

Extracts from French Papers to the 22d of May.

Extraordinary sitting of the Tribunal, relative to conferring the title of EMPEROR, on the First Consul BONAPARTE.

AFTER reading the verbal process of the last sitting, the President announced, that, on the 3d of this month, the tribune CREE had deposited, upon the table of the committee, a motion, tending: First, to confer the name of Emperor, upon the First Consul BONAPARTE;—Secondly, That the honor should be hereditary, and established in his family;—Thirdly, That in the organization of the constituted authorities, the modifications should correspond with the establishment of an hereditary power. Liberty, equality, and the rights of the people to be preserved in their integrity!

The President added, that almost all the members of the Tribunal had signified their intentions to speak on that motion.

Curie obtained permission to speak to his motion. The orator asserted that all the evils which the French nation had suffered, would be done away by the adoption of this motion; and that nothing but inquietude and alarm could arise from a maintenance of an elective system. The army and the people (said he) require that the hereditary power should be placed in the family of a Chief, who was for a length of time the first soldier, before he was the first Magistrate. It is the only means to preserve the brilliant character of our armies.

Let us hasten then, to accomplish the great work: Let us give to a great people, to a great empire, that respect which is mingled with a sublime admiration—I know no title, that is more worthy for the Chief of such a nation, than EMPEROR—I propose then that the following vote be reported to the Senate.

That Bonaparte be declared Emperor.—That the Imperial dignity be declared hereditary in his family.—That our institutions be made to correspond with this establishment.

Simon spoke in favor of the motion: four years of experience, said he, have made us feel and know the inconveniences that arise from a government of many, and the advantages of the government of one.

Carion-Nisas, observed, that, at the commencement of the revolution, they had often quoted a remarkable instance of the solemn contracts passed with the Chiefs of States: I speak of the famous oath of the Cortes of Aragon: We (said this oath) who are as worthy as you, (here was native equality in intention) who are more powerful than you, (here the national sovereignty was maintained): We have made you our Chief, (here is the contract specified) to be the guardian of our interests: (here is the condition explained): If you fail, your power shall cease! (here is the declaration of punishment, which will follow the violation of duty.)

Family, that France has called to reign over her, you come and understand your title!—Family, that France has renounced forever, you have understood your condemnation!—May the one serve the other as a lively and salutary example!

CONSERVATIVE SENATE. Extract from the Registers of the Conservative Senate, of 14th Floreal (May 4th).

The Orator of the Tribunal, who announced said, that the Tribunal, which had just pronounced, that the Tribunes, should be declared hereditary, and that the Imperial dignity should be declared hereditary in his family.

The Orator explained the motives and the circumstances which had induced the Tribunal to adopt this measure.

The Vice President of the Senate, expressed to the deputation the high satisfaction with which the Assembly received them, and assured the Tribunes, in the name of the Senate, that they would take the subject into their immediate consideration.

portunity of informing them, that the Senate had been occupied on the same grand object since the 6th Germinal, deeming it as a necessary step to guarantee to the People of France all those rights for which they so arduously contended. Though monarchy was necessary, they had rejected the name of Bourbon, because it would be productive of a counter-revolution, and bear along with it, despotism, nobility, feudality, servitude and ignorance!

When the Orators had retired, the Senate took the report into discussion: that discussion terminated by adopting the resolution of the Senate.

6th Germinal.—The Conservative Senate, being in number of members, agreeable to the nineteenth article of the Constitution, and deliberating upon the communication it has received, in the name of the government, by the Grand Judge, Minister of Justice, in the sitting of the 2d this month, relative to criminal plots contrived by the Envoy of his Britannic Majesty at Munich, and of original pieces which form the object of that report; after having examined the report of this special commission, named in the sitting of the same day, adopt the conclusion deduced from that report, and the proposal of an address suggested by that commission; in pursuance, they have decreed, that an Address of the following tenor shall be presented by the Senate, in a body, to the First Consul of the Republic.

ADDRESS OF THE CONSERVATIVE SENATE TO THE FIRST CONSUL.

Citizen FIRST CONSUL, THE Conservative Senate present themselves, in a body, before you, to thank you for the communication that you ordered to be laid before them on the 2d of this month, by the Grand Judge, comprising original and authentic documents relating to the atrocities directed against the state, and against us, under the shelter of the diplomatic character, by the Envoy of the King of England, residing at the Court of Munich. In examining these pieces, and the report of the Grand Judge, the Senate has been, in this case, supplying for the moment, the functions of a great national tribunal. A commission of five members, framed a report, which the Senate approved, and now present to you. The publicity of this report must depend upon the wisdom of the Government. Our deliberations are, in an essential degree, necessarily secret; and, in matters of high policy, it is our maxim to let nothing transpire; but what the Government may think proper to communicate to Europe: we talk to Europe, because the investigation of this proceeding, is not merely confined to France, it is the cause of the world.

Nevertheless, inasmuch as it regards France, these circumstances have contributed to cast light upon two important objects. Providence has preserved a hero, necessary to her pure design; and in your ruin, France is involved. The English and the Emigrants know, that your destiny is interwoven with that of the French People. If their execrable projects had been fulfilled, a dreadful vengeance would have been the result. Heaven will preserve the land from the dire necessity of punishing a crime, that, in its consequences, might overthrow the world. Yet this crime has been attempted, and may be repeated; we speak of vengeance, and our laws are unequal to the exigency.

Yes, Citizen FIRST CONSUL, the Senate should in duty tell you, that in reorganizing our social system, your superior genius neglected some provisions, that do honor to the generosity of your character, but which augment perhaps your danger and our fears. All our Constitutions, excepting that of the year 8, had organized a high court, or a national jury. You thought, that a similar tribunal would not be necessary; and posterity, who will regard you for all that you have done, will count likewise upon that which you was not willing to foresee.

But Citizen FIRST CONSUL, there is a debt you owe your country. You are not at liberty to neglect your existence; and the Senate, who, in essence, are the conservators of the social compact of thirty millions of men, demand, on their part, that the law be expounded upon the first object of that conservation.

Citizen FIRST CONSUL, a great national tribunal will insure, on one part, the responsibility of the public functionaries, and, on the other, it will present to conspirators a ready tribunal, invested with the necessary powers to maintain the security and existence of a great people; attached to the safety and existence of the First Magistracy.

But this national jury will not be sufficient now, to insure your life, and the effect of your great work, if you do not combine other institutions in the system, to survive you. You established a new epoch; but you ought to eternalize it; splendour is nothing if it is ephemeral; we cannot doubt but this great idea has occupied your thoughts, for your creative genius embraces all things.

You are pressed by the time, by events, by conspirators, by the ambitious. You are pressed by the inquietude which agitates all Frenchmen. You may arrest time, controuventants, curb the conspiring, disarm the ambitious, and tranquilize France, in giving institutions which will cement the edifice of the state, and pro-

long those benefits for the children, which you acquired for their fathers.—Citizen FIRST CONSUL, be well assured that the Senate addresses you here, in the name of all the Citizens. All admire and love you; but there are some, who ponder with profound anxiety, upon the probable fate of the vessel of the Republic, if they had the misfortune to lose their pilot, before it had been fixed upon immovable anchors.—In the cities, in the country, if you were to interrogate all Frenchmen, one after the other, there is not one who would not exclaim with us, "great man, finish your vast designs, and make your glory immortal: You have extricated us from the chaos of the past; you make us blest, in the enjoyment of existing blessings; guarantee them to us for the future!"

In all Foreign Courts, sound politicians exercise the same language. The repose of France includes the repose of Europe.

Such are, Citizen FIRST CONSUL, the observations which the Senate have charged us to lay before you, in giving us also the immediate mission to repeat, in their name, and in the name of France, that under all circumstances, and at this moment, in a greater degree than ever, the Senate and the people are consolidated with you.

Signed, CAMBACERES, Second Consul, President. MORARD DE GALLES and JOSEPH CORNUDET, Secretaries.

MESSAGE OF THE FIRST CONSUL TO THE CONSERVATIVE SENATE.

SENATORS, Your address of the 6th of last Germinal, has not ceased to occupy my thought. It has been the object of an undeviating meditation.

You have deemed that the heritage of the Supreme Magistracy is necessary, to place the people of France in a state of shelter from the machinations of our enemies, and the agitations resulting from ambitious rivalry—many of our institutions, you likewise think it our duty to improve, to secure, beyond vicissitude, the triumph of equality and public liberty, and offer to the nation and the government the double guarantee which they require.

We have been uniformly guided by this grand truth; that the sovereignty resideth in the people, and that every thing, without exception, ought to be effected for their interest, for their happiness and their glory.—It is to attain these healthful purposes, that the Supreme Magistracy, the Senate, the Council of State, the Legislative Body, the Electoral Collegues, and the various branches of the administration, are and ought to be instituted.

In proportion as I have fixed my attention upon these great objects, I am convinced of the truth of those sentiments which you have expressed, and I have felt, with an increasing conviction, in a circumstance as new as it is important, that the suggestions of your wisdom and your experience, are necessary to regulate all my ideas.

I treat you then to make me acquainted with your entire thoughts. The people of France can add nothing to the honors and the glory with which they have environed me; but a duty which I hold as most sacred, and the nearest to my heart, is to secure to them, all the advantages which they have acquired by this revolution, which has cost them so much, but above all, the sacrifice of a million heroes, who have fallen for the defence of those privileges.

I desire that we may declare on the 14th of July, in this year: "There are now fifteen years elapsed, since, by a spontaneous movement, of high virtue, you ran to arms, and acquired, liberty, equality and renown.—This day those first blessings of a nation, are sheltered from the tempests: They are preserved for you and for your children: Those institutions which were conceived and brought forth in the bosom of the storm, in an interior and exterior warfare, developed with firmness, are going to terminate in the discomfiture of the complottings of our most mortal enemies, by the adoption of all that the experience of ages has demonstrated as proper to guarantee those rights that the nation has judged necessary to its dignity, liberty and felicity."

(Signed) BONAPARTE.

[To this Message, the CONSERVATIVE SENATE returned an answer to the Chief Consul, in which they unfolded their design of making him Emperor, and the authority hereditary in his family; as the only means to secure to the people of France from the machinations of their enemies, and the agitations arising from contending rivals! So much for the manufacture of Emperors!]

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

TO THE EDITOR, SIR, Having read, in your paper of the 16th a very imperfect account of my conversation with General Hamilton, the day previous to his decease, I judge it my duty to lay the following narrative before the public. On the morning of Wednesday the

11th inst. shortly after the rumour of the General's injury had created an alarm in the city, a note from Dr. Post informed me: "that he was extremely ill at Mr. William Bayard's, and expressed a particular desire to see me as soon as possible." I went immediately. The exchange of melancholy salutation, on entering the General's apartment, was succeeded by a silence which he broke by saying that he "had been anxious to see me, and have the sacrament administered to him; and that this was still his wish." I replied, that it gave me unutterable pain to receive from him any request to which I could not accede; that, in the present instance, a compliance was incompatible with all my obligations; as it was a principle in our churches never to administer the Lord's Supper privately to any person under any circumstances." He urged me no further. I then remarked to him, that the holy communion is an exhibition and pledge of the mercies which the Son of God has purchased; that the absence of the sign does not exclude from the mercies signified; which were accessible to him by faith in their gracious author. "I am aware," said he, "of that. It is only as a sign that I wanted it." A short pause ensued. I resumed the discourse, by observing that "I had nothing to address to him in his affliction, but that same gospel of the grace of God, which it is my office to preach to the most obscure and illiterate; that in the sight of God all men are on a level, as all have sinned and come short of his glory; and that they must apply to him for pardon and life as sinners whose only refuge in his grace reigning by righteousness through our Lord Jesus Christ." "I perceive it to be so," said he; "I am a sinner; I look to his mercy." I then adverted to "the infinite merit of the Redeemer, as the propitiation for sin, the sole ground of our acceptance with God; the sole channel of his favour to us; and cited the following passage of the scripture:—'There is no other name given under heaven among men, whereby we must be saved, but the name of Jesus.' He is able to save them to the uttermost who come unto God by him, seeing he ever liveth to make intercession for them." The blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin." This last passage introduced the affair of the duel, on which I reminded the General, that he was not to be instructed as to its moral aspect, that the precious blood of Christ was as efficacious as necessary to wash away the transgression which had involved him in suffering, as any other transgression; and that he must there, and there alone, seek peace for his conscience, and a hope that should not make him ashamed." He assented, with strong emotion, to these representations, and declared his abhorrence of the whole transaction. "It was always," added he, "against my principles. I used every expedient to avoid the interview; but I have found, for some time past, that my life must be exposed to that man. I went to the field determined not to take his life." He repeated his disavowal of all intention to hurt Mr. Burr; the anguish of his mind in recollecting what had passed, and his humble hope of forgiveness from his God. I recurrd to the topic of the divine compassion; the freedom of pardon in the Redeemer Jesus to perishing sinners. "That grace, my dear General, which brings salvation, is rich, rich!" "Yes," interrupted he, "it is rich grace." "And on that grace, continued I, "a sinner has the highest encouragement to repose his confidence, because it is tendered to him upon the surest foundation; the scripture testifying that we have redemption through the blood of Jesus, the forgiveness of sins according to the riches of his grace. Here the General, letting go my hand, which he held from the moment I sat down at his bedside, clasped his hands together, and, looking up towards heaven, said with emphasis, "I have a tender reliance on the mercy of the Almighty through the merits of the Lord Jesus Christ." He replaced his hand in mine, and appearing somewhat spent, closed his eyes. A little after, he fastened them on me, and I proceeded. "The simple truths of the Gospel, my dear sir, which require no abstruse investigation, but faith in the veracity of God who cannot lie, are best suited to your present condition, and they are full of consolation." "I feel them to be so," replied he. I then repeated these texts of scripture:—It is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners and of sinners the chief, I, even I am he that bloteth out thy transgressions for my own sake, and will not remember thy sins. Come now, and let us reason together, said the Lord; though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool. "This," said he, "is my support. Pray for me." "Shall I pray with you?" "Yes," I prayed with him, and heard him whisper as I went along; which I supposed to be his concurrence with the petitions. At the conclusion he said "Amen, God grant it."

Being about to part with him, I told him "I had one request to make." "He asked what it was?" I answered, "that whatever might be the issue of his affliction, he would give his testimony against the practice of duelling." "I will," said he, "I have done it. If that," evidently anticipating the event, "if that be the issue, you will find it in writing: If it please God that I recover, I shall do it in a manner which will effectually put the out of its reach in future." I mention-

ed, once more the importance of renouncing every other dependence for the eternal world, but the mercy of God in Christ Jesus; with a particular reference to the catastrophe of the morning. The General was affected, and said, "Let us not pursue the subject any further, it agitates me." He laid his hands upon his breast with symptoms of uneasiness, which indicated an increased difficulty of speaking. He pressed my hand affectionately, and desired to see me again at a proper interval.—As I was retiring, he lifted up his hand in the attitude of prayer, and said feebly, "God be merciful to—!" His voice sunk, so that I heard not the rest distinctly, but understood him to quote the words of the publican in the Gospel, and to end the sentence with, "me a sinner."

I saw him, a second time, on the morning of Thursday; but, from his appearance and what I had heard, supposing that he could not speak without severe effort, I had no conversation with him. I prayed for a moment at his bedside, in company with his overwhelmed family and friends; and for the rest was one of the mourning spectators of his composure and dignity in suffering. His mind remained in its former state; and he viewed with calmness, his approaching dissolution. I left him between twelve and one, and at two, as the public know, he breathed his last.

I am, Sir, with much respect, Your obedient servant, J. M. MASON.

New-York, July 18th, 1804.

The following intelligence was communicated to us, says the Boston Palladium of Tuesday, by captain W. Cooke, a passenger in the Tamelane, which arrived yesterday from Amsterdam. Captain C. left Boulogne, the 20th of April. At that time were lying in the harbor, inside the pier heads 500 gun brigs and schooners; 600 pinnaces rowing 32 oars, and carrying 50 men; 300 hoys and batteux plats, and several prams. The latter have three keels, two decks, and carry 20 24 pounders and 150 horses. The line of encampment extended from Boulogne 3 leagues to the southward. It was said to contain 150,000 men, and new recruits were daily arriving. A few days previous to my leaving Boulogne, the admiral of the fleet, and two generals were recalled to Paris, and others sent to their stations. This created considerable alarm, which was heightened by an attempt to fire the fleet in Boulogne bayon, on the night of the 15th April, in consequence of which the city gates were closed, the play house doors and all public places guarded, and every person in them examined. Those who did not give a good account of themselves were committed to prison. No stranger was allowed to remain more than 24 hours in the city, let his business be ever so urgent; not in the public service. The harbours making at Ambletous, Esples and Vieux eux, employed each two thousand men, every tide night and day; but were not in a situation to take more than 100 small boats in. There generally lay in good weather before Boulogne & Ambletous, 25 or 30 sail of English men of war at anchor. Nine of the French ships lay in Boulogne road. Every easterly wind small fleets ventured along shore from the eastward toward Boulogne, but so close to the shore as to be covered by the batteries and flying artillery. Notwithstanding which the enemy frequently succeeded in driving them on shore or into some bay-port.

In Calvis harbor there lay about 70 flat boats, and 47 were building and 2 prams. The inhabitants had quartered on them 1000 musketeers, 500 huzzars and 1500 Italian soldiers, under the command of General Vandam. No stranger was allowed to visit the quays or ramparts fronting the sea. All look-outs on private houses were sealed up that no signal might be given to the enemy that lay before the harbor at anchor.

Wanted Immediately.

TWO or three Journeyman Coppermiths and a Journeyman Blacksmith, to whom liberal wages will be given by CHRISTOPHER RABORG & SON, Who have on hand and continue to manufacture, at their manufactory, 11, Water-street, Stills of every size and description, with or without power crane necks and worms; brew coppers; hatters, dye, wash and fish kettles—stew, sauce, and preserving pans, &c. &c. with a general and extensive assortment of tin wares LIKENWISE, Brass andirons, fenders, shovels and tongs, of the newest and most approved patterns; composition bolts and spikes, rudder bands, sheathing nails, pump chambers and mill brasses; and every other article in the above branches of business, the whole of which will be sold as low, and warranted equal to any in the city. N. B. An APPRENTICE will be taken to the Brass foundry business. July 11. d4t 2aw

Wesley's Life of Fletcher.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, And for Sale by GEORGE KEATINGE, No. 163, Market-street; ABRAHAM NEALE, Water-street; SAMUEL BUTLER, and WALTER & HANNA, Market-street. ACCOUNT of the Life and Death of the Revd. Mr. JOHN FLETCHER, by the Rev. John Wesley.—Price nearly bound, 62 cents—in boards, 50 cents. Also, A Sketch of the Determinations of the Christian World, accompanied with a persuasion to Religious mode of action—to which is prefixed an account of Aethelium, Deism, Judaism, Mahomedanism and Christianity to the present time, with the origin of each sect—by John Evans, M. A.—Price 1 dollar, neatly bound. June 30. 2aw