

*Latest Foreign Intelligence.*

PARIS, MAY 10.

On the 14th, a deputation composed of 192 Members of the Legislative Body, was introduced to an audience of the Consuls. After addressing the Consuls in general, the Orator congratulated them on the re-establishment of general tranquillity, and assured them that they most cordially concurred in the testimony of national gratitude to the First Consul. Those testimonies were equally powerful in consolidating the peace of Europe, as they were honourable to the illustrious Magistrate in whose favour they had passed. The Orator then addressed the First Consul singly, and expressed the conviction of the Legislative Body, that the public gratitude would be soon declared, and the Government consolidated by the decision of the nation.

The First Consul, in his reply, took a general but concise view of the dangers from which the Republic had been rescued, and congratulated the country on its present security. He concluded with these words:—"Let the people manifest there will in all its freedom, in all its independence; it shall be obeyed. Whatever may be my destiny, whether Consul or private Citizen, I shall exist only for the grandeur or happiness of France."

A deputation from the Tribunal was afterwards introduced, and having for some time dwelt on the additional responsibility which the First Consul was about to contract by this new vote of the people, he observed—"Bonaparte will be always himself. It will be his chief desire that his memory may descend without tarnish to the latest posterity; and none will ever be able to lay of Bonaparte—that he has lived too long by many years."

The First Consul's answer was only remarkable for a general assurance, that the exertions of Government would be always directed to the good of the people.

In the Sitting of the Legislative Body on the 14th, Roederer presented the project of a law for organizing the Legion of Honour, the heads of which are as follow:

The Legion of Honour is to consist of about 6000 men.

This Legion is to be divided into 15 Cohorts, each of which is to have its peculiar station.

Each Cohort shall consist of seven great Officers, 20 Commandants, 30 Subaltern Officers, and 350 Privates.

The pay to be as follows:—To each great Officer 5000 francs per annum, and during life. To each Commandant, 2000 ditto. To each Subaltern, 1000 ditto. To each Private 250 ditto, all for life.

Every individual, on his being admitted into the Legion, shall swear on his Conscience and his 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.

The First Consul is *de jure*, the Chief of the Legion, and President of the Great Council of Administration.

The conditions required for being admitted are, to have received arms of honour from the hands, or by 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 twenty-five years. Each year in time of war tells for two; each campaign of the Republican war tells for four years.

Roederer, Counsellor of State, on the part of Government, the same day, presented a Bill relative to the modification of the Custom Duties to the Legislative Body. It is as follows:—

ART. 1.—The Government shall be enabled provisionally to raise or lower the duties of Customs, to allow or forbid the establishment of magazines, to prohibit or permit the importation or exportation of all commodities, under the penalties of law.

II.—The modification shall be discussed and adopted agreeably to the forms used for the regulating of the pub-

lic administration. They shall be presented in the form of a Bill to the Legislative Body, before the end of its Session, if it is assembled; or on its next Session, if it is not.

SLAVE TRADE.

A project of a Law, the articles of which are as follow, was on the 17th submitted to the Legislative Body by the Government, relative to the Colonies restored to France by the Treaty of Amiens, as well as to the other French colonies.

Art. 1.—In the Colonies restored to France, by virtue of the Treaty of Amiens, slavery shall be maintained in conformity to the laws and regulations antecedent to 1789.

2. It shall also be maintained in the other French Colonies on the other side of the Cape of Good Hope.

3. The Slave Trade and the Importation of Negroes into the said Colonies, shall be carried on in conformity to the laws and regulations existing before the above mentioned epoch of 1789.

4. Notwithstanding any thing to the contrary in the pre-existing laws, the Administration of the Colonies is, for ten years, submitted to the regulations which shall be made by the Government.

LONDON, May 18.

The following energetic passage is selected from the Sermon preached on Easter Sunday before the First Consul of France, by the Archbishop of Paris:

"Into what Region; into what Land, however remote; into what Climate, however barbarous and rude, have not the troubles, by which this Country has been agitated deeply penetrated? No; it was not the extraordinary courage evinced in the battle by the Warriors of this Nation; it was not the impetuosity of its armies, ably led on by the most experienced Generals; it was not the warlike glory, suddenly flying from the Drave and the Po to the Banks of the Nile, which shook the earth to its centre; but it was when principles, subversive of all decorum, were seen making their inroads into every State, and menacing every Government with destruction when it was found that no form of power, no authority upon Earth, was secure from the assaults of Rebellion; when we saw that power which is the best established on its venerable and solid Constitution, and rendered still more mighty, by the happy moderation of its usages, and the equally fortunate ascendancy of its national morals; it was when we saw that respectable power, I repeat it, tremble in all its parts, and start at the idea of the general dissolution of order, with Insurrection rearing her unnatural standard in a neighbouring Island—with a mutiny in its fleets—Rebellion hatching in the Corresponding Societies, and with difficulty put down by the wisdom of the National Councils: it was then that every regular Government felt what it had to apprehend from the convulsion of only one People, from the Revolutionary mania of only one Empire."

MAY 24.

The scarcity of bread continues to be felt in France, and the expected arrival of flour from America is mentioned. The arrivals spoken of from England, and indeed any commerce in grain between this country and France, we understand, is entirely confined to that which having been imported from foreign parts may again be exported. When the comparative price in France, however, affords a strong temptation to export, it is possible that some English grain may be carried away under this description.

The French funds seem to be rather on the decline. The *Moniteur* no longer calls the Tiers Consolide by that name, but the five per cents. They are at 55fr. 600, the price which our Irish Five per cents, bore after the rebellion.

The French troops are rapidly evacuating Naples, and the Ecclesiastical State. The usual ceremonies at the festival of St. Januarius took place on the 1st and 2d ult. at Naples, when the miraculous liquefaction occurred, as formerly.

From Vienna we learn, that Passwan Oglou, so far from being blockaded at Widden, as was generally supposed, has pushed his reconnoitring parties as far as Nissa and Nicopolis. His army is, however, considerably reduced in numbers, and is estimated at the utmost, to amount only to 6000 men, 300 of

whom are Poles. His train of artillery is sufficiently strong, and what is not a little extraordinary he pays his troops with the greatest punctuality, and they are furnished with ample quantities of provisions.

The King of Spain has published an Edict, by which he has re-united to the Royal authority, the tongues and property of the Order of Malta in Spain, and has declared himself Grand Master of this Order throughout his States. This arrangement is disapproved by the Pope.

MAY 25.

His Majesty has been pleased to grant to such of the Officers of the Fencible Corps, as have not any permanent rank, and are not entitled to half pay, the following allowances on being reduced, viz. one month's pay to each Field Officer and Captain; and two months pay, and daily allowances, to the Capt. Lieutenant, to each Subaltern, and to the Staff Officers, from the day of disbanding, exclusive. Officers holding two appointments are to receive the above allowance for only one of them; but the Paymaster is to have a sum equal to two months full allowance as such, including the pay of his regimental commission.

Four Fencible regiments in Ireland still remain on the establishment, as do the Loyal Surrey Rangers, at present at Halifax, Nova-Scotia; and the Royal Ancient Irish, Colonel Fitzgerald, lately returned from Malta.

The British West-India fleet was to rendezvous at Halifax, and the French in the Chesapeake during the hurricane months.

On the mountains in Wales, snow was near a foot deep last week.

The late unseasonable weather has been attributed to the position of Saturn and Jupiter, within a few degrees of each other.

MAY 27.

From calculations made of the expence of illumination in several towns, it is computed, that the whole expence to the Empire will amount to upwards of 250,000l.

FIRE AT WOOLWICH.—We are happy to find that from every circumstance that has been collected respecting this calamity, there does not appear the smallest ground for believing it the work of an incendiary. We shall take the present opportunity of correcting some misstatements which, as is usual, on the first announcing such a catastrophe, have found their way into the public prints.

The town's people were not excluded from the Warren; on the contrary they were admitted freely, and, by their exertions, rendered very essential services. There was no spreading of the fire towards the laboratory, the conflagration being entirely confined to the eastern square, of which the repository formed one side. As to extinguishing the fire in this place, it was soon found to be impossible; the whole attention, therefore, was directed to prevent it from extending to the next square, which contained the blacksmith's shop, apparatus for turning and finishing guns, &c. Had this caught fire, the laboratory would have been in danger; but there is nothing there at present that could have exploded, the business of making up cartridges, &c. having been suspended on the conclusion of peace. The place destroyed was chiefly a depot for gun carriages, wheels, and other implements of a similar nature; and it is singular that a blacksmith's shop, in one of the corners, was preserved.

The removing of the mortars would have been impossible, some of them weighing many tons; the empty iron shells could receive no injury, being at the bottom; several of the wooden carriages, &c. were removed but much damaged.

The explosions which took place were said to be occasioned by three shells: there were no loaded shells in that quarter, but there was a chest containing some samples of powder. We have already stated, that several models, manuscripts, and other articles were saved, but the great part of what was combustible was consumed.

The two men who were examined on suspicion of being concerned in wilfully setting fire to the above buildings, were not, as has been erroneously reported, Emigrants or Foreigners, but were two workmen employed in the Warren; who have been suspected of the conspiracy in order to keep their employments, and prevent so large a discharge of hands as was about to take place.

MAY 30.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE LIFE OF BONAPARTE.

A private letter from Paris, dated May 24, observes, "that it is quite certain that there existed a conspiracy to assassinate Bonaparte. Fournier, and a grenadier of the name of Donadieu, were charged with carrying it into execution, but Bonaparte had timely information of the plan. Fournier has been examined, but has not confessed any thing. He has been promised pardon if he would develope the whole of the plan; he has refused, and demands to be brought to his trial—he has been conducted to the Temple—such is the state of this affair. Fournier passes for a most determined man and a dangerous character.

"Bonaparte is reported to have said to some one that within these few days one hundred and fifty grenadiers of the guard had demanded their dismissal. As the situation of grenadier of the guard is very advantageous, we can only attribute this proceeding to the discontent which has been endeavoured to be spread among them. It appears commands have been given to almost all the Generals who are now at Paris, and they are for the most part on the point of departing. Within these two days disturbances have taken place in certain parts of the city on account of the high price of bread. Several bakers were without a supply of that article; but abundance is restored, and we know not how to account for the momentary scarcity. The most likely cause is the discontent of the bakers themselves, who are averse to the Government charging itself, as formerly, with the distribution of it in Paris: it appears that things are established upon the same footing as before the Revolution. The inquietude which has prevailed, is also attributed to the secret manœuvres to excite discontent among the people, at the moment of voting for the prolongation of the Consulate. We are assured that some of the country people have refused to vote till the bread is cheaper. It is dreadfully dear at Paris and in the environs. The numbers of persons at Paris who have signed their names with the Notaries is very limited. There is not a Notary whose list exceeds 15 persons, and of those there is a greater proportion of *ci devant* Nobles than of other classes. The people appear very indifferent upon the subject. In Provence the signatures have been infinitely more considerable.

JUNE 1.

Several private letters from Paris received yesterday, mention the death of General Berthier, who is stated to have been killed in a duel with General Lecourbe. Nothing can exceed the animosity which prevails in France among the officers and soldiers who have served in the different armies.

Capt. C. W. Byne, and Lieut. G. B. Bellaise, have been found guilty at the quarter sessions at Bombay, of the murder of Mr. A. Forbes Mitchell, by killing him in a duel: in consequence of the jury having recommended them to mercy, the Court sentenced them to be transported to Botany Bay, the former for 7 and the latter for 14 years.

Extract of a letter from Paris, May 18.

"The Legion of Honor which is about to be created, is to form a new Nobility. During the discussion of the question in the Council of State, Gen. DUMAS contended that it should be filled with military only, but his opinion was over-ruled by the reasoning of Bonaparte.

"The Legislative Body and the Tribunal have lost no time in inscribing their individual votes in favour of prolonging Bonaparte's Consulship for life. The only Member who voted against the proposal is Carnot. After his signature to that effect, he wrote 'I have signed my proscription.' His friends in the Tribunal in vain endeavoured to prevail upon him to reverse this addition. Finding him inexorable, their attachment suggested to them the expedient of opening a new register, in which Carnot's signature is omitted. The example of Carnot has been followed by only one other person in an official situation—a petty Clerk at the Treasury."

Extract of a private letter from Paris May 20.

"There has not been as yet any thing published, either officially or otherwise, respecting the reported conspiracy of the 5th of May. All that is certainly known on the subject is, that