Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, March 2.

(From the Moniteur.)

A person by the name of Peltier has been found guilty, before a Court of Justice, at London, of printing and publishing some wretched libels against the First Consul. It is not easy to imagine why the English Ministry should affect to make this a matter of such eclat.

As it has been said in the English Newspapers, that the trial was instituted at the demand of the French Government, and that the French Ambassador was even in the Court when the Jury gave in their verdict; we have authority to deny that any such things ever took place. The First Consul was even ignorant of the existence of Peltier's libels, till they came to his knowledge in the public accounts of the proceedings at this trial.

All the civilised nations of Europe, have, in the system of their mutual relations and dependencies, certain reciprocal duties to fulfil, which they ought to respect so much the more, because a different conduct, which fails not to have in every country its partisans, could tend only to restore the reign of barbarism and anarchy.

It is, therefore, not easy to imagine, what interest England can have to encourage and authorise all those scurrilities of infamy, which the libellers of that country are incessantly propagating; as little easy is it to imagine, why it should afford protection to the French libellers who settled there during the war, as to conceive what useful purpose could be answered by a proceeding of such pomp and ostentation.

The Alien Bill gives power to the English Ministry to send strangers out of that country at pleasure. That power the Ministry largely avails itself of; about twenty Frenchmen, who lived in settled residence, and were well known in England, have been, without any formality, sent out of that country. Within these few days Citizen Boanecarrere, a Chief of Battalion of the national guard at Paris, being at London, to prosecute a suit at law, and having his wife there sick, received orders to quit the country in forty-eight hours.

We know others who, after a residence of thirty years in London, have been sent out of the country with equal abruptness and rigour. To what purpose, then, drag, with ostentation, before respectable Courts, foreign libellers who are only such as naturally arise in the end of any great political commotion. If Lord Pelham's under Secretaries should only hint to them not to write, they must, per force, obey. Should they not, they might, under the Alien Bill, be sent out of the kingdom.

The King of England owes it to his personal dignity, and to the honor of the nation, to put an end to the outrages of his subjects against a neighbouring Government and Nation with which he is at peace, and to which he gives the presence of an Ambassador not less exalted in rank than amiable and respectable in his personal qualities.

Yet it is to be acknowledged, that these proceedings, however unjust in other respects, have afforded an occasion to the Judges who presided at the trial, to evince, by their wisdom and impartiality, that they are truly worthy to administer justice in a nation so enlightened, and estimable in so many respects.

Boston, April 11.

FROM PARIS FEB. 14.

"It is scarcely possible to furnish you with news or entertainment in the present state of this capital. The mortality by which it is desolated may be said almost to exceed the bonds of credibility. Within the last ten days I have been assured from an official quarter, the number of interments has amounted to 400 *per diem* on the average, or 4000 in the whole of that term. Several persons distinguished for their birth or their character are upon this funeral list. St. Lambert, who was distinguished by the title of the Thompson of France; Cassi, the Poet,—the author of *Gli Animali Parlanti*; La Harp, who here stood high in the political world, and who formerly read lectures in London on Belles Letters; Lalande, the celebrated astronomer; and the Abbe Delille, a poet of resplendent merit, have already dropt into the tomb, or are given over by their physicians within that short period. Every family is in mourning, and there is scarcely one individual in ten who has not been in some degree attacked. What is extremely singular is that the strangers in Paris have almost wholly escaped this desperate contagion.

"In the midst of this calamitous scene, the characteristic *gaiety* or rather the *insensibility* of the lower order of the Parisians, has not failed to develope itself as usual. They have given to the disorder the title of *La Grippe*; it has under this title been made the sad burthen of a merry song!" The ballad singers have their audiences in every street, and it is no uncommon thing to see whilst frequent hearses blacken all the way, the mob divide itself, in order to suffer the melancholy procession to pass, and again to form themselves *in groupes* to hear the *mauvaises plaisanteries* of their favorite ballads! Even those of a higher order partake in some degree of this spirit and temper. I was speaking but yesterday to a Parisian of some distinction, on this subject, and remarked with some surprise, that foreigners had so singularly escaped from the distemper. His answer was curious—'*La Revolution desoit-il nous a rendu si egoistes que nous gardons pour nous jusu'a La Grippe.*' "The revolution, sir, has rendered us so selfish, that we keep every thing to ourselves, even La Grippe."

POLITICAL REVIEW.

From the London Oracle of Feb. 1.

Now that Europe enjoys, [by the blessing of Providence] some repose a breathing time at least, from the dreadful work of carnage, and the destruction of the human species, the eyes of every politician are attracted to St. Domingo, now almost the only Theatre of war. This Island presents circumstances of peculiar interest to those, who look with philosophic and expanded views upon the great event and changes which take place upon the Globe. This is an Island favored by nature, more perhaps, than any other which she raised above the Ocean. In size, it is not much inferior to England, but in fertility of soil, incomparably superior. To any person who is acquainted with the riches, which its soil and climate produce, we will appear to state it very much within bounds, when we say, that upon an average one acre of ground in St. Domingo is capable of producing at least three times as much to the general stock, as one acre in England; and as produce and population nearly keep pace, we may therefore assert that St. Domingo is capable of containing a much greater number of inhabitants than Great Britain herself. Its plains are the most productive and fertile which are known upon the earth, and its mountains, if we believe the histories of its first conquerors, are rich in precious mines—Such is Saint Domingo by nature; we have now to consider what it has suffered from Europe.—It was unfortunately the first country of the Western World discovered by Columbus, and by him surrendered to European avarice, to European cruelty. When he discovered it, the Spanish historians say (and surely they have no interest in exaggerating the truth,) that it contained a population of several millions, rich and happy. The Mines, which since the discovery of Mexico and Peru have been abandoned, were then an abundant source of wealth. How has this fine Island since suffered in the hands of barbarians, who amidst the destruction and ruin of every thing which forms a nation, or which gives pleasure to the philanthropic bosom, have still the effrontery to call themselves the only civilized people on earth!— The cruelties which were exercised on the original natives of St. Domingo by the Spaniards, with the extirpation of their race, are related by their own historians, by the bishop Chiapa himself who was an eye witness. Hitherto it has been the fashion to cry out when speaking upon this subject, it is impossible! the humanity and religion of the good bishop prejudiced his mind: no nation could be so wicked as to extirpate, in cold blood, the inhabitants of a great country.—Blush humanity and science, blush ye hypocritical and pretended refiners of the 19th century! This age, forsooth, is too enlightened to commit such horrors as the Bishop de Chipa has related, respecting the extirpation of the original natives.

Mark the conduct of its present sovereigns! As the Spaniards in former times, coolly calculated, that it was more to their advantage to extirpate the original natives, and substitute negro slaves in their place; so certain great men in France have now calculated, that it is better to extirpate the negro population, and substitute a French population in its place. Is evidence wanting of this disposition? The last American papers have told us of 2000 *doubtful* negroes at the Cape being *deported into the sea*.

When such is the acknowledged system of carrying on a war, it is in vain for us to pretend that the humanity of the 19th century is much greater than the humanity of those nations which the Europeans have extirpated as Cannibals. Without therefore pretending to give a name to that total absence of the feelings of humanity, which allows a strong and conquering nation, in its rage for colonization, to cut down a people with as little concern as they would cut down a wood, we shall adventure a speculation on the consequence of the present conduct of the French with respect of the island of St. Domingo.

The expedition which was sent from France last year for the reduction of that island, was extremely well planned. The troops arrived there by the beginning of February, and had two months of mild weather to push their attack against the army of Toussaint, which were sufficient to drive the negro armies completely out of the field. If any conciliatory scheme could then have been devised, there is no doubt but the colony of St. Domingo would have returned completely into the possession of France, and soon regained its original splendour & importance. This however, could not satisfy the rulers of France: Unused to resistance, they wished to place the negroes nearly in their former state of slavery. This could never be acquiesced in by men who had some knowledge of military discipline, and inaccessible mountains to retire to. The war recommenced, and a summer campaign in St. Domingo was found to be destructive to the French army. The negroes had then no occasion to use the sword, the climate destroyed the invading army. It is necessary to consider the event of the last campaign in St. Domingo to form a proper judgement of the probable results of the next campaign.

In a Letter from Havre, we are told of very great force being destined to this island; but it must always be remembered that the average passage to St. Domingo is at least two months, and that those troops which do not arrive before the month of April, cannot pretend to act offensively. It is of no consequence, whether their number be ten thousand or fifty thousand, no European constitution can bear a summer campaign among the West-Indian Mornes. The army, even when lying still at the Cape, must encounter, what is still more terrible than the sword, the dreadful malady of the country. But even suppose it were possible, for the French government, by sending legion after legion & army after army, to extirpate the negro population of the island, let us now calculate what mighty advantages it would derive from this conquest. In order to extirpate the 400,000 black men, women and children, which are now upon the island it would probably cost them an equal number of Frenchmen, which would certainly be paying a very high price for the island of St. Domingo. Suppose again, that the French government is willing to purchase it on those terms, how many years must pass away, what capital must be expended, before St. Domingo shall recover the importance it held as a Colony before the Revolution? If it be intended to cultivate it by Frenchmen instead of slaves, who has calculated the millions that will fall before that sickness, by which nature seems to have defended this country against European crimes? Will the French Empire gain by the conquest, or will the value of St. Domingo repay the purchase of it.

Columbian Library.

AT a meeting of the Shareholders of the Columbian Library on Saturday last, Stephen B. Balch, Joseph Nourse, Thomas Turner, John Craven, Francis Lowndes, jun. and Adam King, were chosen directors for the ensuing year.

Resolved, "That the price of shares to new subscribers be hereafter, at the rate of 15 dollars a share— and that all shares heretofore subscribed for, and on which there are arrearages due prior to the 1st day of January last, be forfeited, unless the said arrearages be paid on or before the first day of August next—and it is hereby declared to be the duty of the Librarian to consider and enter as forfeited, all the aforesaid shares on which the arrearages shall not be paid as aforesaid.

Resolved also, that the annual payment be two dollars for the present year.

Extract from the minutes,

DAVID WILEY, Sec'ry.

It may be worthy of notice, that all who have ever held shares in the Library, and have not transferred them, will still be entitled to them, upon paying off the arrearages, as above; that a considerable number of new books have been provided within the last year; that the support and encouragement of the institution may be both honorable and useful that the Library is kept open for the delivery and return of books every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, from 3 o'clock till sundown—that every share is entitled to two books at one time, and may keep them out fourteen days—that other persons may have equal access to the books with the Share-holders, on, paying, in advance, for one year, four dollars, for one quarter of a year, one and an half dollars; and for one month, half a dollar giving competent security for the return of the books.

, The Books are kept in an apartment of the Columbian academy.

George-Town, April 1. co3t 1awt1stA

I will sell on reasonable terms

ten or fifteen LOTS of LAND, lying from a quarter to four miles from George-town; those lots in wood, and will contain from 5 to 20 acres, as may suit the purchaser—Three Lots in the city of Washington, in a desirable situation, to which a good title will be given.

J. THRELKELD.

April 4. 3w

Conveyancer's Office.

THOMAS HERTY,

Grateful for past favors, informs his friends and the public, that he continues to prepare CONVEYANCES of LAND, and every other species of DEED or INSTRUMENT in the line of his profession, with legal precision, and on moderate terms. Titles investigated, &c.

, A choice selection of lots on the Pennsylvania avenue and in other desirable situations in the City to lease or sell.

N. B. Herty's Abridgment of the laws of Maryland in 1 vol. and Herty's Digest of the laws of the United States in 1 vol. for sale at the above office.

City of Washington, April 18 1803 1wtf

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, April 25.

(Copy.)

THOMAS JEFFERSON,

President of the United States of America.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The Citizen Gerard Cazeaux, having produced to me his Commission as Vice Commissary of Commercial Relations of the French Republic for Portsmouth, in the state of New Hampshire. I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise such functions, powers and privileges as are allowed to the similar agents of the most favored nations.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these Letters to be made Patent and the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the [L. S.] 5th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three; and of the Independence of the United States of America the twenty-seventh.

TH: JEFFERSON.

By the President.

JAMES MADISON, *Secretary of State.*

VIRGINIA ELECTION

for Representatives in Congress.

Shenandoah County.

General John Smith—652, unanimous.

One of the voters declared in an audible voice that he was for *King George*, and his vote was so entered on the poll books.

Jefferson County.	
James Stephenson, fed.	222
Osborne Sprigg, rep.	191
Harden County.	
Mr. Vanmeter,	259
David Holmes,	86
James City.	
Burwell Bassett,	151
Thomas Griffin,	42
New Kent County.	
John Clopton,	155
James Rind,	65
Caroline County.	
Col. New,	327
Col. Taylor,	169

Both republican.

In Brunswick District, the candidates are Col. Thomas Claiborne and Dr. Richard Field. In the county of Mecklenburg the latter, we hear, obtained a majority of upwards of 100; but in Lunenburg Col. Claiborne had so large a number of votes as to give him a majority of three in those two counties: It therefore rests with the county of Brunswick, where no doubt great exertion will be made by the friends of each candidate, who are both residents of that county.

The Trustees of the College of New-Jersey, at their stated meeting held at Princeton on the 13th inst. conferred the honorary degree of *Doctor of Laws* on BUSHROD WASHINGTON, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and AARON BURR, Vice-President of the United States.

From the Scioto Gazette.

The civil obligations under which our country is bound to Mr. Jefferson, entitle him to our highest honors. To vindicate his character should be our delight. To give him support should be our ambition. To secure success to the principles of his administration should be our patriotism. Light is bursting from the clouds which have been cast around him. Interest with her numerous votaries can repose on his favor. Liberty acknowledges him her son, and hope with all her children approaches to bless him. Let his name be precious on our lips, and gratitude rule in our hearts. Let confidence inspire our joys, and while industry, and all the virtues, provide all that we love, let us approach Heaven with reverence to acknowledge that he gave us a Jefferson, the guardian of our freedom and the savior of his country.

In the matter of Frederick Conrad,

A BANKRUPT.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of the said bankrupt, that his final discharge will be allowed by the Judge on Wednesday the 27th day of April, instant, between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock, A. M. at Steile's Hotel, in the city of Washington, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary by the said creditors, or some of them.

By order of the Hon. W. CRANCH,

Assistant Judge of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia.

URIAH FORREST, Clk.

April 15 1aw3w

Came to the subscriber's plantation the 23d of March, a Bay Horse about thirteen and a half hands high, appears to be about seventy years old, has some white spots on his back; the owner is desired to come, prove his property pay charges and take him away.

WILLIAM MULLIKIN.

April 19, 1803. 3t

Valuable Medicines.

The Public are respectfully informed that LEE & Co. and the Agents of their appointments, will in future keep a constant supply of the following Medicines, which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the Drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchased at a retail store.

HAMILTON's ELIXIR;

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

To Parents who may have Children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH,

THIS discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorders to which children are liable; the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

Mr. Charles Myers, Hampstead Hill, near Baltimore, had been a long time dangerously indisposed, and was reduced to the lowest state of weakness, insomuch that his recovery appeared doubtful. His complaints, which seemed to be affections of the breast and lungs, and general debility occasioned thereby, yielded little, but rather progressed under the treatment of several eminent physicians; when by the use of Hamilton's Elixir, his distressing cough was immediately alleviated, and every other symptom rapidly subdued. Four or five bottles entirely removed his complaints, and restored him to an excellent state of health and strength which he has for upwards of 2 years past enjoyed without interruption.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney General of the State of Maryland.

GENTLEMEN,

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir—It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary—I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Alijah Henly, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's Elixir, of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold, caught several months ago— He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper; he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints, and desires to give his public testimony in favor of this invaluable medicine.

Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, south Howard street, was greatly relieved of an asthmatic complaint of several years standing, by the first bottle of Hamilton's Elixir—and by the use of five bottles she has acquired a degree of ease and strength to which she had been long a stranger. She had taken balsam of honey, Church's cough drops, and other medicines, without any benefit, and sometimes to the evident injury of her breathing.

Sold ONLY in Columbia District, S. Bishop, Bookseller, Alexandria—Dr. John Ott, Druggist, George Town—and Rapine and Conrad, Booksellers, Capitol Hill, Washington.

Feb. 2. 1awt2t.

MECHANICS HALL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a HOUSE of ENTERTAINMENT, on the Causeway in George Town, at the sign of the Golden Square and Compass, for the accommodation of travelers and others, entitled the Mechanics Hall.

All those who do not think themselves above a mechanic, will find it their interest to call on him, as he pledges himself to the public to be moderate in his charges, and to keep a supply of the best of every article in his line of business. Having several genteel rooms, with fire places in each, parties on business can have private rooms. Oyster suppers which in season will be prepared on the shortest notice. Beer and porter. Also, newspapers of different politics, regularly filed in the bar room.

He also keeps a small assortment of GROCERIES, of the best quality, which he sells low. Any favor in either line will be gratefully acknowledged, by the public's humble servant,

ANDREW M'DONALD.

☞ A few genteel persons may be accommodated on moderate terms with boarding by the week, month or year.

A Woman, well acquainted with cooking, and of good character, is wanted, to whom liberal wages will be given.

March 18. 1awtf

NOTICE.

Will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, at 12 o'clock on Wednesday, 27th April,

A two story brick Dwelling House, situated on square No. 432, opposite the centre market-house, Pennsylvania avenue—in virtue of powers in us vested by certain articles of agreement executed between John Harrison, the present proprietor, and Samuel Baker, and assigned to us for a certain consideration by the said Baker.

BROHAWN & BYUS.

City of Washington, April 6 3wtaw