

who have given so striking a proof of their zeal and discernment.

"The *senatus consultum* which the senate in a body comes to present to you, citizen consul, contains the expression of their particular gratitude.—The organs of the sovereign will, they have thought proper, for the more complete fulfilment of the intentions of the French people, to invoke the arts to perpetuate the recollection of this memorable event."

Citizen Barthelemy then read the *senatus consultum*, and Buonaparte replied to the senate in these terms:

"Senators—The life of a citizen belongs to his country. The French people wish that the whole of mine should be consecrated to them. I obey their will.

"In giving me a new and permanent pledge of their confidence, they impose upon me the duty of resting their laws upon provident institutions.

"By my efforts, by your assistance, citizens senators, and that of the authorities, by the confidence and will of this immense people, liberty, equality, and the prosperity of France, will be secure from the caprices of fortune and the uncertainty of futurity. The best of people will be the happiest, as they most deserve to be, and their happiness will contribute to that of all Europe.

"Satisfied with having been called by the order of HIM from whom all things emanate, to restore upon earth justice, order, and equality; I shall bear the knell of my last hour without regret—and without any inquietude as to the opinion of future generations.

"Senators, receive my thanks for so solemn a proceeding. The senate has expressed its desire for what the French people have wished, and has thus more intimately connected itself with every thing which remains to be done for the happiness of the country.

"It is extremely grateful to me to find an assurance of this in the speech of so distinguished a president."

The members of the senate then retired.

It appears from the *senatus consultum*, that of 3,577,259 votes, 3,568,185 were in favour of the prolongation of Buonaparte's authority.

The project of the *senatus consultum* is divided into ten sections.

By the first it is declared that each jurisdiction of a justice of the peace has a cantonal assembly; and that each communal circuit and department has an electoral college.

The second regulates the cantonal assemblies, which are composed of all the citizens domiciliated in the canton, and of which the first consul appoints the president.

The third section defines the duty of the electoral colleges, the members of which are appointed for life, and consists of one member for every 500 domiciliated inhabitants of the circuit, and one for every 1000 domiciliated inhabitants of the department.

The fourth relates to the consuls, who are for life—the mode of succession, the form of the oath, &c.

The fifth to the duties of the senate.

The sixth to the counsellors of state.

The seventh to the legislative body.

The eighth to the tribunate.

The ninth to the forms of justice and the tribunals.

The tenth to the right of pardon, which is vested in the first consul.

This new project for organizing the constitution of the French republic, is represented in some of our London papers as being one of the most ridiculous and incongruous plans, for the government of a nation calling itself free, ever yet proposed for acceptance—the whole power of the state, in all its various branches, being actually or virtually surrendered to the will of the first consul. There is no responsibility, no check, no counteracting power or influence. National representation appears to be considered a chimera too contemptible for notice, and taxation is left to the direction of the first magistrate. "In this whole mass of absurdities and gross delusions," says one of the London editors, "there is scarce a single article that evinces any thing like sound judgment in theory, or facility in practice; and it would not have been difficult to have taken at random, from the pigeon-holes of the abbe Sieyes, a much better constitution than that which has been adopted."

The salaries paid to the three estates of the French legislative government, are—Senators per annum, and for life, 25,000 francs; members of the tribunate; 15,000; members of the legislative body, 10,000.

The intended partition of Turkey obtains almost general belief in Europe; and in consequence, several British officers are said to be about entering into the service of the sultan.

The French government are preparing to avenge the insult offered to their flag by the cruisers of the dey of Algiers. Two divisions have sailed from Brest for the purpose of chastising these petty depredators upon the commerce of the Mediterranean.

BALTIMORE, September 30.

On the 8th of May, in digging a new sluice-way at the upper end of the Fairwater at Dantzic, a ship was found buried in the ground; at the depth of about 20 feet. She measured from stem to stern, in the inside 54 feet, and in breadth nearly 20 feet; and was loaded with stones, marked H. L. No. V. to XII, some apparently intended for foundation of stores, others finely polished and flat, supposed to be

head stones for graves. A box of tobacco pipe: was also found, all whole, with heads about the size of a thimble, and stalks from four to six inches in length. The ship was built of oak, her plank about 20 inches broad, full of tree nails, and no iron about her except her rudder bands. A boat was found near, fallen in pieces. Many human bones were found in the hull, both fore and aft; and it is supposed that the vessel had been lost in some convulsion of nature, before the foundation of that city, upwards of 500 years ago, as the place had long been built over.

[London paper.]

October 2.

HEALTH-OFFICE,

Baltimore, October 2, 1802.

The board of health are happy to congratulate their fellow-citizens on the present healthiness of our city. The danger which threatened us early in the season by the appearance of a malignant disease, has through *Divine Providence*, passed over; and though some valuable lives have fallen sacrifices to the disease, we hope its power is prostrated by the cool weather experienced for some days past. Feeling these impressions the board conceive the obligation imposed by the health law, of *advertising the citizens of such danger*, has ceased. They will therefore discontinue publications on the subject.

The interments for the last 24 hours, ending this morning at sun-rise, are, 2 children.

By order of the board,

ASHTON ALEXANDER, President.

Attest,

ADAM FOWERDEN, Secretary.

From the Trenton "True American."

The attack upon colonel Burr, in several late pamphlets and papers, has excited much sensibility in the public mind, as well on account of the high station he has long occupied in the estimation of the friends of liberty, and his zealous and uniform exertions in their cause, as from the important office he now holds by their suffrages in the government of the United States. In New-Jersey, this sensation is peculiarly strong from his having been born and educated here; and from the high veneration universally entertained for the memory of his grand-father and father, successive presidents of Princeton college. The following letters cannot, therefore, but be extremely interesting to our readers and the public generally. They are submitted to us for publication. We give them without a comment: confident that they will make a due impression on the public mind.

Letter from gov. Bloomfield to col. Burr.

Trenton, Sept. 17, 1802.

Dear Sir,

It cannot have escaped your knowledge, that two pamphlets, entitled, "The Narrative" and "The View," published in your city, have engaged much of the public attention.

What regards the suppression of Wood's "History of the Administration of John Adams," has become of no moment since the book itself has been published, for it seems to be universally agreed that the book, so far as any effect could be produced by it, was calculated to do more injury than benefit to the republican cause.—But the bold allegations which purport that you combined with the federal party to defeat the election of Mr. Jefferson, occasion some solicitude among those to whom you are unknown.

Those, indeed, who have witnessed your various and uniform exertions in the cause of liberty, and the firmness and independence of your conduct on every occasion, are not to be shaken in their confidence or esteem by anonymous calumnies, but they can only express their own opinions, and repeat the declarations which they are informed you have made.—This leaves room for our common enemies to cavil.—If some one were authorized from you to make these declarations, it would, I think, remove the apprehensions which are entertained by some honest men, warm in the cause of freedom, jealous of their rights, and watchful of those who have the honour of being their servants.

Our intimacy in our youth and in the army, is generally known in this state. My address to the people of Burlington, in September 1800, wherein I stated your services in the field and in the cabinet, and recommended you for vice-president, is not forgotten; and these circumstances have occasioned more inquiries of me respecting the calumnies against you than would otherwise have been made.

I have no other apology to offer for this intrusion, than to assure you that it proceeds from motives founded in patriotism, and in that cordial friendship which has ever subsisted between us.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew the assurances of my respect and esteem; and that I am,

Most truly, your friend,

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD.

The honourable AARON BURR,

Vice-president of the U. S.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.

New-York, 21st Sept. 1802.

DEAR SIR,

You are at liberty to declare from me, that all those charges and insinuations which aver or intimate that I advised or countenanced the opposition made to Mr. Jefferson pending the late election and balloting for president; that I proposed or agreed to any terms which the federal party, or with any individual with either party; that I assent to be held up in opposition to him; or attempted to withdraw from him the vote or support of any man, whether in or out of con-

gress, that all such assertions and intimations are false and groundless.

I have not thought that calumny, unsupported by proof, or the authority of a name, could so far receive attention from the public as to require an answer, or even a denial: yet if you shall imagine that any declaration from me can be necessary to remove doubts from the mind of one honest man, you may consider this letter as submitted to your discretion, to publish if you shall think proper.

Accept, I pray you, my thanks for your friendly solicitude, and assurances of the high respect and consideration with which I am,

A. BURR.

His excellency GOV. BLOOMFIELD.

Annapolis, October 7.

To the EDITORS of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

IN order to give further publicity of the good effects of Dr. Hamilton's lozenges, I state a case of a young lad in my office, whom I suspected was troubled with worms. The chancellor, Mr. Hanson, having lately published the good effects arising from Hamilton's lozenges, I strongly advised this lad to try them; he accordingly procured a box of them, and on Saturday night last took three of the yellow, and the next morning three of the brown, and between twelve and one o'clock discharged a worm near twelve inches in length. He will in a day or two take more of the pills, and I have no doubt but he will have a plentiful discharge of them.

JOHN GASSAWAY.

Annapolis, September 28, 1802.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, at the late dwelling of WILLIAM MERRIKEN, deceased, on the Head of South river, near the Governor's Bridge, on Wednesday the 10th of November next, if fair, if not the first fair day,

SO much of the personal property of the said deceased, as will pay a part of the just demands against said estate, consisting of cattle, sheep, hogs, and some plantation utensils, joiners tools, and probably some wheat, rye, corn and fodder, with several other articles too tedious to mention, the particulars will be made known on the day of sale. Terms of sale, cash for all sums under ten pounds, and all sums above that to give bond, or note, with approved securities, payable in three months.

All persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, duly attested, before the day of sale, and those who are indebted are desired to make immediate payment to the subscribers.

SARAH MERRIKEN, Executrix,
JOSEPH EVANS, Executor.

October 5, 1802.

NOTICE.

I MEAN to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to relieve me from debts, which, from a variety of misfortunes, I am unable to pay.

PHILIP TRUMAN BRISCOE.

Charles county, September 16, 1802.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to the ensuing legislature of this state to be released from debts which I am unable to pay.

RALPH M'CREERY.

Baltimore county, October 2, 1802.

By virtue of sundry writs of *venditioni exponas*, out of the general court, to me directed, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 9th of October next, for CASH, at THOMAS ELLIOTT'S tavern,

ONE thousand acres of LAND, called HARRISON'S RESERVE, whereon Samuel Harrison, jun. now lives; taken at sundry suits, as follow: Rebecca Dulany, executrix of Daniel Dulany, Thomas Contee, Richard & Pennett Darnall, and one *seri facias*, at the suit of Mary Pottenger, executrix of Robert Pottenger, of the court of appeals. The sale will not begin before 11 o'clock.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of

Anne-Arundel county.

September 21, 1802.

To be SOLD,

For a term of years,

A LUSTY, strong, and healthy young NEGRO WOMAN. Inquire of the printer.

Annapolis, September 27, 1802.

Will be SOLD, at the dwelling-house of the subscriber, on Saturday the 23d of October next, ALL the personal property of M. NYOL DE A D'ALIE, deceased, consisting of a number of valuable books, historical, philosophical, &c. musical instruments, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention. Terms of sale ready CASH.

ELIZABETH CLAUDE, Administratrix.

Annapolis, September 29, 1802.

THE sale of the property of PHILEMON BROWN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, is postponed till further notice is given.

JOHN WORTHINGTON.

September 28, 1802.