Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

By an account laid before Parliament, of the total net produce of all the permanent taxes, in the years ending the 10th of October, 1801 and 1802, respectively, it appears in the year 1801, they amounted to 22,086,309l. 14s. 11 1-2d. and in the present year to 25,199,988l. 14s. 9 1-4d.

The following article we give from a paper reputedly much in the confidence of administration.

"The present has been admitted by all parties in Parliament to be a period big with danger; that it is ... no man in his senses can for one moment doubt. The address and firmness of our ministry may avert war for a while, but it is too much to say that France will, under the present government, abstain from giving frequent occasions both of jealousy and alarm. That the Chief Consul is bent upon disturbing our sovereignty in India, has been long proved from his actions, and is now pretty generally believed. His expedition to Egypt had that principally for its end; and his eye is still fixed upon it with a steady perseverance. He is attempting every thing, even now, to facilitate, at some future period, and that, perhaps, not far distant, the accomplishment of his views, and it behoves us to watch his every movement with the most scrutinizing attention.

"It has been stated from the Hague, that since Lord Whitworth's arrival at Paris, the embarkation of French troops for Louisiana, which was to take place in the Dutch ports, has been countermanded. We think this extremely probable, because we can readily conceive it was a measure which our Ambassador was likely to be instructed to remonstrate against and oppose, and we sincerely hope it is true; but, if the accounts received by the French papers last night be correct, the views of the Consular government are not bounded by one acquisition in the same quarter.

"It is now said, that Spain has been required to cede the Floridas to France, on condition of which the Dutchies of Parma and Plaisance are to be united to the kingdom of Etruria; and if not, to the Italian Republic. It is almost needless to observe, that if the bait offered to the court of Spain is not great enough to induce a compliance, the influence of France in that cabinet can enforce as a demand. It has likewise been stated, from a respectable quarter, that Cochin has been given up to France by the Dutch. It is true his majesty's ministers have not officially learnt this circumstance, but that does not lessen its probability. At peace with the French Republic, are we thus to be doomed to witness a perpetual succession of encroachments, against which, we presume, remonstrances will on our part be made? Are we to come period after period, to the verge of hostility, and then be soothed with explanations, which may be no sooner made than the occasion of them may be reiterated? We think too highly both of the discernment and the spirit of our minister, to suppose for a moment that they would thus compromise the honor of their country, by descending to such mean submission. Bonaparte may cut and carve on the continent as he pleases—there seems no powers existing in Europe to prevent him from giving full scope to the dictates of his towering ambition there; but when he thinks of extending his empire on the other side of the Atlantic, or to the shores of India, he must be sensible, we should suppose, of the necessity of obtaining the concurrence and consent of the British government, and it must strike him that these transfers of property, and bargains of exchange, are not likely to meet with our approbation, more especially as the equivalent, if such it may be called, to be given on his part, has been illegally obtained.

"Amongst the subjects of discussion at Paris, of which we conceive there must be many, Malta will doubtless form a very leading and important one. We perceive with satisfaction, however, from the proceedings in the House of Commons that the laws relative to its trade and its geographical situation are to be renewed, a pledge that it will not be immediately, or without due consideration, ceded. The material changes indeed that have taken place in the political situation of Europe, and that are projected and carrying into effect in other quarters of the globe, would, in our opinion, fully warrant us in permanently retaining it. The French government may say, that would be a violation of the treaty of Amiens, but in how many instances has it been already grossly violated by France?

"We view, with heartfelt satisfaction, our country in the enjoyment of peace, and of a degree of prosperity, almost in our annals unexampled; but we cannot permit our fellow subjects to sink at any time into a false security than which we are sensible nothing can be more likely to invite the attack of the enemy, or be more fatal to our future welfare. The establishments which our government have proposed to be maintained, prove at once their vigilance, and the sense which they entertain of the formidable power of France; but we shall ever contend, that any establishments, however large, are inadequate to our defence, unless the country keep alive and cherish the spirit of active patriotism, which has so successfully carried "through such dangers, as the civilized world had never before to encounter and overcome."

We have nothing to add to the above, but that all the letters from Gibraltar confirm the determination of our government to retain Malta. The Niger frigate arrived at Gibraltar on the 20th ult. having on board Brigadier-General Oakes and his suite with 200 recruits for the different regiments at Malta, and 150 for Gibraltar. General Oakes goes to Malta, as second in command under Gen. Villettes. "Orders" say the letters, "have been sent for evacuating Egypt, and withdrawing the troops from thence to Malta, where all that cannot be accommodated will remain, and the rest are to be quartered here. It is supposed that about 6000 British troops will be stationed at Malta, and that either three or four regiments will come to this garrison.

Lord Whitworth it is said, has had a conference with the French ministry, relative to the destination of Parma. It is even asserted, from authority that the Consul has it in contemplation to add Tuscany to the French territories. Where will all this end? Parma, ceded to Spain, careless as it should seem, of the reversionary rights of the House of Austria.—Tuscany conquered from a member of that House, given to a son of Spain, and now to be resumed by the conqueror, will make another state, or swell the bulk and size of that Colossus, whose limbs extend from the North of Europe to the South—whose feet rest upon the shores of the Baltic, and upon Sicily, and whose arm, and whose sword, extended over Germany, and to the remotest confines of Turkey, is ready to fall, and annihilate the power or the potentate that shall dare to murmur at its will.

GLASGOW, *January 4.*

Both houses of parliament adjourned on Wednesday till the 3d February.

A conference took place between the first consul and the Helvetic deputies on the 12th ult. The first consul made an address to the deputies, in which he says much about their title to independence, and freedom from taxes, whilst he prohibits them from any intercourse with Great Britain. "*With England and the Swiss must enter into treaty,*" and points out to them the only means of becoming great, "*by forming two departments of France,*"—for the maintainance of an independent central government, by the invincible parsimony of nature, your country is too poor."

Thus, while the first consul would cajole the Swiss into a belief that they are independent, he tells them that that independence rests on his will, and consists in obeying his mandates. Such are freedom and independence in jargon which enters into the new vocabulary of France.

By a letter from Trinidad to a gentleman in town, we are happy to learn that that island since the preliminaries of peace were signed, has had an increase of no less a number than 10,000 new settlers.

January 1.

A private letter from Paris says, "some very important changes, decisive as every change here is said to be, are on the eve of being carried into effect. They are said to be founded on the last constitution, but how they can be reconciled with that, or any of the other constitutions, it would be difficult to explain. The question has been for some days before the Senate, which after long discussion, has come to an affirmative resolution," on "the propriety of changing certain denominations." This resolution may be said to have passed with unanimity, as the Senator Lanjunais stood alone in resisting the innovation. The object is to proclaim the first consul emperor of the Gauls, Cisalpine or Italian republic being to form an integral part of his empire. Cambaceres is to be named Grand Chancellor; and an another high office not yet specified, is to be conferred on the third consul. There are to be many subordinate changes, the particulars of which have not yet transpired. The plan is announced from the bureau of the council of state, and from those of the different ministers. It has occasioned a lively sensation even in the languid bosoms of the Parisians. The opinions are different on the subject; but generally speaking, the measure is received with approbation. The rich proprietors and creditors of the state see more stability in the title of emperor than in that of consul. The mass of the people are pleased with the novelty, and the beau monde anticipates the splendours of the new appointment. Some of the profound politicians seem to think also that the respect will be given to title which has been refused to talent.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 21.

We hear from the Hague that the Dutch ships of war which are to transport the French troops to Louisiana, and to protect them on their passage are completely armed and equipped, and now ready to sail for Helvoetsluys. General Victor and his staff officers will take their passage on board the admiral's ship. The other officers, civil and military, will have their accommodations for the voyage on board others of the ships of war. The troops, consisting of six battalions of infantry, several detachments of dragoons, and one detachment of artillery, will sail in the transports. General Victor is said to have given public notice at the Hague, of his intention to sail within a few days. The French troops have not yet entered the Hague. New orders are expected from Paris in regard to this movement.

BASLE, December 18.

We have received official news of the highest importance from Paris. All the deputies having arrived in that city, were, by a commission of four senators, requested to meet, on the 10th of December, in the paper room of the office of the ministers for foreign affairs. They met accordingly. Barthelemy, one of the senators of the commission, with Roux and Roederer, its secretaries, then communicated to them a letter from the First Consul, dated St. Cloud, December 10, & addressed to the deputies from the Eighteen Cantons of Helvetia. The substance of that letter here follows:

"The present critical situation of Helvetia demands from all parties an entire sacrifice of their factions and selfish passions. The First Consul will fulfil his engagements, and restore tranquility to Swisserland. He expects the deputies to aid his intentions. Swisserland is a country distinguished from all others by the peculiarity of its local circumstances. It is formed for a Federative Republic by the very hand of nature. Circumstances had there established sovereign states among others which were dependant. Other circumstances have introduced a general equality of rights. There are in Swisserland both pure democracies and governments engrossed by particular families: The three principles, on which alone tranquility can be re-established, are these—a general equality of rights among all the Eighteen Cantons: an entire renunciation of all aristocratic family rights; a federative conformation in respect to each particular Canton. After the Cantons shall have been constituted, the course of the central government will be easy. The revenue, the military force, the political administration, will be different in different Cantons. Swisserland has not hitherto had a standing army, nor ambassadors in ordinary to foreign powers. Commerce, and a government of a small expenditure, are the two things of chief importance to this country. The French and Italian Republics cannot agree to the institution of a government in Swisserland, that might become either directly or indirectly hostile to their interests. The insurgents have acted under the influence of the enemies of France—they have insulted the French nation—they have declared themselves against an inequality of rights. No party, and head of all, that of the insurgents, is to triumph in Swisserland. It is the duty of the French government to take care that there should not be formed on that open frontier of the French Republic, a system hostile to it. A government must be established in Helvetia, such as, in its spirit, may be always friendly to France. The First Consul will take into due consideration whatever plans shall be communicated to him from the deputies, whether individually or collectively.

After this letter was read, Citizen Barthelemy signified that the First Consul was ready to receive a deputation of five of the deputies, to be nominated by the Helvetian ambassador. Citizen Ruttunan, Maler, Friedberg, Kuhun, Reinhard, and d'Affry, were accordingly nominated. They were to be preferred on the 11th or 12th of December. The deputies in general have been requested, in the mean time, to communicate their respective plans to the senatorial commission.

From Lisbon under date of the 2d inst. we learn, that a convention has been signed at Madrid, between the agents of America and Spain, for the appointment of Commissioners, to sit at Madrid, for the indemnification of those who have suffered losses or injuries in consequence of excesses of individuals of either nation during the late war, contrary to the existing treaty, or the law of nations. It is added, that five Tripoline vessels were at sea, cruizing against the American trade.

Extract of a letter from Calis, dated Dec. 8.

Mr. Otto, our late Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James's, arrived on the 6th from Dover, and was received with great affection by every class of the people, and although he has now no public capacity, he was visited by all the Civil and military Authorities, and greeted by a general ringing of the bells. He dined with Mr. Mangaud, the commissary general of Police, who gave a splendid entertainment, to which many of the Civil and Military Officers were also invited.—Mr. Otto sets off this morning for Paris, where, it is understood that he will make but a short stay, as he is to go to America as Minister Plenipotentiary.

December 21.

The late earthquake, which, though very general though the eastern parts of Europe, it appeares tacitly admitted was productive of no serious mischief at Constantinople.

In Adolphus's History of England it is related: "That after the conclusion of the peace with America, when Mr. Adams, as Envoy from the U. States, obtained the first audience, the King declared, that he anticipated the interview as the most critical moment in his life; but he received the new minister with gracious affability "I was the last man in the Kingdom, Sir" he said, "to consent to the independence of America, but, now it is granted, I shall be the last man in the world to sanction a violation of it." This noble and dignified sentiment, joined with the general deportment of the king, formed such a refutation of the calumnies against him, by which revolt had been rendered popular, that Mr. Adams retired agitated and affected in the highest degree, and ever after expressed and retained a strong attachment to his person and character.

December 18.

The report of the cession of the Floridas, by his Catholic Majesty, to the French Republic, begins to be accredited on the Continent. With respect to this measure, the following statement are given in a private letter from Hamburg.

"Respectable private advices from Paris, received here this evening, give sanction to the report lately circulated of the intended cession of East and West Florida to France on the part of his Catholic Majesty, in return for which France is to cede the sovereignty of the duchies of Parma and Guastila to the King of Etruria.

"A Spanish gentleman, now resident at Hamburg, and who left Florida last summer, declares that the Governor of that fine province, with whom he is on terms of the strictest intimacy, had received orders, ever since the latter end of 1801, to give up the Government of that country to the troops of such a foreign Power as shall present to him the act of cession, and a transfer made out by the Spanish Court.

A private letter from Paris says, that a new expedition of not less than 20,000 men, is about to be sent from France to St. Domingo.

NOTICE.

This is to give Notice, that

the Subscribers of Washington City, have obtained from the Orphan's Court of Washington County, in the District of Columbia, letters of Administration, on the personal estate of JOHN M'CARTY, late of the City and County of Washington deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at or before the 26th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under our hands this 24th day of February A. D. 1803.

REDMOND BARRY, }
MICHAEL SCOTT. } *Adstr's.*

N. B. Such persons who have in their possession, books or other property of the deceased will please to deliver them to the administrators without delay.

R. B.
M. S.

1aw3w.

Washington County, Feb. 23, 1803.

By the Orphan's Court.

ORDERED, on application of Redmond Barry and Michael Scott, Administrators of John M'Carty, that they give notice in the usual form, by advertisement inserted twice a week for three successive weeks in the National Intelligencer, a paper in the City of Washington, for the creditors of the deceased to exhibit their claims against the estate.

Ordered further, that the said Administrators sell at public auction, all the goods, chattels and personal property of the deceased contained in the inventory return made by them in the following manner: They shall give two weeks notice in the paper aforesaid of the time, place and terms of sale—that the same be sold for cash in all cases where the bid shall not exceed twenty dollars;—and that on all sales where the bid shall exceed that sum, a credit of six months shall be given—taking bonds or notes for payment with good security, on interest from the day of sale.

Test,

JNO. HEWITT, Reg.

Feb. 25. 2aw3w.

City Repository and Auction Room.

Household Furniture, and goods of every description, received for public and private sale, by JOHN GARDINER, Auctioneer, Pennsylvania Avenue, 4th house west of President's square.

GARDINER will have an Auction every Thursday at 11 A. M. and sell by private sale other days. This arrangement he trusts will accommodate all who are desirous to sell cheap for cash; and all who are desirous to buy cheap. Those who have goods they wish to part with, can exhibit them at this repository, and those who wish to purchase, by calling, will probably find what they want on easy terms.

Variety of House Furniture—some dry Goods—Books—Earthen-ware—Ironmongery—Carpenters Tools—A Franklin Stove &c. &c. now for sale Cheap. J. GARDINER.

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, would 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 weakning 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 droops, and other medicines, without any benefit, and sometimes to the evident injury of her breathing.

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

Feb. 2. 1awtf.

AT EASY PAYMENTS.

The subscriber offers for sale

a Tract of land on Acquia creek, in the county of Stafford, containing about 500 acres, two fifths of which is woodland, lying chiefly on the water. This tract possesses the following improvements and advantages—A two story frame dwelling house, and the usual outhouses; orchards of apples, peaches, pears cherries, &c. a falling garden neatly laid out several springs of excellent water, and a well at the door. The dwelling house is situated on an eminence commanding a most delightful and extensive prospect of the Potomac (from whence it is distant about two miles) for thirty or forty miles; and of the Acquia from its confluence with that river to the head of tidewater at Acquia. The tract abounds with valuable quarries of free stone of every quality. Some of them contiguous to deep water, and nearer the Potomac than any that are now in operation on said creek. There are also two valuable marshes, several fishing shores for rock, shad and herring, and plenty of wild fowl in season. It is believed by good judges that the timber on the land, and fire wood, if cut ready for market, would command a greater sum than is asked for the whole premises. Wood may be conveyed to the city of Washington with a fair wind in two tides, the distance being not more than 40 or 45 miles.

Apply to the subscriber near Acquia.

V. PEYTON.

Jan. 24. 1803 1awt—

NOTICE.

NEGRO WAT, A young man, about 23 years of age, was committed to the Jail in the City of Washington, in January last. He is a likely young man, five feet ten inches high, and says he is the property of Doctor PARROWT of Lower Marlboro.

The owner is desired to pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold according to law for his jail fees.

ROBERT M'CLAN Jr. for
For D. C. BRENT, Marshal.

Washington February 15th, 1803

WANTED,

One or two Boys to learn the

BOOT and SHOE-MAKING Business—Apply to

JOHN CROOKSHANK.

George-town, Jan. 19, 1803. tf.