the house without leave, the light horseman ordered him to stop, on the peril of being shot, and if he could not stand to sit or lay down, and in the mean time cocked his pistol. When the boy was in the posture of laying himself down, and the light horseman about to uncock his pistol, it went of and shot the boy mortally. I state this case, as I had it from the best authority, and as taken from the examination of the light horseman.

"But admitting, as I believe we ought, that those acts of man-killing were not murder, yet they ought not to have been done, because they might easily have been prevented; after the President had convinced the army, by his discourses, of the propriety, and enforced by his authority the necessity of the subordination of the military to the civil power, and after he had given an unequivocal testimony of his sincerity by obliging those who killed the two men, to enter recognizance with bail, for standing their trial at court, no more accidents of the kind happened.

"The authority and influence of the President had lowered the tone, though not changed the temper of the outrageous part of the army, while we were at Carlisle. The proper attention he paid to us, on account of the errand we came on, and the restraint his orders imposed on their designs, gave great mortification to that part of them that continued longest in Carlisle; the last interview to which we were admitted was on the evening previous to the President's setting out for Patowmack. While the conversation continued, a general officer, with others, walked before the window, and railed against the President for conversing with us, saying, that he never would recover the popularity that he lost by countenancing insurgents. Owing however to that salutary restraint, thus imposing on them by the President, all the fire was spent in threatening what they would do, laying their hands on their swords, which many of them had not been accustomed to wear, they would swear there was no need of judges and juries, let them only see the men and they would skewer them."

(To be CONTINUED.)

TRANSLATION.

Edict of the Prince Regent of Portugal.

I, the PRINCE REGENT, make known to all whom this edict may come; that the consultation being presented to me, which I ordered to be made by my exchequer court, upon the space of time which ought to be allowed of Franquia in all the ports of my kingdom, to those vessels who might enter them, and request it with a view only to commercial speculations: And I wishing upon this particular to establish a fixed and invariable rule for all the custom houses in general, and to avoid any doubts which may arise upon the construction of the decree of the 9th September, one thousand seven hundred and forty-seven: I have thought fit to determine in conformity with my royal resolution of the 20th September of this year, and which was accepted by the said consultation, toward the benefiting of commerce and enlarging the laws of the custom house of the city of Lisbon, that the vessels which may enter the aforesaid ports can remain there under franquia for the term of ten days without extension; observing as it respects fortuitous cases the same which is practiced in the custom house of Lisbon, and according to what is expressed in its laws: but having all possible care that there shall be no abuse or clandestine sales to the defrauding of my royal duties; by which I order the tribunal of the Desembargo de Paco; president of my royal treasury, council board and ultramar; Royal board of commerce, fabrics and navigation, and to all other magistrates, and all other persons, whatever, to whom the knowledge of this may belong, that they fulfil it, and make it be entirely complied with, without execution being suspended in consequence of any laws, regiments, or any other disposition whatever to the contrary, all laws which militate with this being annulled in as full a manner as if they were expressly mentioned in the body of this decree; notwithstanding any ordinance to the contrary, although it should continue in force longer than a year. And Doctor Manoel Nicolao Esteves Negrao, chief judge of the court and head chancellor of the kingdom, shall have it published in the chancellor's office, and registered in the competent books, remitting the original to the Tower de Tombo, Palace of Mafra, 13th of November, 1806.

PRINCE.

A debate of considerable importance took place last night in the Commons, on the subject of the late order in council respecting neutral commerce. Lord Howick, in a very able speech, explained the principles upon which government had determined to conduct itself towards neutral nations, in consequence of the violent and unjustifiable measures employed by France. Their great object he stated was to break up the coasting trade of that country and its dependencies, but not to deprive neutrals of a commerce, the maintenance of which was productive of great advantages, even to the hostile states. Should the measures already determined on be found insufficient, government will not hesitate to have recourse to more vigorous proceedings.

[*Traveller of Feb. 5.*]

A London paper of February 9th says, "Preparations have been made according to report, by a resolution on the part of government, to undertake an expedition which shall redeem their late disaster in the re-capture of Buenos Ayres. "It is moreover added," says a ministerial paper, "that a proposal somewhat of a delicate nature has been made to the Spanish government, through a neutral medium, for the recovery of general Beresford and his army; but that, through a premature discovery of it by the French resident, it has entirely failed. We shall be more full upon this important subject, when we have more satisfactorily ascertained the authority upon which it rests. In the mean time we are induced to give it the more credit, as we know that, in the present hostility against the Spanish government, the ministry of this country act rather from necessity, than an absolute hostile mind. They know the situation of Spain, and regard it with a generous compassion, and a wise moderation."

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

House of Representatives, March 23.

"On Tuesday, the 17th instant, Mr Binney reported a bill to authorize the governor to subscribe for shares of stock in certain turnpike companies. It was founded upon the report of the committee on roads and inland navigation, submitted some time since by that gentleman, and was made the order of the day for Friday, the 20th. On the afternoon of that day, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole upon this bill, and after a statement by Mr. B. of the importance of the subject, the necessity of pursuing a liberal policy in this respect, and the fatal tendency of local jealousies, when indulged upon such an occasion, the committee adopted the bill by a large majority. Upon a second and third reading, attempts were made to defeat it in an indirect way, but it triumphed upon both readings, and passed the House of Representatives this morning —47 Ayes to 27 Nays.

"The bill directs the governor to subscribe to the amount of 252,000 dollars for shares of stock in six companies already incorporated; among others for 5000 dollars in Easton and Wilkesbarre, 12,000 in Susquehanna and Tioga, and 30,000 in Sunbury and Reading turnpike. It was necessary to conciliate both northern and southern route advocates, which upon the principle of the bill is not only safe but beneficial. The money arising from tavern licences, and from J. Nicholson's estate, is appropriated to meet this engagement; and as principal and interest are to be invested in stock, until they amount to 300,000 dollars, there will be a balance in less than 9 and a half years, of 42,000 dollars, which in all probability will go to the same object. It remains with the Senate to destroy or to consummate this excellent plan of internal improvement."

Philadelphia, March 25.

Extract of a letter from Antigua, dated Feb. 7, 1807.

"Several American vessels have been brought in here and St. Kitts, bound to the Spanish Maine. Recent instructions are announced to have been received by admiral Cochrane, and communicated to the court here, from admiral Dacres, directing the seizure of all vessels so destined. The particular grounds of this communication are not generally known, but the prevalent idea is, that they have arisen from some papers intercepted in a Spanish packet taken by one of admiral Dacres's squadron, which are said to disclose some arrangements for carrying on an illegal trade—The Spaniards being induced on account of the invaded and threatened state of their southern possessions to employ neutrals to either carry off the produce or treasure of the country considered in danger, or to supply ammunition and other means for its defence."

New York, March 25.

Extract of a letter from Havanna, dated Feb. 25.

"An additional duty has been laid on imports of one and a half per cent. and the same on exports, with an augmentation in the valuation on sugars, as some say, of two reals the arroba, and also of two reals addition to the militia duty. It will now stand thus, 34 per cent on imports, and 10 and a half per cent on exports. This arrangement takes effect this day, and on all vessels not entered at the custom house, and those which were not cleared out previous to this morning. The order only arrived from Spain yesterday, but it is dated 2 years ago, and the present copy is the only one that has reached here."

In addition to the intelligence received in the papers, we learn, by captain Messervey, that Bonaparte arrived in Paris, about the 20th of January, that he was collecting more troops, and putting into requisition as many as he could find; that 14,000 men were required from Bordeaux, to join the grand army in Poland: That there had been several recent actions with the Russians; and that in the last battle, when each army consisted of 140,000 men, the Russians gained the advantage.

Boston Gaz

To Rent,

AND possession given on the 19th November next, the Two story Brick Dwelling House on the corner of F and 11th streets, at present occupied by Mr. Andrew Way. Also a two story brick dwelling house in a central situation, of which possession may be had immediately For terms apply to

THOs. HERTY.

Oct 17—3t &wtf

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

MR. SMITH,

Sir,

I am really sorry that I am under the necessity of occupying a space in your paper, which I make no doubt, might otherwise be filled with much more interesting information; but as this appeal to the public, came from my antagonist, I trust I shall be excused for repelling the false and malevolent attacks of this said Mr. Hooe, aided by the certificates of Gerard Alexander, jr. his relation, and of James G. Smith, in the family of another very near relative, where he (Mr. H.) now is, and frequently spends a large portion of his time. Delicacy (if he had any) would have prevented him from producing those certificates to the public; this said Mr. Alexander, I before stated, is a near relation of his, and was of his party, when the attack was made on me; the public will judge what credit is to be attached to his statement, from the following certificate of capt. Summers and Doctor I. Bennet, and then decide between his certificate, and that of Baldwin M. Lee, Esq.

We do hereby certify, that on the 16th day of December last, (being the day on which a duel was fought between Doctor Blake and Mr. A. S. Hooe) we the subscribers, were near the scene of action, in company with doctor M'Caw and Dr. Foushee, surgeons to the parties, and Mr. Gerard Alexander (a friend of Mr. Hooe's) was also present; Mr. Alexander then declared, doctor Blake had spoke disrespectful of a relation of Mr. Hooe's, which could be proven by certificates given by the Rev. Lee Massey and Martin Cockburn, esq.

Given under our hands this 15th day of January, 1807.

GEORGE SUMMERS,
I. BENNET.

Being conscious of the rectitude of my conduct, immediately upon receiving this information from those gentlemen, I wrote to Mr. Massey on the subject: his reply is now before me, declaring he never gave any certificate, and is in express contradiction to the assertions of Mr. Alexander. I have also received a message from Mr. Cockburn, by his nephew, to the same effect. Thus was I slandered and were the names of those two very respectable gentlemen, improperly used by Mr Alexander. Mr. Hooe finding himself unable to rebut the respectable proof I exhibited against him in my former publication, concludes by observing, "they have no bearing on the subject." I believe it will be generally admitted by those who have read those certificates and his publications, that they have some bearing upon his character. In his dilemma, he observes that he did not mean "to settle this dispute with the pen." Then pray, why did he make his appeal to the public?—It will be recollected I have only published in reply to him.

Should Mr. H. again appear before the public, I hope he will not be so *hard run* as to produce certificates from his relations, and persons in the employ of his connexions.

Having business to attend to, I have not leisure or inclination to waste time, in refuting the assertions of this Hectoring braggadocio, attempting to invert material occurrences by his own *ipse dixit*. My calling him to the field, he affects to explain, an agreement to meet him; this in his bullying tone, prevented chastisement, & attempts to pervert my meaning in another place, as an acknowledgement of improper conduct two years past. Had he feeling or sensibility, or even common honesty, would he continue his attempts to impose on the public? With views to stab me in the dark, by pretending improper conduct on my part, at a distant date, and withhold it to this late hour of the contest.

I pledge myself, that he can produce nothing, that shall not be fully and fairly explained to the satisfaction of every impartial observer; his insinuations of course are not less despicable than their author.

JAMES H. BLAKE.

Fairfax, March 7, 1807.

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans Court of Princes George's county will be exposed to Public sale in the town of Upper Marlborough in Prince George's county on Thursday the 16th day of April next, all the personal estate of Samuel Hepburn late of said county deceased, consisting of valuable Negroes, among them some very valuable house servants, Stock, Plantation utensils, and a variety of Household and Kithen furniture. The terms of sale are nine months credit for all sums above ten dollars, the purchaser giving bond with two good securities bearing interest from the day of sale; for all sums of and under ten dollars the cash will be required.

SAMUEL JUDSON COOLIDGE,
Administrator.

March 24, 1807. w3t.

This is to give notice that the Subscriber of the city of Annapolis hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Prince George's county in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of Samuel Hepburn, late of said county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to Trueman Tyler, esq. of Upper Marlborough, who is fully authorised to conduct and settle said Administration at or before the 16th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this twenty-fourth day of March 1807.

SAML J. COOLIDGE, Adm'r.

March 23—w6t

BY THE
PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS by the first article of the terms and conditions declared by the President of the United States on the 17th day of October 1791 for regulating the materials, and manner of buildings and improvements on the lots in the city of Washington, it is provided, "That the outer and party walls of all houses in the said city, shall be built of brick or stone;" and by the third article of the same terms and conditions, it is declared, "that the wall of no house shall be higher than forty feet to the roof, in any part of the city, nor shall any be lower than thirty five feet on any of the avenues." And whereas the above recited articles were found to impede the settlement in the city of mechanics and others whose circumstances did not admit of erecting houses authorised by the said regulations, for which cause the operation of the said articles has been suspended by several acts of the President of the United States from the fifth day of June, 1796, to the first day of January, last; and beneficial effects arising from such suspensions having been experienced, it is deemed proper to revive and continue the same with the exception hereafter mentioned. Wherefore, I THOMAS JEFFERSON, President of the United States, Do declare, that the first and third articles above recited, shall be and the same hereby are suspended until the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, and that all houses which shall be erected in the said city of Washington previous to the said first day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, conformable in other respects to the regulations aforesaid shall be considered as lawfully erected; except that no wooden house covering more than three hundred and twenty square feet, or higher than twelve feet from the sill to the eve, shall be erected, nor shall any such house be placed within twenty four feet of a brick or stone house

Given under my hand the twenty-seventh day of March in the year one thousand eight hundred and seven

TH: JEFFERSON.

March 30—w6t

United States court, Fifth Circuit and Virginia District, Nov. Term, 1806.

IN CHANCERY.

John M'Iver, assignee of Josiah Watson, plaintiff —AGAINST— Bird, Savage and Bird, James Watson, John Watson, jun. James Taylor and Richard M Scott—defendants.

This cause was this day heard on the bill, answers replications thereto exhibits, and the proceedings in the suit lately depending in this court, between Robert Bird, against Josiah Watson & John Love, & was argued by counsel On consideration whereof the court not now deciding on the respective claims of the parties to the lands in the proceedings mentioned, doth adjudge order & decree that the marshal of this district, or one of his lawful deputies, after having advertised the time and place of such sale for five weeks successively in one or more newspapers printed in the town of Alexandria and the city of Washington,) do expose to sale, at public auction, the tract of land in the proceedings mentioned, called BUCKLAND either altogether or in parcels as the parties may agree; or in case of their disagreement, in the way he may think will most enhance the price thereof upon the following terms, to wit— one fifth part of the purchase money agreed tobe paid thereafter, to be cash, and the balance in four equal annual payments, bearing interest from the date if not punctually paid, taking bonds with sufficient securities from the purchaser or purchasers, payable to the marshal, for the use of such of the parties to this sale, and the sale aforesaid, as may hereafter be adjudged entitled thereto, and retaining the title to the said lands as security for the payment of the said annual instalments; and in case default be made in the said payments, or either of them that shall fall due, that the said tract of land, or the lot or lots for which the payments shall not have been made according to the tenor of the sale, be set up for public sale by the marshal, for ready money, after the time and place of such sale shall have been advertised in manner as aforesaid, and the proceeds of sale to be applied to the discharge of the sums remaining due on the purchase of the said tract of land or the lot or lots so to be sold, and the surplus, if any, to be paid to the original purchaser. And if the parties shall prefer the said tracts of land being sold in two or more lots, or the marshal or his deputy who may act, shall be of opinion in case of their disagreement, that the value of the said tract of land will be enhanced by a division thereof, the court doth direct that he have the same divided into as many lots as the parties shall agree on, or he think best by the surveyor of the county of Fauquier, and sell the same so divided, and that he bring the said bonds and pay the money so to be received, in cash at the sale, after having defrayed the expences thereof and of the division if any shall be made into court, subject to its future order, and the marshal is directed to report his proceedings to the court; and the court doth further order and decree, that the defendants, trustees for Mrs. Watson, be permitted to reap and carry off the now growing crop from the said lands, and that the marshal sell the same, subject to that privilege, and this is to be without prejudice to any suit that Robert Bird, Bird, Savage and Bird, may hereafter bring claiming the profits of the said lands against the said defendants, trustees as aforesaid

A copy Test

WM. MARSHALL, Clek.

In pursuance of the foregoing decree will be sold the *land and premises* therein mentioned, called Buckland lying in the counties of Fauquier and Prince William—The sale will be made on the primises on the 16th day of May next, and the land will be sold entire, or in lots, as may be thought proper on the day of sale.

Also, Under a decree of the said court, pronounced at the May term, 1805, between Robert Bird plaintiff, against Josiah Watson and John Love, defendants, will be sold to the highest bidder, for ready money, a tract of Land, lying in the county of Westmoreland, called Chantilly. The sale will be made on the premises, on the 12th day of May next.

BENJAMIN MOSBY, D. M.
for Jos. Scott, M. V. D't.

March 16—taw M 16

In the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia for the county of Washington sitting in Chancery, in the matter of JOHN LITLE, complainant, against ROBERT SUTTON and CATHERINE his wife, defendants.

The object of the bill is to procure the recording of an indenture of conveyance therein mentioned. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said Robert Sutton and Catherine his wife are non residents of the District of Columbia, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said Robert Sutton and Catherine his wife, be warned to appear in the circuit court of the district of Columbia, and answer the said bill on the first Monday in June next, otherwise the same to be taken for confessed, and that a copy of this order be published three times in the National Intelligencer in the city of Washington, and three times in the Lancaster Intelligencer, in Lancaster in the state of Pennsylvania 30 days prior to the said first Monday in June.

WM. BRENT, Ck.

T. HERTY, Solicitor for the Complainant.

March 30—3t

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Prince George's county and state of Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Richard Cramphin late of said county deceased. ALL persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 10th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. And all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

Given under my hand this 1th day of February, 1807.

THOMAS BOWIE, Admr. of
Richard Cramphin.

Feb 18—w6t

AN ACT

For the punishment for forgery and for other purposes.

WHEREAS it has been represented to this general assembly, that the crime of forging bank notes and negotiable notes hath greatly increased, and the punishment already provided by law, not being thought sufficient to prevent the commission of the crime, for remedy thereof.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That any person who shall with a fraudulent intent, employ an artist to engrave or etch any plate, in imitation of the note or notes of any established bank within this state, or of any bank which may hereafter be established within this state, or which are or may be established by law in any of the United States, or any person engaged in engraving or etching such plate or plates, or any person in any manner engaged in striking impressions from such plate or plates, or any person who shall affix to such notes, fraudulent or forged signatures, or any person who shall be in any manner concerned in the altering, forging or counterfeiting, any note of any bank now existing within this state, or of any bank which may hereafter be established in this state, or any person who may pass within this state, forged or counterfeited notes (knowing them to be such) purporting to be the genuine notes of a bank regularly constituted within any of the United States, or any person who may pass as genuine any note purporting to be a note of a bank which does not exist, or shall pass as genuine negotiable notes, any forged or counterfeited negotiable note or paper whatsoever, or who shall erase or alter any genuine negotiable note or negotiable paper, or any endorsement thereupon; or shall tender in payment, or in any way utter, any such erased altered, or counterfeited note or notes, or negotiable paper (knowing such bill or note, or negotiable paper, or the endorsement thereon, to be altered, forged, counterfeited, erased or falsified) with intention to defraud the said bank or banks, or any other person, shall be adjudged a felon, and shall be condemned to death without benefit of clergy.

February 4—w8t

Orphans Court of Prince George's County, October Term, 1806.

On application of Isabella Wood and Osborn Belt, junior, administrators of Elijah Wood, late of Prince George's county, in the state of Maryland, deceased, to this court, to make distribution of the assets in their hands, among the heirs and legal representatives of the said Elijah Wood, and it appearing to this court that some of the representatives of the said deceased, to wit: Lashly Wood, Eleanor Swaine and Robert Wood, reside out of the state of Maryland. It is thereupon ordered that this court will proceed on the second Tuesday in April next, to make distribution of the assets in the hands of the said Isabella Wood and Osborn Belt, junior, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the National Intelligencer once a week, until the first day of April next.

Test, TRUEMAN TYLER,
Register of Wills for Prince George's county.

December 8—wtA12

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WILL be given for apprehending and securing in jail a young Mulatto man slave named ANDREW. He was hired by me last year to Mr. Joseph Thomas who keeps the middle ferry to Alexandria, and absconded from that place about the latter end of August last. He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, lusty and well made, has short curly hair, and is frequently subject to have several large pimples on his face. He is reckoned to be a sensible fellow of an easy agreeable address for a man in his low sphere of life. As he has not been heard of by me since his elopement, I suspect he has had the address to ship himself as a freeman on board some vessel either at Alexandria or Baltimore Whoever takes him up and secures him in jail shall receive from me the above reward, or as soon due information thereof is given to me or to Mr. N. P. Causin at Port Tobacco.

G. B. CAUSIN,

Maryland Charles County,

January 29—wtf