

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, JULY 29, 1802.

Boston, July 16.

LONDON PAPERS TO MAY 27,

Were brought by captain Redman, of the ship Confidence, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool. We have extracted the most prominent articles of their contents. The report of a new attempt on the life of Buonaparte is contained in the latest paper. It appears to have obtained but little credit in England. We must, however, wait the next arrival for decision upon it. It is not too STRANGE to be true! The French tribunate and legislative body have decided, in favour of the establishment of a "Legion of Honour," (see the plan in our paper of the 2d inst.) and the revival of negro slavery and the slave trade. The report on the latter subject was made by a citizen Adet. There were a considerable number of votes in the negative respecting the creation of the new military order. The session of the legislative body terminated on the 20th May.

H A G U E, May 21.

GOVERNMENT have just contracted for the cloathing of 6000 men, expected from Germany, who are to be sent in the course of the summer to the West-Indies. A body of 3500 men is now encamped near the Helder. The whole force to be sent will amount to 9000 men.

Our funds have experienced a small rise.

L O N D O N, May 24.

FRENCH "LEGION OF HONOUR."

A strong and unexpected opposition has manifested itself in the French legislature. Our readers know, that a plan has been proposed for establishing a legion of honour, the nature of which we have already explained. The proposition was warmly recommended in the tribunate by Lucien Buonaparte. A member of the name of Savoy-Rollin attacked it with spirit and with great strength of argument. He considered it as the introduction of hereditary and military noblesse into the republic. Chauvelin, who was ambassador to this country before the war, opposed it with equal warmth, and condemned it as in the highest degree unconstitutional. Lucien Buonaparte answered Rollin and Chauvelin with some petulance, and inveighed against them as having attacked the government. The plan, however, was adopted by the tribunate; but the division upon it was 56 to 38.

In the legislative body the opposition was as strong. Our readers know, that by the constitution of that body, that assembly decides upon a plan without bearing speeches from any of its members. Orators from the government and a deputation from the tribunate, plead before it, either for or against any measure, and the assembly proceeds to the vote after it has heard them. On the 19th, at night, the discussion upon the legion of honour was opened in the legislative body. Lucien Buonaparte defended it, and animadverted upon the objections made to it in the tribunate. At midnight, the legislative body divided and adopted the plan by a majority of 166 to 110. So strong a minority has not been seen for some time.

SLAVE TRADE.

The principle of establishing the slave trade has been adopted after much opposition. The numbers were 56 for and 27 against it in the tribunate; and 211 for and 63 against it in the legislative body. The treaty of Amiens has been unanimously approved of by the latter; a medal is to be struck commemorative of it.

End of the Session of the Legislature.

On the 20th the legislative body terminated its session. A counsellor of state complimented it in the name of the government upon the services it had conferred upon the country. He took a review of the laws that had been passed—of the restoration of peace to Europe—and of the re-establishment of the Catholic worship. He communicated to the assembly the objects that yet remained to be accomplished, and the measures which would be submitted to them in the next session. The civil, commercial, judicial and criminal codes are to be laid before them; but the manner in which they will be submitted for discussion, will differ from the mode adopted when the civil code was last presented to the legislature.

The French funds are 56 f. 45 c.

FRENCH TRIBUNATE—May 20.

Observations against the establishment of a Legion of Honour.

Savoy-Rollin attacked the plan as contrary to the letter and spirit of the constitution. "A free state contains only magistrates and citizens—Those who wish to defend the plan rely on the 27th article of the constitution; which declares, that national re-

compense shall be given to those warriors who shall have rendered conspicuous services in fighting for the republic. I only see in that a promise of granting to our brave soldiers individual recompense; but to discover in this article, an order of chivalry, a privileged corps, one must forget our language and our constitution.

"The people ought not to tolerate a body bound by oaths, and more powerful than the people, to undertake the defence of the constitution. The people should be subordinate only to their magistrates, and those magistrates are designated by the constitution.

"Tribunes, to accept a legion of honour, is to accept of a patrician order! It is the introduction of an hereditary and military noblesse into the republic.

"After twelve years of frightful calamities, which the genius of France (guided by one of those extraordinary men who are necessary to finish revolutions) has surmounted, to accept of such an institution, armed with power and privileges, would be to go back to the point from which we set out. What do I say? It is going back to those barbarous ages that gave birth to the feudal system, which began with war horses, fine coats of armour, and festivals, but which ended with enslaving of Europe for eight centuries.

"Such is the case now in Russia and in Turkey, where the condition of the citizen or subject is subordinate to the class of soldiers. In a free state the civil officer ought to have the first place.

"It will be quite different in the legion of honour, and will it not be shameful, that an officer, who shall have carried a redoubt at the point of the sword, should have a higher rank than Montesquieu, the author of the immortal work "The Spirit of Laws?"

"For many ages our kings even did not dare to trust the defence of their states to knights errant or to orders of chivalry. Why this exclusive denomination of Legion of Honour, as if honour was an exclusive privilege? Honour is not given, it is acquired. Often those to whom it is given have not deserved it, and those have deserved it to whom it has not been given. Besides one of its dispositions of the plan postpones the execution till the 1st Vendemaire, year 12. I do not see why the sanction of it should not be postponed for the same term. I vote its rejection."—This speech was ordered to be printed.

Chauvelin opposed the plan that was now presented; and thought that both the authors and defenders of it had very widely departed from the object they declared. Without doubt it is incumbent on us to discharge the great debt of national gratitude to our brave warriors; we must confirm what has been already decreed; and add other rewards of a new, honourable and distinguished nature. But, can it be necessary to incorporate civil functionaries in an organization altogether military? In the ancient republics military exploits have been often rewarded by civil distinctions; a crown of laurel or of oak leaves adorned alike the head of the warrior and the magistrate, the poet and the artist; but this will be the first time that heroism in civil offices is to be repaid by military honours, that are nothing in the eyes of reason, if not granted in battle. If the oath required of this corps was necessary for the security of our rights it should be taken by the army in general, and by all Frenchmen. If it be superfluous, it can only tend to call in question that equality which the laws consecrate, which is dear to all Frenchmen, which was introduced by our manners for half a century past, and which was rather acknowledged than required in 1789. Such a corporation as this would partake of the vices of noblesse, an account of the distinction conferred upon it; it would, like the clergy, possess itself of estates in the most-main, and would, like them, continue a separate order in the state. The authors of the plan represented this institution as a useful intermediary between the power of the government and the public opinion; such doctrine is altogether unconstitutional; in a representative government the constituted authorities are the only intermediaries between the government and the people. In France it is the tribunate, the senate and the legislative body that are the constitutional intermediaries. In order to pay the great debt of national gratitude it may be necessary to strike out a new coin, but this coin, however, should not be struck at the expence of the French people. He voted for rejecting it.

May 27.

Reported attempt on Buonaparte.

A most extraordinary report has been brought from Calais, by a vessel which arrived at Dover last night. It is, that the life of Buonaparte has been again attempted. The attempt is said to have been made upon the parade at the Quintidi review. The

conspirators surrounded him, and stabbed him. Happily the wound was slight; an aid-de-camp, however, near him, was mortally wounded.

We give this as a rumour, without pledging ourselves in the slightest degree for its authenticity. It may be only an echo of a report circulated here some days ago, on the authority of some private accounts from Paris, which mentioned, that a conspiracy against Buonaparte's life had been planned; but had been discovered.

From Dover, May 26.

The Rambler, arrived here from Calais last night, with 11 gentlemen passengers.

A report is in circulation here by some of the above passengers, that Buonaparte was surrounded on the parade, by a band of perions, who attempted to stab him; he was slightly wounded himself, and his secretary mortally wounded. This I mention merely as the report of the moment, not having time, as most of the passengers are on board the vessel, to get further particulars.

Yesterday was settling day for the account; when such was the scarcity of money, no less than two and a quarter per cent. were given for the continuation.

From Paris, May 22.

At the making up of the signed list, respecting the first consul's being elected for life, the night before last, only 7000 names appeared, and most of these military or place men. [A letter.]

THE TURKISH REBEL.

The cabinet of Vienna has received important information respecting Pashwan Oglou, by an Austrian, who served as a subaltern officer in the pacha's army, but deserted from Widdon on the 4th April, to return home. He states, in an affidavit made before the Austrian commandant at Mehadia, that the flower of Pashwan Oglou's army consists of Christians of almost every country in Europe, and amounts to 6000 men at the furthest, whom he pays and treats in the most liberal manner. Of natives and Jannaisaries he can always command from 10 to 12,000 men. They are better disciplined than the troops of the pacha, and signior. Many Frenchmen, who escaped from Hungary, where they were retained prisoners of war, are near one thousand English emigrants, form separate corps.

PRUSSIAN MEASURES.

According to letters from Ratibon of the 14th inst. very unpleasant rumours had been received there from Nuremberg, purporting that the Imperial city would shortly be taken possession of by the Prussian troops. The alarm occasioned among the burghers of that place; jealous of their ancient liberties, became so serious, that the magistrates found themselves under the necessity of taking measures to secure the public tranquillity.

The king of Prussia will, it is said, also take possession of the bishoprics of Bamberg and Wirtzburg. These events are expected to take place immediately on the arrival of baron Hardenberg, the Prussian minister, who is shortly expected at Anspach. The court of Vienna has made remonstrances with regard to the execution of those measures, to the cabinet of Berlin, but has been very little attended to.

SWITZERLAND.

The insurgents of Switzerland give out, that they are favoured by the French government, and they have even hoisted the French colours. Their object is the abolition of taxes, tythes, &c. and we have no doubt that France directs their movements; that it may become necessary for her to take them under her protection; but the French minister in Switzerland, Verninac, has found it prudent for decency's sake, to deny that his government countenances their proceedings.

A curious circumstance is mentioned in the long and circumstantial report of the French tribune Darul, on the recruiting of the army. He says, that in the northern district of France the number of men unfit by PHYSICAL constitutions for arms, is a seventh of the whole. In the south, they are a fifth. Besides this, so unwarlike are the people of the south compared with those of the north, that Alsace, was found to have furnished one soldier out of every sixty-five inhabitants. Auch furnished only one out of every 628. These facts are strong confirmations of the theories which attribute great influence to climate on human character. The people of the south of France are by physical constitution, and still more by character, less warlike, than those of the north, other circumstances of religion, government, &c. being equal. Perhaps something may be owing to the north being more agricultural. The Romans, however,