FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON, June 19.

Extract of a letter from Paris.

Even Bonaparte's police agents are forced to admire the loyalty and firmness of captain Wright, who has resisted alike their bribes and threats. It is said at Paris, that the Grand Judge, after in vain offering him a large sum of money, with commission of an admiral in the French service, if he would betray the British government, threatened that he should be shot in 24 hours, as an accomplice with Georges, Pichegru, &c. but that his answer was, "If such a violation of the laws of war and of nations takes place, I shall recommend my soul to my Creator, and the vengeance of my king and country; but I hope that you will remember the many thousands of your own countrymen prisoners in England." Many persons in France think, however, that he will not easily escape destruction.

June 23.

GEORGES—Dommaget, the official defender of Georges, defied the public accuser to prove even the shadow of a conspiracy against Bonaparte's life. He said, one man is sufficient to kill one man, but forty seven persons are unable to change or destroy the government of a nation of 30,000,000. "You have examined (continued Dommaget) 148 witnesses. Most of them have never known the accused; the others speak from hearsay and report rumours. Four only pretend that a conspiracy was known to exist; but they acknowledge at the same time, that government has paid them handsomely to come forward and inculpate the accused. In the former case they are accomplices—in the latter, purchased spies: it is against the laws of civilized nations to condemn upon the testimony, nay, even to take the oaths of persons corrupted, immoral and interested in the issue of a civil, much more to a criminal affair."

The declaration of Picot, the servant of Georges, that he was put to the torture to force him to confess, affords us an additional triumph, on comparison of our judicature with that of the country which was to have diffused the spirit of freedom over Europe!

The popularity of Gen. Moreau does not appear to have entirely abandoned him in the day of adversity; and among other marks of regard shown him by his former brethren in arms, two general officers who attended his trial, in their gala uniforms, on meeting his eyes, took off their hats in the most respectful manner. The gens d'armes also, who were upon duty, presented arms to him as he was conducted back to prison. But that mark of respect subjected them to an arrest.

Thomas Griffith, Esq. chosen a sheriff for London declined serving, and paid his fine of 600l.

It is said that the place of high Admiral of France will be reserved for Jerome Bonaparte, whose marriage is to be cancelled, as it had not obtained the emperor's consent, and his rights restored to him.

The wife of Jerome Bonaparte is a daughter of a Mr. William Patterson, a native of the county of Londonderry, who sailed from the port of Belfast for America many years since, and made a large fortune in commerce in Baltimore.

Lucien Bonaparte has been wounded lately in a duel with the prince Borghese, his brother in law, who intends settling in Germany, leaving his wife with her brother.

LONDON, June 21.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, dated June 4.

FRENCH PROJECT.

"Citizen La Foret, in announcing to Baron Hardenberg, Bonaparte's Imperial dignity, presented a plan for dividing the European Continent into four grand Empires, or those of France, Austria, Russia, and Prussia; and that no other sovereign should be permitted, in future to assume the imperial title. Hanover was again offered to us, to concentrate better our possessions, and to make our population nearly as great as that of Austria, &c. The absence of our king has prevented any determination from being taken; and probably, at his Majesty's return this scheme, with a hundred others, proposed lately by France, will be declined; at least such is the common opinion here."

VERONA, June 1.

It is still said that the House of Austria will receive the Republic of Ragusa, which has hitherto been under the protection of the Ottoman Porte. By this the Austrian Monarchy will obtain a new port, which carries on a considerable trade by sea, and also the advantage of establishing a complete communication between Dalmatia and Cattard, in Albany, ceded to the Court of Vienna by the treaty of Luneville, which communication was before interrupted by the territory of the Ragusa.

The public Journals at Milan say, that it is already determined that the First Magistrate of the Italian Republic shall be rendered hereditary in the family of Bonaparte.

RATISBON, May 7.

The following remarkable note was presented yesterday by the Russian imperial minister count M. Klupsell, to Baron Albina, and has been communicated to-day to the Diet.

NOTE.

"The event which has taken place in the dominions of his serene highness the elector of Baden, and the issue of which has been so melancholy, has filled his majesty the Emperor of all the Russias with the most lively grief. His majesty could not but see with the deepest sorrow the violation of the peace and integrity of the German Empire. His imperial majesty was the more astonished at such a proceeding, as it was impossible for him to expect, that a power which had undertaken the mediation in conjunction with himself and which had consequently bound itself to participate in his majesty's care for the welfare and tranquility of Germany could deviate in such a manner from the sacred principles of the law of nations, and from the engagements into which it had so lately entered.

It would be useless to draw the attention of the diet to the melancholy consequences to which the German empire exposes itself, if such deeds of violence of which one has seen the first and only example, be passed over in silence; the diet will perceive with its usual foresight, how much the future peace and safety of the whole empire, and of each of its ministers would be compromised, if such violence could be regarded as allowable, and take place without opposition or notice.

Induced by these considerations, and in his quality of mediator and guarantee of the constitution of the German empire, the emperor feels himself called upon to protest against an action which is so great an infringement of the peace and safety of Germany. Justly uneasy at the mournful prospect which presents itself, he has not hesitated to communicated his sentiments on this subject to the first consul, through the Russian charge d'affairs at Paris.

His majesty in taking a step which the most important considerations for the welfare of the empire has prescribed to him, is now convinced that the diet and the head of the empire will do justice to a case as disinterested as it is evidently necessary; that they will cheerfully join their own exertions to those of his majesty, and that they will not hesitate to make their just complaint to the French government, in order to induce the same to submit to all the steps and measures which their injured dignity may claim from that government, and which are necessary for the maintenance of their future security."

FRANKFORT, June 23.

The following very singular questions are stated in a paper printed on the other side of the Rhine;

"Will the imperial cities remain, or will they be added to the mass of indemnities?—Will not the Emperor of Russia, with whom England wishes to stand on so amicable a footing, declare war against France in a short time? Will the new departments of the Rhine be actually formed into three republican electorates, whose possessors shall sit and vote in the Diet? What shall become of Italy and Switzerland? Will the present Pope indeed abdicate the the see of St. Peter, to make room for a more fortunate successor? Among a thousand speculative suggestions of this nature, it seems to be generally believed, that the great events which are in embryo will far exceed expectation, however highly raised.

PARIS, June 20.

The Moniteur of this day contains the following note upon a paragraph which has appeared in the English Newspapers, stating that the object of Messrs. Fox and Grey's visit to Mr Pitt, was to communicate to him some propositions that had been made by Mr. Livingston, relative to France.

"This assertion is destitute of probability. The English government might receive from any other traveller, the information which it is pretended has been obtained from Mr. Livingston; the report which has been circulated, that this Minister was charged with any overtures, direct or indirect on the part of the French government, being utterly destitute of foundation. All Europe knows that France has always wished for peace, and that war has been made against us in order to plunder our commerce, and under pretences at once false, frivolous, and ridiculous."

A PEACE MAD GENERAL.

It was some time since stated, says a London paper, that a Maniac had been taken up at St. Cloud, where he had arrived with an account of a Peace having been concluded between France and England.—The following are the particulars of the affair:

On Monday the 21st of May, the Inspector of Artillery, General Le Vasseur, arrived at Paris, from Holland, announcing that England had signed a peace, and given up Malta. In waiting for horses at St. Cloud, he went into the Palace-Royal and the Thuilleries garden, informing the people, in crowds, of this joyful news. When he came to St. Cloud, the Emperor was gone to Malmaison, where he followed his Majesty, obtained an immediate audience, and related his peace story. Bonaparte at first spoke seriously to him, assuring him that no negociation was carried on with England, of course no peace could be concluded. To this Le Vasseur answered, that Mr. Pitt himself had shewn him the treaty. The Imperial physician, Corvisard, was in the palace, and ordered to feel Le Vasseur's pulse, whom he declared to be ill of a violent brain fever. He was then sent to the madhouse, Charenton, where he now is.

The General commanded the French Artillery in Holland, where this curious peace madness overtook him, and which country he left on the 18th, travelling night & day, with a post chaise and four, in his full regimentals, as a general proclaiming peace every where he stopped, and to every person he met on the road.

Extra couriers were dispatched by merchants from every town where he changed horses. At Senlis, a merchant procured horses before him, and had advanced a league on the way to Paris, where Le Vasseur, with pistols in his hands, forced his postillions to overtake the merchant, whom he strongly rebuked for this attempt, saying, "that he alone was charged to inform the Emperor of the peace." At Paris, as well as at St. Cloud and Malmaison, he embraced and kissed every body he met with, in congratulation for the end of the war. From Paris about forty extra couriers were sent to Bordeaux, Marseilles, Strasburg, and even to Italy, and bargains concluded for one hundred millions of livres, on the supposition of peace. What is surprising in this peace mad general, is, the continuance of the same ideas during a journey of 400 miles in in such a regular manner, that no one suspected his madness. Should Le Vasseur recover, it is not supposed that he ever will be employed again, as his Imperial majesty Napoleon who cannot forgive him being peace mad, instead of war or victory-mad. Had his folly been to announce the conquest of Great Britain, he would undoubtedly have obtained the Field Marshal's staff; and the Moniteur would have pronounced it as good an omen as the discovery of Queen Matilda's tapestry.

A famous brigand called St. Rochetto, has lately been arrested in Piedmont. He has been the chief and *creator* of barbets or robbers in the Alps, of whom 306 have already been executed. He never had any fixed house, but he knew perfectly well the Alps and all retreats in these mountains, and wherever he went, he had the talents to form new bands, and to inspire his followers with the most violent hatred against the French, of whom he acknowledges to have killed with his own hands upwards of 120, and that his comrades during the last war, have by ambuscades which he had prepared, destroyed upwards of 1500 republicans. The jealousy of one of his mistresses delivered him up at St. Benigno.

Memorials concerning many of his transactions were found upon him, and receipts from different priests and friars for 2,560,000 livres, which he had given to churches and convents, to have masses and prayers said, for obtaining the assistance of the Virgin Mary in his undertaking. He had besides upon him a list of thirty persons, whom he intended to have dispatched this year *as soon as possible*, among whom were two Bonapartes, Vice President Melzi, General's Menou, Murat, St. Cyr, &c. On his way to Turin, he knocked out the brains of a gens d'arme with his hand-cuffs, and bit the nose of another who attempted to tie his hands on his back. He is a very strong man, and his body is covered over with hair like that of a goat.

This day is published

By Rapine. Conrad, & Co,

CAPITOL HILL, NEW JERSEY AVENUE.

REPORTS of cases argued and adjudged in the Supreme Court of the United States in August and December terms, 1801, and February term, 1803: by William Cranch, assistant judge of the circuit court of the district of Columbia.

Also just published as above——THE BUILDERS UNIVERSAL PRICE BOOK, containing a correct list of prices to the works of the several artificers concerned in building, in dollars and cents; with observations on erecting sound and permanent buildings, by John Evans—price one dollar.

July 16—

CONSPIRACY AGAINST BONAPARTE.

Second report of the Grand Judge, respecting the plots of the person named Drake, minister from England, at Munich, and of the person named Spencer Smith, minister from England, at Stutgard, against France, and the person of the First Consul.

Paris, April 12.

"*Citizen First Consul*,

"My conjectures are verified. Mr. Drake is not the only agent of England whose political mission is merely the plausible mask of a hidden ministry, of seduction and insurrection. I have the honor to lay before your eyes, papers which prove that Mr. Spencer Smith, diplomatic agent of England in the states of Wirtemburgh, after the example of Mr. Drake, has occupied himself, since his arrival at his place of residence, only in prostituting his public character, his influence, and the gold of his government, to that infamous ministry.

Mr. Spencer Smith has suffered a discovery of the secret part which formed the real object of his diplomatic mission. I present to the First Consul, an enigmatical letter, which this minister has written to M. Lelievre de St. Remi, one of his agents in Holland; this agent, spy, emigrant, and who has received his pardon, was already known to the police; but before I had any one of the parts of his correspondence with Mr. Spencer Smith, I knew by other reports, that when he was about to obtain his amnesty, which he procured in Pluviose, year 11, he quitted Seez, his place of birth, in Nivose, the same year, in order to go to Cambray; and that on the 2d last Frimaire, he had gone to Holland, there to serve under the name Pruneau, and to follow the double direction of a Frenchman and a spy, named Le Clere, whom the British ministry supported at Abbeville, and that of an accredited spy, named Spencer Smith, whom for the purpose of covering his designs, that same ministry had invested with a diplomatic character (See the pieces 8, 9, . . ., &c.)

I further knew by papers equally numerous, and not less instructive, seized on the spy at Abbeville, that Mr. Spencer Smith, before he quitted London, had entered into such intimate connexions with a general committee of Espionage, established by the above administration, and the direction of which was entrusted to the Abbey Ratel, that he had demanded and obtained of that committee a confidential secretary named Pericaud, who was to follow the secret correspondence, and to receive and communicate all the necessary documents to the agents in Holland, the spies on the coast, and the conspirators in Paris. The letters to Lelievre, the credit for 2000 louis d'ors given on the house of Osy at Rotterdam, the cypher, the enigmatical letter, No. 7, are of the hand writing of this Pericaud; and thus it will be seen, that Mr. Spencer Smith is gone to his residence with all the exterior of a diplomatic minister from England; that is to say, with sympathetic inks, watch words to communicate with all the spies, bills of exchange to reward their services, and the confidential intermediate agent, to follow up their proceedings, and to direct, without committing himself.

"It is necessary to recur once more to Mr. Drake. The two reports which I lay before you, citizen First Consul, will give you an account of a mission to that minister, by citizen Rosey, captain and Adjutant Major of the 9th regiment of the line in garrison at Strasburgh, whom Mr. Drake was very willing to employ as agent of a pretended general, who was to stir up four departments, to draw around him the French army, to overthrow our government, to install in its stead a democratic directory, and finally to put this phantom of power, and all France, at the discretion of the English government.

"I should hesitate to present you these monstrous absurdities, if I had not to lay before you an original letter from Mr. Drake, backed by considerable sums of gold, counted by Mr. Drake and deposited at my office by citizen Rosey. This letter serves as a proof of the accuracy of the reports of the French agent, and ought to be published, because the odious particulars which it contains, give an additional coloring to the picture of infamy which Mr. Drake has himself delineated of his incendiary diplomacy, in the first part of his correspondence.

"Mr. Drake replied to the pretended General. He acknowleges the receipt of his envoy with his credentials. He congratulates himself on the harmony subsisting between him and the committee of disorganization, over which the general presides. 'Your views,' says he, complacently, 'are quite conformable to mine, and I need not enlarge further on this point.'

"But he requires (and here follow the first vagaries of the predecessor Wickham) that provisionally they should secure, two strong places, Huningen by all means, and Strasburgh, if possible. By this means only could they depend upon a sure communication.—Then would Mr. Drake take his residence near the Rhine, "and it will not suffice to inform him immediately of the moment fixed for commencing the operations, and of the precise periods when farther assistance will be necessary, as well as of the amount of the succours required that he may have time to take measures to provide for the same, and that the operations may not fail for want of support." (See No. 6.)

"However, the most important point is not the taking of places, and securing stages for the safe arrival of subsidies. First of all, we must disorganize the army. Mr. Drake complains of being left uninformed "of the progress which the agents of the committee may have made to gain over some among them;" but he trusts to their zeal. "He supposes," with confidence, "that the attempts tried with this view have completely succeeded, and that they are certain of a powerful diversion from that quarter; without this aid, (he solemnly declares,) your operations will be confined to cause three or four departments to raise, which can never succeed upon the long run, on the supposition that the First Consul retains a power over his troops sufficient to make them march against you."

"This disquietude it will be easily believed, is the prevailing idea of Mr. Drake; it seizes him, it occupies him continually; however he has found an admirable expedient to recover his courage. 'You should, (says he,) offer the soldiers a small increase of pay beyond what they receive of the present government."

"Worthy discovery of a corrupt minister, of a government which weighs with gold every action and every affection! Nothing, according to them, can resist this gold, which is above every thing; and the French army, making honor its idol, attached to it by the glory of a thousand battles, and of ten years victories; this army, which spurns seduction, because the seducers and seduced are the greatest cowards: this army, I say, yielding to the attraction of a wretched increase of pay shall sacrifice whatever is most dear to it, all its most honorable recollections; in short its government, its liberty, to the irreconcileable enemy of their country! What horror! what madness!

"I shall not be more prolix on these disgusting details; besides, to insist long on the indignation which the political and military projects of Mr. Drake inspire, is to do them too much honor—they are both ridiculous and absurd in an eminent degree; and I think it is a very appropriate punishment for him, to give up to the contempt and ridicule of the public the enterprizes of this minister, still more credulous, more aukward, and more weak than wicked.

"An English minister, such as Mr. Drake, cannot be punished by obloquy. This can only mortify men who feel the price of virtue, and know that of honor; but Mr. Drake is proud and vain. The profits of his secret missions must have made him wealthy and covetous. He will be punished, when he shall know that the revolt of the four departments, the capture of Huningen, the seduction of the army, the liberation of Pichegru, Moreau, of Georges, and his confederates; the existence of the diplomatic committee; in short, the talents, the credit and projects of this demagogue general, by nature endued with a sublime elequence, an imposing figure, and who is quite disposed to effect, at his call the overthrow of France, are chimeras, with which the prefect of Strasburgh has liked to feed his simple credulity.

"He will be punished, when he learns that all his bulletins, which were sent to London by extraordinary messengers, communicated to every court, hawked about by the English ministers as far as Constantinople, and of which traces are found even in the discussions of parliament, were fabrications, and containing nothing either true or probable; that before they were transmitted to him, they had been communicated to the agents of the police at Paris, who blushed on reading them; and could not recover from their surprize, on seeing that fables, framed with so little care and trouble, could charm Mr. Drake, and serve as a basis for the operations and calculations of the cabinet."

To be continued)

Runaway Negro.

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county, on the 25th July last, negro

JOE,

about 28 years old, five feet 8 inches high, of yellowish complexion, has scars on each of his hands, with burns, particularly on the left hand: His clothes are tow linen shirts and trowsers, a blue great coat, &c. He says he belongs to col. WILLIAM WINN, of Harford county, North Carolina, and that he has been absent from his master about two years. If his OWNER does not release HIM he will be sold for his GOAL FEES agreeably to law.

GEORGE CREAGER, Sheriff of Frederick county.

Aug. 22—1aw8t.