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FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE OF SEPT. 20.

At the Court at the Queen Palace, the 17th of September, 1806. Present the King's most excellent Majesty in Council

WHEREAS, the capital city, town, and fortress of Buenos Ayres and its Dependencies, have been conquered by his Majesty's forces, and the territory and forts of the same are delivered up to his majesty, and the same are now in his majesty's possession; his majesty is thereupon pleased to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared that all his loving subjects may lawfully trade to and from the said capital city, town and fortress of Buenos Ayres and its dependencies, including therein all and every the territory belonging to, or forming a part of the government of the same, in British ships, owned by his majesty's subjects, and navigated according to law; or in ships bona fide belonging to any of the subjects or native inhabitants of the said city, town or territories, such native inhabitants being peaceably resident within the same, and under the obedience of his majesty's government there; and that such trade shall be subject to the same duties, rules, regulations, conditions, restrictions, penalties, and forfeitures, to which the trade to and from his majesty's colonies, plantations and Islands in the West Indies and South America is, or shall be subject by law, except as hereafter specified.

And his majesty is further pleased to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, that all commodities, being of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the said capital city, town, and fortress of Buenos Ayres and its dependencies, including therein all and every the territories belonging to, or forming a part of the government of the same, or which have been usually exported therefrom, shall be permitted to be imported into any of the ports of the United Kingdom in British ships, owned by his majesty's subjects, and navigated according to law; or in ships bona fide belonging to any of the subjects or native inhabitants of the said city, town or territories, such native inhabitants being peaceably resident within the same, and under the obedience of his majesty's government there; and that such commodities shall be subject to the same duties, rules, regulations, restrictions, conditions, penalties, and forfeitures, as articles of the like sort are subject to coming from his majesty's colonies, plantations, or islands in the West Indies or South America.

And whereas information has been received, that the Commander of his majesty's forces to whom the said city town and fortress have surrendered, has reduced the duties on importation into the same, from about thirty-four and a half per cent. ad valorem, to ten per cent. ad valorem, and two and a half per cent. for the consulate or municipal duties, making in the whole twelve and one half per cent. on all articles imported into the said place and its dependencies, in British ships owned by his majesty's subjects, and navigated according to law; or in ships bona fide belonging to any of the subjects, or native inhabitants of the said city, town or territories, such native inhabitants being peaceably resident within the same, and under the obedience of his majesty's government there; his majesty is thereupon pleased to order and declare that the said reduced duties shall continue to be levied, and no other, on all articles so imported, with the exception of German linens, which are to continue to be subject to the same duties as were paid thereon before the conquest of the said place by his majesty's arms, until his majesty's pleasure shall be further signified; and it is hereby further ordered, that it shall not be lawful for any slave or slaves to be landed or imported, or brought into the said city, town and fortress of Buenos Ayres and its Dependencies, including therein all and every the territories belonging to or forming a part of the government of the same as aforesaid upon pain that all slaves so landed, imported, or brought, together with the vessels bringing in the same, or from which the same shall be landed, and their cargoes shall become forfeited to his majesty, his heirs and successors. Provided always, that this prohibition shall not extend to the several cases of slaves bona fide employed in navigating any ships trading to or from the said place or of slaves bona fide employed as domestic slaves, and coming into the said place with their masters, or of slaves in any manner employed in his majesty's naval or military service. And the right Hon. the Lords commissioners of his Majesty's treasury, and the Lords commissioners of the Admiralty are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

[This Gazette also contains his majesty's order in Council for permitting the importation in neutral vessels into our West India islands, for twelve months ensuing, of lumber, staves, and all kinds of provision, with the exception of beef, pork, and butter, and also the exportation of rum, molasses, and all other commodities except sugar, indigo, cotton, coffee and cocoa.]

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

The Dutch papers are full of the preparations of Prussia, and of the confident rumors of the immediate renewal of hostilities. The following proclamation has been issued by the Prussian administration of Eichfeld and Erfurt. His Prussian majesty announces in it his solemn determination not to consent to cede or exchange any of his provinces whatever.

PROCLAMATION.

The well intentioned inhabitants of the jurisdiction of this department have been alarmed for some time by all sorts of reports of the cession or exchange of their country. Though convinced of the falsehood of these reports, the presidency of the royal chamber of war and domains, has thought it owed it to the fidelity and patriotism of the inhabitants of the province to procure them an authentic contradiction of the said report, which might set them perfectly at ease. It applied in consequence to the king, and by an order from the cabinet, dated the 28th ult. and received to day, it is authorised by his royal majesty to contradict in the most solemn manner the said false rumors, his majesty according to his own paternal expressions, not having even in the most distant manner the idea of ceding or exchanging this province or any other whatever.

The undersigned presidency hastens to communicate the paternal assurances of the monarch to all his subjects, persuaded that they will still further increase their already proved patriotism, and dispose them to every sacrifice which circumstances may render necessary. Though no reports ought longer to alarm the inhabitants, all those who shall circulate them designedly, must expect to be seriously punished.

(Signed) DOHM.
DORSCHE.

Helligenstadt, Sept. 2.

Bonaparte has given a dreadful specimen of his hostility to the freedom of the press. A bookseller of Nuremberg, of the name of Palm, who had incurred the displeasure of his imperial majesty, was seized by the French, and, after a summary trial before a military commission shot. Unprincipled ambition may furnish a motive that may pass as a kind of excuse for the murder of the duke d'Enghein; but the mind that can require to be avenged for the slightest offence, by causing the unfortunate victim to be put to death, with only the mockery of a trial, can be actuated by nothing but a fixed disposition and habit of the most sanguinary and unrelenting tyranny. The unfortunate bookseller has left a wife and six children. Slavish and abject must be the writer who can uphold the character of the author of so foul a deed; depraved must be the soul that can regard him without abhorrence.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

A vessel arrived on Sunday at Greenock from Lisbon, where she left Earl St. Vincent with six sail of the line and a frigate. His lordship was living on shore at a seat near Bellum Castle. It is not true that he had drawn out the Portuguese men of war and was rigging them; one Portuguese ship of the line, however, had sailed for Algiers.

At length, after so many delays, and orders and counter orders, the expedition for Sicily has sailed. It sailed on Wednesday, in 40 transports under convoy of Vice Adm. Duckworth, in the Royal George, and at 5 P. M. was between the Ram Head and the Dodman, with a fair wind, from the northward and was expected to be clear of the Channel yesterday morning. The transports with the 45th 87th and 95th regiments, worked out of Stone-house Pool, and we believe sailed for Falmouth, where, it is said they are to rendezvous till other troops arrive, when they will sail all together. The Atlas arrived at Plymouth on Wednesday, from Spithead. The Fury, with the transports and store-ships, were hourly expected; the Atlas will sail with them as soon as they arrive.

The town was inundated yesterday with rumors. It was said that a messenger had arrived from Paris with the intelligence of the differences between France and Prussia having been adjusted. It was said, too, that the differences between this country and Prussia had also been settled; and it was inferred that Lord Lauderdale's negociation would terminate favorably. As a proof that government were of that opinion, it was asserted that a telegraph order had stopt the sailing of the expedition. Those rumors had some effect upon the funds.

Sir George Prevost, who has been sent for to town, it is said, will go with six regiments to the West Indies on a particular service.

Sudden orders have been sent after the four battalions of the German Legion, which lately sailed from Portsmouth, not to proceed for Ireland.

The Euryalus transport is about to sail for the Cape of Good Hope with recruits for the regiments there, and officers to join their corps.

We cannot sufficiently praise the spirit and constancy with which the king of Sweden has persevered in his engagements and in the principles which he has always professed. His steadiness has been rewarded with complete success in the dispute with Prussia. Had he acted a wavering or timid part, it is most probable that the cabinet of Berlin would have seized the bait held out by France, and possessed itself of Pomerania. The magnanimous fortitude, however, which was displayed by the Swedish monarch, proved to Prussia that the conquest would not be an easy one, and inclined her to try every means to obtain a pacification with that power. The King of Sweden, however, would listen to no terms, but the surrender of those parts of Hanover which he had engaged to protect. Prussia has been obliged to accede, and as far as the point of honor is concerned, his Swedish Majesty has had entirely the advantage in the dispute;—and in the manner it was terminated——Sweden, has, perhaps, shewn more examples than any other small nation in Europe what may be done by a spirited King at the head of a brave people. Not to speak of the celebrated Charles the 12th, who was for a long time the arbiter of Europe, Gustavus, the father of the present king of Sweden, for two years maintained an arduous and certainly a glorious struggle with Russia which the Empress Catherine was very glad to conclude by a treaty restoring all conquests made on either side. As Gustavus then treated with Russia on a footing of equality, so in the present dispute, his son has at least maintained a tone of equality with Prussia. It is probably the manly spirit which he has evinced on this occasion that has made his Prussian majesty wish rather that such a king should be reckoned among his friends than his enemies.

There is another circumstance which appears important in this transaction. As the king of Prussia has now allowed part of Hanover to be occupied in the name of his Britannic majesty, perhaps he may relax from his claims to the remainder. If Hanover were firmly united in the new confederation of the north, it might answer as well for the real interest of Prussia, without compromising (what that great statesman who is now no more, so much relied on,) the point of honor with respect to his majesty and to this country.

Capt. Donelly, late of the Narcissus, now of the Ardent, of 64 guns, is appointed to convoy the troops destined for South America. We understand that there is to be a frigate and the Ætna bomb vessel added to the naval force of this expedition.

It is said that sir Arthur Wellesley will go to South America as commander in chief, with the rank of a lieut. gen. and with a military staff. Maj. general Murray, brigadier gen. M'Farlane, and col. Houghton are mentioned as general officers for that quarter.

This is to give notice that the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's court of Prince George's county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Peter Wood, jun. 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 at or before the first day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this third day of November 1806

JOHN T. WOOD, Administrator,
November 7—w6t

FIRE WOOD.

I wish to purchase 2000 CORDS of Wood on the Potomac river, or its branches, convenient to navigable water.—Persons having 50 Cords and upwards for sale will please give a particular description of the harbor and landing from whence it must be taken; the distance the wood now stands from the Landing; the distance it must be boated from the landing to a vessel drawing six feet water, and the distance of the Landing from some well known place on the river, as for instance, Craney Island, Potomac Creek, Cedar Point, Piackstones Island, &c. &c Letters by the mail, paid, informing the lowest price that will be taken for OAK and HICKORY, either standing or delivered at a Landing, will be immediately attended to, and the postage of Letters in answer thereto will be paid by me.

RICHARD WILLSON,
Treasury Department, Washington City, November 19—co3t

National Intelligencer.

Further Extracts from Mr. Barlow's Pamphlet.

"The Prytaneum, the Polytechnic School, the Museum of Arts, the Conservatory of Arts, and the Veterinary School, are new institutions, established during the revolution. The others existed before; but most of them have been much improved. There were likewise erected during the same period, a great number of provincial colleges. The general provision was to have one in each county, or department, of which there are upwards of a hundred in France. The provision likewise extended to what are called primary schools, to be erected and multiplied in every town and village. This is also executed in part, but not completely.

"On the whole, the business of education in France is on a much better footing at present than it ever was before the revolution. The clamor that was raised by the emigrants against the convention, reproaching them with having destroyed education, were unfounded; and, we may almost say, the reverse of truth. Their plans on this subject were great, and in general good; much good indeed has grown out of them; though they have not been pursued by the government during its subsequent changes, in the manner contemplated by the projectors.

"Besides the public foundations, established and partly supported by the government, there is a variety of private associations for collecting and diffusing information; such as agricultural societies, a society for the encouragement of arts and manufactures; and another which, though neither scientific nor literary, is a great encourager of literature. It is a charitable fund for giving relief to indigent authors, and to their widows and orphans.

"*The Lyceum of Arts*, as a private society, merits a distinguished place in this hasty review of the liberal establishments in Paris. This foundation belongs to a number of proprietors, who draw no other advantage from it than the right of attending the lectures, and of using the laboratory, reading rooms, library and philosophical apparatus. It employs able professors in all the sciences, in technology, in literature, and in several modern languages. It admits annual subscribers, who enjoy these advantages during the year; and it is particularly useful to strangers and to young men from the provinces, who might otherwise employ their leisure hours in less profitable amusements.

"If, in speaking of the state of public instruction in England, we are less particular than in those of her neighbors, it will not be for want of respect for her institutions; but because most of them are better known in this country, and some of them similar to those we have described. Her universities and colleges, her numerous agricultural societies, her society of arts and manufactures, her royal society, royal academy, royal observatory, British museum, marine and military academies, her society for exploring the interior of Africa, her missionary society, and her board of longitude, are probably familiar to most of the readers of this Prospectus. We shall particularise only two or three others; which, being of recent date, are probably less known.

"*The Literary Fund*, for the relief of indigent authors and their families, is an institution of extensive and increasing beneficence. It is not merely a charitable, but a patriotic endowment; and its influence must extend to other nations, and to posterity. For an author of merit belongs to the world at large; his genius is not the property of one age or nation, but the general heritage of all. When a fund like this is administered by men of discernment and fidelity, worthy of their trust, as the one in question certainly is, lending its aid to all proper objects, without regard to party or system, whether in politics, science or religion, it gives independence to literary pursuits. Men who are fostered by it, or feel a confidence that they may, in case of need, partake of its munificence, become bold in the developement of useful truths; they are not discouraged by the dread of opposing the opinions of vulgar minds, whether among members of the government, or powerful individuals.

"This generous and energetic establishment owes its foundation to David Williams; whose luminous writings, as well as other labors, in favor of liberty and morals, are well known in this country. It was a new attempt to utilise the gifts of fortune, and the efforts of timid merit. It was not till after many years of exertion by its patriotic founder, that the institution assumed a vigorous existence, became rich by the donations of the opulent, and popular from the patronage of the first names in the kingdom. It was from this fund that the one of a similar nature in Paris was copied; but the latter is hitherto far inferior to the former, both in its endowments and its activity.

"On the other hand, the *Royal Institution* and the *London Institution* have been copied from the Lyceum in Paris. But in these instances the copies have already equalled, if not surpassed, the original.

"We have traced this rapid sketch of what is doing for the advancement of liberal knowledge and public improvements in other countries, for the sake of grouping the whole in one general view; that we may compare their establishments with our situation, our wants, our means, and our prospects; reject what is unsuitable to us, adopt such as would be useful, and organise them as shall be advantageous in our National Institution.

"It is proposed, as already observed, that this Institution should combine the two great objects, *research* and *instruction*. It is expected from every member that he will employ his talents gratuitously in contributing to the *first* of these objects. The *second* will be the special occupation of a branch of the Institution, to be stiled the Professorate. And, as it is expected from the members of this branch, that they devote their time as well as talents to the labor of instruction, they will receive a suitable compensation, to be fixed by the board of trustees.

"The members of the National Institution shall be elected from citizens of the United States, eminent in any of the liberal sciences, whether physical, moral, political or economical; in literature, arts, agriculture; in mechanical, nautical or geographical discoveries. The number of members shall at no time exceed the decuple of the number of states, composing the confederation of the United States. But in addition to these, it may elect honorary members abroad, not exceeding in number one half of that of its members. And it may likewise elect corresponding members within the United States, or elsewhere, not exceeding the last mentioned proportion.

"The members of the Institution may divide themselves into several sections, for their more convenient deliberations on the objects of their several pursuits, not exceeding five sections. Each section shall keep a register of its proceedings. It shall be the duty of each section to nominate candidates for members of the Institution, suitable for such section. Which nomination, if there be vacancies, shall entitle such candidates to be ballotted for at the general meetings.

"There shall be a Chancellor of the National Institution; whose duty it shall be to superintend its general concerns. He shall, in the first instance, be appointed by the President of the United States; and hold his office during the pleasure of the Institution. He shall preside in its general meetings; direct the order of its deliberations, and sign the diplomas of its members. He shall be president of the board of trustees; and, in consequence of their appropriations, order the payment of monies, and otherwise carry into execution their ordinances and resolutions. He shall be director of the Professorate; order the courses of lectures and other modes of instruction, and objects of study; confer degrees in the central university; appoint examiners, either at the district colleges, or at the central university, for the admission of students into the latter; fill vacancies in the Professorate, until the next meeting of the board of trustees; and he shall have power to suspend from office a professor, until the time of such meeting. He shall instruct, and direct in their mission, such travelling professors as the board of trustees shall employ, for the objects of science, in our own country or abroad.

"The board of trustees shall consist of fifteen members; they shall be first appointed by the President of the United States, and hold their office during the pleasure of the Institution. They shall give bonds with surety for the faithful execution of their trust. They and the chancellor are of course members of the Institution. As soon as convenient after their appointment, they are to assemble at the seat of government, elect by ballot fifteen additional members of the Institution, appoint three professors, and transact such other business as they may think proper. But no more than the second fifteen members of the Institution shall be elected, until the last Wednesday in November next. On which day a general meeting of the Institution shall be held at the seat of government; and the members then present may proceed to elect fifteen additional members. Two months after which, another election of fifteen members may take place; but no more till the November then next. Thus they may proceed to hold two elections in each year, of fifteen members each; if they think proper, till the whole number allowed by law shall be elected. The institution will fill its own vacancies, and those in the board of trustees, appoint its treasurer and secretaries; and, on all occasions after the first, elect the chancellor.

"The chancellor and board of trustees shall have the sole management of the funds of the Institution, whether in lands or moveables; they shall organize the Professorate, appoint the professors and other masters and teachers; assign them their compensations, and re-