NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,

AND

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

Vol. VI. | WASHINGTON CITY, PRINTED BY SAMUEL HARRISON SMITH, PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. | No. DCCCCXXVIII

FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM. | WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1806. | *PAID IN ADVANCE.*

National Intelligencer.

Towards the close of the last session of Congress, the following bill was brought into the House of Representatives by a committee, of which Mr. Thomas M. Randolph was chairman, Owing to the important national concerns which continued to engage Congress from that time to the end of the session, this bill was not further acted on. As it is, however, probably that it will at the ensuing session be taken up among the unfinished business of the last, we now publish it, that the inhabitants of the district may examine its principles and details, and take such measures as they may see fit to obtain its passage or rejection, accordingly as it may be agreeable or disagreeable to them.

A BILL

Adding to and amending the different acts of February twenty-seventh and March third, eighteen hundred and one, and May third, eighteen hundred and two, "concerning the district of Columbia," and the act of March third, eighteen hundred and five, intitled, "An act to amend the charter of George-town."

BE *enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the jurisdiction of the corporation of George-town, shall in future extend to the following boundary lines: from the mouth of Rock creek, along the creek upward, to the mouth of a small branch of the said creek, upon its right bank, near Rowles' mill dam, called Deep branch; thence along the said branch, upward, being a course generally north-west, to the point at which the small stream running from the tan-yard, at present owned and occupied by Thomas Hyde, joins the said branch; thence along the main stream of the said branch of Rock-creek upward, being a course inclining north-east, to the point at which the line constituting the present northern boundary of the corporation when extended in the same rectilinear course to the said branch shall intersect it from that point of intersection by a right line co-inciding with the said northern boundary, to a small stream called Mill branch, which runs by a course nearly south, into the Potomac, and along the said stream to its junction with the Potomac.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the powers and duties of the justices of the peace of the county of Washington, as justices of the levy-court, or commissioners of the county, but not as conservators of the peace or individual magistrates, shall, in future, be confined within the local limits of the corporate jurisdiction in which they have fixed residence at the time, if such residence be in the city of Washington or in George-town, & within the limits of the county of Washington, exclusive of the city and of George-town, if such residence be in the country part of the county of Washington; the special function hereinafter prescribed and provided for, excepted.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the justices of the peace already appointed, and hereafter to be appointed by the President of the U. S. for the county of Washington pursuant to the eleventh section of the act, intitled, "An act concerning the distict of Columbia," shall henceforward constitute separate and distinct levy-courts for the city of Washington, for George-town, and for the country part of county of Washington exclusive of the city and of George-town, according as the said justices may have fixed residence at the time within the limits of either, and the said levy-court shall severally possess and exercise the same powers and perform the same duties within their respective limits, which the levy court for the county of Washington now possesses exercises, and performs; & the clerks and collectors to be by each appointed, shall be subject to the same laws, perform the same duties, possess the same powers, and receive the same fees, and like proportionate emoluments as the clerks and collectors employed by the existing levy-court, are entiled to receive; and any three of the said justices, having fixed residence at the time in the city, in George-town, or in the country, shall constitute a quorum of the levy-court for that place, or for the country, as it may be.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the city of Washington, George-town, and the country part of the county of Washington, shall henceforward bear separately the charge of the maintenance and care of the sick and disabled poor, resident within the respective limits of each; and all other corporation or county charges whatsoever, except such as are herein provided for, which shall be jointly defrayed according to apportionment made in the manner herein prescribed.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the justices of the peace having fixed residence in the city of Washington, in George-town, or in the country part of the county of Washington, exclusive of both, shall every year individually, by certificate under their hands, attested, or collectively, in such manner, & at such time, in each place, as may be convenient, select from each of their respective bodies, three of their number, who shall altogether, or at least two from each levy-court jurisdiction, together, meet as often as may be requisite, shall appoint their clerk, and shall constitute a general levy-court, or board of commissioners, for the whole county of Washington, including the city and George-town; the duties of which shall be, to determine what sums shall be levied upon the city of Washington, upon George-town, and upon the country part of the county of Washington, by the separate levy-courts of each, for the purpose of defraying their just proportions of the expense of supporting the orphan's court, the office of register of wills, the clerk's office, with all necessary provision for the safe keeping of records, the jail, if at any time the fees should become deficient for that purpose; of laying off, making and repairing convenient roads through the county without the city and George-town, and also of the compensation of the clerks of this court, all of which shall be subjects of general charge besides such other subjects as two thirds of the justices present, provided there be one or more from each levy court jurisdiction in the majority, may agree upon; which sums so determined shall be accordingly assessed and levied by the several levy courts within their respective limits, & paid forthwith to the clerk of this court, unless the said sums be voluntarily paid by the corporations or others, in which case there shall be no levy: & in case of failure or neglect in the separate levy courts or any of them, to levy and pay as herein directed, but in no other case, the general levy court shall appoint a collector, who shall have the same powers, perform the same duties, and receive the same fees and emoluments in proportion, as the other collectors.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the several justices of the peace of the city of Washington, of George-town, and of the country part of the county of Washington, to ask and receive for services performed by them, any where within the county, the fees allowed for similar services by the law of Maryland, intituled "An act for the better administration of justice in the several counties of this state," passed in the year 1796, any thing contained in the eighth section of the act of Congress, intituled "An act additional to amendatory of an act, intituled "An act concerning the district of Columbia," or elsewhere, to the contrary notwithstanding.

By his excellency ROBERT BOWIE,
Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been stated to me, by the petition of number of respectable persons, inhabitants of Prince George's county, that a MURDER hath been committed on the person of CHARLES NEVITT, junior, late of Prince George's county—by a certain negro man, (slave of Basil Soper,) called WALL, who hath since absconded and fled from justice. *And whereas*, it is the duty of the Executive to guard as much as may be against the commission of such enormities, and to bring such offenders against the laws and peace of society to justice. I have therefore thought proper to issue this my *Proclamation*, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of *One Hundred Dollars* to any person or persons who shall apprehend and secure the said negro WALL, in any jail in the United States, so that he be brought to justice.

Given in Council, at the city of Annapolis, under the Seal of the state of Maryland, this sixth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and six.

ROBERT BOWIE,

By his Excellency's command.

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing Proclamation be published once in each week until countermanded, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Federal Gazette and Evening Post, at Baltimore; the Frederick-town Advocate, and in the National Intelligencer, at the City of Washington.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

Sept. 22—wtf.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

HAMBUGH, July 12.

We are assured that Bonaparte has ordered marshall Bernadotte to march his corps into the country of Hesse Cassel. The elector having refused 16 months ago to lend 5 millions of rix dollars to France, and Napoleon being in want of that sum, Talleyrand has advised that measure as the only means to extort it from that Prince. However, its success is not quite certain, as it is very well known that the elector, who has never been a friend to Bonaparte, has guarded against his rapacity, by sending his treasure to Berlin.

In the same manner, the elector of Saxony has been summoned to lend six millions of rix-dollars to the French Emperor—and as he has also refused the loan, it is apprehended that Bernadotte has been directed to pay a visit to the *Grune Geowolb*, who is now at Dresden.

The new constitution of the German empire is daily expected at Ratisbon. It is already known that the three Imperial cities of Hamburgh, Lubec, and Bremen, will be under the immediate protection and control of Bonaparte.

M. Bourrenne has given notice to our venerable Senate, that the *policy superintendance* of the French Theatre at Hamburgh, belongs to him in consequence of orders to that effect, that he has received from the same prince who has sent him as his minister to the circle of Lower Saxony.

July 25.

A Frenchman has been taken up here, at the inſtance of M. Bourienne, ſuſpected of being one of twelve perſons who conſpired against Bonaparte, mentioned in our laſt. At the examination before the Pretor, Mr. Senator Schroedar, M. Bourienne has conſtantly attended, and, even frequently interrupted the proceedings to put queſtions to the witneſſes himſelf or to quicken the progreſs of the examination. The circumſtance is highly unpleaſant to the Pretor. By a miſunderſtanding it was ſuppoſed here on Wedneſday, that the blockade of the Elbe, &c. was raiſed; the Captain of the Engliſh frigate has announced that no more hoſtilities would be committed, by the Engliſh on the coaſt and on the Elbe.

July 25.

A letter from M. Alopeus, the Ruſſian Envoy at the Court of Stockholm, dated July 18, to M. Stender, the Ruſſian conſul at Hamburgh, expreſſes a poſitive aſſurance, that all Ruſſian veſſels, having Ruſſian property only on board, will be reſpected by the Swediſh ſhips of war, conſiſtent with the laws of nations; and that if any thing to the contrary ſhould occur, the miniſters will not fail to proteſt againſt it with ſpirit. In the mean while Ruſſian veſſels muſt not expect to enter Pruſſian ports, while they are blockaded by the Swedes.

VIENNA, July 16.

Letters from the frontiers of Turkey, dated the 21th June, ſay, "It is ſuppoſed with ſome appearance of probability from the relations which now ſubſiſt between France and the Porte, as well as from the great number of French troops aſſembling in Dalmatia, a number which is continually augmented, that a French army of from 50 to 60,000 men will aid the Turks againſt the Servians, and that the Porte will make ſome conceſſions in recompence for this ſervice. The Porte will, it is ſaid, conſent that Butrinto, and the neighboring diſtrict which formerly belonged to Venice but which the Porte was put in poſſeſſion of in 1799, ſhall be again united to Dalmatia & occupied by French troops. Butrinto being ſituated in the neighborhood of Corfu, it will favor any undertaking againſt that Iſle.

By letters from Trieſt great conſternation prevailed there on account of unpleaſant events which were there conſidered as probable and near at hand. Several families had taken meaſures againſt ſuch events, to ſecure a retreat to Hungary or Auſtria.

ULM, JULY 2.

Yesterday a battalion of Corsicans, who have been some time at Augsburg, passed through this city to Winsensteig. Between 4 and 500 conscripts from the Rhine have also passed through here for Bavaria. The Corsicans have been removed, in consequence of the continual disorder between them and the Bavarian soldiers at Augsburg, where about 12 men remain who have been wounded in some of their affrays. In Balgan, in Upper Suabia, similar disputes have occurred between the French and the troops of Wirtemberg.

NAPLES, JULY 2.

On the evening of the 29th of June, the king visited the works before Gaeta. Arrived at the spot where general Vallongues was killed, he decided that a monument should be erected there, to perpetuate the memory of a general of so much merit, and who had contributed so much to the advancement of the works, the direction of which was confided to him. Persons versed in the military art will be surprised to learn, that the last parallel was pushed to within 160 yards of the fortress, and that the besieged made no use of their immense artillery.

Major Thomas, of the 10th of the line, was at dinner with four of his officers, a shell fell upon the table, wounded the five guests, pierced through the floor, and killed the cook in the kitchen.

His majesty has taken up his quarters at Garigliano, where a great number of troops are encamped.

At Avasa he reviewed the first regiment of Neapolitan Chasseurs, who requested to go to the siege of Gaeta. It is not known whether the king will grant them this honor, which the first regiment of Neapolitan light infantry has obtained.

GENOA, JULY 2.

One hundred and fifty Neapolitan galley slaves revolted against the guard, as they were coming out of Parma.—They killed some of them, seized their arms, and made off towards the coast, in the hope of finding vessels. They are, however, closely pursued and measures have been so well taken, that there is reason to expect not one of them will escape.

LONDON, August 4.

A letter received by the Thalia, from Bengal dated the 20th of March, has relieved us from considerable solicitude, as to the nature of some recent disturbances in the province of Agra, during the preceding month; particularly at Gohud, where a British officer is stated to have fallen. The Prime Minister of Scindea, who has ever been hostile to the English, is suspected of having carried on a correspondence with the disaffected Rajahs in the vicinity of Gohud—but Scindea has, in the most unqualified terms, disavowed any participation in or knowledge of, the plans of the malcontents. Holkar has made a like declaration, and the Paishaw, to whom the Gohud Rajahs have long been tributary, was engaged in arrangements for their reduction, when the British forces on the Jumna restored order.

Strong symptoms of mutiny have appeared amongst the troops at Hyderabad and Oude, but order had been perfectly restored at the date of our letter, and the ringleaders punished.

Sir E. Pellew has made application for some soldiers being drafted from the regiments in India, to serve on board the fleet as marines.

An attempt was lately made by the French to throw a large supply of arms and military stores ashore in the Gulph of Cutch, for the use of Una Mocha, who lately opposed the Guicawar Rajah, and who assembled a large party on the coast to receive them. An alarm, was however, given, the stores seized, several of Una's followers put to death, and the rest driven into the desart.

The enemy's cruisers in the eastern seas, which brave even the dangers of the monsoons, continue greatly to annoy the native commerce.

On Saturday evening, about 5 o'clock, lord Lauderdale, appointed minister plenipotentiary on the part of our government, to conduct the negociation that has for some time been going on with the court of St. Cloud, left town. Mr. Goddard, the person who brought over the dispatches received on Friday, did not accompany his lordship as stated in some morning papers, but followed him yesterday. His lordship was accompanied by professor Dugald Stuart, and Mr. Basilico, the messenger, who will bring back the first dispatches from his lordship.

About one o'clock yesterday morning lord Lauderdale reached Deale, and soon after embarked on board the Clyde frigate, commodore Owen, which sailed for the French coast between 5 and 6 o'clock, and landed his lordship at Calais at 10 o'clock the same morning. His lordship would probably reach Paris this day.

THE EXPEDITIONS.

Were it not that Lord Lauderdale has actually set out for Paris, we should have been inclined to think that several circumstances connected with the expedition to Sicily seemed rather to indicate apprehensions of the failure of the negociation. The Guards, who have been for some time kept rather in an undecided state at Chatham, Deal, Ramsgate, &c. and marched and countermarched in various directions, after being at length embarked, have been ordered to proceed with all expedition to Portsmouth, whence the expedition for Sicily will start.

Many officers of the guards have proceeded to Portsmouth by land: most of the staff of them have done so. They are to be immediately embarked, and to follow to Portsmouth with all speed—the Royal Staff corps, the Royal Waggon corps, the Royal artillery, the 95th reg. five companies, the 40th regiment, the 52d do. the 62 do. and the 88th do.

A letter from Naples of the 17th July inserted in one of our last French papers, contains the following account.

"On the 1ſt July 6000 Engliſh diſembarked at the gulph of St. Euphemia, in Calabria. They were attacked on the 4th by the general of diviſion Regnier with the Poliſh regiment and the 42d of the line, who were warmly repulſed. Gen. Compere, grievouſly wounded, and 340 Poles, were made priſoners. The Engliſh having been joined by a reinforcement of 3000 men, and by 3 or 4000 Calabrian inſurgents, committed the error of advancing into the country; and quitted the protection of their veſſels. Within a league of Coſenza they were ſeriouſly attacked by the general of diviſion Verdier, at the head of 10,000 infantry and 2000 cavaly. The Engliſh were beaten, put to the route, & at the moment of writing 1800 Engliſh priſoners have arrived at head quarters. General Verdier is in purſuit of the fugitives. On the other hand general Regnier having marched to Cotrone has given up to pillage the Village de Lisola, 500 Calabrian revolters have been put to the ſword."

The ſame paper ſays "A French priſoner in England writes that general Rochambeau, ſo long detained in that iſland, having requeſted by virtue of his recapulation, that himſelf and his army ſhould be debarqued in France, has obtained his return on parole. It was given to the ſolicitation of Marſhall Rochambeau his father, who demanded it in reciprocity for his own conduct to Lord Cornwallis, made priſoner with his army, an event which produced the peace of 1783. Lord Cornwallis, as well as all his men, received on this occaſion from general Rochambeau a treatment ſo generous that he conceived himſelf obliged ſignally to acknowledge it to his countrymen in the journals of the time.

August [illegible]

Major general Wynard, brigadier gen. Stewart, col. French, and many others of the Staff of the Sicilian army have arrived at Portsmouth, where they now wait for the transports from Ramsgate, which have for some days been delayed by contrary winds.

The wind having become more favorable, these transports yesterday sailed from the Downs with a fine breeze. They were joined off Deal by the Explosion, Fury, and Devastation bomb vessels, which are to see them safe to Portsmouth, where the staff will be received on board, and the expedition will take the first favorable opportunity of proceeding on its destination.

It is now pretty certain that the troops that have for some time been windbound at Portsmouth, commanded by Gens. Grey and Auchmuty, are immediately intended to go to the Cape of Good Hope.

The Bombay Gazette of the 11th of last Jan. contains some interesting intelligence; the government of Bombay has taken the most effectual steps to put a stop to the frequent injuries sustained by our coasting trade from the piratical states in those seas, particularly the people of Bate, Aramia, Pissootra, and Gomtree. Capt. Dobbie, of his majesty's ship Fox, proceeded with some smaller vessels to Bate Roads in the beginning of Dec. expressed the earnest desire of the British government to preserve peace and amity with their neighbors by all just and honorable means; but peremptorily demanded restitution of the British property which had been captured by those pirates. The menace soon had the desired effect. The Rajah of Bate was justly apprehensive that his town and temples would not long resist the pointed guns of the Fox; and he restored, upon oath, all the property taken by his subjects. A similar summons produced the like at Aramra; but some force was necessary to obtain adequate compensation for other plunder, which had been denied. Capt. Dobbie having fully accomplished the object of his enterprise, returned to Bombay, leaving the Stromboli, Lively and a large Pattamar, to cruise along the piratical shores.

The Clyde frigate returned to Deal yesterday, after having safely landed Lord Lauderdale at Calais. Some messengers have proceeded to France with dispatches, since his lordship left town, but no dispatches have yet been received from his Lordship. The dispatches with the result of his first conference with the French Plenipotentiary or the minister for foreign affairs himself, may be expected at the close of the present, or early in the next week.

Many people are so sanguine in the expectation of peace, that they allow themselves to believe the business in such forwardness, that Lord Lauderdale will have little else to do but to sign preliminaries immediately, and that