

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1804.

Translated for the Norfolk Herald.

The following interesting letter is from the Jersey Gazette, of the 20th August. The character and originality of many of the sentiments accord so exactly with the situation and behaviour of MOREAU, that no discerning reader will doubt its authenticity.

LETTER FROM GEN. MOREAU TO HIS BROTHER, A TRIBUNE AT PARIS: "Bareges, July 6.

"An express has brought me a permit to pass some days here with my wife and child. Of the officers who conducted me, there remains only Ramel, who has been extremely attentive, and who will accompany me to the port from which I am to embark. What ideas, what recollections have assailed me in traversing this fine country, for the purpose of leaving it—never to return!

"It seems as if I had made me pass through it in one of its longest dimensions to increase my regret. Calm your sorrows, my friend, for I shall still find in France resources sufficient to support the evils which surround me. I have made great sacrifices to preserve there, and to these I shall exclusively deliver myself. I know that my contemporaries already accuse me of weakness and want of resolution—of receding from death, and of almost soliciting the clemency of Bonaparte. Posterity will judge more justly—it will estimate all that was painful, and even terrible in the kind of death prepared for a man, who had acquired some share of military glory, and who was accustomed to brave only the dangers of the field. I acknowledge that the idea of mounting on a scaffold, after exhausting all the sighs of a long and torturing agony, filled me with terror. I did not find myself exalted by any of those opinions, by any of those sentiments that make some men brave whatsoever is ignominious in death. I had for a long time renounced all endeavours to give liberty to my country:—I believed it had more occasion, for repose than for liberty; and although I was far from approving the means by which the repose was obtained, I did not think it necessary to devote myself to procure more honorable ones. I had paid my debt to my country—it remained for my fellow citizens to discharge theirs to me. My task was finished—their duties began. If they have, without resistance, suffered a despotic government to be established; if they have sometimes lent it that aid that makes it probable that they accepted this government without much repugnance; if they are all either careless, wearied, or cowardly; I ask, was it for me, so little accustomed to civil discord, so little formed to influence political convulsions, to devote myself to the attempt of giving them another form?

"In this state of things, possessing that kind of ambition which does not refuse itself to propitious circumstances, but that risks nothing to create them—I favored with that sense of duty towards my country, that opinion which excites every faculty and requires every chance, I found nothing in my breast or my imagination that could soften the sacrifice I was about to make, or disguise from me the horrors of the scaffold. Should it be said the care of my glory prescribed to me a death useful to my country and honorable to myself—I answer, that I have been ambitious of military fame alone; that I was content with the portion of it I had obtained, and had little regard for that renown which is acquired by other talents and successes. Is it not just to say, that for the preservation of our fame we should be forced to interfere with the interior regulations of an illustrious state, aggrandized by our victories. It is inconsiderate and thoughtless to decide, that a man who has acquired great military glory, should possess also every other species of ambition. Misery to the country that shall be governed by him.

"You could not have known that before I quitted Paris I saw M. Bonaparte. At the moment of departure, they announced to me his intention, that I was to be carried before him—the reception he gave me was a little derogatory to Imperial Majesty. He was in the cabinet with his brother Louis. He advanced towards me, and with a slight inclination, "General Moreau," said he, "I have desired to see you, to know, if before you quit France, you have any wish to form any request to make of me. You may believe that in every thing that has passed, my heart often felt for the situation you was placed in by your imprudence, and in which, not to interfere with the course of the laws, an imperious necessity obliged me to leave you;—but we will speak no more of these unhappy affairs. I have taken care that they shall not be renewed; for, in short, they signed at my life—a life that I have consecrated to the good of France, and which is, yet, for some time to come necessary for its repose. In all this affair I have forgiven much; but I declare

that the season of indulgence is past. General Moreau, you love liberty and independence, I do not think I have made a choice disagreeable to you in sending you to the United States. You will there find a new people, and not such a degenerate nation as inhabit our ancient Empire. I have often been ambitious of performing the most useful but less brilliant part in which WASHINGTON has shewn so much love for his country—so much of political and military talent. But it was not in France such a part could be played; the factions had too much of restlessness and power not to be drawn away by them; it was necessary to rein them with a hand of iron. I know very well this accords but little with Liberty—that one must often violate principles, and even the established laws; but in all this one ought to view more the ascendancy of circumstance than our ambition. Alas! General Moreau, I have not chosen my part—no, I have not chosen it. It is an inevitable fatality that has thrown me in it—it is that which holds me, and forces me at one and the same time to exclaim every thing that is brilliant and painful. One is obliged in so difficult a situation to do many things against one's will. You see in me the spoiled child of Fortune; but she makes me pay dearly for her favors! General Moreau, I do not sleep on roses!" This coherent discourse almost as much surprised as embarrassed me. I was about to answer, when a courier from Russia was announced. Bonaparte seemed to be much agitated. "General Moreau," said he, abruptly quitting me, "say to my brother Louis, whatever you have to say to me—he will give me a relation of it." I asked only the favor of resting some days at Bareges; and it is this favor that procures me the pleasure of writing to you.

By an arrival at Norfolk, London papers to the 18th August have been received. The following articles embrace their principal contents.

LONDON, August 13 18. The most interesting subject, next to the invasion, is the rumoured combination of the continental powers against France. The king of Sweden, who obviously is as angry with Bonaparte as the emperor Alexander, has given his votes as duke of Pomerania, in the college of princes of the empire, respecting the affair of the duke of Enghien. But the power of Sweden against France is nothing, and unless the great powers more immediately in the neighbourhood of the French territory, take part in the quarrel, the measures of the northern courts must be confined to expressions only. In the mean time other vicinities of the freedom of Germany are mentioned. Bremen, one of the Hanseatic towns, which had been ordered to afford Bonaparte a loan on the security of the revenues of the electorate of Hanover, and had refused, has been subjected to a blockade of extraordinary rigour; and it is even said, that military execution has at last been employed to enforce the sum demanded.

The blockade of the French harbours has been extended from the mouth of the Seine to the mouth of the Rhine.

A courier has been sent to Field Marshal Bernadotte, desiring him immediately to order the Hanooverian Legion, in French pay, to march for Brussels, where, probably, it will be inspected by the Emperor, during his present or future journeys to the coast. It is supposed that this legion is already on its march, as detachments of Gens d'Armes have been sent into Westphalia, to escort it for fear of deserting. In return, six thousand young recruits have passed through Belgium, for the army in Hanover; they are chiefly destined for the infantry, and are conscripts of the years 10 and 11. They march under an escort of two hundred Gens d'Armes, who have orders to fire upon them if they should show any inclination to mutiny or desertion.

According to letters from France with the last Hamburg mails, the decorations of the members of the Legion of Honour have caused much dissatisfaction among the troops, and many duels at Paris, and in the departments; those who have obtained them being insolent and proud, & those without them humiliated and provoked; many think that Bonaparte will be obliged to follow the advice of Berthier, who put a stop to these dangerous scenes, wished him to decree, that the stars of the Legion of Honor should in future adorn all the colors and standards of every regiment in the army, to shew that all its officers as well as men deserve to belong to the Legion of Honor, though some individuals have had more opportunity to distinguish themselves than others.

Private letters are said to have been received in town, which mention, that some of Bonaparte's emissaries have been circulating a plan for the partition of the dominions of his Swedish Majesty. According to this plan, Russia is to receive, as her share of the spoil, the Swedish part of the Grand Duchy of Finland, with five of the surrounding Districts; and Denmark is to obtain the remaining districts; and his majesty of Sweden is forthwith to be indemnified for the loss of his dominions by a new kingdom, composed of some provinces of the Batavian Republic, together with the dominions belonging to Prussia along the German ocean as far as Bremen. The King of Prussia, for this large cession of his

territories, is to get in return Hanover & Swedish Pomerania. Such is the strange partition of the territories of his Swedish Majesty, which, according to the letters to which we allude, has produced a strong sensation in the north of Europe.

General Moreau is to be permitted to reside at Cadix or Barcelona, until Madame Moreau has been brought to bed. It is still supposed that some of the enemy's ships have effected their escape from Brest. A letter from Touhy, dated August 13 says:—"On the 24th ultimo, as captain Hornley, of the ship Aëlie, late of Liverpool, was returning in a vessel from Lisbon, belonging to Lubbeck, he saw in lat. 41, long. 9½, a fleet, consisting of nine sail of the line, and five frigates, which he firmly believes to have been French. They shewed no colors, although one of the frigates came very near to him. They were steering a southern course, at the rate of nine knots an hour, with the wind N. W. Captain H. declared himself ready to verify this report upon oath.

The reports of Paris are big with new conspiracies & proscriptions. The first objects of Fouché, on his recall to the administration of the Police, is said to be the destruction of what Bonaparte calls the sanction of the Generals. It is necessary to any views or designs of the Corsican; if he has any wish to gratify, or any apprehensions to remove, and the charge of a conspiracy will effect his purpose, we have no doubt but it would be made, and carried into execution. It appears, however, to be generally believed, that the late Royal Chief, Count de Bourmont, who in January 1800, made his peace with the Consular Government, and was afterwards confined in the Citadel of Besancon, was some time last month removed to the Temple, on the accusation of being at the head of a conspiracy in which the generals La Harpe, Macdonald, Sonar, Lecourbe, Sarr, Bonneau, and other distinguished officers of the same rank, who fought under Pichegru and Moreau, are said to be implicated. It is also reported that the generals Keynier and Desolles, though actual employes, are among those whom Bonaparte regards with an eye of suspicion. Various contradictory accounts are given respecting these generals; and among others it is said, that Fouché has proposed a voluntary exile to these generals, which they have all rejected except La Harpe, whose personal friendship for Moreau made it desirable for him to share his exile.

From the Hamburg mail, arrived this day. GENA, July 16.—By information from sea we learn, that the English have taken possession of the largest of the Heres Islands, southward of Toulon, having there landed 1800 men, 18 pieces of cannon, and 600 sick from the fleet, which in the neighborhood of Toulon consists of 27 sail.

STRASBOURG, July 30.—We learn from Paris that M. D'oubril, the Russian Charge d'Affaires has fixed the 8th of August for his departure, having already received his passports from M. Durand, Minister ad interim for the foreign department. We are however assured from good authority, that no kind of apprehension of the disturbance of the tranquillity of the continent need be entertained.

BOSTON, October 11. TREMENDOUS STORM.

On Tuesday morning last, a most violent storm commenced in this place and continued its destructive career, until about 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning. The wind blew from S. S. E. then shifted to E. increasing its power until about 3 o'clock, when it abated for a few moments, and then veered to N. E. From this quarter, the gale blew with a violence and fury unprecedented in the annals of this town. The damage which has been sustained by this tremendous hurricane, cannot at present be estimated; but is very great and extensive. We have taken some pains to collect the particulars, and subjoin the following, as a statement, which though it may not embrace every item, is not deficient in any essential point.

From Charlestown bridge, to North Battery wharf, no essential damage done, except the blowing down of Messrs. Reeves's furnace, and the loss of several pleasure boats and other small craft, lumber, &c.

At North Battery wharf, the brig Aurora, was considerably injured; and some small craft bilged or sunk.

At May's wharf, the ship Franklin, belonging to M. Scobie, lost her main top mas, and is otherwise damaged, the sloop Polly, belonging to Dea. John Waite, with lumber, drifted against the wharf, bilged and sunk. The small craft were generally sunk or stove to pieces; a boat near this wharf upset & two men who were on board, drowned, and the wharf itself very materially damaged.

At Hancock's wharf, no essential injury has been sustained, except the loss of a few small boats, and the chasing of vessels, laying along side.

From Hancock's wharf to long wharf scarcely any damage. The direction of the wind, and the intermediate situation of the wharves, were such as to enable the shipping, of every description, to lay with great safety.

At the Long wharf, the ship Amphion, and ship Heroine, were considerably injured in their sterns; the new schooner Hamilton, owned by Messrs.

Newells and Niles, and captain Wilkes Barber, lost her bowsprit, stern beat in, and otherwise much injured; schooner Dorcas, captain Rider, of Chatham loaded with fish, beat nearly to pieces, and sunk—brig Argo, of Dresden, has received considerable injury—sloop Louisa, captain Griffin, of Cape Ann, nearly

beat to pieces and cargo very much damaged; Fair Lady, Dennis, of Harwich, much damaged; Eliza, Abigail, of Provincetown, lost her bowsprit, and in other respects considerably damaged—sch'r Four Brothers, of Dennis, schooner Rambler, belonging to Wm. Stackpole; schooner Enterprise, belonging to Mr. Ignatius Sergeant; brig Enterprise, belonging to Maynard and Lamb; sch'r Seaflower, of Dennis; schooner John Adams, of New Bedford, and several other vessels injured, though not essentially. The brig Seaflower, belonging to Smith Hudson and others was drove from the wharf, and has received considerable injury; the Washington, Curtis, of Brunswick, just arrived from Turk's Island, drifted from her moorings, to Foster's wharf where she lost her bowsprit, foremast, &c. and her cargo very considerably damaged.

From Long wharf to Foster's wharf, no material injury sustained. At Foster's wharf, the brig Brilliant (formerly the John) has bilged and sunk, and the brig Hebe, much damaged.

At Fellow's wharf, the ship Marques de Someruelas, belonging to Mr. Fellow, was drove from her fastening, upon Dorchester flats, where she now lays high and dry.

At Russe's wharf, no essential injury done. From Russe's wharf to the neck, no material damage sustained by the shipping; but large quantities of lumber, &c. are destroyed.

On the Fats, Fore Point Channel, two eastern schooners, with lumber, lost their bowsprits and foremasts; a sloop (lighter) belonging to Mr. Franks, sunk near the channel; a lad, by the name of Smith, who had been attempting to keep her free of water, finding the vessel sinking, clung to a plank, from which he was soon after washed off, and drowned. Several boats went off, and attempted to save him, but their exertions were fruitless.

The schooner Louisiana, Lausier, and schooner Nancy, Perkins, of Penobscot, were drove from their anchorage, and drifted to Dorchester flats, without receiving any material injury.

Two schooners, two sloops, and two lighters, were also drove on shore near South Boston bridge.

Fears are entertained of the loss of the ship Protector, of New York; the pilot left her at 12 o'clock on Monday night, and he thinks she could not weather the Cape. A ship was seen off Scituate on Tuesday, about noon.

The damage sustained in the interior of the town, has been considerable; scarcely a tree, particularly the poplars, which ornamented almost every yard and garden, is left standing; many of the houses are unroofed, and some of the new buildings are so much bent and twisted, that if they do not fall of themselves, they must be taken down; among these is one belonging to Mr. Jonathan Loring, at West Boston, and another to Jonathan Mason, esq. The kitchen part of the house now occupied by Mr. Chappotin, in Summer-street, was unroofed, the chimney blown down and much damage done to his furniture. The roof of the tower of the chapel was wrenched off by the violence of the wind and carried above 200 feet, before it fell. A large and new brick dwelling house, at West Boston, belonging to Mr. Ebenezer Eaton, has been greatly injured and must, it is expected, be taken down. In stating this particular, we have to lament an occurrence, which proved fatal to one of his family, and had well nigh effected the whole, in a similar manner. Mr. Eaton lived in an adjoining house; and was unconscious of the danger that hung over him; Mr. Jonathan Loring, who resided in the neighborhood, apprised him of the insecurity of his family, while the gale continued, and after repeated and urgent entreaties prevailed on him to remove his wife and children; in a few moments after, the battlement of the new house blew over, and fell, with a large part of the upper story, directly upon the building which they had just left, and entirely demolished a principal part of it; burying in its ruins, every person left in the house; among whom was a servant woman by the name of Bennet, killed, and another woman, with a man and boy badly wounded.

The North Church Steeple, which experienced the power of the gale on Tuesday night, fell on an adjoining house and crushed it to pieces. The family who resided in the house were all of them fortunately on a visit at the time, or they must have perished amid the ruins.

One of the western stages, in passing West Boston Bridge, was upset by the force of the wind, and several of the passengers considerably hurt.

In Charlestown considerable damage has been sustained by this storm. The Baptist meeting-house is partly unroofed, and the spire of the Rev. Dr. Morse's meeting-house, very much bent; but being newly and strongly built, the steeple stood the gale. The new brick building in the U. S. Navy Yard, is so far injured, that it must be taken down, if it does not fall of itself; a large

dwelling-house, belonging to Mr. J. Harris, and another to Mr. Bolton, are blown down; most of the Brick Yards are considerably injured, and a large quantity of the bricks destroyed. The shipping experienced no damage.

FROM GLOUCESTER.

Our intelligence from Gloucester (Cape Ann) presents us with a continuance of the dreadful waste and destruction, which has resulted from the late storm. The following particulars were handed us by a gentleman who left that place yesterday morning: "Near Fresh water Cove, a Kennebunk sloop, loaded with rum, is entirely lost, with a lady passenger on board, the master and crew saved; a sch'r belonging to Connecticut, loaded with corn, entirely gone to pieces, people saved; several others ashore; six vessels cut away their masts, among them an English ship from Newfoundland; four or five others were driven out of the harbor, and it is supposed are lost with their crews; three small fishing schooners were driven from Manchester bay, and are probably lost. Fears are entertained for the safety of the fishing Craft on the north part of the Cape as they were exposed to the severity of the gale, and must have encountered every difficulty in finding safe harbors." Our informant being from Cape Ann harbor only, is enabled to furnish no particulars of the fate of this numerous and valuable fleet of vessels.

FROM MARBLEHEAD.

Accounts from Marblehead inform, that the gale of Tuesday last, has proved, it is feared, fatal to a number of vessels that were blown out of the harbor, and to every one that was approaching it, immediately previous to the commencement of the hurricane. Twenty or thirty sail, riding at anchor in the harbor, were drove ashore on S. W. beach; from whence it is expected they will be got off, without suffering any essential injury.

FROM SALEM.

Letters from this place state, that the storm was severely felt during the whole of Tuesday, and until yesterday morning. Every vessel in the harbor was driven on shore; but fortunately in a situation, where they experienced but little damage. Several chimneys were blown down particularly the whole range in Mr. Gray's new house, and considerable damage done to a number of the houses in that town.

The spire of Beverly meeting-house has been blown down, and considerable damage done to many of the houses in town. The shipping rode out the gale in safety.

FROM THE COUNTRY.

The partial and summary accounts which have been received from the neighboring towns, though they afford no particulars of the effects of the late gale, sufficiently evince the wide spread destruction which has been experienced by it. In almost every direction the fruit and other trees have been generally blown down, the fences destroyed, and much damage done by the heavy rain, which fell during the storm.

A Wet Nurse Wanted.

ONE of a good character may hear of a place by applying to the printers. October 16 d6t

Muir & Slukey.

No. 79, Smith's wharf, Have imported from London & Liverpool, by the different Vessels, Shot, large sizes Gun Powder, F. F. B. Bar and Sheet Lead White Lead, in oil and dry Red ditto, do. do. Yellow Ochre, in oil Fig Blue, Seine Twine Best London Crowley's Steel, No. 3 Sheet Iron, single, double and treble Best London Pewter, in small casks Refined Salt Petre, Allum A few pieces superfine black & blue Cloths A few cases Hats, coarse and fine. October 15 d

Just received,

By the brig Sephia, from Trieste, and for sale by the subscribers, Platillas, Checks, Hollands, Britanniens, Bagging, Red Turkey Cotton Yarn, Velvets, White and Marbled Castile soap, Zante Currants, Iron Wire, Sheet Iron, and Pans. For terms apply to S. SMITH & BUCHANAN, JOSEPH YOUNG, two doors below the custom house. September 14 d36t

Removal.

L. D. DUCOUDRAY. HAS the honor of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to Water-street, in that large and commodious house, next to the late custom house, and opposite Mr. Solomon's office, where, in future, his Dancing Academy will be open Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday in every week. * The nights on which his praising balls as well as those of his assemblies will be held, shall be in a few days fixed upon. For further particulars apply as above. October 16 d8t

Hugh and William Young.

No 236, Market street, HAVE imported per Diana, Fame and Sally from Liverpool, and Eliza from London, an extensive assortment of Dry Goods, HARDWARE & CUTLERY, In their usual line. Also, Irish Linens, Scotch Shirtings and Crowley Steel. They daily expect by the first arrivals from London and Liverpool, a further supply of general Goods. Also, Men's fine Hats, in small cases and a quantity of Fig Linen. October 6 d6t mwk12t