

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10 1807.

FAILURE OF THE ENGLISH EXPEDITION TO SOUTH AMERICA.

Letter From Gen. WHITELOCKE to the Rt. Hon. W. WINDHAM.
 Buenos Ayres, July 19, 1807.

Sir,
 I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Majesty, that upon being joined at Monte Video on the 15th of June, by the Corps under Brigadier Gen. Craufurd, not one moment was lost by Rear-Admiral Murray and myself in making every necessary arrangement for the attack of Buenos Ayres. After many delays, occasioned by foul winds, a landing was effected, without opposition, on the 28th of the same month, at the Ensenada de Barragan, a small Bay about thirty miles to the eastward of the town.

After some fatiguing marches through a country much intersected by swamps and deep muddy rivulets, the army reached Reduccion a Village about nine miles distant from the bridge over the Rio Chuelo; on the opposite bank of which the Enemy had constructed batteries, and established a formidable line of defence. I resolved, therefore, to turn this position, by marching in two columns from my left, and crossing the river higher up, where it was represented fordable, to unite my force in the suburbs of Buen Ayres.

Major Gen. Leveon Gower having the command of the right column, crossed the river at a Pass called the Passo Chico, and falling in with a Corps of the Enemy's, gallantly attacked and defeated it. Having in the ignorance of my guide, it was not until the next day that I joined with the main body of the army, when I formed my line by placing Brigadier Gen. Sir Samuel Auchmuty's Brigade upon the left, extending it towards the Convent of the Recolets, from which it was distant two miles. Brigadier-Gen. Craufurd's Brigade occupying the central and principal avenues of the town, being distant about three miles from the great square and fort; and the 6th Dragoon Guards, 9th Light Dragoons, and 45th Regiment, being upon his right, and extending towards the Residencia. The town was thus nearly invested, and this disposition of the army, and the circumstances of the town and suburbs being divided into squares of one hundred and forty yards each side, together with the knowledge that the Enemy meant to occupy the flat roofs of the houses, gave rise to the following plan of attack.

Brigadier-Gen. Sir Samuel Auchmuty was directed to detach the 38th Regiment, to possess itself of the Plaza de Toros, and the adjacent strong ground, and there take post; the 37th, 5th, 36th, and 88th Regiments were each divided into wings; and each wing ordered to penetrate into the street directly in its front. The light battalion divided into wings, and each followed by a wing of the 95th Regiment, and three pounder, was ordered to proceed down the two streets on the right of the central zone, and the 45th Regiment down the two adjoining; and after clearing the streets of the enemy, this latter regiment was to take post at the Residencia. Two six pounders were ordered along the central street, covered by the Carabineers and the third troop of the 9th Light Dragoons, the remainder of which was pointed as a reserve in the centre. Each division was ordered to proceed along the street directly in its front, till it arrived at the last square of houses next the River Plata; of which it was to possess itself, forming on the flat roofs, and there wait for further orders. The 95th Regiment was to occupy two of the most commanding situations; from which it could annoy the enemy. Two corporals, with tools, were ordered to march at the head of each column, for the purpose of breaking open the doors; the whole were unloaded, and no firing was to be permitted until the columns had reached their final points and formed a caracade in the street. The signal for the whole to come forward.

In conformity to this arrangement, at half past six o'clock of the morning of the 5th inst. the 38th Regiment moving towards its left, and the 87th straight to its front, approached the strong post of the Retiro and Plaza de Toros, and after a most vigorous and spirited attack, in which the regiments suffered much from grape shot and musketry, their gallant Commander, Brigadier General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, possessed himself of the post, taking thirty-one pieces of cannon, an immense quantity of ammunition, and six hundred prisoners. The 5th Regiment meeting with but little opposition proceeded to the river, and took possession of the Church and Convent of St. Catalina. The 36th and 88th Regiments under Brigadier General Lumley, moving in the appointed order, were soon opposed by a heavy and continued fire of musketry from the tops and windows of the houses; the doors of which were barricaded in so strong a manner as to render them almost impossible to force. The streets were intersected by deep ditches, the inside of which were planted cannon, pouring showers of grape on the advancing columns. In defence, however, of this position, the 36th regiment, headed by the gallant General, reached its final destination; but the 88th being nearer to the Fort and principal defences of the enemy, were so weakened by his fire as to be totally overpowered and taken. The Bank of the 36th being thus exposed, this regiment, together with the 5th retired upon Sir Samuel Auchmuty's Post at the Plaza de Toros; not however, before Lieut. Col. Burns, and the Grenadier company of the 36th regiment had an opportunity of distinguishing themselves; by charging about eight hundred of the Enemy, and taking and spiked two guns. The two six pounders moved up the central street, flanked with a very superior fire; the four troops of the Carabineers led on by Lieut. Colonel Kingdon, advanced to take the battery opposed to them, but this gallant Officer being unfortunately wounded, as well as Capt. Burrell, next in command, and the fire both from the battery and houses, proving very destructive, they retreated to a short distance, but continued to occupy a position in front of the enemy's principal defences, and considerably in advance of that, which they had taken in the morning.

The left division of Brigadier General Craufurd's Brigade, under Lieut. Col. Park, passed on passing to the river, and turning to the left, approaching the square with the intention of possessing itself of the Jesuits College, a situation which commanded the Enemy's principal line of defence, and from the very destruc-

tive nature of his fire, this was found impracticable, and after sustaining a heavy loss, one part of the division throwing itself into a house, which was afterwards not found tenable, was shortly obliged to surrender, whilst the remaining part, after enduring a dreadful fire with the greatest intrepidity, Lieut. Col. Pack, its commander, being wounded, retired upon the right division commanded by Brigadier General Craufurd himself. This division having passed quite through to the River Plata, turned also to the left to approach the great square and fort from the north-east bastion, of which it was distant about 400 yards, when Brigadier General Craufurd, leaving the fate of his left division, thought it most advisable to take possession of the convent of St. Domingo near which he then was, intending to proceed onwards to the Franciscan church, which lay still nearer the fort, if the attack or success of any other of our columns should free him in some measure from the host of enemies which surrounded him. The 45th Regiment being further from the Enemy's centre, had gained the Residencia without much opposition, and Lieut. Col. Guard having it in possession of his Grenadier companies, moved down with the Grenadier company towards the centre of the town, and joined Brigadier General Craufurd.

The Enemy, who now surrounded the convent on all sides, attempting to take a three-penny wherry in the street, Lieut. Col. Park's company, and a few light infantry under Major Trotter (an officer of great merit) were killed, but the gun was saved. The Brigadier General was now obliged to confine himself to the defence of the convent, from which the riflemen kept up a well directed fire upon such of the Enemy as approached the post; but the quantity of round shot, grape, and musketry to which they were exposed, at last obliged them to quit the top of the building, and the Enemy, to the number of 6000, bringing up cannon to force the wooden gates which fronted the fort, the Brigadier General having no communication with any other columns, and judging from the cessation of firing that those next him had not been successful, surrendered at four o'clock in the afternoon.

The result of this day's action had left me in possession of the Plaza de Toros, a strong post on the enemy's right, and the Residencia, another strong post on his left, whilst I occupied an advanced position opposite his centre; but these advantages had cost about 2500 men killed, wounded, and prisoners. The nature of the fire to which the troops were exposed was violent in the extreme. Grape shot at the corners of all the streets, musketry, handgrenades, bricks, and stones from the tops of all the houses, every household with his negroes defended his dwelling, each of which was in itself a fortress, and it is not, perhaps, too much to say, that the whole male population of Buenos Ayres was employed in its defence.

This was the situation of the army on the morning of the 6th inst. when Gen. Liniers addressed a letter to me, offering to give up all his prisoners in the late affair, together with the 71st Regiment and others taken with Lieut. Gen. Beresford, if I desisted from any further attack on the town, and withdrew his Majesty's forces from the River Plata, intimating at the same time from the exasperated state of the populace, he could not answer for the safety of the prisoners if I persisted in offensive measures. Influenced by this consideration (which I knew from better authority to be founded on fact,) and reflecting on how little advantage would be the possession of a country the inhabitants of which were so absolutely hostile, I resolved to forego the advantages which the bravery of the troops had obtained, and acceded to the annexed treaty, which I trust will meet the approbation of his Majesty.

Return of the total of killed, wounded and missing.
 Killed—1 Major, 6 Capts. 4 Lieuts. 1 Ensign, 5 Staff, 18 Sergeants, 4 Drummers, 279 rank & file—316. Wounded—3 Lt. Cols. 5 Majors, 16 Capts. 33 Lts. 2 Ensigns, 2 Staff, 1 Volunteer, 43 Sergeants, 11 Drummers, 558 rank & file—674.
 Missing—2 Staff, 1 Quarter Master, 4 Sergeants, 3 Drummers, 196 rank & file—203.
 Total, 316 killed, 674 wounded, 208 missing—1198.
 Of one company which suffered severely, no return has been received. The prisoners have been exchanged.

THE TREATY ON 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 2 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, and the Spanish subjects being judged by theirs, 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 Lieut. General Whitelocke 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 impediments thrown in the way of the supplies of provisions which may be requested for Monte-Video.
 V. A period of 10 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 equipage, 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 fulfillment 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 at Buenos Ayres, the 7th day of July, 1807. (Signed by Gen. Whitelocke, Admiral Murray—and by Liniers, Bulliam and Velazco.)

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; & the archduke of Wirtemberg, 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.
Afonso D'Albuquerque.	Minerva.
Meduza.	Princaza.
Conde don Henrique.	Carloza.
CHEROUBS.	BRIGS.
S. Gudo Mayo.	Gavio
Principe.	Condeca de Refeada.
Princaez. Real.	

The Boston papers received lately, differ considerably on the subject of an adjustment of differences between America and Britain. The following paragraphs are from the *Repository* and *Palladium* respectively:—

The reports by the *Amintor* are favorable to a continuance of our neutrality. It was said our Ministers had adjusted all the points in dispute, and that the *Revenge* was expected to sail about the 20th of Sept. on her return. A letter from *London*, Sept. 11, and a letter from *Liverpool*, Sept. 16, however say, nothing has been done. The difference in statement, arises from the information which has been transmitted, being derived from different sources. We hope the first part is most correct. *Palladium.*

American affairs. On this subject the London papers give no information. Repert says that the points in dispute had been discussed between the respective Ministers and that some hopes were entertained, that the British cabinet would accede to such arrangements as would be satisfactory to our government. *Repository.*

That my fellow citizens may precisely know the situation in which I now stand, as relates to the warrant issued against me by Judge Dorsey, I submit the following statement:

On Saturday morning the warrant was served on me by the Sheriff, who required me to attend on the Judge. I called, accordingly, about one o'clock, then at half past one o'clock, and again at three o'clock. Whilst walking backwards and forwards, at the last named hour, waiting for the Judge, and the Mayor being in view, I entered into conversation with him; he stated, that for the sake of form, it would be necessary for me to enter security for my appearance—I peremptorily refused to do this, because I had committed no offence. I added, that I had come from my own house with the expectation of going to prison under the warrant. The Mayor, with much earnestness, urged me to give security, and pressed me to permit him to be my bail—adding, that in his opinion, the Judge was doing wrong—that he was proceeding too far, and that he had tried to persuade him to act otherwise—that he (the Mayor) held the conduct of those men whose clippings had been exhibited, in as great abhorrence as did any of his fellow citizens, and had often so declared to his friends—but, that for the sake of peace, he wished I would enter security. Finding that I was resolute in refusing security, the Mayor went into the Judge's house, and when he came out again, he advised me to return home, and that he would have the business settled. I did accordingly return home, and have not since been applied to by the civil authority. I have entered no security.

JAS. BLAYS.
 November 10th, 1807.
 N. B. A report has reached me, that in case of my arrest, my friends would rescue me; I can assure the public, that nothing of this sort has been contemplated by me; and so far as in my power, I pledge myself to prevent it. B.
 The following address was on Sunday presented to General JAMES WILKINSON by the Officers of the 27th Reg. Maryland Militia.
 SIR,
 The institutions of a free people, are most peculiarly exposed to subversion, from the tenderness of the law, in relating to impose restraints on the actions of individuals, who are thus permitted at leisure to digest and mature schemes of ambition, and projects of revolution, of which the law takes no cognizance, until they may fatally explode upon the community. To the lovers of order and good government, it will be a subject of surprise and regret, that

ever an occasion should occur, when the law, which self-balanced and omnipotent, should equally protect society and the individual, having failed in its operation upon a great emergency, the fate of a portion of our country should be cast on the exertions and will of a single person; but when such a crisis existed, it must be a source of congratulation to every good citizen, that such a man with the requisite energy and patriotism, should be found at his post—Far distant from those to whom you looked for intrusions, and by whose orders you were bound, embarrassed by difficulties, perplexed by artifices, and beset by toils, you resided the prospect of ambition, the views of intrigue, and the arts of a master in cunning and corruption, and confuting the imputation of partiality, and the dictates of duty, you dared, at your own dear risk, and upon your sole responsibility, to defeat the foul projects of Treason, and save a people from the horrors of revolutionary rapine and violence.—For this great and important service, you have merited the thanks of a grateful nation—and the impartial pen of history will transmit your name undiminished by the false glosses and artful calumnies of the day, to a posterity who will revive your memory, as one who has deserved well of his native land, and is to be ranked among its benefactors. For our part, we take this occasion to assure you, that the attempts which have been made under the auspices of treason, to depreciate your services and distort your motives, have only served to render the merit of those services more precious, the patriotism and purity of those motives more indisputable.

That your country may continue to enjoy the fruits of your useful labors, that your services, and merits may never be forgotten, while honest actions receive their reward, and that you may long live to feel the approbation of your country, & of your conscience, is the ardent and affectionate wish of those, who are happy to have this public occasion of expressing to you, sir, their attachment to your person, and of welcoming you to the city of Baltimore.

THE ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN, YOU embarrass and oppress me by this unexpected & unmerited courtesy.

Feeling and reflection instruct me to reverence your motives, and I shall ever acknowledge your approbation with grateful sensibility; but as the instance of my conduct which has produced the expression of your confidence, was imposed on me by imperious circumstances, and sprung from a sense of duty, which I could not have neglected without incurring the reprobation of my own breast, and the condemnation of all good men, it necessarily follows that I can have no fair claim to extraordinary favor.

Yet pending the awful scenes to which you have adverted, the sufferings incident to the peculiarity of my situation, seem to give me some title to the sympathy of those for whom I have suffered; and I beg you to believe that in the commendation of the patriot band of citizen soldiers, who have honored me on this occasion, I have received a testimonial which I most highly appreciate.

When I offered myself a sacrifice to avert a great national calamity, I was not insensible that I exposed myself to serious peril; but indeed I did anticipate their perils of military conflict, & not the persecutions of the tongue and the pen. I have been deceived, and instead of the sword of the soldier, I have been assailed by the dagger of the assassin.

The gathering storm surveyed at a distance, which menaced those fundamental institutions I had sworn to defend, did not alarm me for myself, but put me in fear for my country—I yielded to a virtuous impulse, to stick for the safety of the state, and in giving the blow I offered against the laws—encouraged by difficulties, without guide or pilot but my own feeble discretion, and urged by the necessity of the case, I was impelled by my solitudes to the commission of a momentary violation, for the permanent security of the constitution, and in discharging a sacred duty, I have incurred heavy penalties—should the policy of my country prescribe it, I shall meet the infliction without a murmur, and prostrating myself before the civil authority, I shall triumph in my own degradation; or should it be deemed expedient to the safety and happiness of United America to abolish the precedent, let the honest purposes of a faithful soldier be fulfilled and my life obliterate the transgression;—then I shall not have lived in vain, and posterity whilst they applaud the generous sentiment which has moved you gentlemen this day, will do justice to the memory of a voluntary victim, whose expiring breath will be raised to heaven for the preservation of HIS COUNTRY, ITS GOVERNMENT AND LAWS.

Interments in the city of Baltimore last week:
 Consumption 4
 Influenza 1
 Pleurisy 1
 Fits 3
 Jaundice 1
 Worms 4
 Hooping Cough 1
 Adults 8
 Children 7
 Total 15

FOR THE AMERICAN.
Mr. Perbin,
 I observed a memorial in your paper a short time ago, which reflected the greatest honor on six of the grand jurors; giving a detail of the misdeeds of our fellow-citizens, and the sufferings they were likely to endure during the winter. But what was my astonishment at seeing a disgraceful and unseemly publication in favor

signed Anon, which was calculated to defame the good and humane impression already made on the public mind! It is asserted that the author, ashamed to sign his real name, is one of the eight that opposed the memorial, although he complained of indifference at the next meeting of the jury, which he said was caused by visiting the jail, and wished he had not gone to it. He was immediately after discussing the memorial, excluded from attending by the court, at his own request, and on account of his indisposition. One of the members did not dare to risk his health by visiting the prison, another who was very strenuous in opposing the passages of the memorial, ran out of the first ward he entered, with his hand to his nose, crying out in the hearing of the prisoners, that he was unable to stay any longer.

Anon says he will submit to an amende honorable. Permit a disreputable prisoner to recommend him to raise a subscription amongst his friends and associates, who are all men of property, pay the same into the hands of those good men of the Society of Friends, who kindly visit the prison, and interest themselves for it, inmates, to make such repairs as are absolutely necessary, and furnish the unfortunate prisoners, whom he has injured by his publication and opposition, with a straw mattress, a blanket and great coat; these trifling comforts even Anon himself would allow a slave.

MICHAEL WALTON.
 Baltimore, 5th November, 1807.

* * * The List of Letters shall appear tomorrow.

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED,
 Ship Louisiana, Dawson, Liverpool
 Sch'r Matchless, Collins, Vera Cruz
 CLEARED,
 Sch'r Wass, Lively, St. Bartholomews
 Carlton, Johnson, Martinique
 Wolf, Travers, Charleston

From the Merchant's Coffee House Book.

November 9.
 Arrived sch'r Matchless, Collins, 36 days from La Vera Cruz, Logwood, Robert & John Oliver, spoke nothing on the passage.
 Also brig Adherbal, McMeal, 23 days from N. Orleans. Logwood and Spice, Henry Thompson. The brig Julia of Philadelphia, sailed the day before for New York—Monday last off Hatteras spoke brig Ann, Montserrat, from Guadeloupe for Baltimore, out 21 days.

Charleston, October 27.
 On the 14th instant, off Cape Florida, capt Rich spoke sch'r Harriot, of Baltimore—she sailed from Jamaica, bound to Nassau, but capt. Rich supposed her to be in possession either of the English or French, and probably from Vera-Cruz. October 16, off Cape Carnavari, spoke sch'r Felicity, 24 days from Havana, bound to Philadelphia.

Arrived, sch'r Ploughboy, Hall, Baltimore, 10 d.ys.
 The Danish brig Triton, Niffens, from Charleston, was expected to be lost at St. Marys, has been sighted, and was nearly ready to take in her cargo.

Those who are desirous of forming themselves into a Volunteer Corps, are requested to meet at the Apollo Garden, on Tuesday evening the 10th inst. at 6 o'clock, for the purpose of re-organizing captain William Price's company, attached to the 6th regiment.
 November 7

ATTENTION!
 The Fell's Point Mechanical Volunteers, are requested to meet at the New Market-House, on Tuesday, the 10th of November, in full uniform, at one o'clock precisely, provided with eight rounds of ball cartridges.
 By order of the Captain,
 WM. M. CONKLIN, 1st Sergt.
 November 6

Sale by Auction

THIS DAY,
 The 6th inst. at 10 o'clock, at our auction room, at the head of Frederick street, will commence the sale of

A Variety of Dry Goods:
Among which are,
 1 case Velvets and Corals
 1 Calico
 1 Shawls
 2 Worsted Hosiery
 1 Cotton do
 1 trunk Book Muslin
 1 bale Cloth, &c. &c.
And on account of the underwriters,
 3 bales damaged Linnen.
And at 12 o'clock,
 150 boxes Havana brown Sugar,
 32 lbsds. Muscovado do
 10 pipes Holland Gin
 M do. Bordeaux Brandy
 15 bags Coffee
 45 do. Cocoa, &c.
Van Wyck & Dorsey, Auctioneers.

Sale by Auction.

THIS DAY,
 The 10th inst. at 12 o'clock, in Frederick street dock, opposite our auction room, will be sold,
 The Schooner SALLY, Burthen 700 bbls. in complete order to receive a cargo, and may be sent to sea without any expense. Her inventory may be seen previous to the sale at our auction room, & terms made known at time of sale.
 VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auctioneers.
Luke Tiernan & Co.
 Have received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, a general assortment of **FALL GOODS.**
On Hand,
 2 cases Damask Silk Shawls, assorted
 A few chests Hyson Tea
 A quantity of Green Coffee, in bags
 New Orleans Sugar, in lbsds
 16 cases Silvertine Copper, 16 to 28 oz.
 23 logs St. Domingo Mahogany
 A few cases Manchester— which will be sold low to close sales.
 Oct. 17 1807