

NOTICE.

It being absolutely necessary to bring to a final close the business of the late house of Lemmon and Campbell, those still indebted are requested no longer to defer payment, as in such cases suits must be instituted. Any proper demands against said concern, will be paid on application to the subscriber, surviving partner. ROBERT LEMMON. d12t
March 18.

AUCTION

Commission Business.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have formed an establishment in the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the firm of R. LEMMON & CO. to be conducted by Robert Lemmon; who, with thanks for the support received while conducting the concern of Lemmon and Campbell, will endeavor by an unflinching attention to the present establishment to give satisfaction to those who may favor it with their business. The usual advances will be made on consignments; the Warehouse, the same formerly occupied by Lemmon and Campbell, at the head of Gay-street dock, is now ready for the reception of merchandise, and in a few days the stated sales will commence as formerly, on Mondays. Immediate attention will be given to sales of Vessels, Cargoes, Real Property, &c. ROBERT LEMMON, LEVERING & NELMS. d12t
March 18.

For Sale,

1 Case rich red Madras Handkerchiefs, 3 bales Flaxen (British) Osnaburghs, 1 do. assorted low priced Welch Flannels, 2 cases elegant French Damask Silk 6 and 7 1/2 Shawls, 1 bale Superfine Cloths, Received from New-York, will be sold low to close sales. F. HOFFMAN & SON. d4t-c06t
March 21.

To be Sold or Rented,

A large two-story Brick HOUSE, with four rooms on a floor, forty-six feet front, with a complete cellar, fit for any kind of storage, large back building and piazza, large yard, stable and smoke-house, in fee. Also to rent or sell. 30 Water LOTS on the Basin, 33 feet front each Lot, and as deep as may suit the tenant or purchaser. A. PLANTATION, containing between 4 and 500 acres of Land, one half in wood with a large proportion of meadow ground, lying near the Philadelphia road, about 12 miles from Baltimore, on Middle-River-Neck, which place abounds in Fish and Wild Fowl of all sorts. For terms apply to CHRISTOPHER HUGHES. d6t-c014t
March 21.

Dividend.

Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of George Sears, late of the city of Baltimore, deceased, that a final dividend of the estate, in the hands of the administrators will be made on the twentieth day of April in the year 1807, at the counting-house of Stricker and Hearty, in the said city of Baltimore. JOHN STRICKER, HENRY PAYSON, Administrators of George Sears. d24t
March 2.

A House Wanted.

A good Tenant wants a comfortable Dwelling House, at a moderate rent, situate on any street, or cross-street between Charles and South streets. Inquire at this Office. d
March 11.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE articles of partnership between the subscribers, under the firm of Bolton Jackson and Co. having expired this day, the same is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to said firm, are requested to make immediate payment to either of us; and those having claims against the concern, will please render them for settlement. BOLTON JACKSON, JAMES ROSS, The business will be continued by BOLTON JACKSON. d
February 24.

Spring Goods & Earthen Ware.

Received per ship Edward, capt. Lewis, from Liverpool and for sale by John Wood & Co. No. 18, Calvert-street, 216 crates Earthen Ware, 116 packages Seasonable Goods, Among which are, Fine and common Printed Calicoes, Cambric and Narrow Dimities, 4-4 and 6-4 Cambric Muslins, Ditto Book do. Fancy Muslins, Gingham, Nankeens, Grandmills, Braees, Cotton Hose, Yelvetoes, Printed Velvets, Sewing Silks, Adelpia Thread, &c. &c. March 18. d

To be Let,

THE STORE & CELLAR, No. 221, Market-street; a good stand for any kind of business. For terms, apply to WILLIAM YOUNG LEWIS, 20, Calvert-street. d10t
March 20.

The Glade Seed Oats

FOR SALE, Of the growth of that kind of Oats from the Allegheny Mountain, equal if not superior to any ever offered in this place for sale, both as to weight and quantity; the price is one dollar per bushel. Apply to the subscribers, overseer at Mount Deposit. THOMAS JOHNSTON. d24w4t
March 17.

A Wet Nurse,

May hear of an eligible situation on application at this Office. March 23. d4t

For Sale,

20 bbls. Southern Pork, A few hhd. Brown Sugar, 2 do. Carolina Tobacco, 20 casks James River Manufactured ditto, 6 do. Interior do. 100 Bear Skins, good quality, And as usual, a large assortment of Cut Nails, Hoop and Bolt Iron, Nail and Spike Rods, &c. &c. Apply at No. 55, County wharf, to WILLIAM JONES. d06t
March 13.

FURTHER EXTRACTS

From London and Liverpool papers both to Feb. 12, inclusive, received at the office of the Federal Gazette, by the Herald.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT

Of the recapture of Buenos Ayres.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, January 27.

Downing-street, January 27, 1807.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, have been received by the right honorable William Windham, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, from lieutenant-colonel Backhouse, commanding a detachment of his majesty's land forces in the River de la Plata.

Royal Charlotte (transport) off Monte Video, Oct. 13, 1806.

Sir, Understanding that a vessel is to sail immediately for England, I do myself the honor to transmit to you a copy of a letter, addressed to lieutenant-general Baird, in obedience to whose orders I sailed on the 20th of August last, with the 1st battalion of the 47th regiment, for the purpose of joining major-general Beresford in South-America.

Royal Charlotte (transport) off Monte Video, Oct. 13, 1806.

Sir, I have the honor to acquaint your excellency that on my arrival here, I had the mortification to find the city of Buenos Ayres re-captured, and that major-general Beresford, with the forces under his command (after a most able and gallant defence) had been made prisoners of war so far back as the 12th of August.

Having arrived last night, I am not, at this moment, sufficiently acquainted with the particulars to enable me to detail them, though I presume due and full information of this unfortunate and important event must have been transmitted to you soon after its occurrence.

You are aware, sir, that the command of his majesty's land forces, at present in this river, devolves upon me, with which, in co-operation with the squadron under sir Home Popham, it is my intention to occupy a favorable position, until a reinforcement shall arrive, or I may be honored with your further instructions; and trust that, by an early opportunity, I shall be able to afford you a satisfactory report of my arrangements and operations in carrying your designs into execution.

And am, &c.

To Lieutenant-General D. Baird, &c.

The immediate departure of the ship for England, and the situation in which I find myself unexpectedly placed, prevent any further communication than what is contained in the preceding letter.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) T. J. BACKHOUSE, Col. commanding the 47th regiment. To the right hon. William Windham, &c.

Copy of a dispatch from lieutenant-colonel Backhouse, to the right honorable William Windham.

Maldonado, in the River de la Plata, October 31, 1806.

Sir, In my letter of the 13th instant, I had the honor to transmit a copy of my letter, of the same date, to his excellency lieutenant-general Baird, apprising him of my arrival in the River Plata, and of my intention to occupy a position on shore, to await his further orders.

I, in consequence, immediately reconnoitred, from one of the frigates, which carried me sufficiently close in shore for the purpose, the works of the place, & the positions and defences in the vicinity of Monte Video, from which I formed, as the most eligible mode of attack, the idea of being able to carry the town and citadel by assault, on the south face edging on the water, in co-operation with the ships of the squadron under command of sir Home Popham, which were to silence the batteries on that face, so as to enable the troops to land and enter. The attempt was accordingly commenced on the 28th by the navy; but the water proving too shallow to admit of the ships coming sufficiently near to cannonade it with effect, a further effort was necessarily given up.

Upon this I deemed it advisable, with the co-operative concurrence of sir Home Popham, to take possession of the town of Maldonado, as a favorable position for the purpose of refreshing the troops, mounting my cavalry, and carrying on such other arrangements as might thereafter appear most necessary.

Not a moment was lost; and accordingly, on the evening of the 29th, I landed with about four hundred men, composed principally of a part of the 38th regiment, under colonel Vassal, and advanced against the town, which seemed to be occupied by about six hundred regulars and militia, mostly mounted, with one howitzer, and one long four-pounder field-piece, both brass.

Notwithstanding we were without any artillery, the enemy were soon dispersed, with the loss of their guns, and about 50 men killed and wounded. The loss on our side was two killed and four wounded, of his majesty's 38th regiment.

To the cool intrepidity of our little column on this occasion much praise is due, as it advanced with the utmost steadiness and alacrity, and without firing a shot, until sufficiently near to make a certainty of carrying both the guns and the town, which was principally done by the bayonet, notwithstanding the advance was made under heavy discharges of grape and musketry.

To the well known gallantry and ability of colonel Vassal I feel myself much indebted; and the conduct of every other officer in

the field has commanded my thanks.

At day-break yesterday morning I detached colonel Vassal to take possession of the heavy batteries on the beach of the harbour, and on the peninsula, which precluded any communication for the enemy between the main land and the strong island and post of Goretti, situated in, and much commanding the bay of Maldonado, and which, in consequence, in the course of the day, surrendered at discretion to a summons sent from sir Home Popham, and thereby prevented the necessity of carrying it by storm, and the consequent bloodshed that might have ensued. During yesterday this morning the chief part of the remainder of the troops have been landed, and I have already contrived to mount nearly one half of my cavalry.

The Wellington transport being directed to sail immediately to England, I have taken the liberty of addressing this short account of my proceedings directly to you, sir Home Popham having represented to me his inability to dispatch a vessel at this time to the cape of Good-Hope, precluding me the power of making my report through the regular channel of lieutenant-general sir David Baird.

I ought not to omit to mention the very steady and praise-worthy conduct of a small party of marines and armed seamen, sent on shore by sir Home Popham, who joined and composed part of our column on its way into the town, and occupied such positions as were allotted to them during the night, in such a correct manner as to reflect the greatest credit both on the officers that commanded them and their own zeal and discipline.

I should also be wanting in justice to my own feelings if I closed my dispatch without acknowledging the services I have received from lieutenant-colonel Brownrigg, deputy quarter master general, and major Trotter, of the 83d regiment, acting deputy adjutant general to the forces at present under my command. And I also beg leave to acknowledge the assistance afforded me by major Tucker, of the 72d regiment, who, by permission of lieutenant general sir David Baird, is with me on this occasion, and acting in the capacity of military secretary.

I herewith have the honor to inclose the return of such ordnance, ammunition, and stores as have yet been discovered.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. T. J. BACKHOUSE, lieutenant-col. 47th regt. Return of the killed and wounded of the troops under command of lieutenant-colonel Backhouse, in the attack of Maldonado, on the 29th of October, 1806.

38th regiment, — two rank and file killed; 4 rank and file wounded.

(Signed) W. R. TROTTER, Major 83d regt. acting dep. adj. gen.

Return of ordnance, ammunition, and stores, &c. taken from the enemy in the town and vicinity of Maldonado, and island of Goretti, on the 29th of Oct. 1806.

BRASS ORDNANCE

1 Six-inch howitzer, with 10 rounds of ammunition.

1 Six-pounder, with 10 rounds of ditto.

IRON ORDNANCE

12 Twenty-six pounders on sea batteries.

20 Twenty-four pounders on the island of Goretti.

700 Muskets

200 Pistols

300 Swords

108 Barrels of powder.

(Signed) A. WATSON, Capt. R. M. Artillery.

N. B. The above is the most correct return I have yet been able to collect.

(Signed) W. R. TROTTER, Act. dep. adj. gen.

Admiralty Office, Jan. 27th, 1807.

Dispatches of which the following are copies have been received at this office, from commodore sir Home Popham, addressed to William Marsden, esq.

His Majesty's ship Diadem, Rio de la Plata, August 25, 1806.

Sir, when the events of war cease to be favorable to any arrangement, I consider it to be the duty of the commanding officers to state all the circumstances under their knowledge or information with clearness & perspicuity, which either progressively or suddenly lead to a reverse of fortune.

In pursuing this course I feel confident I shall be able to satisfy the lords commissioners of the admiralty, that the liberal and beneficent principles upon which the government of general Beresford was conducted do more honor to his majesty's arms, and the character of Great-Britain, than if he had resorted to expedients completely within his power, which would have effectually annihilated all the efforts of the enemy, and wrested probably for ever, those countries from the crown of Spain.

Puerico, one of the municipality, appears to have been the greatest organ of the revolution. He applied himself with great art and address in preparing the people for a general insurrection.

The arms in the town were secreted, ready for the moment of action, the discontented assembled every night and attended to his instructions, and he raised all the rabble of the country by the ample supplies of money with which he was furnished on the north side of the river. Colonel Liniers, a French officer in the Spanish service, and on his parole, successfully employed himself in collecting people at Colonia.

Terror was established, and every person who refused to contribute his assistance to this conspiracy, was threatened with immediate death.

I have traced this from very unquestionable authority, and so rapid was the progress of the revolution, when it first shewed it-

self, that it was not until the 31st July that I learned, by a dispatch from the general, which reached me at Ensenada, on my return from Monte Video, that he was apprehensive from the information he received, an insurrection would shortly be made.

I heard at the same time from captain Thompson, that seventeen of the enemy's vessels had just arrived at Colonia, and as it was reported that force was still to be increased from Monte-Video, I sent orders for the Diomedes to be brought to Ensenada, and for captain King, of the Diadem, to come up with the remaining few marines, the two companies of blues, and as many other men as could, in any degree be spared from the ships, for the purpose of arming some vessels to attack the enemy at Colonia, as it was impossible to prevent his crossing from the north shore whenever the wind was fair.

On the 1st of August, in the afternoon, the Leda anchored off Buenos-Ayres, about twelve miles distant; and on my landing on the 2d, which I did as soon as the weather would admit of a boat getting on shore, I found the general had just made a very successful attack on about 1500 Spaniards, under Puerico, five leagues from the town, with 500 men, in which he took all the enemy's cannon, (I think nine pieces) and several prisoners.

On the 3d, I attempted to return to the Leda, in the Encounter, which captain Honynman brought within a few miles of the shore for this purpose, as it blew very strong — but the wind freshened so considerably from the eastward, that we could not get to windward.

On the 4th in the morning, it was very thick weather, and the gale increased so much, that it was impossible to weigh.

About noon, captain King arrived in a gallivat, with 150 men from the Diadem, for the purpose of arming and commanding the few small vessels we had collected in the harbor; but he was not able to get there until the following day.

On the 5th in the morning, it moderated, and I reached the Leda, when I received a report from captain Thomson, that in the gale of the preceding day, the enemy had crossed from Colonia, totally unobserved by any of our ships, except the schooner under the command of lieutenant Herriek, who was lying in the narrow gut leading to Couchas and St. Isidro; but the easterly wind had thrown so much water in the river, that the enemy were enabled to cross over any part of the Patnas Bank, without the necessity of making a greater detour, by going higher up the river.

On the 6th and 7th it blew a hurricane; the Leda was lying in four fathoms, with two anchors down, and her yards and top-masts struck.

On the 8th I heard from captain King, that five of our gun-boats had foundered at their anchors; that the Walker had lost her rudder, and that the launches and large cutters of the Diadem and Leda were lost.

The torrents of rain that fell during the 6th, 7th, and 8th, had rendered the roads totally impracticable for any thing but cavalry, and consequently general Beresford was most seriously disappointed in his determination to attack the enemy at a distance from the town, in which had it taken place, I entertained no doubt that his army would have added another trait of its invincible spirit under his dispositions.

The enemy, however, by his inexhaustible supply of horses, suffered little inconvenience from the state of the roads, & he was therefore enabled to approach the town by several directions, without giving the British army any opportunity to attack him.

On the 10th, in the evening, the castle was summoned, and on the following day I landed, while our remaining vessels were firing on the Spanish posts; and I learnt that, exclusive of the Spanish army, which was divided into many columns; occupying the various avenues of the town, the inhabitants were all armed, and sheltered on the tops of the houses and churches, with a design of carrying on a war of ambush.

Under these circumstances, and the manifest disposition of the enemy to prevent an engagement, it was determined to embark the wounded that night, and cross the Rio Chello, for the purpose of moving towards Ensenada; but this measure was in a great degree frustrated by the weather, which became very violent during the night, and consequently retarded the progress of embarkation, though the enemy added a considerable number of men to the houses and churches near the castle, and advanced by all the streets not under the influence of its fire; in short, sir, his object was to avoid, by every means, a general action, and to place his men in such a situation that they could fire at our troops, while they remained in perfect security themselves.

On the 12th, at day-light, I understand a smart fire began from the enemy's advanced posts, but was soon returned with great effect from our artillery, which was planted towards the principal streets leading to the great square, and for a short time the enemy, by his immense numbers, shewed a greater degree of firmness than on any other occasion, and pushed forward with 9 pieces of artillery, which col. Pack, of the 73d, soon charged and took from him. During this time, however, reinforcements crowded the tops of all the houses commanding the great square from the back streets, and our troops were soon considerably annoyed by people they could not get at. The enemy commanded the castle in the same way, with the additional advantage of a gun on the top of one of the churches, which I consider an indelible stigma against the character of the bishop, not only from his situation, but the professions he made.

I can easily conceive how the feelings of general Beresford must, at this moment, have been on the rack; disappointed in his last efforts to induce the enemy to a general engagement in the great square, his gallant little army falling fast by shots from invisible persons, and the only alternative which could present itself to save the useless effusion of so much valuable blood, was a flag of truce, which was hoisted at the castle about one o'clock.

In an instant there was 10 000 men in the great square, pressing forward in the most outrageous manner, to get into the fort, and even firing at our men on the rampart: so much so that it was with extreme difficulty the British troops were prevented from revenging this insult; indeed the general was obliged to tell the Spanish

officers, if their men did not retire in the course of one minute, he must, as the only measure of safety, haul down the flag of truce, and recommence hostilities; this firmness had the desired effect, and he then sent his conditions to the Spanish general, and they were instantly acceded to. [To be concluded in our next.]

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

BOSTON, March 20.

Arrived, schr. Two Friends, Berry, Philadelphia. Came out of the Vineyard on Monday last at 12 o'clock, and left there about 10 or 12 sail.

Brig Two Friends, Curtis, from Savannah, via the Vineyard.

Schr. Washington, Edes, from Guadaloupe, 21 days.

Brig Rubicon, Thomas, Havana, 17 days.

New ship Traitor, from Beverly.

Brig Sally, Godfrey, Havana, 25 days.

The barque Harper, Lander, from Cape of Good Hope, bound to Salem, has arrived at the Vineyard. Mr. P. Jackson, passenger, has arrived in town, and favored us with the following ship news: Left in Table-Bay (C. G. Hope) Dec. 27, ship Margaret, Bare, from New-York to Madras and Bengal; brig Essex, Dennis, of Newburyport for St. Helena. Spoke, Feb. 23, schr. Federalist, Gunnison, of and from Portsmouth for Guadaloupe. March 1, lat. 38, long. 64, 43, brig Dolphin, Tromant, of Boston, from Portland, 9 days out for Havana. March 6, lat. 85, long. 69, schr. Ambition, from Guadaloupe for Newburyport. March 10, lat. 37, 50, long. 72, 80, schr. —, Johnson, of aid for Boston, from Antigua. March 12, lat. 38, 30, long. 73, 9, ship George Washington, of Philadelphia, 18 hours from the Capes of Delaware.

The ship Patterson, Shaw, has arrived at the Vineyard, in 132 days from Batavia. The Beaver, Chauncey, from New-York, touched at Batavia, Nov. 2, on her way to Canton. Passed in the Straits of Sunda, Nov. 7, a very large American ship, beating up, having a white flag with an S in the centre of it, flying at her top-gallant-mast head. Spoke, Dec. 26, off the Cape of Good Hope, lat. 35, 56, long. 22, 56, ship Triton, of New-Bedford, on a whaling voyage—a squall coming on at the moment, prevented our hearing the captain's name. Feb. 9, lat. 17, long. 38, 30, fell in with and spoke the British West-India Packet Prince Adolphus, Boulderson, from Falmouth, Engl. bound to Barbadoes. Feb. 16, lat. 22, long. 54, 30, English ship Neptune, Anstin, 31 days from London for Jamaica. March 2, lat. 32, 49, long. 69, schr. Experiment, of Westport, 5 days from Newbern, N. C. for Barbadoes. March 5, lat. 34, long. 70, sloop Phebe, Anthony, 21 days from Martinique for Providence. The English frigate Caroline, capt. Renier, of 36 guns, came in the roads of Latavia 18th Oct. and captured a Dutch frigate of equal force, after a short engagement.

The schr. Washington, Edes, has arrived at Holmes's Hole, from Basseterre, Guad. Left there, Feb. 21, Dolphin, Stanwood, of and for Cape-Ann, in 3 days; James, Miles, of aid for Newhaven, in 5. The brig Jane, Parsons, sailed on the 14th, for Philadelphia. Markets dull. Adm. Cochran, on the 8th February, passed Basseterre with 3 line of battle ships and 3 frigates, so near as to be fired at from the fort. Feb. 23, Antigua bearing E. S. E. five leagues distant, was boarded by an English 2 gu privateer, belonging to Antigua, all negroes; detained an hour. She informed, that the schr. Mason's Daughter, of Beverly, was at Nevis on the 20th, and that there had been a gale at N. W. which had done much damage. Spoke on the 23d, brig Cole, Jackson, of and for New-York, last from Antigua, where she had been carried in: left there, schr. Lark, Thompson, to sail for Boston on the 22d, I. Lewis, supercargo, who had been carried in and detained 40 days, and permitted to sail, with the privilege of paying all expenses. I observed in the Centinel of the 11th ult. mention made of many privateers from St. Bartholomews, of which I have no doubt; but as to their capturing American vessels, and sending them to Guadaloupe, I have only to observe that none arrived whilst I was there, which was 60 days; but the English were capturing all that came in their way, and sending them to Antigua, and if cleared, make them pay all expenses.

The brig Greyhound, Kilpatrick, in 39 days from Demerata, has arrived at Holmes's Hole; also, brig Sally, of Boston, from Havana; Morning Star, of Portland, from Martinique; and 2 ships from India, belonging to Salem; 4 brigs and 8 schooners. Capt. Levi Starbuck has arrived at Edgartown from the coast of Peru.

The brig Lilly, Rupper, for Liverpool, N. S. was cast away March 1st on the island of Martinuacas, and lost—crew saved—no cargo on board.

NEW-YORK, March 24.

Arrived, schr. Dover, Biffens, of Free-town, 35 days from Trinidad. Port Spain, March 14, spoke ship Mulbank, of Baltimore, returning Italy. March 18, spoke ship Baltic, from Canton for Providence. Cleared, ship Kingston, Leslie, Liverpool; brig Liberty, Prindle, Bridgeport; Fame, Perry, St. Sebastians; Susan and Betsy, Van Dine, West Indies; schr. Antelope, Pitt, Martinique; Mariner, Somers, Egg Harbor; Richmond, Seaman, Norfolk and Richmond; Weymouth, Weymouth, do.; Maria, Blackman, Richmond; Salsina, Lee, Killingworth; deep Buza, Crapon, Providence.