

GLASGOW, AUG. 31.

The following is a copy of an order in council, issued on Thursday, by his majesty's ministers, in consequence of Buonaparte's late intimation respecting his Berlin and Milan decrees.

"At the Council Chamber, White hall, the — of —, 1810, present, the lords of his majesty's most honourable privy council.

"Whereas there was read at the board the humble petition of — It is ordered, that a license granted to permitting of — of — runs burthen, under any flag except the French, to export from the port of — to any port in France between — and — both inclusive, any articles (to whomsoever the same may belong) which may by law be exported, except cotton wool, and to import into any port of G. Britain, from the said port of delivery, or from some other port in France within the district above named, with liberty for the vessel to proceed in ballast from the said port of delivery to the port of landing, a cargo to whomsoever the same may belong, consisting of grain, meal, flour, burr stones, seeds and olive-oil and wine, upon condition that the vessel importing the wine shall have exported to France, under the same license, British or East Indian manufactured goods, sugar and coffee, to the amount in bulk of one third of the tonnage of the vessel, and that the cargo to be imported as aforesaid shall consist of two thirds in bulk of grain, meal and flour, if importable according to the provisions of the corn laws, and seeds, and in no case of more than one third in bulk of wine. The said proportions both of export and import to be ascertained to the satisfaction of the officers of the customs at the port of importation. And upon the further condition, that such vessels to proceeding under the permission of the said license with wine to any port east of Falmouth, shall stop at Falmouth or Plymouth for convoy, and shall not proceed to the eastward of Plymouth without convoy, and shall proceed with full convoy and not desert the same till her arrival at the port of destination, as long as such convoy shall be instructed to protect her, the master to be permitted to receive his freight and depart with his vessel and crew to any port not blockaded; and also upon the further condition that this license shall not be understood to protect any vessel navigated by French seamen, or any French built vessel except such as shall have been taken as prize, or shall have been transferred from French possession prior to the order of council of 10th November, 1807, respecting the sale of enemy's ships, and shall in either case have returned again into French possession. And that the name and tonnage of the vessel, and the name of the master, and time of clearance from the port of landing, shall be endorsed at the time of clearance on the said license. Such license to remain in force for —, and at the expiration of that period, or sooner, if the said importation is completed, to be deposited with the commissioners of his majesty's customs at the port of London, or with the collector of the customs at the outputs. And the right hon. Richard Ryder one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, is hereby authorized to grant such licenses, in case he shall see no objection thereto, annexing to such license the duplicate of this order herewith sent for this purpose.

CADIZ, SEPT. 14.

From the Gazette of the Regency. Lisbon, 8th Sept.—Buzache general Cox, Governor of the fortresses of Almeida, has written to marshal Beresford, under date of the 30th August, from Aldea del Obispo, advising him, that on the night of the 27th, he found himself obliged to capitulate, in consequence of the unfortunate explosion of the great Powder Magazine in the Castle, and two smaller contiguous magazines; which accident deprived him of all his munitions of artillery and musketry, except a small number of cartridges and 39 barrels of powder. More than half of the detachment of artillery, a great number of soldiers belonging to the infantry, and many of the inhabitants, perished in the terrible explosion. Many pieces were dismounted from the batteries; and the destruction was general among the garrison and inhabitants.

CAPITULATION OF ALMEIDA.

Art. I. The garrison shall remain prisoners of war with all military honours; that is, they shall march out with their arms and deliver them up on the esplanade. Accepted, except, that the militia, being few in number, shall return to their homes after having left their arms, and they cannot serve during the present war against France or her allies.

II. The officers and soldiers shall keep, the first their swords and baggage, and the latter their baggage only.

III. The inhabitants shall preserve their property, and shall not be molested on account of their opinions.

IV. The munitions of war and artillery shall remain in the hands of the French ar-

my & shall be delivered to the commandant of artillery.

V. The magazines and baggage wagons shall be delivered to the French commissaries of war, who shall be appointed for that purpose.

VI. The plans and papers of the fortresses shall be delivered to the commandant of engineers of the French army.

VII. The sick of the English and Portuguese army shall be taken care of and maintained at the cost of the French, and shall follow the lot of the garrison, when they are recovered.

Camp before Almeida, 27th August, 1810.
MASSENA.
Wm. COX.

DOMESTIC.

WILMINGTON, (N. C.) OCT. 2.

About 11 years ago, a white man came to the house of a free coloured woman, named Fanny Larrington, living on the Sound, in the neighbourhood of this town, and requested her to lend him some assistance in bringing up some things which he had landed close by. She readily sent her eldest son Dick with him. His long stay alarmed her; she went to look for him, and when she called received no answer. She had not gone far when she heard the cry of her two younger children whom she had left in the house. In returning to their relief she suddenly came upon a negro man, who had under each arm, one of her children, whom he instantly dropped and made his escape into the woods. The mother at once knew the fate of her son, and while she embraced her little daughters thus fortunately rescued, she cried bitterly for the loss of her eldest child, who had been so cruelly & treacherously stolen from her. Of this she had not heard any tidings, until a few days since he arrived in Wilmington, and made her, as he was himself, happy by the recovery of his long lost freedom. He went before a very respectable magistrate of this town, & proved by two credible witnesses, that he was the same person who had been kidnapped from his mother as above recited, and that he was born free. He states that he went to the boat, but saw nothing to bring away; he was obliged to go into a canoe with the thief to the opposite side of the creek, and when, on hearing his mother call for him he attempted to answer her, his mouth was gagged and he forced to accompany him through the woods, until, as by concert, they met on the road a wagon and team going into the back country. The apparent owner of it, who called himself "Dukes," claimed him as his property, carried him away, and sold him. His last master was a Mr. Wm. Walker, of Stokes county, with whom he went by the name of Prince. A subscription had been raised for the purpose of sending on a person who could identify this boy, and by a regular process of law, release him from his slavery. But Dick availing himself of a favourable opportunity, he escaped, and by the exercise of a considerable ingenuity, made good his way to Wilmington, where his claims to freedom have been substantiated beyond the possibility of a doubt.

BOSTON, OCT. 18.

FROM RIVER PLATE.

Our intelligence from the River of Plate, into the mouth of August is minute and authentic. The revolution at Buenos Ayres, in favour of the native American party, and the absolute independence of the vicereignty, which began on the 20th of May, by depriving the viceroy (Gineiro, under the junta of Sevilla) of his command, was completed on the 22d June, when he, together with the late governor of Monte-Viedo (Riudobri) who had been residing at Buenos Ayres, in consequence of the unpopularity of his conduct, was arrested, put on board a cutter, and sent to Spain. The native junta of Buenos Ayres, had prudently adopted the measure of lowering the high rate of duties; by the removal of all officers of uncertain zeal, the appointment of undoubted partisans, and generally by carrying their regulations into rigorous effect. All the old European officers have been deprived of their fire arms & swords, and dispossessed of their offices. An expedition of 1,500 had been sent into the interior of the country, for the purpose as was generally supposed, of assisting the revolutionists of Chili in effecting a change of government. A commissioner has been sent from the capital of the river of plate, to the court of St. James's with an account of the change, for the purpose of forming a commercial arrangement.

At Monte-Viedo, on the other hand, these changes of revolution were opposed by the municipal authority—which has the whole control in the absence of the governor of the navy and royal arsenal; though the power of this city is considered subservient to that of Buenos Ayres, the governor of which takes the title of vice-king of the province. The great number of European Spaniards in the city of Monte-Viedo is considered the only chief obstacle to the revolution there—and an arbitrary system of espionage is continually operating, which awes the native

Spaniards into silence and submission.—Negotiations have been opened in June between the two cities, but without effecting any arrangement or accommodation. Soon after the revolution in Buenos Ayres had been effected, an opportunity was offered, which, had it been improved, might have enabled the inhabitants of Monte-Viedo, to have completed the revolution of the province. Col. Moria da who commanded the citadel was interested in the American party—he was threatened by a party of marines who besieged him, and summoned him to surrender as a traitor to his country. Had he acted with promptitude upon this summons he might have seized the government house; been joined by the militia and declared himself dictator. But failing in courage as well as judgment, he suffered himself to be decoyed from his regiment, was seized, and together with some other officers imprisoned—and afterwards secretly dispatched to Rio Janeiro.

A skirmish had taken place at Colony, in taking possession of a fort, in which the Monte-Videans were defeated by the troops from Buenos Ayres, with the loss of 8 killed and many wounded.

Frenchmen in both places were in confinement. Leniers was at Cordova.

CHARLESTON, OCT. 17.

Proclamations have been issued by the Governor, & by the City Council, for the discovery of the villains who have made repeated attempts, since the conflagration on the 8th inst. to set fire to various parts of the city. The former has offered a reward of Three hundred dollars, and a free pardon to any person concerned, who will inform against his associates. The latter has offered a reward of Five hundred dollars.

On Sunday evening last, the poultry house of Morton Waring, Esq. in the rear of his house in Broad-street, was discovered to be on flames; but owing to its detached situation, and the exertions of the citizens, the fire was confined to the building in which it broke out.

Anne-Arundel County Court, September Term, 1810.

ON application to Anne-Arundel county court, by petition in writing, of Charles H. Willigman, of Anne-Arundel county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property, and list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them being annexed to his petition; and the said Charles H. Willigman having satisfied the said court, by competent testimony, that he has resided in the State of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said Charles H. Willigman, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively before the first Monday in April next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court on the third Monday in April next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Charles H. Willigman's then and there taking the oath, by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property, and to shew cause if any they have, why he, the said Charles H. Willigman, should not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors.

Test. J. Bone
WILLIAM S. GREEN, Clerk
Anne-Arundel County Court.
Oct. 24, 1810.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of JOHN MUIR, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased. All persons who have claims against said estate are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and those who in any manner are indebted to the estate, to make payment to him, or to Captain DENNY, who is fully authorized to act as his agent on the affairs of the late John Muir, deceased.

JOHN MURRAY, Administrator with the Will Annexed.

At the late farm on Herring Bay of John Muir, deceased, on Thursday the 15th of November next, will be sold, Public Auction, by virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, one negro man, sixty-five head of fine black cattle, one hundred and fifty sheep, two mules, four horses, and several articles of husbandry. And on Monday the 19th of November, at the shop of Mr. John Shaw, in Annapolis, there will be exposed, at public sale, a small but well chosen Library of Books, and an assortment of furniture, late the property of the aforesaid John Muir, deceased.

JOHN MURRAY, Adm'r.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31, 1810.

WEST FLORIDA DECLARED INDEPENDENT.

From the Natchez Weekly Chronicle, WEST FLORIDA.

We yesterday received by express from correspondent in West Florida, the following highly interesting communication, which we lose no time in laying before readers:—

Head quarters, Fort Baton Rouge, Sept. 24, 1810.

SIR,

In obedience to the order of the convention, bearing date the 22d inst. I directed major Johnson to assemble such of the cavalry as might be ready at hand & march immediately for the fort of Baton Rouge; I then proceeded to Springfield, where I found the grenadier company, commanded by Ballenger, waiting the orders of a convention; at 1 o'clock in the morning of the 23d, we joined major Johnson & capt. Griffith, with 21 of the Bayou St. Cavalry, and five or six other patriotic gentlemen joined us on our march; at 4 o'clock the same morning we made the attack. Orders were not to fire till we received shot from the garrison, and to cry out French and English, "ground your arms you shall not be hurt;" this order was strictly attended to by the volunteers till we received a discharge of musketry from the guard house where the governor was, which briskly returned by the volunteers; we received no damage on our part; of the governor's troops, Lt. Louis Grand Pré mortally wounded, Lieut. J. B. Melan commandant of artillery, was also wounded, one private was killed and 4 badly wounded. We took 21 prisoners, among whom is Delafuss; the rest of the garrison escaped flight. The magazines, stores, &c. found in the garrison have been reported to you James Neilson, Esq. who was appointed that purpose.

The various and complicated duties devolving on me from the pressing circumstances the moment forbid a more minute detail.

The firmness and moderation of the volunteers who made the attack was fully equal to the best disciplined troops. Whole companies are daily flocking to our standard, and harmony and patriotism prevailing in the garrison must be highly gratifying to every friend of his country.

Accept for yourself and your body assurances of my high esteem and regard.

(Signed) PHILEMON THOMAS, Commandant in Chief of the Fort of Baton Rouge and its dependencies.

The hon. JOHN RHEA, President of the Convention of West Florida.

Certified to be a true copy of the original in my office.

(Signed) ANDREW STEELE, Secy.

BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE OF WEST FLORIDA.

A DECLARATION.

It is known to the world with how much fidelity the good people of this territory have professed and maintained allegiance to the legitimate sovereign, while any hope remained of receiving from him protection for their property and lives. Without making an unnecessary innovation in the established principles of the government, we had voluntarily adopted certain regulations in consequence with our first magistrate for the express purpose of preserving this territory, and showing our attachment to the government which had heretofore protected us. This compact which was entered into with good faith on our part, will for ever remain an honourable testimony of our upright intentions and inviolable fidelity to our king and parent country, while so much as a shadow of legitimate authority remained to be exercised on us. We sought only a speedy remedy for such evils as seemed to endanger our existence and prosperity, and were encouraged by our governor with solemn promises of assistance and co-operation. But those measures which were intended for our preservation, has endeavoured to pervert into an engine of destruction by encouraging, in the most perfidious manner the violation of ordinance sanctioned and established by himself as the law of the land.

Being thus left without any hope of protection from the mother country, by being betrayed by a magistrate whose duty it was to have provided for the safety & tranquility of the people and government committed to his charge, and exposed to all the evils of a state of anarchy, which we have for long endeavoured to avert; it becomes our duty to provide for our own security as a free independent state, absolved from all allegiance to a government which no longer protects us.

We, therefore, the representatives aforesaid, appealing to the Supreme ruler of the world for the rectitude of our intentions,