

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U L Y 1 5, 1 8 0 2.

V I E N N A, May 26.

THEY write from the frontiers of European Turkey, that the pacha of Jania has made an irruption into Albania, and has taken possession of that province: he means, it is said, to unite it to his province, and to form a state independent of the Porte.

P A R I S, May 9.

A duel has been fought between Destaing and Regnier, two French generals, who were in Egypt. The latter had censured the conduct of the former in a battle. They fought with pistols at 20 paces, advancing two paces at each shot. Destaing was killed on the third shot. He had rejected all overtures for a compromise. A duel between Regnier and Menou was expected; but the first consul ordered the former to Bourdeaux, and from thence to St. Domingo. Menou enjoys the smiles of Buonaparte.

Bertin is appointed colonial prefect at Martinique. The refugee colonial proprietors in France, have petitioned the government for assistance.

The French government is much engaged in making arrangements for enrolling as many of the advantages of the trade of the world as possible.

The Turkish government has not yet been able to reduce Egypt to obedience and tranquillity.

The Sundays are more brilliant than ever. The decade is at present as much forgotten, as if one thousand years had elapsed since the furor of republicanism had first called it into existence.

L O U I S I A N A.

Bernadotte, who was preparing for Louisiana, has suddenly deferred his departure, and dismissed the persons who were arranging the new system of government.

Acts of the government:

Extract from the registers of the deliberations of the conservative senate of the 8th of May, 1802.

Deliberation, containing the re-election of the first consul of the republic.

The senate, consisting of the number of members prescribed by the 98th article of the constitutional act;

Having seen the message of the consuls of the republic transmitted by three orators of the government, relative to the peace between France and England.

After having heard its special committee, charged by its arret of the 6th instant to present a report on the testimony of gratitude proper to be given to the first consul of the republic.

Considering that in the circumstances in which the republic is at present placed, it is the duty of the conservative senate to employ every means in its power to give to the government that stability which can alone multiply its resources, inspire confidence without, establish credit within, encourage its allies, discourage secret enemies, extinguish the flames of war, ensure the enjoyment of the fruits of peace, and leave to the wisdom of futurity the means of executing all that can be conceived necessary for the happiness of a free people.

Considering that our supreme magistrate, after having so often conducted the republican legions to victory, delivered Italy, triumphed in Europe, Africa and Asia, and filled the world with his renown, has preserved France from the horrors of anarchy, by which it was menaced, extinguished the revolutionary flame, dispersed factions, put an end to civil discord and religious troubles, added to the benefits of liberty, those of order and security, hastened the progress of science, consoled humanity, and given peace to the continent and the ocean, has the greatest right to the gratitude of his fellow-citizens, as well as the admiration of posterity.

That the wish of the tribunate, communicated to the senate, in the sitting of this day, may be considered, in this instance, as that of the French nation.

That the senate cannot express more solemnity to the first consul, the gratitude of the nation, than in giving him a splendid proof of the confidence with which he has inspired the French people.

Considering lastly, that the second and third consuls honourably seconded the glorious labour of the first consul of the republic.

From all these motives, and sufferings having been collected by secret scrutiny, the senate decrees as follows:

Art. 1. The conservative senate, in the name of the French people, testifies its gratitude to the consuls of the republic.

2. The conservative senate re-elects citizen Napoleon Buonaparte, first consul of the French republic

for ten years immediately following the ten years for which he has been appointed, by the 39th article of the constitution.

3. The present senatus consultum shall be transmitted by a message to the legislative body, to the tribunate, and to the councils of the republic.

(Signed)

TRONCHET, President.

CHASSET and SERRURIER, Sec'ries.

By the Conservative Senate,

The Secretary-General.

(Signed)

CAUCHY.

Paris, May 1, 1802.

Buonaparte, first consul of the republic to the conservative senate.

Senators,

The honourable proof of your esteem, contained in your deliberations, of the 9th inst. will be always deeply engraven on my heart.

The suffrages of the people has invested me with supreme authority. I should not think myself assured of your confidence, if the act which retains me in that authority was not still sanctioned by them. For the last three years fortune has smiled upon the republic, but fortune is inconstant, and many men who have been loaded with its favours, have at last found that they had lived some years too long. The interest of my glory and of my happiness seem to fix the period when the peace of the world was proclaimed, as the term of my public life. But the glory and happiness of a citizen ought to give way, when the interest and good wishes of the state call upon him. You think I owe this new sacrifice to the people; I will make it, if the wishes of the people command me to do that which your suffrages have authorized.

(Signed)

BUONAPARTE.

Decree of the 10th instant.

The conservative senate taking into consideration, that the resolution of the first consul is a splendid mark of homage paid to the sovereignty of the people; that the people, consulted on their dearest interests, ought to know no other limits than these interests themselves, decree as follows:

Art. 1. The French people shall be consulted upon this question,

Shall Napoleon Buonaparte be consul for life?

2. Registers shall be opened in each commune, where the citizens shall be invited to give their votes upon this question.

The other articles prescribe the mode in which the suffrages of the people are to be collected.

L O N D O N, May 10—17.

The debates in both houses last night upon the definitive treaty, were animated and important, and carried in one hour to a length, we believe, almost unparalleled. The house of commons adjourned at three o'clock, and the debate is to be resumed this day. Mr. Fox, we believe, was not in the house last night. We may be permitted, however, to make one general remark, that those who believe the peace likely to be a very permanent and lasting one, will not find great encouragement from these debates, to cling with much confidence to this belief.

[Courier, May 14.]

Members of the house of lords who disapproved of the peace—Duke of Richmond, marquis of Buckingham, lords Spencer, Grenville, Carysfort, Carlisle, Fortescue, Mansfield; Warwick, Carnarvon, Minto, Darlington, Fitzwilliam, Radnor, Cawdor and Kenyon.

It is said a new squadron of 15 sail of the line is ordered to the West-Indies, to relieve a part of that which is now there.

The Renard frigate, with orders for the evacuation of Martinique, Tobago and St. Lucie, is under sailing orders; and the orders for the evacuation in the east are prepared.

Gen. V. Hobart is appointed lieutenant governor of Grenada, vice A. Houston, Esq; resigned.

Some English vessels having been prohibited from landing British goods in France, French vessels with brandies and wines have been denied permission to land them in England. An official correspondence has commenced on the subject.

The emperor of Russia and king of Prussia are to have an interview at Brest in July.

May 12.

Buonaparte has declined receiving that national recompense which the tribunate wished to bestow upon him for his eminent services. On Friday last a deputation from that body waited upon him with an address of congratulation upon the restoration of peace, in which they took a rapid review of his con-

duct, and communicated to him the vote that had passed. He thanked them for their favourable opinion; declared that he was ambitious of no other recompense than the affection of his fellow-citizens, that the miseries of the people would always be his miseries—that he valued life only as he could render it serviceable to his country; and that death itself would have no sting, if his last looks could behold the prosperity of the republic equal to her glory.

Almost at the same moment that the deputation was expressing its wish, and Buonaparte was declining all recompense, a message was received from the tribunate by the legislative body, communicating the vote that had been passed the preceding day, with respect to the chief consul. For the conduct adopted by the legislative body, we cannot account in any satisfactory manner. As soon as the message was read, a member of the name of Darracq ascended the tribune, and in a very short speech made use of these words—"There is not one of us, of course, that does not entertain, with the tribunate, those sentiments of gratitude for the first magistrate, which are common to every man in France. But, from the nature of the functions of the legislative body, the moment, perhaps, is not arrived in which each of us can yield, upon this subject, to the wishes of his heart." He concluded by moving a general address of congratulation to the consuls, which was instantly agreed to, though another member moved a vote similar to that passed in the tribunate.

Does Buonaparte decline receiving a recompense in national domain or money, because that is not the species of recompense he aims at? Is there another reward for the bringing forward of which the moment is not yet arrived.

May 17.

Paris, May 11.

[Extract of a private letter.]

"The following project of a law is immediately to be submitted to the discussion of the French council of state, and no doubt is entertained but it will be adopted:

LEGION OF HONOUR.

Art. I. In virtue of the 37th article of the constitution, a legion of honour shall be formed.

II. This legion shall be divided into fifteen cohorts, each of which is to have its peculiar station.

III. National property to the amount of 150,000 francs annually, shall be allotted to each cohort.

IV. Each cohort shall consist of seven great officers, twenty commandants, thirty subaltern officers; and three hundred and fifty privates.

V. The pay to be as follows:

To each great officer, 5000 francs per annum during life;

To each commandant, 2000 do.

To each subaltern, 1000 do.

To each private, 250 do. all *durante vita*.

VI. Every individual, on his being admitted into the legion, shall swear on his conscience and honour; that he means to devote his existence to the welfare of the republic, to the preservation of its territory (in its integrity) to the defence of its government, its laws, and the property which it has rendered sacred, to oppose, by all means which justice, reason and the laws authorize, every undertaking, which may tend to the restoration of the feudal system, of titles and immunities attached to them; in fine, to exert his best, and most strenuous efforts for the maintenance of liberty and equality.

VII. A grand council shall be formed, consisting of the first consul, the two consuls, and four counsellors, one of whom is to be chosen from among the senators, by senators themselves; the legislative body is to elect another; the tribunate is to send one of its members, and the council of state chooses the fourth.

VIII. The first consul is, *de jure*, the chief of the legion, and president of the great council of administration.

IX. At each station there shall be established an asylum, properly endowed, for the members of the legion, whom old age or wounds received in the war of liberty, shall incapacitate him from continuing in the service.

Conditions required for being admitted.

"To have received arms of honour from the hands, or by the order of the first consul; to have rendered essential service in the war of liberty, either in the field or in the cabinet. In time of peace a candidate must prove that he has served 25 years. Each year in time of war tells for two; each campaign of the republican war tells for four years."

S. A. L. E. M., June 29.

From the West-Indies.—By Capt. Andrews.

A British packet arrived at Martinique the 8th instant, bringing intelligence that a fleet had sailed