

BY THE DAY'S MAILS.

NEW-YORK, January 7. POSTSCRIPT.

Mr. Gilbert Deblois, of Boston, passenger in the schooner Adela, from Cayenne, informs that he left the port of Monte Video, in the River La Plata, on the 25th October last, at 12 o'clock at night, in a small French privateer schir, called the L'Oiseau, captain Bidois, (the only vessel that had, or could have liberty to depart for some months,) and has handed us the following intelligence relative to South America:

"On the 27th June last, the capital of La Plata, the city of Buenos Ayres, was taken by an expedition from the Cape of Good Hope, under the command of Sir Home Popham & major general C. Beresford, consisting of about 1600 choice troops, and without any loss, and a generous capitulation, they kept possession of the city until the 12th August following, when the said Beresford was attacked and taken by an expedition of 2000 men, undertaken from Monte Video by a French gentleman by the name of Linier, (formerly a naval officer, who was accompanied by a number of the first merchants in Monte Video, and about 70 French gentlemen, as volunteers; the battle was fought and disputed with great obstinacy by the British, but headed by an intrepid officer, the Spaniards bore down all opposition. The loss of the British in killed, wounded, and massacred, after they had surrendered, was by the best accounts stated to be 420 men, and the Spaniards about 160, in killed and wounded, but almost 7-8ths of their wounded expired of their wounds, owing (as they say) to the British using poisoned balls; but a well informed French officer, who shared their dangers, told Mr. D. it was not the venomous balls of their enemies, but the ignorance and unskillfulness of their own friends, improperly styled surgeons, that killed the Spaniards. The Spaniards re-took their capital by storm, and made prisoners nearly 1200 English; but a serious dispute had taken place between general Beresford and general Linier, the English general insisting, and saying, that a capitulation was made and signed while the white flag was flying upon the fortress, and which the Spanish commander absolutely denies; however, the prisoners were sent away a distance of 3 or 400 miles in the country, and it was reported that general Beresford and his officers were coming to Monte Video, to be sent to Europe, but it was afterwards thought more proper to order them to Cordovir, only about 350 leagues or 1050 miles from Buenos Ayres. The common soldiers composing the expedition from Monte Video, robbed and plundered every English abode at Buenos Ayres, and also every Spanish house wherein an Englishman was seen to enter or reside: they also put in prison, among many others, Mr. Wm. P. White, formerly of Boston, Mr. Maloe, a Mr. Jackson, a Mr. Mark Riley, and a Mr. Haselback. The former, (Mr. White) was induced to receive an office such as prize-agent, under the English government, for which he was recompensed by being put into close confinement two months, and part of that time incommunicable, and, with the British officers, was obliged to take a journey into the interior. No stranger, whatever, permitted to go up to Buenos Ayres, as they mean, without exception to exclude all from thence, especially Americans.

The British upon their becoming masters of Buenos Ayres, found only 1,300,000 dollars of public property, (although there were six times that amount in the place) which they sent, with dispatches, to England, in the frigate Narcissus. They had collected considerable copper and quick silver, but as it was not taken on board the transports, they got only the money oil. Sir Home Popham was in Buenos Ayres when it was retaken, and with great difficulty effected his escape in a boat to his ships; after which, with the exception of one gun-brig, left cruising between the Colonia and Buenos Ayres, he brought his squadron (consisting of his own ship, the Diadem, of 64 guns, captain King; Reasonable, 64, captain Rowley; Diomedes, 60, captain Phillips; one frigate, two sloops of war, and several armed transports) down the river, and anchored in full view of the harbor of Monte Video. Some days he would have every ship under weigh; at other times only one or two of easy draught of water, who would stand in so close, that the very inhabitants could discern the buttons on the officers' uniforms. Sir Home had sent into Monte Video upwards of thirty flags of truce, demanding general Beresford and his troops, a supply of provisions and some medicines for his sick and wounded. The governor tired of such business, generously sent Sir Home Popham a supply of fresh provisions, and twenty-three English seamen, who were brought into Monte Video a few months previous, in an English Guinea-man—and saying, that he should not respect any more flags of truce from that time. Sir Home Popham answered the governor's civility, by accepting the fresh supply of provisions, and receiving the twenty-three seamen; but, contrary to the etiquette observed in time of war about exchange of prisoners, he refused to deliver up the like number of Spaniards, which he might very easily have done, as he had more than ninety in his possession, which were taken from a small town on the south entrance of the river.

Several skirmishes had taken place between the English vessels and Spanish gun-boats and forts; and almost every day they saluted Monte Video with 12 and 18lb. shot—which, to those people who were peaceably attending to their business, and especially the young ladies, who, by their religion, were obliged to attend mass every day was extremely ungentle and inconvenient—for a few days previous to Mr. D's departure, an English brig sent a number

of heavy shot into and over the city, some of which had the audacity to tear away the S. E. corner of St. Felipe's Church; however, not many lives were lost, or much damage done.

On the 12th July last, an embargo was laid on all vessels in the port of Monte Video, and continued with more than usual rigor when Mr. D. sailed. The reasons assigned were, 1st. That they were going to fit out an expedition to retake Buenos Ayres; when that was accomplished, the 2d was, that they were going to expedite four vessels with dispatches for Spain; when that was done, and the four dispatched vessels by uncommon good luck, had escaped clear of the blockading squadron in the river, the governor's last objection to taking off the embargo was, that the British squadron were starving for the want of provisions, which every body knew to the contrary, as the Reasonable, a man of war, had been dispatched to and arrived from Rio Janeiro, with so much of a supply as to be obliged to caulk in her lower tier of gun ports.

It was reported before Mr. D. sailed, that Sir Home Popham had received a reinforcement of 3,500 men from the Cape of Good Hope, which he believes to be true, as he himself counted 35 sail at anchor 5 miles below Monte Video, between Point-Carratas and the island of Flores, the same evening he sailed; and it was known that 18 sail more had arrived off Maldonado, a city at the N. entrance of Rio Plata; as the governor of Monte Video, had, the 23d October, received a letter from the commandant at Malo, who wrote to that effect. If this force has arrived, Sir Home will undoubtedly attack Monte Video; but whether he will be able to take possession, even with 5000 men, is very uncertain, as the Spaniards have nearly 10,000, and in high spirits. Among the 35 sail at anchor off Flores island, some were Spanish, some Portuguese, and some Americans, detained or captured. Sir Home Popham, about the 29th September, sent in a flag of truce to the governor of Monte Video, declaring the port to be in a state of blockade; but also mentioned, that all neutrals might have leave to pass his squadron, provided they did it in 7 days, and in ballast only—after that, he would keep up a rigorous blockade. This extraordinary determination was notified to all neutrals by the governor. After two days had elapsed out of the seven, some few ships, Portuguese and Danes, endeavored to avail themselves of the opportunity and go out in ballast, but were stopped by the Spanish government. The American vessels not being ready to go out in the limited time, the captains petitioned the governor to take off the embargo, but without success.

List of American vessels left at Montevideo, October 25, 1806. Ships Beliscarius, Wilds, of Boston, loaded; Venelia, Walsh, of Boston, for New-Orleans; Truth, Waldo, of Boston, loaded; Margaret, Milberry, for Charleston; Eugene, Hixon, of Boston, for Charleston; Resource, Magee, of Providence, for Charleston or Baltimore; Pigeon, Collet, of Philadelphia, for London; brig Harry and Jane, Turner, of Portland, for London; ship American Eagle, King, of N. York, had almost 500 tons of her cargo (beef, tallow and hides) and would have been wholly loaded, had she been permitted to go 2-3 miles outside the harbour into deep water—brig Mentor, Goodwin, of Boston, arrived 10th April in distress, and as the captain could not obtain funds to repair (having no inward cargo) he thought of giving her up to the underwriters.

Brig Trial, Malbone (former capt. dead) of New-port, from Mozambique and Rio-Janeiro, uncertain when to sail. Ship Whampoa, Bourn, from N. York, arrived the last of August, was chased in and fired at by one of Sir H. Popham's gun-ships; but getting under cover of St. Philips, got safe in. She was not taking in any cargo. Brig Rolla, Coffin, from N. York, arrived about the 10th of Sept. and was also chased by the Leda frigate and a number of English cutters, and fired at; but, being protected by the Spanish forts and gun-boats, got safe in, had not begun to take in a cargo. Ship Rufus, Dabney, of Boston, from Africa. Ship Mary, Bunbury, from Baltimore. Ship Minerva, Gernon, Charleston. The sch'r Mary, Cambell, of and for Charleston, having been loaded nearly two months, and seeing no prospect of the embargo's being taken off, ran out of Monte-video in the night of Oct. 2d; in consequence of which the governor issued orders to all neutral captains to deliver up their ship's papers to the captain of the port, to launch their topmasts, and get every yard on deck, which was instantly complied with, for fear of worse treatment. From that time a sharp look-out was kept, particularly for Americans.

Laying off the island of Flores, brig Sally-Ann, Desoret, of Boston, from Africa; and ship Swift, Boucher, from New-port, with naval stores, and it was supposed she would be condemned. Both vessels had been more than six weeks in possession of the English commodore.

The Isabella, O'Reilly, supercargo of Philadelphia, from London, with dry goods. It was supposed she would not be permitted to unload, though consigned to the father in law of the present governor.

To assist in defraying the expense of the expedition to Buenos Ayres, an extra duty of 14 per cent had been laid on all produce shipped to a foreign port, it being now as high as 10-12 per cent on what the produce is valued at in the custom-house, exclusive of the ramo de guerra on ox and horse hides.

An ex-hide now pays 3 1/2 cents, horse hide 15 cents; tallow, whined at 4 dolls. per quintal, pays 15 1/2 cent per quintal; jerked beef valued at 1 dollar, pays 10-12 do.

Prices current at Montevideo, Oct. 25. Good ox hides, from 14 to 15 reals per 40 lbs.; horse do. 4 to 5 reals each, scarce; tallow per 100lbs, 7 dolls. and very scarce; jerked beef 2 dolls. per quintal, in demand, but in consequence of the blockade would soon fall to 1-1-2 dolls. and perhaps less, the killing season advancing; wool 7 dolls. per 100 wt. little at market; copper 17 to 18 dolls. very scarce and little at market.

Extract from Mr. Deblois's Journal, on board the schir. L'Oiseau, bound from Montevideo to Cayenne. Nov. 17, lat. 11, 10, long. 30, 24, brought to and boarded the Spanish sloop La President, captain Montague, from Montevideo, out 6 days, had been in the bay of All Saints 3 days previous, to repair some damage sustained in a severe gale. This sloop was one of the four that sailed from Montevideo for Spain with dispatches 37 days before the schir. L'Oiseau. Captain M. parted with the other three vessels, on account of his superior sailing the second day after leaving the river Plate; but understood at the bay of All Saints that one of them, a three-masted schooner had been totally lost at St. Catharine's, about 450 miles to the northward of Rio Plata." Cleared, sch'r Kortlandt, Lockman, Baltimore.

Mr Elliott submitted the following resolution: Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to lay before the house of representatives, a statement of the amount of the debt of the U. States, on the first day of April, in the year 1801, and on the first day of January, in each year since that period, respectively; distinguishing the respective amounts of foreign and domestic debt, and of each species of those descriptions of debt, exhibiting distinct statements of the quarterly as well as annual payments, as far as the same may be practicable.

Mr. E. observed, that in offering this resolution to the consideration of the house, he had two objects in view: one of them he deemed of considerable importance, and the other of minor consequence. The first and principal object was, to obtain an analysis of that part of the report of the secretary, submitted in obedience to the act establishing the treasury department, made on the 5th December last, exhibiting a general statement of the payments made towards extinguishing the debt, from April, 1801, to 1806; and also, of the statement B, referred to in that report. It was well known that a voluminous document was not so particularly attended to by all classes of people, or the public generally, as it should be. It was his desire that all possible information should be before the public. Documents of this description, although indispensable for the purpose of legislation, were not calculated for universal information: the lustre of such a statement was lost in the splendor which always surrounded it. A distinct & general view of the subject might be embraced in a half sheet, which would not require any new calculation, and he wished to have such a view. His second object was, to acquire such information as would enable the house to correct an error, which the secretary of the treasury appeared to have made: to this object, he meant to apply the information required by the resolution, requesting quarterly as well as annual statements. He then proceeded to point out what he conceived to be the error of the secretary, observing that the variation might not possibly amount to more than 150,000 dollars, or it might amount to 6 or 700,000; & concluded by declaring that the error was undoubtedly accidental.

A motion was made to strike out "1801" in the resolution, and insert 1791. Mr. J. Clay was sorry that such an amendment had been proposed, particularly as the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. E.) had connected the information required, with the bill on the table (the bill supplementary to the act making provision for the redemption of the whole of the public debt of the U. S.) That bill he considered as important and as would be acted upon during the present session; it was, therefore, desirable to act upon it immediately; but if the time was extended to a period of 16 years, it would require at least a fortnight before the information desired could be obtained.

The amendment was agreed to. Mr. Alston moved to insert, after the word "payments," the words, "since the first day of April, 1801." Carried. Mr. J. Clay moved to insert, after the word "respectively," the words, "also since the first day of April, 1801." Carried. The resolution, as amended, was then agreed to.

Mr. Campbell stated, that during the last session, the president had laid before the house, a treaty between the U. S. and the Chickasaw tribe of Indians, after it had been ratified by the competent authority, for the purpose of having provision made for carrying that treaty into effect. A bill, it would be recollected, had passed the house for that purpose; but, in consequence of the disagreement of the senate, it had failed. This had subjected the government to considerable inconvenience. Several Chickasaws had been here, and had expressed great dissatisfaction at not receiving the payments stipulated by the treaty, as they had never attempted to resume the lands thereby ceded; and it was impossible to convince them of the policy which prevented congress from granting the stipulated sums. He therefore offered the following resolution, which was agreed to: Resolved, That provision be made for carrying into effect the treaty made between the U. States and the Chickasaw tribe of Indians, on the 3d day of July, 1805.

The engrossed "bill to prohibit the importation or bringing of slaves into the United States, after the 31st December, 1807," was read a third time. The question was then put, "shall the bill pass?" When Mr. Bedinger moved that it be recommitted to a select committee of 17 members.

The ayes and noes were taken on this motion, which occasioned considerable debate, in which the principles of the bill were again discussed. The motion prevailed—ayes 76 noes 46.

The house then went into a committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of Anthony Benezet and others. After some debate, the committee rose, and reported the bill with amendments, in which the house concurred.

A petition was presented from the inhabitants of Sag-Harbor, praying, that if the duty on salt should be annulled, congress would grant a bounty on salt manufactured in the U. States. Read and referred.

There is some reason, says a New-York paper, to suspect that an understanding is likely to take place between the chiefs of the blacks in St. Domingo and the French commandant there. Ferrand is said to have offered very liberal terms of accommodation—and that they were not treated with violence, nor even indifference.

Died, at Kingston, Jamaica, Hugh Linnox, esq. American Consul at that place. Married last evening, by the reverend Mr. Dashiell, Mr. William Evans, to Miss Margaret Randall, both of this city. Married last evening, by the reverend Mr. Glendy, Mr. William Hanna, to Miss Ann C. Petworth, bot of Fell's-Point.

Congress of the United States. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Thursday, January 8. [TAKEN FOR THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.] Mr. Mumford presented a petition from the corporation of the city of New-York, representing the defenceless state of that harbor, which was referred to the same committee to whom were referred the former petitions on the same subject.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting a statement of the amount of duties collected on goods, wares and merchandize, during the years 1803, 1804 and 1805. The letter and documents were ordered to be printed.

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WILL be given for STOCK in the Union Bank and Bank of Baltimore. Apply at this office. January 8. 431

By Cole & I Bonsal, Auctioneers. THIS EVENING, Will be offered for sale, at our auction room, No. 174 1/2, Market-street, A very choice collection of NEW BOOKS. Gentlemen, who wish to procure information and amusement, are desired to attend. Sale to commence at 6 o'clock.

Sale by Auction. TO-MORROW MORNING, At 11 o'clock, at the vendue warehouse, at the corner of Second and Frederick-streets, will begin the sale of A variety of HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE. Among which are, Book Cases, Dining and Breakfast Tables, Bedsteads & Feather Beds, Looking Glasses, An assortment of Fined Ware, Several Stoves, Fire Grates, A Coach, Phaeton, and a handsome Gig, with Harness complete. ALSO, 24 Anvils, for account of the underwriters, for cash. THOMAS CHASE, Auctioneer. January 9.

For Sale, By G. Dehon, No. 57, Smith's wharf, 500 bags Green Coffee, 36 chests Hyson Skin, 52 Young Hyson } TEA, 2 Hyson, 40 pipes 4th proof white Spanish Brandy, 10 tons Fustic. Just received, 45,000 wt. Maritima prime Green Coffee, in hds. bbls. and bags, 55 hds. first quality white Clayed Sugar, 4 tons Fustic. December 30. eol8t

To Hire, A LAD about 16 years of age, the terms will be low to such as he will answer. For particulars, enquire at this office. January 9. eol8t

George Hoffman, Has just received by the Sally, A few bales of superfine Blue and Black Broad Cloths, with two pieces Scarlet in each bale, suited to the export trade; being brought with ease, they are laid in remarkably low and will be sold on a convenient credit. January 9. eol8t

Chas. Ghequire & H. Kunchel, Live received, 24 chests Souchong Tea, of an excellent quality, imported in July last. ALSO, 1 box, containing Diamonds for Glass cutters, three different qualities, which will be sold at moderate prices. On hand, Young Hyson Tea, of the Beavers cargo, imported last spring. A choice parcel of Canada Raccoon Skins, and Beavers. They will give reasonable prices for Bear & Deer Skins, Otters, &c. January 9. d8t

A sum of money found. THE owner may have it again on describing it satisfactorily to the finder. Apply at No. 61, Market-street. January 9. d

Cheese, Gin, Pipes, &c. Just received and for sale by the subscribers, at No. 64, Market-street. 14 pipes pure Amsterdam Gin; 350 boxes Smoking Pipes, 3 gross each; 1500 Fina Apple, Double Glaster, and Truckle Cheeses, made in the neighbourhood of the place where the Mammoth Cheese was not made; 100 boxes old Cigars, fit for immediate use; 75 cases very fresh Olives, Capers, and Anchovies, in good shipping order and entitled to drawback; 15,000 colored Goshen Cheese, in casks and boxes; 40 bbls. N. E. Rum. JACOB & WM. NORRIS. On hand, Warranted and common Chocolate; 20 chests Souchong Tea; 30 lbs Young Hyson, suitable for retailing; 30 half and 20 whole chests fine flavoured Imperial, on low terms; Hyson Skin, in chests, of superior quality; Malaga Raisins, in boxes and kegs; Grapes, in jars; Old Cabiness Tobacco, fit for immediate use; hard and soft shell Almonds, in bbls. Sherry Wine, in casks; Cherry Bounce, in ditto; Sweet Oil, in cases, of 30 flasks each, and boxes of 12 bottles each, very fresh and entitled to drawback; white Calcutta Sugar, in bags; fresh London Mustard, in boxes, &c. &c. &c. January 9. d3t-2aw6w

To be Rented, A FARM of about 300 acres, 11-1-2 miles from the city of Baltimore. It is in good order and divided into convenient fields. There are a timely meadow of about 50 acres, with a stream of water running through it, and an orchard of all kinds of the best fruit, producing on an average about 3000 gallons of Cider annually, on the premises. The improvements in building are a small dwelling house and several convenient out houses. This farm is situated on the Post road to the Federal City, is remarkably healthy, and has an abundance of Springs of fine water. Five Negro Men and one Woman are to be hired by the year, with or without the farm. Apply to PATRICK MACGILLI, Elk-Ridge Landing. January 9. eol8t

Notice. THE Creditors of James Ramsey, late of Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, are requested to send their accounts, stated without interest, and properly attested, on or before the 31st instant, to E. & T. Finley, Howard-street, Baltimore. Baltimore, Jan. 9, 1807. 2aw6t

20 Dollars Reward. I WILL give the above reward to any person who will secure in goal, or otherwise, so that I may get possession of a dark Mulatto Woman, named DINAH, who left my house about 14 days since, for the purpose, as she said, of looking for a master—she is rather small stature and slender made—look with her a variety of clothing. It is probable she is gone to the city of Washington, where she has a husband, now in the service of Robert Smith, aquire, of whom I lately purchased her. ANDREW BURK. The editor of the Washington Federalist is requested to publish the above three times, and forward his account to this office for payment. Jan. 9. d4t