

LETTER FROM PICHEGRU
To his Majesty Louis XVIII. King of France and Navarre.

Paris, Feb. 24.

"Moreau is already in the temple, and a dungeon is there waiting for me. The same scaffold, as the same prison, will probably soon contain us both, and forever remove two generals whom the foreign usurper of your majesty's throne regards as the only rivals of his military fame; whose probity is a reproach to his guilt, and who, I am proud to say, have set him as well as future conquerors, an example of virtue and moderation; who entered the career of danger and glory, poor, and who left it poor.

"Sir, for the last time a faithful subject addresses his beloved sovereign.—When the grave is dug, and ready to swallow up its victims all flattery ceases, all hypocrisy is laid aside. Even a villain in that situation would act and speak with sincerity. In a short time, sir, I must be out of the reach of the vengeance of my country's tyrant; and even your majesty, my country's lawful king, will not have it in his power either to pardon past errors, or to reward services performed.

"Sir, from what I have read in the history of former times, and from what I have observed of the actions and opinions of my contemporaries, I am firmly convinced, that legal and monarchical government can alone make subjects happy, and their sovereign safe. Excuse, therefore, sir, the frankness of a soldier, when he acknowledges that it was neither as the heir of seventy kings, nor your personal talents and virtues, that made me desire to see your majesty quietly seated upon the throne of your ancestors.—No, sir, though I was born in your majesty's dominions, I was nearer related to my fellow subjects than to my prince, and their welfare and the welfare of mankind, has always been regarded by me as superior to all other considerations. I would never have been a rebel against my king, but I would neither have assisted him to return to power had not his hereditary rank and supremacy been, not only connected with, but inseparable from, the comforts & liberty of my countrymen, and from the tranquility of the world.

"Sir, the time cannot be distant, when your majesty will again rule in France. The prosperity and interest of all civilized nations demand it. Please, sir, then to remember the poor relative of a general, who, like Bonaparte, might have usurped your majesty's authority, enriched his family, promoted his accomplices, enslaved his country, and tyrannized over it with Europe. Remember him, sir, he was dutiful when rebellion was fashionable; he was honest when infamy was a recommendation, and he was disinterested when egotism, excluded consanguinity, as well as patriotism and royalty!

"My last breath shall be a prayer to the Almighty for my king and for my country, &c.
CHARLES PICHEGRU."

Letters between Madame Bonaparte and Madame Moreau.

Les Nouvelles a la Main, Ventose an XII. No. III. or Paris, March 20, 1804, contains what follows:

"In a preceding number we published a letter from gen. Moreau to the first consul. We are now informed from good authority, that it was authentic, with the exception that general Moreau instead of acknowledging himself guilty of the pretended conspiracy, says, that had he conspired with Pichegru, Georges, and others, such would have been his plan, &c.

"The letters we now lay before the public are known to all Paris, and have been admired even by some female citizens, who have not been inactive in our revolution.—The one is written by a lady, near 50, sharing a throne; the other by a young beauty of 22, who has been refused to share a dungeon with her husband.—We guarantee their authenticity.—They want no comments.—They speak for themselves.

To Madame Moreau.

Paris, 22d Ventose, Year XII.
March 18, 1804.

Madame.

"Though the crimes of your husband are great, the clemency of the first consul is greater; and my friendship for you, and my compassion for a person so dear to you, surpass both. Apprehend therefore, nothing for gen. Moreau's life. By the very constitution which he intended to overturn, the chief magistrate possesses the power of pardon; and I promise you that it shall be employed in this affair. Do not however, by any ill advised indiscretions of yourself and of your friends, aggravate the enormity of your husband's guilt.—They alone can shut the door of mercy forever, and bring general Moreau to the scaffold.

"I salute you cordially,
Josephine Bonaparte."

Madame Moreau to Madame Bonaparte.

Grosbois, March 14.

"Madame—I cannot be called indiscreet

in saying, that your assertion, that declares my husband guilty, is rash, ungenerous, & cruel. I do not wish to enter into a discussion (unbecoming myself and my husband, who is the criminal, he who, disinterested and without stain, has served his country, or he who served France, only to become the tyrant over Frenchmen. He, whose victories pacified Europe; or the foreigner, who made those victories subservient to organise his oppressions over France and all nations; he, who in the most corrupted country, dared to be honest, and had the courageous modesty to confound himself in the croud, after he had resigned the supreme command; or he, who owes every advancement towards authority, to some new crime, and has therefore, no other choice left, but power or death—a throne or a scaffold. But let general Moreau appear before impartial judges, and not before pensioned assassins! Let him be tried by men whose lives are as pure as his own, and not by persons accomplices in the atrocities of General Bonaparte, and whose past crimes answer for their present obedience; and I promise you that justice, in pronouncing his honorable acquittal, will dispatch an order for the arrest (un mandat d'arret) of the really culpable of high treason against France—against the world.

"Cease, madam, to mock humanity, and to insult my feelings, by talking of your husband's clemency and mercy!—Gracious God! how canst thou suffer, without inflicting chastisement, the profanation of these words. The clemency, the mercy, of that cruel man, who even in his youth had the ferocity to inundate the streets & squares of Toulon and Paris, with the blood of innocent men, women and children!—who ordered those soldiers, who, in Italy, with their blood, earned his laurels, to be drowned or buried alive! who, in Syria, in the same city, poisoned his wounded companions in arms, and butchered his disarmed prisoners! who hired an assassin to stab one rival, general Kleber, in Egypt; and who invents plots and bribes tribunals to dishonor or murder in France, another rival general, whom he could find no banditti audacious enough to pierce!!

"General Bonaparte's reign of crime and terror may be prosperous, but cannot be long. Success attended Robespierre; but in a short time, the guillotine punished his barbarity. Providence is always just—the same in 1804, as in 1794. My husband and myself are as resigned to the will of the Almighty, as we are firm in a belief of an hereafter—terrible for assassins, poisoners, atheists, and tyrants, but consoling to suffering innocents upon earth.

I salute you.
"JULIA MOREAU."

Raleigh,

MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1804.

Further Election Returns.

- RANDOLPH—Whitlock Arnold, Stead, Commons.
- RICHMOND—James Stewart, Senate. Moses Knight, Robert Webb, Commons.
- CASWELL—Samuel Morton, Senate. Lawrence Lea, Richard Hornbuckle, Commons.
- SURRY—Peter Easton, Senate. Micajah Oglesby, Nicholas Horn, Commons. Samuel Lowry is the Commoner for Meclenburg—omitted in our list.
- PERSON—George Lea, Senate. James Cochran, William Mitchell, Commons.
- ROCKINGHAM—Alexander Martin, Senate. Nathaniel Scales, Joseph Gettry, Commons.
- IREDELL—Col. Caldwell, Senate. William Young, G. Lee Davidson, Commons.
- BURKE—John H. Stealy, Senate. Alexander Erwin, Hodget Raborn, Commons.
- LINCOLN—Henry Hooke, Senate. John Moore, Hayle, Commons.
- GREENE—Hymrick Hooker, Senate. Jonas Williams, Alexander Kapatrik, Commons.
- JONES—Durant Hatch, Senate. Enoch Foy, Benjamin Fordham, Commons.
- CRAVEN—William Byas, Senate. John S. Nelson, Lewis Fonville, Commons. Town of NEWBURN—Frederick Nash, beating John F. Smith more than two votes to one.—Mr. Smith is a Democrat.
- BEAUFORT—N. W. Bonner, Senate. Frederick Grist, Thomas Ellison, Commons.
- CARTERET—Asa Bishop, Senate. Samuel Easton, John Roberts, Commons.
- ONSLow—Fulwood, Senate. William French, Stephen Williams, Commons.
- CROWAN—John Bond, Senate. Reuben Small, Stephen Cabarrus, Commons.
- Town of EDENTON—Thomas Johnston.
- BERTIE—Joseph Jordan, Senate. William Cherry, Joseph H. Byas, Commons.
- For Congress—Alston 434—Beaufort 93—Tavie, who was not a candidate 40 votes.
- NASH—Whitehead is elected in the Commons & not Arrington.
- NEW-HANOVER—John Bloodworth, Senate. T. Bloodworth, James Foy, Commons. Town of Wilmington—J. G. Wright.

- BRUNSWICK—Oen. Smith, Senate. Thomas Leonard, Maurice Moore, Commons.
- WASHINGTON—Daniel Davenport, Senate. Joseph Christopher, Leven Bosman, Commons.
- TYRRELL—Richard Davis, Senate. Jesse Alexander, Mable E. Eaon, Commons.
- HYDE—Henry Selby, Senate. Thomas Spencer, David Carter, Commons.
- PERQUIMONS—Joseph White, Senate. Thomas Harvey, Eri Barrow, Commons.
- PASQUOTANK—Timothy Cotter, Senate. Frederick H. Sawyer, Jesse Redding, Commons.
- HERTFORD—R. J. Montgomery, Senate. James Jones, Perry, Commons.
- GATES—Joseph Reddock, Senate. Humphry Hudgens, Woodley, Commons.
- CAMDEN—Arthur Olds, Senate. Joseph Morgan, Commons.

We have yet to hear from Currituck, Wilkes, Ashe, Brunswick, & Rutherford Counties.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Morgan District.

James Holland is re-elected without opposition.

Iredell, Stokes, &c.

	Winston.	Franklin.
Stokes,	1040	217
Iredell,	381	252
Surry,	655	716

Winston is elected by a majority of 6 or 700 votes.

Tar-River District.

	Blount.	Kennedy.
Edgecombe,	941	38
Beaufort,	306	415
Pitt,	223	477
Tyrrell,	54	276
Washington,	61	235
Hyde,	269	296
	1834	1753

Majority for Blount 99.

Edenton District.

Thomas Wynns is re-elected without opposition.

We have a note from an unknown correspondent, complaining that we have not inserted in our paper, "The new song to an old tune" which we mentioned as possessing some merit. The reasons we gave for not inserting it, we still think were sufficient; but if an analysis of the song can afford the least satisfaction to any who have not an opportunity of seeing the song itself, they are presented with the following account of it.

It gives an account of a Democratic caucus held at Fayetteville, where a number of staunch patriots were assembled, to concert measures to promote their own elections to the National and State Legislatures, and to chant their own praises. The Chairman seems to have one of the titles to promotion that distinguishes Monsieur Gallatin, viz. a barbarous and uncouth pronunciation of English. Vicar of Bray principally distinguishes the second on the list. After swigging the whiskey plentifully, was called on to sing.

"Pray, says he, don't name it wate friend: I besich, "And by Janns my honies I'll give you a s'ach."

The company however knowing the proximity of grog inspired eloquence, persisted in their call for a song, which he at length gave to the tune of "Langolee." After stating his merits, he demands to know wherefore he is not better supported, and reproaches his brother patriot M'Farland, for violating their ancient friendship.

Mr. Cook, who has the reputation all over Fayetteville, of being a most excellent butcher, and who at the late election was warmly supported by some of the leading democrats to represent the town in the General Assembly, next gives us his song.

After complaining of his bad success at a former election, in which he got two votes and three floggings, he hopes his friends will assist to restore a name that has been long cried down. He concludes by expressing a laudable antipathy to horse-thieves.

The next on the list is Major Decoigne, who new vamped the celebrated song of Hail Columbia, to adapt it to the praises of Duncan M'Farland. He consults propriety much better than those who sung the song of Hail Columbia in this city on the fourth of July, who made the commendations of the "Chief who now commands" which were meant for Mr. Adams, to apply to Mr. Jefferson; and who actually sung without blushing, Mr. Jefferson's resolution of "Death or Liberty;" when to accord with facts, the song ought to have been treated with the liberty which Major Decoigne has used, and altered to "Flight and Liberty."

It is worthy however of remark, that the ground work of the same song should be made to celebrate the praises of two conspicuous characters of the democratic party, when it was not intended for either. The Major's song concludes with something about hops, which we do not understand the meaning of.

The great M'Farland gives the concluding song. He relies much on his merit of having so often slipped the halter, and thinks his superior cunning deserves to be rewarded with a seat in Congress. The result of the election shews the degree of

estimation in which his rare talents are held by his Democratic friends.

This hasty sketch of the outlines of the song we hope will satisfy our correspondent, and gratify the curiosity of some of our readers.

The following extract from the Sermon of the Rev. Mr. Prather, of Orange County, lately published by the Editor of this paper, will shew that the commendations it has received for its style and sentiment, have not been improperly bestowed. Speaking of rewards and punishments, he has these observations:

"The abandoned, dissolute son of wickedness, will sink into the contempt he merits, while all men will confess the worth of the child of virtue. No rank can be so elevated as to place the one above the censures of the world; nor no condition so mean, as to shut out from observation the modest merit of the other. But God has given us some assurance by the general course of his providence, that he does here make a distinction, and will in eternity. I know it will seem to a superficial observer, that all things happen alike to all men; sometimes the wicked flourish, their mountain seems to stand strong, while worth & virtue lie bleeding in the dust. Notwithstanding this partial distribution of blessings here, divine justice has made vice in part its own punishment, and virtue its own reward. How many diseases may with truth be set to the account of lust and debauchery? Extravagant conduct is certain to undermine wealth or constitution, and sometimes both. What multitudes are daily seen to fall lingering martyrs to sin? How many families are buried beneath poverty and contempt, who in early life witnessed the rays of a milder sun—brought down from happier days, and from the pinnacle of expectation by the baleful influence of iniquity; carried almost imperceptibly on, until lost in the tremendous vortex. But to lose sight of exterior distress and shame, could we but cast an inquisitive eye within the sinner's breast, good Lord! what a scene of misery! what conflicting passions! what a storm rages through the whole intellectual region!—Pride, anger, revenge, and a long catalogue of other evils, destroys that happiness he is anxiously seeking, and hurries him within the whirlpool of misery, even while surrounded by proud prosperity:—But virtue always spreads a pleasing calm over the soul, that no external circumstance can destroy. If these observations are true, the just and rational conclusion is—As God, even here, gives notice of his approbation of virtue, and opposition to vice, he will likewise make the same distinction in another world; especially when we consider the misery of the bad, and happiness of the good, are both imperfect now; the most wretched have some pleasures, some seasons of enjoyment; and the most exalted saint often tastes the wormwood and the gall, and longs for those regions where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest."

FROM THE UNION.

New-Orleans, July 7.
COMMUNICATION.

We understand that on Saturday last, a patriotic meeting of French citizens was holden, to take into consideration the situation of this Province. That a memorial was presented to the assembly, destined, hereafter, to be forwarded to Congress, complaining of innumerable grievances, & boldly & magnanimously asserting the right of the territory to be immediately incorporated into the Union as an independent state.—Upon this measure we shall forbear, at present, to make any comments. The memorial has not as yet been made public, nor has it been in our power to obtain the most accurate knowledge of its contents.—We shall wait therefore with patience until the committee appointed to obtain subscribers to this new bill of rights, framed by citizen Livingston, and supported by citizens Bore, Tupper and others, shall deign to submit it to public inspection. At present we shall be content to appeal to the sober good sense of men of all descriptions, to request them to consider and reflect what are the objects, and what will be the inevitable effect of this measure—a measure which we cannot hesitate to pronounce inconsiderate and premature, fraught with pernicious consequences, and calculated, eminently calculated, to disturb the harmony and tranquility which have hitherto been our pride as well as our security. That the people of Louisiana have a right to remonstrate Congress on the subject of any real grievance, no man can deny who merits to be the citizen of a free country; but in all cases of popular remonstrances the quo animo is a matter of very serious consideration. In the case of Mr. Livingston's memorial it becomes a question of no little curiosity to determine what are the claims which the people, the very people who have become subscribers to it, really wish that the government of the United States should grant.—To say that Louisiana is capable of forming