

which had been buried in a similar manner. The custom of sewing up the dead in leather skins, is very ancient. In Colchis, they interred only the females; and they enclosed the men in the hides of bullocks, and suspended them to trees by strong chains.

On the same day was discovered the entire skeleton of Philip le Bel, who died in 1314, aged 46 years. It was enclosed in a stone coffin in the shape of a trough. There were found in it a diadem of gold tissue, and a sceptre of copper gilt, about five feet long, and terminated by a bunch of leaves on which was a bird, also of copper, coloured after nature, supported by its form and colour to represent the gold-finch, being a striking resemblance to that which is given in Montfaucon's Monarchie Francaise.

In the evening of the same day, by the light of flambeaux, the workmen opened the tomb of king Dagobart, who died in 638.—In a wooden chest about two feet long, lined with lead on the inside, were found the bones of this prince, and those of Nantilde, his wife, who died in 642. The bones of this pair were wrapped in silk stuff, and separated from each other by a plank placed in the middle of the chest. On one side of the coffin was a leaden plate with this inscription:—"Hic jacet corpus Dagoberti."—On the other side another leaden plate with this inscription:—"Hic jacet corpus Nantildis."

From the 19th to the 23th, inclusive, the workmen continued to open the tombs and coffins deposited in the abbey of St. Dennis. In the coffin of Philip de Valois were found a crown and sceptre of copper gilt, surmounted with a bird, also of copper gilt. In the coffin of Charles le Bel, were found a crown of silver gilt, a sceptre of copper gilt, seven feet in height; a gold ring; part of a hand of justice; a walking stick of ebony; and a pillow of lead, on which the head of the king was reclined.

The entire skeleton of Philippe le Long, was discovered in a stone coffin. He had been interred in his royal robes. His head was covered with a crown of silver gilt, enriched with precious stones. His robe was ornamented with a clasp of gold in form of a lozenge; and a smaller one of silver. His sash was of satin stuff, fastened with a buckle of silver gilt. His sceptre was of copper gilt.

The last tomb opened was that of king John, who died in England in 1364, aged 55 years.

FRANCE. ACTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

St. CLAUD, September 30.
Bonaparte, first consul of the French republic, president of the Italian republic, to the eighteen cantons of the Helvetic republic.

Inhabitants of Helvetia!
YOU have presented for these two years past an afflicting spectacle. Opposite factions have successively seized on power; they have signalized their reign by a system of partiality, which shewed their weakness and inability.

In the course of the year ten, your government desired to have the few French troops in Helvetia withdrawn. The French government willingly seized this occasion to honour your independence; but quickly afterwards your different parties recommenced the troubles with new fury; the blood of the Swiss was shed by the hands of the Swiss.

You have disputed to gether three years, without understanding each other; you will go on killing one another three years longer, without coming to a better understanding.—Beside, your history proves that your intestine wars could not be terminated without the efficacious intervention of France.

It is true that I had endeavoured not to meddle with your affairs. I had constantly seen your different governments requesting of me advice, which they never followed, and sometimes abusing my name according to their interests and passions. But I neither can or ought to remain insensible of the misery to which you are a prey. I revoke my resolve. I will be the mediator of your differences; but my mediation shall be efficacious, such as becomes the great people in whose name I speak.

Five days after the notification of the present proclamation, the senate shall meet at Berne.

Every magistracy formed at Berne since the capitulation shall be dissolved, and cease to meet or exercise any authority.

The prefects shall be at their post.
All authorities that have been formed shall cease to meet.

The collecting of arms shall cease.
The 1st and 2d Helvetic demi-brigades shall form the garrison of Berne.

The troops raised for above six months past shall be the only troops remaining in arms.

In fine, all the licensed individuals of the belligerent armies, and who are now armed, shall deposit their arms at the municipality of the commune of their birth.

The senate shall send three deputies to Paris; each canton may send an equal number.

All the citizens who for these three years past have been Vandammans, senators, and have successively occupied places in the central authority, may repair to Paris to make known the methods of restoring union and tranquillity, and of conciliating all parties.

On my part, I have a right to expect that no city, commune or corps, will do any thing contrary to the dispositions I have made known to you.

Inhabitants of Helvetia; awake to hope!
Your country is on the border of a precipice. It shall be immediately drawn from it; all men of property will second this generous project.

But if, which I cannot think, there were among you a number of individuals, who had too little vir-

tue to sacrifice their passions and prejudices to the love of their country. People of Helvetia you would be unworthy of your ancestors!!!

There is no man in his senses who does not see that the mediation I take upon myself is, for Helvetia a blessing of that Providence, which, amid so many convulsions and shocks, has always favoured the existence and independence of your nation; and that this mediation is the only way which remains, by which you can save the one or the other.—For it is time, indeed, for you to think, that if the patriotism and union of your ancestors founded your republic; the evil spirit of your factions, should it continue, will inevitably destroy it; and it will be painful to reflect that at an epoch, when many new republics are arising, fate has marked the end of one of the most ancient.

By the first consul,
BUONAPARTE.

The secretary of state,
(Signed) MARET.

ARRETTE of October 2.

The consuls of the republic, on the report of the minister of marine and colonies, and with the advice of the council of state, decree:

Art. I. All foreigners are prohibited from bringing into the continental territory of the republic, any black, mulatto, or other person of colour, of either sex.

II. All blacks, mulattoes, or other persons of colour, of either sex, not in the service of the state, are equally prohibited in future from entering the continental territory of the republic, upon any cause or pretence whatever, unless they are provided with the special authority of the magistrates of the colonies, from which they may have come, or, if they have not come from the colonies, with the authority of the minister of marine and colonies.

III. All blacks or mulattoes entering the continental territory of the republic after the publication of the present arrette, not provided with the authority specified in the preceding article, shall be apprehended and detained until they can be transported.

IV. The minister of marine and colonies is charged with the execution of the present arrette, which shall be inserted in the bulletin of laws.

The first consul,
(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) October 23.

On Thursday evening arrived at Port-Royal his majesty's ship Echo, captain Seraie, from New-Providence. By her we learn that some persons belonging to that island, and intimately connected with general Bowles, have lately commenced pirating in these seas, and that they have taken several vessels belonging to Nassau.—One of their vessels has been taken by the boats of the Echo, and every diligence is made use of to catch the rest. Before the Echo left New-Providence, two of the principals had been executed, and several remained for trial.

La Sensible frigate was lost about 70 miles from Trincomallee.—Officers and crew saved.

FRANKFORT, (K.) September 22.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated St. Vincennes, 10th September, 1802—evening.

"The council with the Indians was opened this morning. The chiefs and many of the warriors of the Miami, Sank, Wea, Pian, Kaskian, Patawatamic, Kickapoo, Kaskaskias, and Elk-River nations, have come in, accompanied by about five hundred young men, women, and children. They are, I believe, well disposed, and highly gratified with the attention paid them since their arrival. The views of government towards them are truly magnanimous. It is ardently wished to ameliorate their savage, barbarous state, and place them in the ease and enjoyment of civilized life.

"The Indians have been grossly imposed upon with regard to the United States. In a drunken frantic fit, they view us as old women; in their cooler reflective moments, as plotting their destruction. Those settled on the Wabash and White rivers, have since the establishment of a government here, been principally under the influence of the intendant of Indian affairs; but those on the Mississippi, Quinnsconsin and Illinois rivers, and the lakes, have been and are still under the control of British agents.

"The most active measures have been taken to frustrate the assembling of the Indians; persuasions and presents have been disseminated with the most vigilant industry, and some have been taught to believe they were only invited here to be inhumanly butchered. The noted McKee, shaved, painted, &c. &c. has recently had a war dance with the Indians that live in our territory, a thing unprecedented in time of peace. The Indians towards the Mississippi and the lakes visit him annually, are loaded back with presents, &c. and call him the best of men.

"However, I am in hopes a favourable change will be effected—several circumstances which have occurred within a few days, have made very favourable impressions on the minds of the Indians. The negotiations so far, exhibit a pleasing prospect, and there is no doubt but all the objects for which the meeting had all been called, will be fully obtained."

NEW-YORK, November 29.

The legislature of the state of New-Jersey had a joint meeting on Thursday, for the election of governor, &c. the result of which was that Messrs. Bloom-

field and Stockton had an equal number of votes for governor; Messrs. Ogden and Bloomfield an equal vote for senator; colonel Rhea was appointed clerk of the supreme court by a majority of 14; and the votes were unanimous for Mr. James Saltus, treasurer; Mr. Joseph Scudder, clerk of Monmouth; and Mr. Caleb Russell, clerk of Morris. The joint meeting adjourned sine die.

December 1.

STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

The society of Cincinnati have appointed a committee of four members, to carry their resolution on the subject of a statue of general Washington, into immediate and spirited execution. They have appropriated for this purpose 1000 dollars from their funds: The corporation of this city have, we are informed, expressed the most liberal intentions to the same effect; and the remainder of the requisite sum will be raised by individual subscription. As the style, material, and execution will be in a great degree dependent on the amount thus raised, we trust the spirited contributions of our citizens will enable the committee to procure a statue that shall be worthy of the occasion, and an ornament that will do honour to the feelings, taste and liberality of the city.

We are, in particular, pleased to learn that the plan originated in the Cincinnati society. It gives additional value to the design, to know that the veterans who fought by his side, and conquered under his direction, have voted this tribute to the memory of their country's hero.

Though the virtues of Washington are indelibly engraved on the hearts of the American people—and though his fame requires not the aid of monumental trophies—yet it is honourable in the country, thus to evince to future ages their veneration, their gratitude, and their affection toward a man by whose life they have been so greatly benefited.

We are informed that the statue will be placed in the Park, which will be enlarged by the addition of the street that at present fronts the public buildings. This increased size will be a very material improvement; and by affording ground sufficient for a regimental parade, will in some degree furnish the desideratum of a campus martius, in which this city is so shamefully deficient.

PHILADELPHIA, November 27.

By an annual report made to the governor by the board of health of this city, it appears that during the prevalence of the late malignant fever, one hundred and ten diseased persons were admitted into the city hospital. Of these fifty-eight died, and the remainder were discharged cured. During the four months of its prevalence, viz. July, August, September and October, there died in the city and liberties, six hundred and twenty-seven adults, and four hundred and sixty-nine children; forming a total of one thousand and ninety-six.

December 2.

The following is stated to be an infallible cure for the whooping cough: dissolve a scruple of salt tartar in a gill of water; and ten grains of cochineal, finely powdered; sweeten this with fine sugar, give to an infant the fourth part of a table spoonful, four times a day; to a child of two or three years old, half a spoonful; and from four years and upwards, a spoonful may be taken. The relief is immediate, and the cure in general within five or six days.

NORFOLK, November 23.

From a Barbadoes paper of the 30th ultimo, handed us by captain Colley.

We understand that so great a mortality prevails among the French troops at Martinique, that they have abandoned Fort Royal, or Fort de France, where near 500 men and 40 officers had died; and that the contagion having followed them to Fort Desaix (late Fort Bourbon) they are about to shut that garrison up also, and remove to Grand Morne. The town of St. Pierre is, however, said to be healthy.

It seems that they are determined at Martinique to prohibit all commercial intercourse with the British colonies; for we understand that all vessels arriving there from any of our islands, are closely watched, and those leaving it strictly examined; and every article seized that comes under a mercantile description. The brig Jane, from hence to that island has been detained, and a guard put on board, for having stow in. The Americans are prohibited importing every species of produce but rice and fish, the latter of which pays a duty of one dollar per cwt.

BALTIMORE, November 30.

From the Balance.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

Origin of the Names of the Months of the Year and Days of the Week.

The Romans began their year with the month of March, which was so called because it was dedicated to Mars, the god of war. April took its name from Aphrodite, or Venus; May, from the goddess Minerva, the mother of Mercury; June, from Juno, the goddess of youth; July from Julius Caesar, and August from Augustus Caesar. September, October, November and December, derive their names from Latin words which express the numbers seven, eight, nine and ten; because those four months stood in that numerical order in the Roman calendar. The month of January was so called, because it was dedicated to Janus, to whose honour the Romans built a temple, the doors of which were open in time of war, but shut in a time of universal peace. February was so called from Februs, a name of the infernal god Pluto; so much as twelve days in this month were annually