Feb. 3.

The fleet of transports with 5,000 troops on board now at Portsmouth, under orders for North America, will be accompanied by five line of battle ships.

New-York, March 15.

Capt. Hillard has favored the Editors of this Gazette with an important list of American vessels at Gibraltar—and adds, that about the 25th of Jan. the governor of Gibraltar had declined granting permissions for vessels with colonial produce, bound up the Mediterranean to proceed on their voyages, although they may have stopped at Gibraltar in consequence of having been warned or even to grant permission to those vessels to return to America, without first going to England to pay duty on their cargoes. Frequent petitions had been made by the masters and supercargoes of the vessels then in Gibraltar, for clearances, without effect; and it was generally feared that he would not clear any vessels with colonial produce, for any other place except England, from whatever cause they might have touched at Gibraltar. Several were fortunate enough to get their clearances for America, previous to the governor's determination.

On the 23d of January, arrived in Gibraltar, twenty-four large transports, full of troops, being part of sixty-two sail that left England with troops on a private expedition. Accounts were received in Gibraltar, that some of the other 38 sail had put back in distress; but it was much feared, that part of them had been captured by a French squadron of 4 sail of the line that had lately slipped out of Rochfort. It was supposed the object of this expedition was to take Ceuta.

Capt. Hillard further states, that from the 6th to the 27th of January, the Spanish gun-boats carried into Algeziras, 12 sail of American vessels, most of which were taken in under the late French and Spanish decrees. None had been condemned on the 28th, that were taken in on the new principle; but it was expected all would be, the batteries frequently firing salutes, on the arrival of prizes, which is seldom done, except they are sure of a good prize.

New-York, March 16.

Captain Spink, from Cadiz, which place he left January 14, informs that on the 26th January, off Madeira, he was boarded by the 74 gun ship Dragon, in company with 7 sail of the line, and 3 frigates, under the command of admiral Debourcey, and treated politely. The lieutenant informed that they were but 7 days from Falmouth, and that there was a total change in the British ministry. Captain S. further informs, that the combined French and Spanish fleet consisting of 13 sail of the line, and 2 frigates, were laying with their sails bent, and intended to get out the first opportunity, supposed for Lisbon, and Algesiras. Cadiz was blockaded by 15 British sail of the line, which turned off all vessels that had provisions on board. Flour 14 dollars, tobacco 22 dollars per 100 wt. beef 18 dollars, pork 30 dollars.

Capt. Doliver from New Orleans, states that gen. Moreau's visit at N. Orleans, and particularly his intimacy with Spanish officers, had excited much suspicion in that quarter—that he was, however, about to return by land, and had sent his baggage to N. York by the Thetis.

Extract of a letter from a merchant of the first respectability, at St. Pierre, (Mart.) dated 15th February.

"There has been a patent law established in this island—first class merchants are to pay 500 dollars per annum; in this class are included all foreigners entitled to a patent; this cannot be obtained by a foreigner until he has resided two years in the island. There are but two Americans in this place besides myself that are entitled to a patent: no foreigner with a patent is allowed to do any business: no captain or supercargo can enter or clear his vessel, and if vessels are not consigned, the business must fall into the hands of a broker, of which there are four establishments by government."

Philadelphia, March 17.

It was stated as a certainty in Bordeaux, that gen. Massena had reached Persia with a large army on his way to the East-Indies.

Baltimore, March 18.

The brig Orlando, captain Beaty, from Lisbon, via Madeira, whose arrival we mentioned yesterday, has brought out dispatches from Gen. Armstrong, our minister at Paris, to the Secretary of State. The passage of the brig from Lisbon to Madeira was performed in 14 days, and from Madeira home in 33.

Captain Beaty informs of a decree of the French emperor, which he had seen and read in Lisbon, previous to his sailing, but had not procured a copy, in which "the House of Braganza is declared to be no more," and Portugal declared to be a "province of France."

The editor of the American has been politely favored by captain Beaty with the Lisbon Gazette of the 26th, and a supplement thereto of the 29th January, together with a pamphlet containing all the official decrees and edicts of the French general, from his entry into Lisbon down to the 5th Jan. together with the proclamation of the Prince Regent and his instructions to those with whom he left his government in charge until his return. The prince's proclamations and instructions, together with the proclamation of the French general Junot, on his entry into Lisbon have already appeared.

From this document the editor of the American has made the following summary and translations:

A decree on the 4th of December was issued for the confiscation of every species of British property and manufacture found in the kingdom of Portugal. By this decree persons of every description are commanded to make known, in three days, whatever goods that may be in their possession or landed property belonging to the subjects of Great Britain, at the office of the commissary appointed for this purpose, and in the interior this must be done in the presence of a judge of the place. The penalty for a non-compliance with the intentions of this decree is, a forfeiture of tenfold the value of the goods so neglected to be reported. The same penalty is to be inflicted on French & Portuguese merchants or the merchants of any other nation who shall attempt to cover the property of the aforesaid description.

Another of the same date was promulgated to prevent the carrying of fire arms and fowling-pieces, in order to put a stop to the assassinations which daily took place. No person except a military character is suffered to appear with arms without a license from gen. Delaborde, commandant of Lisbon. Persons found acting in contravention of this decree, are to be considered as vagabonds and highway assassins, and delivered over to a military commission to be organized for the purpose.

Decree of the 8th December.

The governor of Paris, first aid-de-camp of his Majesty the Emperor and King, General and Chief, in the name of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, and King of Italy, Decrees,

Monsieur Mascarenhas, *Conservator* of the French nation at Lisbon is appointed commissary, to receive the claims of the English.

He shall report on the claims which may be presented him, with his opinion on the margin thereof, to the general in chief who will definitively determine.

M. Mascarenhas will repair every Monday and Thursday, to the general in chief's, to attend to this business.

He shall make known the dispositions of this decree to the English in a state of arrest, or to those who have claims to make, whose goods have been sequestered: the claims must be supported by authentic documents.

Given at head-quarters at Lisbon, the 8th of Dec. 1807.

JUNOT.

On the 9th of December an order, signed by the major general Thibault, prohibiting the officers from exacting from the inhabitants of Lisbon, any sustenance which they had been in the habit of doing contrary to previous orders; declaring them to be considered as in garrison, and to be entitled only to lodging, fire, and candle from their hosts. By this order it appears that the army of Portugal is placed on the same footing and *extra* pay as the grand army, with a promise of punctually. It also expresses the dissatisfaction of the commander in chief, at these exactions of the officers, and threatens them with punishment, if the order be not obeyed.

Charleston, March 9.

The letter bag of the ship Adeline, captain Trott, 51 days from London, was brought up last evening by one of the pilot boats. Our regular files by this arrival, are only to the 7th of January, on which day the ship left London. Captain Trott, however, sent up a single paper of the 16th of January (which he probably obtained in the Downs) with which we have been favored.

London, January 16.

Mr. Sansom, the chairman of the committee of American merchants, yesterday waited on the chancellor of the exchequer, to know whether licenses would be granted for the protection of cargoes destined for America. The chancellor of the exchequer said he saw no occasion for such licenses, as we were not at war with America; but he did not think there could be any objection to grant them to satisfy those who might think it necessary to apply for them.

The situation of America with respect to France does not seem less precarious than with respect to England. The French privateers, in conformity to the late decree, capture every American they meet, bound to England.

The transport board continues to engage large coppered ships for long voyages. Many of these vessels are to proceed to India, for the purpose of bringing home hemp—the directors of the East India company having engaged to furnish government with TWENTY THOUSAND TONS HEMP ANNUALLY, for the next three years, the whole of which is to be brought home in ships especially fitted out and prepared for the purpose, so as to prevent the article from imbibing an improper heat on its voyage to England.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, MARCH 21.

We understand that the *negociations* between our government and Mr. Rose were, on Friday last, brought to a close by the receipt of his final note. They are said to have been suspended on the preliminary requisition made by him that the President's proclamation should be rescinded. Mr. Rose, in the first instance, apprised our government of his authority to offer reparation for the attack on the Chesapeake, without specifying what that reparation would be; but required that previously to its being made the proclamation should be revoked. Much interlocutory matter passed; when he was informed that if he would state the reparation and assurances he was empowered to make, and they should be considered by our government as satisfactory, they would be taken as a pledge of amity, and that the act of reparation and revocation of the proclamation should bear co-temporaneous date. This, in his ultimatum, he declined doing.

It is understood that early in the week a very comprehensive communication will be made to Congress, embracing the whole of the negociations relative to the Chesapeake, the whole of the correspondence on our general relations with England, and so much, respecting the other European powers with whom we have had differences, as will give a full view of the state of our relations with them.

In consequence of the very important foreign news received by the two last mails, we have been obliged to defer publishing the detailed proceedings of the House of Representatives for the last three days, and a considerable portion of the debate relative to courts martial, actually in type.

Mr. Pickering, of the Senate of the U. S. has caused to be published a long letter written by him on the 16th of February to gov. Sullivan, principally against the embargo, which that gentleman has most correctly, we are advised, returned to the writer. Nothing but its extreme length (it occupies more than five columns of a newspaper) prevents us at present from republishing it. We shall certainly hereafter give it to the public, when we are released from the great press of original matter connected with the measures of Congress. In the mean time, we cannot refrain from expressing a hope that the republican prints may generally give it to their readers. It will present to the nation the faithful portrait of a man, already, perhaps, sufficiently known; of a man, whose rare felicity it has been to gain confidence only to abuse and lose it, and of whom it is difficult to decide, whether at this moment he ranks lower in the estimation of his political friends or enemies. Indeed it is rather absurd to talk of the political enemies of one who in the zenith of his power excited neither admiration or envy.

An abler defence of the administration and of the embargo could not have been made. Its tissue of misrepresentations in point of fact, and its total destitution of any thing having the semblance of logic, prove, to demonstration, that the Essex junto (of which Mr. P. is a member) and to whom belongs almost the exclusive honor of reprobating the embargo since it was laid, are the victims of infuriated passion, and are animated altogether by the hope of embarrassing the measures of government. But the attempt will be in vain. The American people have no personal or sinister interests to subserve; they are neither hurried away by passion, nor guided by pique. They do not feel the mortification of disappointed ambition; and they can contemplate superior virtue and talents without a blush. They, in short, know their interests too well to be misled.

We find that a call has been made in the Senate of Massachusetts on the governor for the letter, and very properly rejected—Ayes 12, Nays 18.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18.

The bill for raising an additional military force was reported with amendments, and committed to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Livermore after a lengthy prefatory address (which will be given in our next) moved the following resolution, which the House refused to consider by Yeas and Nays, 84 to 24.

Resolved, That the public good requires that the several laws laying an embargo on all ships and vessels of the United States should be repealed, and that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for that purpose; and that said committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of permitting the merchant vessels of the United States to arm for their defence against certain cruisers, and of associating for the purpose of convoy; and to enquire into the expediency of suspending commercial intercourse with France, and the nations under the control of the Emperor of the French, and to report by bill or otherwise.

A committee was appointed on motion of Mr. *Nelson* to enquire into the propriety of erecting an *INVALID CORPS*.

A Message was received from the President of the U. States, in relation to the *MILITARY ACADEMY*; which was referred to a select committee.

The contested election of Philip Barton Key, having gone through the committee of the whole, was at length decided on, and *Mr. KEY CONFIRMED* in his seat 57 to 52.

Saturday, March 19.

The whole of this day was spent on the bill for raising an additional military force. It went through the committee of the whole, and was reported to the House. Considerable progress was made in the details of the bill; but they were not perfected, when the House adjourned, it being then near four o'clock.

AN ACT

Remitting the duties payable on the importation of a monument to be erected in memory of the officers of the United States Navy, who fell during the attack made on the city of Tripoli, in the year one thousand eight hundred and four.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the duties payable according to law, on the importation of a monument imported in the frigate Constitution from Italy, on account of the officers of the United States' Navy, be, and they are hereby remitted.

B. J. VARNUM,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GEO: CLINTON,
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

March 13, 1808.

Approved,

TH: JEFFERSON.

STATE OF MARYLAND, IN CHANCERY.

Henry H. Lowe
vs.
Lloyd M. Lowe, James R. M. Lowe, Barbary and Elizabeth Lowe.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree to record a deed executed to the complainant by the Defendants, Lloyd M. Lowe, Barbary and Elizabeth Lowe, for two tracts of land, in Prince George's county, called "Landham's Delight," and "Soper's Rest Enlarged," for a conveyance of the said land by the defendant, James R. M. Lowe, or to vacate a deed executed by the defendant, Lloyd M. Lowe, to him for the same land.

The bill states that for a valuable consideration the defendants, Lloyd M. Lowe, Barbara and Elizabeth Lowe executed to the complainant a deed for the aforesaid premises and the complainant obtained and still has the possession, but that without any fraudulent intent the deed has been omitted to be recorded in the time prescribed by law. It also states that the defendant James R. M. Lowe has since obtained from Lloyd M. Lowe a deed for the same land, knowing at the time, it was conveyed to the complainant and that he was in the possession. The bill also states all the defendants except Lloyd M. Lowe reside out of the state.

It is thereupon upon motion of the complainant this 26th day of February 1808 by William Kilty chancellor and by the authority of this court adjudged, and ordered that the complainant cause a copy of this order to be published in the National Intelligencer, once in each of three successive weeks before the 1st day of April next, to the end that the defendants may have notice of this application and of the subject and object of the bill and may be warned to appear in court on or before the 1st Monday in August next to shew cause if any there be, wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy,
Test NICHS BREWER,
Reg. Cur. Can.

March 21—M&M&W

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at November session, 1806, entitled "An act authorizing the collection of certain ground rents due on lots in the Town of Cumberland, in Allegany county," and a supplement thereto, passed at November session, 1807, Public Notice is hereby given to all persons holding unimproved lots in said town, on which ground rents are now due, that unless the said rents are paid on or before the first day of December next, the said lots will on that day be offered at public sale to the highest bidder, on a credit of 60 days. The sale to be held at Mr. J. Rine's tavern in said town, to commence at ten o'clock, A. M. and continue from day to day, until the whole are sold.

THOMAS BEALL, of Saml.

March 21—eptds

To the Editor of the National Intelligencer.

Virginia, Petersburg,
26th February, 1808.

SIR—James Cheetham of New-York, in his paper called the "Republican Watch Tower," dated the 25th December last, published a false, malicious and unprovoked libel against the reports of the trials of col. Aaron Burr, which I am now preparing for the press; denouncing it as "under the immediate auspecies of Burr and Martin" as "paid for by them—and "intended to suit their palates." He also "cautions the public against purchasing it," and recommends another report as "perhaps the only faithful one." As soon as I heard of this attack, I wrote to Cheetham, and assured him that he had been misled—that his whole statement was unfounded (for at that time, I could not think him so unprincipled as to invent the calumny himself.) That I have no sort of connection either with col. Burr or Mr. Martin—that I had undertaken the report reluctantly at the earnest request of many respectable men of all parties, and that my principles and situation in life, forbade my submission to the degradation and infamy of being a partial reporter, and I demanded of him, as a matter of right, an explicit and public recantation of all that he had said against me.

Though more than six weeks have since elapsed, and he has had full time for enquiry and reflection, he still persists in his injustice. As it is not easy to account for his perseverance in this unjust conduct, but by supposing that he is interested in the other report, and as I do not know what publicity may have been given to his slander, it may be necessary to repel its effects among those to whom I am unknown. From motives of respect for those gentlemen at whose desire I undertook the publication, and in justice to myself, I request you to publish in your useful paper the subjoined statement and certificate of the counsel engaged in the prosecution and defence of col. Burr. The honorable testimony which the able and respectable counsel on both sides bear to my character, will shew how little dependence ought to be put in the malevolent assertions of Cheetham.

The opinion of the other report, expressed by most of these gentlemen, was not inserted at my request, but in justification of themselves; to prevent the belief, as they publicly declared, that the speeches therein ascribed to them, were a correct representation of their arguments. Their statement in my vindication was voluntarily made, as soon as they saw the unjust attack of Cheetham. It has always been, and still is, my wish, that each report shall be estimated according to its merits only; concerning which, neither the applauses of friends, nor the detraction of foes, can mislead the public. I desire to attack no person, but to defend myself, against an insidious and unprincipled libel.

DAVID ROBERTSON.

Mr. David Robertson of Petersburg, has this day put into our hands, a Gazette printed by James Cheetham of New York, and dated Dec. 25th, 1807. In this Gazette the editor states, "that "the notes of the Edition of Burr's trial "now preparing for the press under "the immediate auspices of Burr and "Martin, were taken by Mr. Robertson, and that he has seen the affidavit "of a respectable gentleman, stating "that Luther Martin had declared to "the deponent that he and Burr had "engaged and paid the said Robertson "for taking the notes." He adds "that "Mr. Westcott's edition of that trial "will perhaps be the only faithful one."

We have known Mr. Robertson for many years, and from our knowledge of his conduct and principles, we do not hesitate to declare to the public our belief, that he will faithfully and impartially execute the task which he has undertaken to perform. The charges that the Edition is "prepared under the auspices of Burr and Martin"—that "it will be cooked to suit their palates"—and that "Mr. Robertson was engaged and paid for it by Luther Martin," we believe to be utterly without foundation. If there shall be any defects in the account of the trial offered by Mr. Robertson to the public, we have no doubt that they will result from the difficulty which the best stenographers must frequently experience in the course of a long, elaborate, animated and sometimes irregular discussion, and not from any disposition to misrepresent. We are confident that he is incapable of wilful misrepresentation on any subject. With what ability the work will be executed we cannot pretend to foretell, except from the debates of the Virginia convention; but if it be not a more correct representation of the arguments of counsel, than the specimen which we have seen from the press of Messrs. Westcott and Co. it would be a waste of money to buy, and a waste of time to read it.

George Hay,
William Wirt,
Benjamin Botts,
Edmund Randolph.

Richmond, February 23d, 1808.

I fully concur with the gentlemen who have signed the above certificate so far as respects Mr. Robertson, whose situation and private and professional character are too well known to need any attestation in this part of the United States. With regard to Westcott's Edition, I can only say that having occasion to turn to two or three passages in the first volume, and finding them extremely incorrect, I have never perused it further.

John Wickham.

It is with much pleasure that I unite with the gentlemen whose names are subscribed to the foregoing certificates, in the opinions they have expressed concerning Mr. Robertson himself, and the fidelity and ability with which he will execute the work, which he is now preparing for the press.

I have never read "Westcott's Edition," and can therefore give no opinion concerning the merits of that work.

Alexander MacRae.