NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,

AND

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

VOL. VII. | WASHINGTON CITY, PRINTED BY SAMUEL HARRISON SMITH, PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. | No. 950.

FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM. | FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1806. | PAID IN ADVANCE.

TEAS, WINES, BRANDY, GINS SUGAR, &c. &c.

Now landing from on board the schooner Dispatch, captain Smith from New York.

40 chests of fresh hyson, young hyson, and hyson skin teas, warranted good, imported in August last,
1 chest and 13 small boxes fine imperial teas,
2 chest gunpowder tea, in small leaden cannisters,
10 small boxes hyson Chulan tea,
1 pipe, 2 hhds. and 4 quarter casks Sicily wine,
7 pipes genuine London particular Madeira wine, 4. 5. and 9 years old,
30 quarter casks old sherry wine,
12 do. Colmenar do.
10 do. Catalonia do.
1 pipe 2 hhds. and 12 quarter casks, London particular Teneriffe, do.
1 pipe and 10 quarter casks Lisbon do.
12 pipes high 4th proof cogniac brandy, some of it very old,
10 pipes Pierpoints New York anchor gin,
11 hhds. prime St Croix sugars
75 hhds. tierces and barrels Trinidad sugars calculated for retailing, the greater part entitled to drawback,
30 barrels loaf and lump sugars,
70 boxes mould candles,
24 do. spermaceti do.
6 bags pepper, 12 boxes London mustard,
10 boxes Florence oil in flasks,
13 baskets Marseilles do. in bottles,
30 boxes olives, capers and anchovies,
70 whole and half boxes best Havanna segars,
4 hhds. sugar house molasses
300 baskets fine table salt.
200 small sacks Liverpool stored salt,
32 crates Liverpool ware.
300 jugs boiled Holland linseed oil,
100 demijohns,
13 bales India piece goods, consisting of gurrahs, rafsas, mamoodies, sannaho, &c.
1 bale very fine and wide Russia sheeting,
1000lb. Coffee.
Fresh Zante currants, Smyrna figs, nutmegs, English walnuts, filberts, &c.
100 bushels and 120 barrels excellent potatoes,

The above goods have been carefully selected in the New York market, and purchased on the best terms.

They will be sold by the subscribers at their ware house opposite Lowndes wharf, at a moderate advance.

WALTER & CLEMENT SMITH.

WHO HAVE ALSO IN STORE,

Old Port and Lisbon Wines, Holland Gin, Bordeaux Brandy and a few chests Souchong Tea.

George Town, October 29—wtf

By his excellency ROBERT BOWIE Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been stated to me, by by the petition of number of respectable persons, inhabitants of Prince George's county, that a MURDER hath been committed on the person of CHARLES NEVITT, junior, late of Prince George's county—by a certain negro man, (slave of Basil Soper,) called WALL, who hath since absconded and fled from justice. *And whereas*, it is the duty of the Executive to guard as much as may be against the commission of such enormities, and to bring such offenders against the laws and peace of society to justice. I have therefore thought proper to issue this my *Proclamation*, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of *One Hundred Dollars* to any person or persons who shall apprehend and secure the said negro WALL, in any jail in the United States, so that he be brought to justice.

Given in Council, at the city of Annapolis, under the Seal of the state of Maryland, this sixth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and six.

ROBERT BOWIE,

By his Excellency's command.

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing Proclamation be published once in each week until countermanded, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Federal Gazette and Evening Post, at Baltimore; the Frederick-town Advocate, and in the National Intelligencer, at the City of Washington.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

Sept. 22—wtf.

RUNAWAY NEGRO.

Committed to the jail of Washington county, Maryland, as a runaway, Charles Bowman, alias Charles Butler, about 35 years old, five feet 5 or 6 inches high, his complexion a dark mulatto, his clothes which he wears are a striped cotton short coat, checked cotton trowsers, and a coarse brown linen shirt. He has other clothes with him, and has a dark spot on his nose. His owner is desired to release him or he will be sold for his jail fees agreeably to law.

N. ROCHESTER, Sheriff of Washington County.

November 7, 1806—3tw

FOR SALE,

A healthy negro woman under 30 years of age, with two healthy children. For particulars apply to the printer.

1st Nov. 1806.—eptf

Foreign Intelligence.

CAPTURE OF BUENOS AYRES.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,

Saturday Night, Sept. 13.

Downing Street, Sept. 13.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies and extracts, have this day been received at the office of the Right Hon. Wm. Windham, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State from Major-General Beresford, commanding a detachment of his Majesty's troops in South America.

Fort of Buenos Ayres, July 2, 1806.

SIR,

I had the honor to communicate to you, by my letter dated the 30th April, the circumstances of my arrival at St Helena, and the result of the application to the Honorable the Governor of that place for troops.

The fleet sailed thence the 2d of May, and after a most unexpected long passage, made Cape St. Mary on the 8th of June. His Majesty's ship Narcissus had been dispatched from the fleet on the 27th of May, and Sir Home Popham thought it right to proceed in her for the purpose of making himself acquainted with the navigation of the river, that no delay might occur in proceeding immediately on the arrival of the troops to such place as our information should induce us first to attack.—I had sent captain Kennett, of the Royal Engineers (not liking myself to leave the troops) in the Narcissus, to make such reconnoitering of the enemy's places on the river, as circumstances would admit; and to collect every possible information concerning them, and the strength of the enemy at the several places.

From fogs and baffling winds we did not meet the Narcissus until the sixth day after our arrival in the river, and I had there the satisfaction to see in company with her the Ocean transport, which had parted from us previous to our going to St. Helena. Sir Home Popham and myself immediately consulted whether it would be better first to attack the town of St. Philip of Monte-Video, or Buenos Ayres, the capital of the provinces; and after much reasoning, we determined to proceed against Buenos Ayres, which made it necessary to remove from the line of battle ships, the troops and marines, and such seamen as were incorporated with the latter, and others that had been practised to arms during the passage, into the transports, and his Majesty's ship Narcissus, which was effected on the 16th ult. and though then only about ninety miles from Buenos Ayres, still, though to his skill Sir Home Popham added the most persevering zeal and assiduity, yet from fogs, the intricacy of the navigation, and continually opposing winds, it was not until the 24th at night, that we reached opposite to it. We found ourselves the next morning, about eight miles from the Point of Quilmes, where I proposed landing, having been informed by an Englishman, who was pilot for the river, and who had been taken by the Narcissus out of a Portuguese vessel, that it was an excellent place, and an easy access from it into the country. As soon as the wind would permit, on the 25th, Sir Home Popham took the shipping as near as it was possible for them to go; and at a convenient distance for disembarking, which was effected in the course of the afternoon and night, and without any opposition: the enemy remaining at the village of Reduction, on a height about two miles from us in our front: the whole intermediate space, as well as to the right and left, being a perfect flat; but my guide informed me, that though in winter it was impassable, it was then very practicable, and easy for guns to pass.

It was eleven o'clock in the morning of the 26th, before I could move off my ground, and the enemy could, from his position, have counted every man I had—the numbers as per margin. He was drawn up along the brow of a hill, on which was the village of Reduction, which covered his right flank, and his force consisted principally of cavalry, (I have been since informed two thousand,) with eight field pieces. The nature of the ground was such, that I was under the necessity of going directly to his front; and to make my line as much as I could equal to his, I formed all the troops into one line, except the St. Helena infantry, of one hundred and fifty men, which I formed one hundred and twenty yards in the rear, with two field pieces, with orders to make face to the right or left, as either of our flanks should be threatened by his cavalry. I had two six pounders on each flank, and two howitzers in the centre of the first line. In this order, I advanced against the enemy, and after we had got within range of his guns, a tongue of swamp crossed our front, and obliged me to halt whilst the guns took a small circuit to cross, and which was scarcely performed when the enemy opened their field pieces on us, at first well pointed, but as we advanced at a very quick rate, in spite of the boggy ground that very soon obliged us to leave all our guns behind, his fire did us but little injury. The 71st regiment reaching the bottom of the heights in a pretty good line, seconded by the Marine battalion, the enemy would not wait their nearer approach, but retired from the brow of the hill, which our troops gaining, and commencing a fire of small arms, he fled with precipitation, leaving to us four field pieces and one tumbril, and we saw nothing more of him that day.

I halted two hours on the field to rest the troops, and to make arrangements for taking with us the enemy's guns and our own, which had now, by the exertions of captain Donally, of his Majesty's ship Narcissus, been extricated from the bog. He had accidentally landed, and accompanied the troops, on seeing them advance to the enemy, and I am much indebted to him for his voluntary assistance.

I then marched in hopes of preventing the destruction of the bridge over the Rio Chuelo, a river at this season of the year not fordable, and which lay between us and the city, distant from it about three miles, and eight from our then situation: and though I used every diligence, I had the mortification to see it in flames long before I could reach it. I halted the troops for the night a mile from it, and pushed on three companies of the 71st, under lieutenant-colonel Pack, with two howitzers, to the bridge, to endeavor to prevent its total destruction. I accompanied this detachment, but on reaching the bridge found it entirely consumed; and as the enemy during the night was heard bringing down guns, I withdrew the detachment before light, as their position was tho't too open and exposed to the enemy's fire, who had at nine o'clock, on hearing some of our soldiers go to the river to get water, opened a fire from their guns, and a considerable line of infantry.

As soon as it was light I sent captain Kennet of the Engineers to reconnoitre the sides of the river, and found that on our side we had little or no cover to protect us, whilst the enemy were drawn up behind hedges, houses, and in the shipping on the opposite bank, the river not thirty yards wide. As our situation and circumstances could not admit of the least delay, I determined to force the passage, and for that purpose crowed down the field pieces, which, with the addition of those taken from the enemy the day before, were eleven (one I had spiked and left, not being able to bring it off,) to the water's edge, and ordered the infantry to remain in the rear, under cover, except the light company and grenadiers of the 71st. As our guns approached, the enemy opened a very ill directed fire from great guns and musquetry; the former soon ceased after our fire opened, the latter was kept up for more than half an hour, but though close to us, did us but little or no injury, so ill was it directed. We then found means, by boats and rafts, to cross a few men over the Rio Chuelo, and on ordering all fire to cease, the little of them that remained ceased also.

The troops which opposed us during these two days appear to have been almost entirely provincial, with a considerable proportion of veteran officers. The numbers that were assembled to dispute our passage of the river, I have been since informed, were about 2000 infantry. I had no reason from their fire to suppose their number so great; the opposition was very feeble; the only difficulty was the crossing the river to get at them.

I cannot omit reporting to you that I had the most just cause to be satisfied with the conduct of every officer and all the troops under my command. To Lt. Col. Pack of the 71st every praise is due, as well to that excellent regiment. The battalion of marines, commanded by capt. King, of the Royal Navy, not only behaved with the utmost good conduct, but with a discipline in the field much beyond what could have been expected, though every exertion to effect it had been used by commodore sir H. Popham, and every officer of the Royal Navy during the passage.

A corps of seamen, who had been drilled to small arms, were also landed; they were between 80 and 90 in number, and I was under the necessity of attaching them to draw the guns, which they did with a cheerfulness and zeal that did them great credit; and I was under great obligation to capt. King for his activity in preparing rafts, boats, &c. to pass the Rio Chuelo.

Lt. Col. Lane, and the St. Helena troops, also merit my thanks for their good conduct; as does capt. Ogilvie, commanding the artillery, for the manner in which the guns were conducted and served. Capt. Kennett, of the Royal Engineers, was particularly serviceable, by its intelligence and zeal: as were the hon. major Deane, my brigade major, and the hon. ensign Gordon of the 3d Guards, my aid-de-camp.

By 11 o'clock A. M. I had got some guns and the greatest part of the troops across the river, and seeing no symptoms of further opposition, and learning that the troops in general had deserted the city, motives of humanity induced me to send, by the hon. ensign Gordon, a summons to the Governor to deliver to me the city and fortress, that the excesses and calamities which would most probably occur if the troops entered in a hostile manner, might be avoided; informing him that the British character would insure to them the exercise of their religion, and protection to their persons and all private property. He returned to me an officer to ask some hours to draw up conditions; but could not consent to delay my march, which I commenced as soon as the whole had crossed the Rio Chuelo; and, on arriving near the city, an officer from the Governor again met me with a number of conditions, to which I had not then time to attend; but said I would confirm by writing what I had promised when in possession of the city; and the terms granted and signed by sir Home Popham and myself I have the honor to annex.

I also transmit a return of the killed, wounded, and missing on the 26th and 27th of June, as well as the return of the ordnance taken.

I cannot conclude without assuring you of the unwearied zeal and assiduity of commodore sir Home Popham, in whatever could contribute to the success of this expedition, and of the cordial co-operation and great assistance which I have received from him.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

W. C. BERESFORD, Maj. Gen.

Major-General Sir David Baird, commanding in chief, &c. &c. &c.

Extract of a letter from major general Beresford to the right hon. lord Castlereagh, dated Fort of Buenos Ayres, 11th July, 1806.

I trust the conduct adopted towards the people here has had its full effect, in impressing on their minds the honor, generosity and humanity of the British character. His majesty's ministers will see by the detail of our proceedings, that after the army had passed the Rio Chuelo, the city of Buenos Ayres remained at our mercy; and that, in fact, the only conditions on which I entered were such as I pleased to offer, and which humanity and a regard to our national character would naturally induce me to give under any circumstances. However, to quiet the minds of the inhabitants, we not only consented to put in writing my promises; but acceded to many conditions not expected by them; and, contrary to direct stipulation, gave up to the proprietors all the coasting vessels captured, with their cargoes, and of which I annex a return*, and the value of which amounted to one million and a half of dollars, and, which being done with the views already exposed, will, I trust, meet with his majesty's approbation.

I have the honor to inform his majesty's ministers, that I had detached capt. Arbuthnot of the 20th light dragoons, on the 3d inst. with a party consisting of 7 dragoons and 20 infantry (the whole mounted) to a place called Luxan, 50 miles distant. My principal object was to have the country reconnoitered, and to see what were the dispositions of the inhabitants; but with the avowed object of escorting back some of the treasure which had been taken from here, and to prevent its following the vice-roy, which I had reason to suspect was intended, though it was said to be all private property; and, in which case, we had declared, if brought back, it should be given to its owners, if of this city. Capt. Arbuthnot returned last night: and I am glad to say with information of a pleasing nature; for your lordship will see, by this detachment passing so easily through the country, that whatever their present inclination may be, there is no very great danger from any hostile intentions against us; and capt. Arbuthnot reports rather favorably of the general dispositions of the people. The country to Luxan, as I have already represented, in general the whole of it, is a perfect flat, and the view of the horizon obstructed by nothing but the immense herds of horses and cattle, but principally horned cattle.

Luxan is situated on a river of the same name, and where there is a bridge over it, and the route leading to all the inferior provinces, and I rather think it will be adviseable on many accounts that I possess myself of it, which I can do by a small detachment. Much of the treasure was caught actually going to Cordova, and the rest, but for the opportune arrival of the party, would have been pillaged.

The waggons conveying this treasure may be expected here to-morrow.—Those with the royal treasure, and that of the Philippine company, arrived some time since, and is already embarked.

The hon. major Deane, who is bearer of these dispatches, will give any further information to his majesty's ministers that they may desire; and I beg to recommend him as an officer deserving of any mark of favor that his majesty may be graciously pleased to bestow on him.

* *It has been found difficult to procure the return of vessels here alluded to, at least the names of all. They are of various classes, from one hundred and fifty tons downwards, and amount in the whole to one hundred and eighty in number.*

PROCLAMATION

By William Carr Beresford, major general commanding in chief his Britannic majesty's forces employed on the east coast of S. America, and lieutenant governor of Buenos Ayres and all its dependencies.

The town of Buenos Ayres and its dependencies being now subject to his Britannic majesty by the energy of his majesty's arms, the major general, with a view of establishing perfect confidence in the liberality and justice of his majesty's government, and quieting the minds of all the inhabitants who are now in the city, or who from the apprehension of the general casualties of war, may have quitted it, thinks it necessary to proclaim without a moment's loss of time, that it is his majesty's most gracious intention that the people of Buenos Ayres, and such other provinces in the Rio de la Plata as may eventually come under his protection, shall enjoy the full and free exercise of their religion, and that every respect shall be shewn to its holy ministers.

That the courts of justice shall continue the exercise of their functions in all cases of civil or criminal procedure, with such references to the major general as were had to the viceroy on former occasions, and the major general pledges himself that as far as depends upon him every thing shall be done to bring those processes to an immediate and just issue.

All private property of every description shall receive the most ample protection, and whatever may be required by the troops, either of provisions or other articles, shall be immediately paid for at such prices as may be fixed on by the Cabildo.

The major general therefore calls upon the most illustrious bishop, his coadjutors, and all ecclesiastical orders, foundations, colleges, heads of corporate bodies, mayor, aldermen and burgesses, to explain to the inhabitants in general that they are ever to be protected in their religion and property; and until the pleasure of his Britannic majesty is known, they are to be governed by their own municipal laws.

The major general thinks it necessary to acquaint the general and commercial interest of the country, that it is his majesty's most gracious intention that a free trade shall be opened and permitted to S. America, similar to that enjoyed by all others of his majesty's colonies, particularly the island of Trinidad, whose inhabitants have felt peculiar benefits from being under the government of a sovereign, powerful enough to protect them from any insult, and generous enough to give them such commercial advantages as they could not enjoy under the administration of any other country.

With the promise of such rigid protection to the established religion of the country, and the exercise of its civil laws, the maj. gen. trusts that all good citizens will unite with him in their exertions to keep the town quiet and peaceable, as they may now enjoy a free trade, and all the advantages of a commercial intercourse with G. Britain, where no oppression exists, and which he understands has been the only thing wanting by the rich provinces of Buenos Ayres, and the inhabitants of S. America in general, to make it the most prosperous country in the world.

The maj. gen. has now only to call upon the magistrates to send to the different farmers in the country, and induce them to bring into the markets provisions and vegetables of every description, for which they shall be immediately paid, and any complaints which may be made, shall be redressed without delay.

It having been represented to the maj. gen. that some of the existing duties bear too hard on the enterprize of commerce, he has determined to take the earliest opportunity of informing himself on that subject, from the best commercial authorities, and he will then make such reductions in the overbearing duties as may seem most conducive to the interest of the country, until the pleasure of his Britannic Majesty is known.

(Signed)

W. C. BERESFORD,

Major General and Lieut. Govr.

PROCLAMATION

By the commanders in chief of his Britannic Majesty's forces by land and sea.

Although the laws of war give all ships, barges, vessels, boats, and craft of every description in harbors, rivers, and creeks, to the captors, yet the commanders in chief of his Britannic Majesty's forces by land and sea feeling that such captures will distress the owners of small vessels, as they may be the only means by which they gain their livelihood, and anxiously wishing to give every encouragement to real indus-