherfordton, by Alexander M. Gilbert.

N. B. Duncan MacRae also keeps generally on hand, a small Supply of West-India ARTICLES and DRY GOODS, and has lately received from Philadelphia, a Number of elegant Family Bibles, at various Prices with Plates, Maps, &c. and a general Assortment of English School Books, with a large Collection of choice Novels, &c. &c. which he will sell extremely low for Cash.

The Celebrated Horse,

CŒUR de LION,

STANDS within two and a half miles of Louisville, and 32 of Raleigh. The Spring Season will end the last of June, and the Fall Season the last of October. Mares put the Spring Season and not proving with Foal, shall have the privilege of the Fall Season, gratis.—My price will be 20 dollars, payable the first of April, 1805; 18 dollars shall discharge the Spring Season, and 16 dollars the Fall Season, if paid by the 15th of March, 1805. I will ensure a Colt to stand and suck for 40 dollars; twelve and a half Dollars the Leap, paid at the time the Mare is Covered; and should the Mare prove not with Foal, she shall have the whole Season for five and a half Dollars more.

Persons wishing their Mares fed with Corn, shall have it at two and a half Dollars cash the barrel. My treatment shall be the same as last year, for which I appeal to those gentlemen who favored me with their custom.

Gentlemen who put Mares by the Leap, and get no Colt, shall have a Season for 10 Dollars; and those who put by the Season and fail, shall have two Seasons for the price of one.

Every care shall be taken, but I will not be liable for accidents.

ELISHA WILLIAMS,

Franklin, Feb. 27, 1804.

PEDIGREE.

Cœur de Lion was got by Highflyer, his dam the famous Dido by Eclipse. Dido sold at the Duke of Cumberland's sale, for 850 guineas, and Cœur de Lion a foal by her side, sold for 400 guineas—as certificates in my possession will shew.

DESCRIPTION.

A fine Bay, a star in his forehead, with black mane, tail, legs and hoofs.

List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office, Fayetteville, 1st of July, 1804, which if not called for before the 1st of October next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead Letters.

CALBET Abbot, near Fayetteville; William Anderson, do. John Andrews, Cumberland County; Duncan Black, do. Andrew Brennan, do. John Bethune, near Fayetteville; John Chisholm, Fayetteville; James Cole, do. Archibald Campbell, near do. John Coleman, near do. Duncan Crawford, do. Squire Cameron, do. Dugald Campbell, do. Dugald Clarke, care of John MacMillan, Fayetteville; William Dolby, Cumberland county; Ezekiel Ford, Fayetteville; John Graham, care of Jas. M'Nair, Robeson county; Joseph Gess, care of George Barge, Fayetteville; Donald Graham, care of James M'Intyre; Stephen Gilmore, near Fayetteville; Eben Hayle, Fayetteville; Benjamin Jones or Jenkins, do. Daniel Lashly, Cumberland county; William M'Kay, Fayetteville; Peter M'Arthur, do. 2; Mary Moore, care of James Kemp, Fayetteville; Samuel M'Key, do. 2; Malcolm MacLeod, do. William M'Kenzie, do. 2; Donald M'Donald, do. 2; John M'Phail, care of Duncan M'Lerao, Fayetteville; Coll M'Neill, Cumberland county; Archibald M'Neill, Walker's Creek, Cumberland county; John Monroe, do. Neill Monroe, do. Archibald M'Duffee, do. 2; Lachlan M'Kenan, do. John M'Kay, jun Longsheet; Donald M'Kenzie, Cumberland county, 2; Alexander M'Leod, carpenter, do. Malcolm M'Innis, do. Daniel M'Coll, do. Malcolm M'Neil, do. John G. Morris, care of Mrs. Anders, Black River; John M'Eachern, Robeson county; Daniel M'Millan, do. John M'Kay, do. Widow M'Lean, do. George Nutting, Fayetteville; Sarah Naylor, do. Hamilton Prince, do. Joseph Prindle, do. Thomas Queisenberry, do. James Rophey, do. James Russell, do. Duncan Ray, Cumberland county, 3; James Rawnsley, Chatham county; Daniel Smith, Cumberland county; William Smith, do. Jacob Smilie, do. John Saw, Fayetteville; James Smith, Robeson county; Mr. Taylor, Campbellton; James Torry, Cumberland county; David Vance, Hatter, Fayetteville; Samuel Vance, do. Elsha Wilkins, Cumberland county; John Younger, do. Thomas Young, Fayetteville.

Duncan MacRae, P. M.

Needham Davis,

Saddler and Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has moved his Shop near the corner of Market and Third Street, where he continues to carry on the Saddle and Harness making business in all its various branches. He has on hand a good assortment of Saddlery and Harness mounting, plated Belts, and he flatters himself that his attention to business, will meet the patronage of a generous public. Orders from the country will be attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

A generous price will be given to Journeymen Saddlers that will be attentive to business.

NM. DAVIS.

Smithfield, June 17, 1804.

Thomas Cotton, deceased.

THE Subscribers having qualified as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Thomas Cotton, dec. late of Montgomery county; request all persons indebted to make speedy payment, and those who have demands to present them properly attested.

ARTHUR HARRIS, } Exrs.
ELIJAH HATTOM, }

Montgomery county, June 24, 1804. 31.

Attornies can be supplied with Blank Declarations, of different kinds, at the Minerva Office.