

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Private information.

The following additional circumstances respecting our affairs of Buenos Ayres have been collected from private information. Almost immediately after the convention was ultimately agreed upon, our troops began to embark. They met with every attention from col. Liniers, who prevented the assassination of our men by the Spaniards, whose hatred to us is implacable, and who would otherwise have fired upon our troops after the white flag was displayed. The Spaniards in arms in the town amounted to 20,000. The principal loss was in the quarter carried by gen. Auchmuty. The Spaniards had burnt all their trading vessels at Buenos Ayres, to prevent their falling into our hands. Our troops, we regret to learn, had suffered much from the dysentery; and the want of provisions was felt exceedingly, the Spaniards having driven the cattle up the country. Two of the regiments in the river Plata are to go to India, the rest are coming home. The 39th reg. which sailed from Whitehead, had not arrived.

There were reports in the city yesterday of admiral Gambier being killed, and sir Home Popham having lost a leg, and our fleet having, on the whole, suffered considerably. These were certainly unfounded, though it was said that several officers have fallen, which, indeed, seems to be corroborated by the rumors brought by the Gottenburg mail.

RUSSIA AND SWEDEN.

It is stated in a letter from Stockholm, of the 27th of Aug, that the Russian ambassador had delivered a note to the Swedish government, in which, it was declared, that if assistance were rendered to the British fleet, or any part of it admitted into the ports of Sweden, it would be considered as a declaration of war, and that the emperor of Russia would march an army into Finland.

THE TREATY OR CONVENTION.

I. There shall be from this time a cessation of hostilities on both sides of the river Plata. II. The troops of his Britannic majesty shall retain for the period of two months the fortress and place of Monte Video, and as a neutral country there shall be considered a line drawn from San Carlos on the west, to Pando, on the east, and there shall not be on any part of that line hostilities committed on any side, the neutrality being understood only that the individuals of both nations may live freely under their respective laws, the Spanish subjects being judged by their, as the English by those of their nation.

III. There shall be on both sides a mutual restitution of prisoners, including not only those which have been taken since the arrival of the troops under lieutenant-general Whitehead, but also all those his Britannic majesty's subjects captured in South America since the commencement of the war.

IV. That for the promptest dispatch of the vessels and troops of his Britannic majesty, there shall be no impediment thrown in the way of the supplies of provisions which may be requested for Monte Video.

V. A period of ten days from this time is given for the re-embarkation of his Britannic majesty's troops, to pass to the north side of La Plata, with the arms which may actually be in their power, stores and equipment at the most convenient points which may be selected and during this time provisions may be sold to them.

VI. That at the time of the delivery of the place and fortress of Monte Video which shall take place at the end of the two months fixed in the second article the delivery will be made in the terms it was found, and with the artillery it had when it was taken.

VII. Three officers of rank shall be delivered for and until the fulfilment of the above articles by both parties. It being well understood that his Britannic majesty's officers, who have been on their parole, cannot serve against South America until their arrival in Europe.

[Done at the fort of Buenos Ayres, the 7th day of July, 1807. Signed by general Whitehead, admiral Murray—and by Liniers, Balbiani and Velasco.]

Buenos Ayres was attacked and entered on the 6th of July. On the 6th the opposition of the inhabitants was found so warm, that on a proposition of Liniers, on which was founded the above Treaty a suspension of hostilities took place.

Gen. Crawford and Sir Samuel Auchmuty have arrived in England.

Return of the total of killed, wounded and missing.

Killed, 1 major, 6 captains, 4 lieuts. 1 ensign, 3 staff, 18 sergeants, 4 drummers, 279 rank & file, 316.

Wounded, 3 lieut. cols. 5 majors, 16 captains, 33 lieut. 2 ensigns, 2 staff, 1 Volunteer, 43 sergeants, 11 drummers, 558 rank and file, 674.

Missing, 2 staff, 1 quarter master, 4 sergeants, 5 drummers, 196 rank & file, 208. Total, 316 killed, 674 wounded, 208 missing—1198.

Of one company which suffered severely, no return has been received. The prisoners have been exchanged.

BOSTON, November 3.

Captain Saunders, of the brig Hunter, arrived here yesterday, informs that the English were bombarding Copenhagen on the nights of 2d and 3d of September. Capt. S. sailed from Elsinore on the 4th Sept. at which time the English fleet were lying at the mouth of the Baltic. All communication with the country was cut off—and

capt. S. while at Elsinore, could hear nothing of the situation of the Danes in Copenhagen. The English commenced their attacks on Copenhagen in the night, and drew off their fleet in the morning. Capt. S. is of opinion that Copenhagen will surrender.

NEW YORK, November 6.

The emperor of Austria (says a London print) it is understood is to be immediately married to a daughter of the king of Saxony; and the archduke of Wierzburg, the emperor's uncle, is to be king of Franconia. These may be considered as boons granted by Bonaparte, for the neutrality of Austria during the last contest.

The Saxon army is to be newly organized and placed under the command of the French marshal Ney.

Of Portugal.—Private letters received on the 8th Sept. by the packet at London from Lisbon, state, that the Spaniards have demanded of the Portuguese government ten sail of the line, three of which were getting ready when the packet sailed, and orders had been sent to the arsenal at Lisbon to repair and equip the following:

SHIPS OF THE LINE.	FRIGATES.
Alfonso D'Albuquerque.	Minerva.
Medusa.	Prinzeza.
Conde don Henrique.	Carlotta.
CHEROES.	BRIGS.
S. Godo Mayno.	Gavio.
Principe.	Condeca de Refeada.
Prinzeza Real.	

Arrived, ship Laura, Rosseter, 48 days from Bristol, dry goods, hardware, &c. Vessels left have been reported. October 23, lat. 42, long. 60, spoke ship Defiance, from Bristol, for New York; next day had a severe gale. Spoke several times on the passage, the ship New York Packet, and saw her on Soundings, on Block Island Channel. She is now below.

Schr. Friendship, Etheridge, 12 days from Windsor, N. C. tar and turpentine. Sloop Mars, Waterberry, 12 days from Murreysborough.

Schr. Union, Douglas, 12 days from Windsor, N. C. naval stores.

Schr. Rosanna, Etheridge, from Windsor, N. C. naval stores.

Schr. Eagle, Doan, from Edenton, N. C. wheat and flaxseed.

Schr. Eagle, Steelman, from Richmond, Va.

Schooner Washington, Etheridge, from Windsor, N. C. naval stores.

Schr. Jenny, Westcott, from Windsor, N. C. naval stores.

Sloop Richard, from Norfolk, shingles.

Sloop Jefferson, Locke, Wilmington, Del. corn meal.

Schr. Hunter, Sneden, Richmond, Va. Sloop Rover, Lockman, from Baltimore, flour and wheat.

Below last night, the ship New York Packet, 47 days from Bristol. The brig Eliza, Kisselman, 22 days from Havana, with molasses, &c. The brig William Tell, Jackson, 23 days from St. Croix, in ballast, and several other vessels.

Also below, ship Uncle Toby, St. Ubes, 47 days; ship Phoenix, of Weathersfield, Amsterdam, 65; brig Luna, Savannah, 11; a Philadelphia brig from New Orleans, 2 other brigs, and 8 schooners.

Cleared, ship Haron, Clark, Liverpool; Louisiana, Pelor, Savannah; Charles, Graham, Belfast; brig Betsey, York, Portland; schr. Friendship, Evans, Baltimore; William, Wallace, Fredericksburgh.

November 7.

Since Thursday night, it has blown a gale from N. E. which has prevented the vessels mentioned in yesterday's paper from coming up.

Cleared, ship Liberty, Hand, Cherbourg; schr. Atlantic, Grant, City of St. Domingo.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.

No arrivals at this port yesterday.

Cleared, ship Camilla, Warden, Cadiz; Philadelphia, Mingle, Liverpool; brig Fair Trader, Kay, Guadalupe; schr. Hunter, Roseter, St. Jago de Cuba; Eliza Ann, Oliver, do.; Mary, Wormell, Charleston; Ranger, Phelps, New Bedford.

Two ships, a brig and schooner below, names unknown.

CHARLESTON, October 27.

On the 14th instant, off Cape Florida, capt. Rich spoke schr. Harriot, of Baltimore—she sailed from Jamaica, bound to Nassau, but captain Rich supposed her to be in possession either of the English, or French, and probably from Vera Cruz. October 16, off Cape Canaveral, spoke schr. Felicity, 24 days from Havana, bound to Philadelphia.

Arrived, schr. Ploughboy, Hall, Baltimore, 10 days.

The Danish brig Triton, Niffens, from Charleston, was expected to be lost at St. Marys, has been righted, and was nearly ready to take in her cargo.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9.

An interview with "Senex" is requested.

Ship Roboreus, Hall, arrived at New Orleans.

Several respectable citizens have urged us to the publication of strictures, on the late riotous and unlawful proceedings; especially on the dangerous and improper libel on the Judiciary of the United States, by holding up to public scorn the character of chief justice Marshall. To these, and all others, we reply,

That a greater number of respectable citizens concur with us in opinion, that while suits are pending against individuals, on charges of disturbing the public peace, it is not fit for a news-paper to discuss the merits of the case, or attempt to bias the opinion of those jurors, who may be hereafter empanelled on the trial.

Communication.

Caution.—It is earnestly desired, that all Parents, Masters and Guardians, who feel

concerned for the safety of their Children, Apprentices, and others under their care, will take into serious consideration the evil tendency of their parading the streets at night, in a tumultuous and disorderly manner; and endeavor to put a stop thereto. Such practices have their effect on the morals of young people, and ought to be discontinued.

"DEMOCRATIC MEETING."

As an impartial recorder of passing events, we esteem it an indispensable duty, to republish the resolutions of the Pantheon Meeting. As the advertisement, calling this meeting, expressly stated that none but "Democratic Republicans" were to obey the summons, it cannot be expected that we can give any other account of their proceedings than that which is published by order of the meeting.

It will be seen, by the resolutions, that the qualifying term *democratic* is omitted. & that the proceedings were to be made public through the "republican" papers. Mr. Jefferson says "we are all Federalists, all Republicans." If the committee subscribe to this doctrine, they no doubt intend to call a general meeting of the PEOPLE of Baltimore. If the citizens are oppressed by any improper conduct, it is a common cause, and the proceeding had thereon should be public, in the face of day, and without reference to party. If there be no real oppression, no just cause of complaint; if this is the maneuvering of a party, for the regulation of their own affairs, we are not interested; federalists will remain unmindful of the issue; and the peaceable citizens will continue unconcerned, so long as they remain unmolested.

The following is the account given in the morning papers.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

At a very numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens of Baltimore, at the Pantheon, on Saturday evening last, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the conduct of certain civil officers in the city of Baltimore, in calling upon the military, to suppress an APPREHENDED riot, is an example dangerous to the rights and liberties of the people.

Resolved, That we can only view the conduct of such men as an assumption of power hostile to our constitution; intended to suppress the public sentiment; and that they deserve the just reprehension of freemen.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire whether judicial abuses do not exist in this city; and whether there be not something radically wrong in the principles of its corporation. And, that the committee shall be empowered to draft a petition to the general assembly, stating said grievances, and report the same to a succeeding meeting of the people.

Resolved, That said committee consist of seven respectable citizens, who shall make report to a meeting of the people, at this place, on this day week.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published in the several republican papers of this city.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be voted to JAMES BAYS, for his distinguished conduct in the chair.

JAMES BAYS, Chairman.

TH. BLAND, Secretary.

The Boston Gazette, announcing the arrival of the Aristides, says,

"The Points in controversy between the United States and Great-Britain, had been discussed by the respective ministers; and that such an amicable adjustment had taken place, as to warrant a notice from both parties."

"That Peace and Friendship might be considered as being again restored between the Two Countries."

The United States schooner Revenge, was to leave England about the 20th Sept. with dispatches for the United States.

NEW ORLEANS, October 5.

MORE TREASON!

At a time when the public mind throughout the United States is becoming tranquil from the alarms of treason and British outrage, new cause of alarm and inquiet has arisen in this quarter. It is true that our government is not threatened, but the emperor of the French is invited to take possession of our country! Yes! a vernal wretch, who is the automaton of a French faction in this country, has had the temerity to come boldly forward, and advise an appeal to the emperor Napoleon. On local subjects of dispute, we wished to be silent. We had determined to avoid saying any thing which might sour the public mind, or give individual offence; nor would we have been diverted from that determination, had it not been for the reasonable and infamous publication in Tuesday's Telegraph.

Centinels, placed on the watch-tower of the republic, we should deem ourselves criminal in the extreme, were we to lull the government into a fatal security, by calling out "All is well," when the enemy is at the gate. Such is, unfortunately, the case at present. A faction is engendered in the heart of our country, and men have the hardihood to come forward in the face of the government, and avow their wicked intentions. Not to keep our readers longer in suspense as to the views of the faction, we give the following extract from the last Telegraph:

"Should there be no other remedy if it can be proved that the Bature belonging to the city previously to the cession, I have no doubt but the minister of H. I. and R. M. will think it his duty to lay the affair before the emperor, if his general instructions do not authorize the minister's immediate application to the American government on behalf of the Louisianians. It is well known that the emperor Napoleon will think himself bound in justice and in honor to see that the treaty of cession be not violated. The emperor of the French did not cede his subjects to be devoured by the harpies of chicane. That Alexander knows how to cut the Gordian knot of inquiry. This is what the greek-Americans dread; for they well know that unless they can still

all enquiry, the judgment will not avail them the value of the paper that is stained with it."

Here the cloven foot appears. It is no longer a paltry piece of earth that is contended for, but a change of government. I will, says this faction, appeal from your courts of law to congress, and from congress to that power which controls your congress, the emperor Napoleon!! Yes, this is the doctrine.—All delicacy must be thrown aside, and the unvarnished tale be told. French emissaries swarm in our country—they have grown bold from the mildness and clemency of government—they are encouraged by those Americans who declare they will advocate "the holy right of insurrection"—who avow that "they had rather be governed by Bonaparte and Talleyrand, than Jefferson and Gallatin." Times are critical, and vigilance is necessary. We lament that the governor and public prosecutor are both absent—the author of this outrage on public feeling, and insult to the government, escapes for a time with impunity. This delay in bringing the offender to speedy and adequate punishment, inspires confidence in faction, and will encourage outrage, until it may burst into open rebellion.

When speaking of French emissaries, and a French faction we do not wish to be understood as applying the terms to the ancient Louisianians—we hope the will always be found sincerely attached to the government. But there are those who speak French and English, among them, not Americans at heart, who would delight to see them discontented—who would rejoice to see outrage and blood shed, that they might fatten in the hours of desolation and death.

We know that a cargo of cut-throats have been disgorged upon us, and we have every thing to apprehend. Distinctions are insidiously endeavored to be excited between creoles of Louisiana and other Americans, as if we were not all citizens of the same republic, inhabitants of the same vast continent. Jealousies and heart-burnings are engendered, and every means adopted to create dissensions among the people.—These facts are notorious. We speak them in the dignified language of undisguised truth.

The American government, mild and beneficent, is better calculated for the happiness of man than any ever devised. If grievances are unfortunately experienced, the law and the constitution have pointed out the mode of redress. In the obtaining that redress, by legal means, every good citizen will readily lend his assistance.

We will not pretend to say how far the decisions of the court have been correct; but we do say, and we speak it with confidence, that the dignity of the bench ought to be respected, and if the powers of the court are not sufficient to protect its members from insult and injury, government ought to provide more ample means.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND.

Monday last was the day appointed for the meeting of the legislature of this state. The senate had not formed a quorum on Wednesday following. The house of delegates was organized on Tuesday, Tobias E. Sainsbury esqr. was unanimously elected speaker. Mr. John Brewer was appointed clerk and Mr. John Sanders his assistant. C. Mills was appointed sergeant at arms, & John Sullivan elected door keeper. The revd. Mr. Wyatt was selected to perform divine service every morning at the meeting of the House. Mr. Truman, the old door keeper to the House, (now incapacitated for duty) in consideration of his having been a revolutionary soldier, and for his faithful services as door-keeper was voted the annual sum of 200 dollars, payable quarterly.

On Wednesday, the speaker laid before the house a letter from the auditor, enclosing the western shore treasurer's account from the first of November, 1806 to the first of November, 1807; also a letter from Benjamin Harwood, trustee, enclosing an account current of funded stock to the thirty first of October, 1807, and an account current of interest and principal received on said stock to the same period; which were read.

From a London paper of Sept. 9.

At Liverpool, the Pocahontes, from Virginia; Compact, Patterson, and Betsey, from Wiscasset. At Hull, Thornton, Jubb, Virginia. At Limrick, William, Osborn, Virginia. Off Dover, Iris, Westcott, Baltimore; and Herald, Darby, from New York. At Shields, William, from New York. At Leith, Favorite, Boynton, New York. Passed Gravesend, the Scorpion, Bunker, and Atlantic, Swain, from South Seas. The Duke of Montrose is arrived at Falmouth for New York on the 9th Sept.

Married on Saturday evening last, by the rev. Mr. Dashiell, Mr. James Downes, of this city, to Miss Hetty Martin, of Snow Hill.

Interments in the city of Baltimore last week:

Consumption,	-	-	4
Influenza,	-	-	1
Pleurisy,	-	-	1
Fits,	-	-	3
Jandies,	-	-	1
Worms,	-	-	4
Whooping Cough,	-	-	1
Adults,	-	-	8
Children,	-	-	7-15

From the Merchants' Coffee-House Books.

November 8.

Arrived, ship Louisiana, Dawson, 73 days from Liverpool—salt & crates—James Biays. Sept. 29, spoke ship Arthur, Townsend, from Providence, R. I. for Canton, sent 12 days, had been thrown on her beam

ends in a heavy gale of wind, but sustained no material injury. Oct. 21, lat. 36, 44, long. 70, 29, saw the wreck of the schr. Betsy, of Philadelphia, her main-mast standing, fore-mast along side, and anchors on the bows, to appearance had been long in that situation, it blowing very hard could not board her.

November 9.

Arrived, schr. Matchless, Collins, 36 days from La Vera Cruz, 1 day 0 d, R. & J. Oliver. Spoke nothing on the passage. Also, brig Adherbal, M-Med, 23 days from New Orleans, logwood and specie, Henry Thompson. The brig Julia, of Philadelphia, sailed the day before for New York. On Monday last, off Cape Hatteras, spoke brig Ann, Monsarat, from Guadalupe, for Baltimore, out 20 days.

The ship Roboreus, Hall, hence, has arrived at New Orleans.

Baltimore Volunteer Guards, meet on Thursday evening next, opposite the 2d Presbyterian Church, at 2 o'clock, precisely, in uniform, with arms and accoutrements complete. R. MACKULIN, Sec'y.

VAN-GUARD VOLUNTEERS—ATTENTION!

You are requested to meet at the Pantheon on Monday Evening next, at 6 o'clock. A punctual attendance is required as business of great importance to the welfare of the company will be submitted to them.

WM. H. WINDER, Captain.

BALTIMORE THEATRE.

The public are respectfully informed that for the remainder of the season the doors will be opened at a quarter past 5 and the curtain rise at a quarter past 6 o'clock, precisely.

SECOND TIME HERE.

THIS EVENING, November 9. Will be presented, a Comedy, in five acts, called

Town and Country;

OR, WHICH IS BEST. By Thomas Morton, esq. author of the Way to get Married, a Cure for the Heart-Ache &c. &c.

To which will be added, a Musical Drama, in 3 acts, called

The Children in the Wood.

BOX, One Dollar—PIT, Three Fourths of a Dollar. November 9.

Farms and Lots to be Leased.

To be Leased on a Ground Rent, for ninety-nine years, renewable forever, Sundry LOTS, and Small FARMS, lying on the Frederick Turnpike Road, on the Elk Ridge Landing Road, and Cross Roads, leading from one to the other; distant not three miles from the city of Baltimore, and commanding a view of the harbor, and bay.

These Lands, are generally in wood; good water is found at a little distance from the surface; and the situation is high, and healthy. As these Lands are laid out in a village, extending from the Frederick Road to the Elk Ridge Landing Road, a good neighborhood will soon be established; and persons who may wish to shelter their families, from the diseases of a town in summer, may be accommodated with one to twenty acres, affording all the advantages of an agreeable country residence; without an advance of cash for the first purchase. There are two streams of water passing through the Land, which render several of the Lots convenient for Butchers, Graziers, or Cow-keepers.

There is a fine quarry of Stone, and some sand on the premises, so that buildings may be erected cheap. A plat may be seen and the terms made known, by applying to Mr. Sam. Green, surveyor, No. 40, High street, Old Town; to Mr. Walter Roe, 46, South-street, or to

RICHARD CATON,

Attorney for the Parties.

November 9. d4t-14w

Baltimore County Court.

Is now held at Bryden's Tavern, where it will continue to sit during the remainder of the term. By order

WM. GIBSON, Clerk.

November 9. d4t

This is to give Notice,

That the Subscriber of Baltimore county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of Baltimore county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Lydia Dors y, late of Baltimore county, deceased: All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, 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 ninth day of November, eighteen hundred and seven.

November 9, 1807. OWEN DORSEY. law4w

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Baltimore county, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Clement Brooke, late of said county deceased: All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of April next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate: And all persons indebted, are desired to make payment to the subscriber, without delay. Given under my hand this 7th day of November, 1807.

WILLIAM E. STOKES. law6f

November 9, 1807. law4w

Practising Balls.

Those of Mr. B. Brunelot's former Scholars, who wish to become subscribers to his Practising Balls, will please to make application before Saturday next, the 14th Nov. on which day, they certainly will begin at the usual hour.

As the number of Mr. B. Brunelot's present pupils is increasing very fast, those who intend joining his evening school, are desired to make immediate application.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, are the days of tuition, from half past 3 to 9 o'clock; the other evenings will be devoted to private tuition, on a quick and sure method of teaching. For further particulars, apply to Mr. B. Brunelot, at his dancing academy (Water-street, between Gay and Frederick streets) where new and graceful dances are taught in the most fashionable style. Nov. 9. eo3t