

John Hunter for Edg
THE MINERVA.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. Payable half Yearly.

PUBLISHED (WEEKLY) BY WILLIAM BOYLAN.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. Payable in Advance.

Vol. 9.]

RALEIGH, (N. C.) MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1804.

[No. 448.]

GENERAL MOREAU.

A Gentleman who, with his three sisters, were in prison in Paris, in consequence of their intimacy with General Moreau and his family, and when, on their being released, immediately fled to England, has communicated the following curious and interesting particulars relative to the late pretended Conspiracy.

When Moreau and Pichegru were first separately confined in the Temple, it was the intention of the usurper to destroy them privately in prison; but first it was thought advisable to sound the temper of the people and the army, and it was considered the safer plan to begin with Pichegru. In pursuance of this, a report was circulated that he had poisoned himself the night before. As this report produced little more than a subject of regret to some, and conversation and suspicion to all, the measure was decidedly adopted, and four Mamelukes were dispatched on the same night, who strangled the General with a stick, in the manner already described.

The murder of Moreau, however, required a greater degree of caution, and the agents of government began by spreading a rumor that the General was attacked by a violent and dangerous purging, which was likely to prove fatal to him. This occasioned a very strong sensation among the military, and people of all descriptions; but that was not sufficient to put an end to the project, and the next day it was reported that he died of the complaint in the morning. It was then, indeed, that government had good reason for alarm.

A violent agitation was seen to pervade in all the streets and public places; the consternation became general; the soldiers began to assemble and deliberate in arms, and letters were written to communicate the intelligence to the different armies; when the whole was appeased by a proclamation being made that the report of Gen. Moreau's death was false, and that he was still alive, and in good health.

While the General and the others were on their trial, the court was open to all persons who were inclined to resort there; but no person was allowed to take notes, but those professionally engaged in the defence or prosecution; and all who were present expressed their astonishment at the manner in which the account of the proceedings was garbled, mutilated and distorted in the *Moniteur*, so as to be directly the reverse of the real state of the facts.

Moreau's advocate afterwards annexed a faithful report of the trial, &c. to a life of Moreau, from his leaving college to his imprisonment in the Temple, written by himself. The price fixed upon it was 12 livres; but on the morning appointed for the publication, the eagerness of the people to see it advanced the price as high as six Louis each impression. All, however, was disappointed; for as soon as the work was ready, the police rushed in, and carried away the whole of the publication and manuscripts, so effectually, that it is not supposed more than two or three could have possibly escaped them.

During the process of the General's trial, Madame Moreau secretly formed the resolution of appealing to the mercy of the usurper, and with that design repaired to the Thuilleries, where she waited for three or four hours in the antichamber, without being able to gain any access to the tyrant. At last, having caught the eye of the Empress, the latter asked what was the purport of her visit? Madame Moreau replied, "That she meant to implore the mercy of his Majesty, in favor of her husband whom she tenderly loved, and for whose life she trembled, though she knew him to be innocent; and that she hoped his Majesty could not but be touched by the entreaties of a fond wife, who had already borne the General one infant, and was pregnant with another." The Empress regretted her inability to second her application, as she was convinced that any step that could be taken would tend more to irritate than to appease his Majesty.

General Moreau was shocked when he heard of this application, and declared, "that there was nothing in all these circumstances which grieved him so much as that his wife could have so mean an opinion of him, as to suppose that he would condescend to owe his life to so vile a Tyrant." It is, therefore totally false that the General wrote that crying letter to Buonaparte which appeared in the French papers; so far from it, as soon as it was shown him, he wrote a direct contradiction to the libel, but could not find a printer in France who would dare to print it for him.

General Moreau never wrote any letter to Buonaparte on the subject, but one, which was after his sentence, and which was to the following effect, according to the best recollection of our informant, who read it in the manuscript before it was sent off:—

"You are very well convinced that I am esteemed and beloved by the French people and the armies, because my conduct through life has uniformly deserved it of them.—With that conviction on your mind, tyrant as you are, you know you dare not openly destroy me, because you dread the vengeance that would be taken for my blood. You also know, that, while I live in France, whether in prison or out of it, I shall ever be to you an object of terror and suspicion, and perhaps, sometimes the occasion of discontent and disturbances. Therefore, if it relieves you equally from all apprehensions on my account, and answers your purpose of getting rid of me, as well as my imprisonment would do, I am desirous of retiring to America, to reside there in future, on my wife's property. The orders you may give will be sufficient to inform me of your answer."

This was the only application made by Moreau himself, and though it was complied with by the Corsican, who was glad to get him away at any rate, yet it is feared that this seeming clemency will be no more than a short respite for the brave and illustrious victim of his tyrant's suspicions—for ever since he quitted the temple, he is constantly subject to violent vomitings, straining, and various other complaints in the stomach, which are supposed to be occasioned by some slow poison administered to him towards the close of his confinement, which, should it turn out to be incurable, must render the few days he has to number extremely miserable.

While the celebrated and gallant Georges was on his trial, the public accuser asked him—"What have you done with the portraits you had of the late King and Queen?" The other, looking at him for a moment with a strong expression of the utmost contempt, abhorrence and indignation, exclaimed, villain! (scelerat) what have you done with the originals?" This public accuser was a fellow of the name of Thuriot, who had been very active and instrumental in promoting the murder of the King, and was one of the Judges or Jury on the trial of the Queen, and the unfortunate Princess Elizabeth. By the Parisians, whose opinions have of late taken a very different turn from what they had in the year 1793, he is better known by the name of *The Roi (King Killer)*.—Georges then poured a volley of curses and execrations on them all, praying that they might themselves meet with the same miserable end they inflicted upon others, and be forwarded to their destination in Hell sooner than they expected. After this, he listened to the remainder of the proceedings with the same indifference and sang froid with which he met his fate, in a manner which created a respect for him even in the minds of those who were adverse to his principles and to his conduct.

WASHINGTON, October 29.

Commodore Barron arrived at Gibraltar with his squadron on the 12th August last. On his arrival he found several dispatches from Mr. Simpson, our consul at Morocco, all stating in strong terms the hostile disposition of the emperor of Morocco, against our commerce, and the preparations making by him to send out three frigates and two gallees upon a cruise.—Mr. Simpson urging the indispensable necessity of leaving two of the frigates upon that station, the commodore accordingly left the Congress, Capt. Rogers, and the Essex, Capt. James Barron. The following extract of a letter from captain Rogers to the secretary of the navy, discloses the result.

United States Frigate Congress,
Gibraltar Bay, Aug. 30, 1804.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that I have this instant arrived here with the Congress and Essex, direct from Tangiers, from which place I sailed on the 27th inst. Our passage has been long, owing to a strong Levant gale which lasted from the night of the 27th until the morning of the 29th, and drove us through the Straits into the Atlantic.

In my last communication, dated Tangier Bay, 17th inst. I informed you of Commodore Barron's having sent the Congress and Essex on this coast, in consequence of advices received from Mr. Simpson, our consul at Tangier, of my intention to leave the Essex to watch the conduct of two gal-

leys at that place, and of my proceeding immediately to Salle, to inform myself of the movements, and if possible, of the intentions of the enemy's three ships mentioned in Mr. Simpson's communications to Commodore Barron, copies of which the latter gentleman has forwarded to you: I did so, and arrived and anchored before Salle on the 20th (taking Arzilla, Mamora, and Larache in my route) where I found the three ships in question, and to all appearance nearly ready for sea. After lying three hours at anchor within about five miles of the town, with American colours flying, and a signal indicative of friendship and a wish to communicate with the shore, without any apparent disposition of the like on their part, I weighed anchor and stood within the range of a common shot of the ships without any further success of bringing about a communication, although every means which a friendly demeanor could suggest, were used. However, I have no reason to suppose that hostile intentions on their part were the cause of my not succeeding, but that they did not either comprehend the meaning of the signal, or were afraid to venture off. On the 21st, after repeating again in the same way as on the preceding day, my wishes to exchange civilities without any appearance of success, and fearing that a further attempt on the subject might lead to suspicions unfavorable to a good understanding, I made sail and pursued my course back to Tangier, where I again on the 27th joined the Essex. At Larache I found the ship Meshouda (ci-devant Tripoline) in a state of *ordinaire*, but at Arzilla and Mamora there was not a single vessel of any description. On my return again to Tangier I made the usual signal to communicate with our consul, and in an hour after had the pleasure of receiving advices from him corroborating my own opinion, "that whatever grounds there might have been for suspicion, that they were so far removed as to admit of one of the ships leaving this coast." Two days after I left Tangier for Salle, the two gallees which the Essex was left to watch, sailed, and one of them was boarded by her in sight of Tangier. This circumstance serves to prove that they had no orders to capture American vessels, or they certainly would not have gone to sea while the Essex was in sight. These two gallees, with the three ships at Salle, comprise the greater part, if not the whole marine force of Morocco. Since the gallees sailed, I have heard of their being at Cadix. The ships are inside of Salle Bar, and I have reason to believe there is but little probability of their going to sea this summer, as I am told there never has been an instance of their large cruisers going to sea for the purpose of cruising after the 10th of September. I shall leave this the instant I get water on board sufficient for six or seven weeks, which I am in hopes will not take longer than to-morrow evening, and proceed direct to Tripoli, where I flatter myself, (if captain Preble has not made a previous attack,) I shall yet arrive in time to co-operate with Commodore Barron; for I should be greatly mortified if the Congress did not share a part of the credit to be derived from the reduction of Tripoli, by inscribing a lasting and honorable remembrance of her name on its walls.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 20.

On Wednesday a public dinner was given at Concert Hall, to the honorable Rufus King, late minister of the United States to the court of London. Of the company, nearly two hundred in number, were his excellency Governor Strong, his honor Lieut. Governor Robbins, and other public officers, clergy, &c. Judge Benson, of New-York, was of the guests. The hon. Stephen Higginson presided; assisted by the honorable John Coffin Jones, Samuel Parkman, Esq. & Theodore Lyman, esq. as vice-presidents. The hall, which has been enlarged and repaired, was furnished with the most brilliant decorations; and the whole entertainment was conducted with a sympathy of sentiment and "flow of soul," worthy of men, who are conscious that the object of their politics and principles has ever been,

"When leagu'd together, to maintain the cause
Of true religion, liberty, and laws."

The following appropriate toasts, among others, were given:—

1. *Our public ministers.*—In future, as formerly, may our first interests be confided to our first characters.
2. *The administration of Washington and Adams.*

—The Morning and Evening Stars of our National glory.

After his Excellency had retired,

3. *Governor Strong.*—May the excellence of his character silence the malice which it cannot appease.

4. *The State of New York.*—Too respectable to be the dupe of Virginia, may she again associate with those who are faithful to the public liberty.

5. *The Clergy.*—Devoted to the best interests of humanity, may they ever feel the calumnies of the impious to be their proudest eulogy.

6. *Our Navy.*—May its strength protect our commerce, and its glory confound its enemies at Washington and Tripoli.

7. *Our little army.*—May it never have to bear reproach from the brave, nor always to take it from the base.

8. *HAMILTON.*—May our country find indemnity for his loss, in the value of his counsels.

9. *Union among honest men.*—If it cannot displace knaves, may it disarm them.

10. *The country of our Fathers.*—May its Spirit keep it safe and its justice keep it free.

11. *The Press.*—May it always correct public opinion, never corrupt it.

12. *Public opinion.*—May it be a sufficient shield for honest men, and a scourge for knaves.

13. *May those Yankees who cannot endure Federal sunshine, go to Louisiana for Moonshine.*

14. *The liberty that men seek when they are wife, and reject when they are honest.*

15. *Gun Boat, No. 1.*—If our gun boats are of no use upon the water, may they at least be the best upon earth.

15. *May we cultivate and defend the soil we already possess, without paying or fighting for what we can neither cultivate nor defend!*

VOLUNTEERS.

By the Hon. Mr. King. The town of Boston, first to assert, may it be the last to surrender the rights of freemen.

By Judge Benson. The approbation of the worthy, the testimonial of worth.

(After Mr. King had retired.)

The Hon. RUFUS KING—whose eminent services have contributed to preserve peace and amity between countries naturally allied by sentiment and interest.

(After Judge Benson had retired.)

The hon. Judge BENSON—once the ornament of the bench, and always the delight of his friends.

The Yankee faction of the Union.—May those who began the battle guard against being cheated out of the fruits of the Victory.

British Influence.—May those who seek that secret find it, where it alone exists—In the Ancient Dominion.

Mountains of Salt.—to pickle Mammoths, and catch gulls in our new Empire.

The remedy by impeachment, for obstinate Judges who will neither "die nor resign."—May the inventors be obliged to swallow their own Medicine.

JAMES A. BAYARD—when men in power declare that such worth and talents shall not have place, may the people indignantly respond, THEY SHALL!!

Our farmers on the Sea Coast—may their corn fields be defended against Gun Boat No. 3.

May the grass on WASHINGTON'S grave, never again be blighted with hypocritical tears.

Our brave tars suffering in Tripoli—Alas! we fear that in the *honeymoon* of our connexion with Louisiana, our captive brethren are forgotten.

BUONAPARTE—May he learn justice from the British Government, and meekness from ours.

FOR SALE

Two Valuable Plantations.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his two plantations in Orange County, both in the Haw-fields; the one containing about 1000 acres, the Land of excellent quality.—On the premises are a house containing eight rooms with a fire place to each; there is also a good Kitchen, Smoke house & good Overseers house with other out buildings.

The other contains 360 acres, the Land equal perhaps to any in the Haw fields and tolerably well improved; for terms apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL.

October 10th 1804.

WHEREAS my Wife Mary has withdrawn herself from my Bed and Board for reasons unknown to me. I hereby forwarn all persons from crediting her on my account, as I will not pay any debt she may contract.

RICHARD HARGREAVES.

Oct. 9th 1804.

BOARDING.

THE Subscriber living about a quarter of a mile from the State House, will board a few Members of Assembly during the ensuing Session, and will feed their Horses.

H. H. COOKE.

Raleigh, Oct. 20.