

BUENOS AYRES.

New York Jan 7.

Mr. G. Deblis, of Boston, passenger in the schr. Adelia from Casence, informs us that he left the port of Monte Video, in the river Plate on the 25th Oct. last, at 12 o'clock at night in a small French privateer schr. called L'Oiseau. Capt. Bidet (the only vessel that had or would have liberty to depart this port for some months) and has handed us the following intelligence, relative to S. America.

On the 27th June last, the capital of La Plata, the city of Buenos Ayres, was taken by the expedition from the Cape of Good Hope, under the command of Sir Home Popham and Major Gen. Beresford, consisting of 1000 choice troops, and without any loss, and a generous capitulation. They kept possession of the city until the 13th August following, when it was attacked and taken possession of by an expedition of 2000 men, from Monte Video, by a French gentleman of the name of Lemier (formerly a naval officer) who was accompanied by a number of the first merchants of Monte Video, and about 80 French gentlemen as volunteers. The battle was fought with great obstinacy by the British, but headed by an intrepid commander, the Spanish bore down all. The loss of the British in killed, wounded and massacred after they had surrendered, was by the best accounts stated to be 400 men, and the Spanish about 250, in killed and wounded; but almost 7-8th of their wounded expired of their wounds, owing (as they say to the British using poisoned balls) but a well informed French officer who shared their dangers, told Mr. Deblis it was not the venomous balls of their enemies, but the ignorance and unskillfulness of their own surgeons that killed the Spaniards.

The Spaniards retook their capital by storm, and made prisoners nearly 1200 English; but a serious dispute had taken place between Gen. Beresford and Gen. Lemier, the English General insisting that a capitulation was made and signed while the white flag was flying upon the fortress, and which the Spanish commander absolutely denies; however, the prisoners were sent away a distance of about 3 or 400 miles into the country, and it was reported that Gen. Beresford and his officers were coming to Monte Video to be sent to Europe, but was ferwarded throught more propo to ord them to Cordova, only about 20 leagues, or 1050 miles from Buenos Ayres. The common soldiers composing the expedition from Mont. Video, robbed and plundered every English abode at Buenos Ayres and also every Spanish house where an Englishman was seen to enter or reside. They also put into prison among many others, Mr. W. P. White, formerly of Boston, Mr. Maloe, a Mr. Jackson, a Mr. Mark Riley, and Mr. Haseback. The former (Mr. White) was induced to receive an office, such a prize agent under the English government, for which he was recompensed by being put in close confinement for two months, and part of that time incommunicable, and with the British officers, was obliged to take the journey into the interior. No stranger whatever was permitted to go up to Buenos Ayres, as they mean without exception to exclude all from thence, especially the Americans.

The British, upon their becoming masters of Buenos Ayres, found on ly 1,200,000 dolls. of public property (although there were six times that amount in the place) which they sent to England in the frigate Narcissus. They had collected a considerable quantity of quicksilver and copper, but as it was not taken on board the transports, they had got off only the money. Sir H. Popham was in Buenos Ayres when it was retaken, and with great difficulty effected his escape to his ships in a boat, after which, with the exception of one gun brig, which he left cruising between the Colona and Buenos Ayres, he brought his squadron, consisting of his own ship Diadem, 64 guns, Capt. King; Reasonable, 64, Capt. Rowley; Diomedes, 50, Capt. Phillips; 1 frigate, 2 sloops of war, and several armed transports, down the river, and anchored in full view of the harbor of Monte Video. Some days he would have every ship under way; at other times only one or two of easy draught of water, who would stand in so close that the very inhabitants could discern the buttons on the officers uniforms. Sir Home had sent into Monte Video upwards of 30 flags of truce, demanding Beresford and his troops, a supply of provisions, and some medicine for sick and wounded. The Governor, tired of such business, generously sent Sir H. P. a supply of fresh provisions, and also 23 English seamen, which were brought into Monte Video a few months previous, in an

English Guineaman; and saying that he should not respect any more flags of truce from that time. Sir H. answered the Governor's civility by accepting the fresh supply of provisions, and receiving the seamen, but contrary to the etiquette observed in time of war about exchange of prisoners, he refused to deliver up the like number of Spaniards, which he might very easily have done, as he had more than 90 in his possession, which were taken from a small town at the south entrance of the river. Several skirmishes had taken place between the English vessels & Spanish gun boats and forts, and almost every day they saluted Monte Video with 12 and 18lb. shot.

Upon the 12th July last, an embargo was laid on all vessels in the port of Monte Video, and continued with more than usual rigor when Mr. Deblis sailed. The reasons assigned were, 1st, that they were going to fit out an expedition to retake Buenos Ayres; 2d, that they were going to expedite 4 vessels with dispatches for Spain; and 3d, that the British squadron were starving for provisions, though every body knew to the contrary, as the Reasonable, a man of war, had been dispatched to and arrived from Rio Janeiro with so much of a supply as to be obliged to caulk in her lower tier of gun ports.

It was reported for truth, before Mr. Deblis sailed, that Sir Home Popham had received a reinforcement of 3500 men from the Cape of Good Hope, and which he is much inclined to suppose true, as he himself counted 35 sail at anchor five miles from Monte Video, between point Carretas, and the island Flores, the same evening he sailed; and it was known that there were 18 sail there arrived off Mont. Video, a city at the northern entrance of Rio Plata, as the government of Montevideo had the 23d Oct. received a letter from the commandant at Montevideo, who writes to that effect. If his force has arrived, whether Sir H. P. will be able to take possession of it with 3500 men, is very uncertain, as the Spaniards have 10,000 men ready at a moment's warning, and all those men in high spirits and confident of victory. Among the 35 at anchor off Flores island, some were Spaniards, some Portuguese, and some Americans detained or captured. Sir H. P. about the 29th September, sent in a flag of truce to the Governor of Monte Video, declaring the fort in a state of blockade; but also mentioned that all neutrals might have leave to pass his squadron, provided they did it within 7 days, and in ballast only, as he should keep up a rigorous blockade, and should take every vessel that came out even in ballast, and should certainly make prizes of all those that came out with a cargo being the produce of the Spanish colonies in South America. This extraordinary determination was notified to all neutrals by the Governor. After two days out of the seven had elapsed, some few ships, Portuguese and Danish, endeavoured to avail themselves of the opportunity and got out in ballast; but when all ready, were stopped by the Spanish government. The Americans, as some could not and others would not get ready to go in five days, came to a resolution to send in a petition or remonstrance to the Governor.

Mr. Deblis could not obtain in time the Governor's answer verbatim, but he informs that its meaning or tenor, was as follows: "That he was perfectly aware and sensible of the damages and ill consequences, that would accrue to the American vessels and their cargoes, and also coincided with them in opinion that the English Commodore could have no legal pretence for making them prizes, as it was supposed their papers were regular, but notwithstanding, he knew that Sir H. Popham, was in want of provisions, and should allow neutrals to go out, it must without doubt fall into the hands of the enemy, and of course must afford some supply; and also, that he did not conceive the treaty mentioned by them to extend to the Spanish colonies in S. America, and should he raise the embargo, he presumed it would be highly prejudicial to the interest of his master the King of Spain."

Mr. Deblis also reports that the Americans in Plata are considered by the lower class of citizens the same as the English, because they speak the same language; and that the government there does not by any means appear to be friendly to the Americans, of which it may be given as a proof, that the Spanish inhabitants have drawn up a representation to the Royal Audience, requesting that the Royal Order, permitting American vessels to go to the river Plate may not be carried into effect, and it is thought their request will be complied with.

From the Silesia Register.

POLITICAL REVIEW.

The accounts, as we receive them, from the different powers respecting the operations of the war in Prussia agree in the successes of the French but not in the circumstances which relate to the glory of victory. We can only select such facts as tend to explain the progress of the French arms. On the 23d of October, the Duke of Saxe Weimar was on the retreat, and was pursued by the French. It was reported that the Prussians expected to make a junction on the Oder, and to oppose the French in a bold effort to recover their country. The alarm had been so general, and the French were proceeding in every direction, so that the British merchants were in Oct. notified to prepare to leave Hamburg. It is said the Dutch troops had advanced to Embden, in lat. 53, 20, and long. 4, 48. E. of Paris. The city is one degree north of Amsterdam, and has two degrees of greater longitude. Other accounts say that the Dutch had taken possession of Friesland and the adjacent countries. We are informed that the French reached Berlin on the 23d of Oct. but continued to march northwardly for Stettin, on the Oder. From this station, the French could visit Pomerania and the Prussian ports on the Baltic, as well as act against the troops which the Prussians were to collect in this quarter. The French and Dutch it is said had penetrated into Osnaburg. Marshal Davoust has been at Potsdam, and was advancing. As the French advanced, they asserted their claims to the conquered country. Brunswick had been claimed from this conquest, and throughout Westphalia, the arms of Prussia were removed. Various accounts are given of the state of Magdeburg, and its ability for a temporary resistance, but much does not appear to be expected from the forces employed for its defence. In the general confusion, much information cannot be expected respecting the fate of individuals. It is said, that by the last accounts the King of Prussia was at Custrin on the Oder, but if the French were advancing to Stettin, it is not to be supposed that he continued at this place. It is said the Queen had fled to Stralsund, in the Swedish territories, and was to pass over into Sweden, and that the Duke of Brunswick had been conveyed to Altona, near Hamburg, and in the dominions of Denmark.

The subject of Poland again arises to the public consideration. The subjugation of that ancient kingdom excited much commiseration in Europe for the unhappy people, and many a traveller dwelt upon the distressful theme. The recollection will not have a tendency to increase the public solicitude for the fate of Prussia. For the violence is ever to be dreaded by mankind, upon whomsoever it be employed, yet the want of mercy may lead more to reprehend the injustice, than pity the sufferer. It is presumed that the French Emperor will not forget to change the masters of this unfortunate country, should the success of his arms give him the absolute control of Prussia. Some dispositions for this purpose have been mentioned, but upon no proper authority. The public mind will take a powerful interest in the transactions which regard this country. The repeated partitions, and the great inattention to the claims of the inhabitants, have designated in modern times all the tyranny of ancient governments. The future events cannot be more disastrous, & this ancient people may enjoy from policy what it may not obtain from justice.

Of the Russians we hear, that they are to advance through Silesia. We have no assurances that they had entered that country. Professor Adams the son of the late President Adams, visited this country while Minister at Berlin, and out of the path of the common traveller, has given us a correct and ingenious account of this country. It is a country not inferior to the neighbouring territories. Mr. Adams tells us, "that the condition of the peasant in Silesia is much worse than in the Electorate. For although personal servitude exists alike in both provinces, yet the serf in the march is never compelled to labour for his lord more days than there are. In Silesia he is often obliged to furnish ten day's work in a week; judge then, after the man & his wife have both laboured five days in seven for the lord, what sort of subsistence they can earn in the remaining two (one of which is Sunday) for themselves. A Berlin account of last June gives the following census of Silesia for 1805. The whole population is 2,047,000. In that year were 15,300 marriages. The children born were 89,725, of which 5,200 were not born in marriage, and 75,085 (7319 more than in 1807) dead. The mortality has increased for years, but chiefly a-

mong children, and the small pox was proved very fatal even in late years.

By the last accounts from Italy, the excesses in Calabria had not been confined to the French. The name of the English had been so far employed in scenes of desolation and distress, as to induce the English General to remonstrate against this abuse of his name to justify outrages upon humanity. At present the operations of that country are very imperfectly detailed to us. At this moment of general distress in Europe the subject of Portugal is again considered. The threatened invasion is expected from Spain, at this moment of the victories of France, to accomplish a purpose which has long been entertained of the subjection of Portugal a step to the Spanish Monarchy. The recovery of Buenos Ayres by the Spanish accounts have reached us. Ships have escaped from Brest, and their destination is unknown. What measures will be adopted in Europe by France or Spain for the protection of their colonies, in consequence of the success of the French arms in Europe, while their naval power is so ineffectual, will depend on the secret expeditions they can furnish.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of Land, containing 930 Acres, lying on New Hope, five Miles from the University. Another Tract, containing 412 Acres or Eno, eight Miles from the University and six near Hillsborough. Two other Tracts, one containing 232 Acres, the other 200 Acres, lying on the waters of New Hope, above seven Miles from the University. The two first Tracts are well improved, so that each plantation will employ about six Hands. There is upon each good Dwelling-Houses, with other necessary Out-buildings, Orchards, &c. The Tract containing 232 Acres has also a good House upon it with necessary Out-buildings and will work about three hands. All of which Land is well calculated for raising Grain of all kinds, and as the Proprietors are about to remove to Tennessee, they will be sold on moderate Terms or exchanged for Land of good quality, and indisputable Title in that country. JOHN MOORE, New Hope, Orange County, Dec. 6. 1806.

WHEREAS Information has been given, unto us that persons in several counties within this State and Tennessee, have assumed to themselves the appellation of Free Masons, and have associated together for purposes unknown—It is therefore made my duty, by a special order for that purpose given, to publish the names, numbers, and places of meeting respectively, of all the Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina and Tennessee; & to declare in behalf of our Grand Lodge, that all other associations under the appellation of Free Masons, are impositions: that we do deny any connection or fraternity with such associations. We do advise all persons to avoid such, declaring that the following and no other, are possessed of the craft: and that they are regularly constituted Lodges—to wit:

- St. John, No. 1 Wilmington.
Royal White Heart, 2 Halifax.
St. John, 3 Newbern.
Royal Edwin, 5 Windsor.
Phoenix, 8 Fayetteville.
Jub Cone, 9 Salisbury.
Johnston-Caswell, 10 Warrenton.
Washington, 15 Beaufort county.
American George, 17 Marlborough.
King Solomon, 18 Jones county.
Hiram, 24 Williamsboro'.
Pamphila, 25 Moore county.
Mount Maria, 27 Iredell county.
St Tammany, No. 1 } 29 Nashville, state of Tennessee.
St Tammany, } 30 Wilmington.
Phalanx, 31 } Charlotte, Mecklenburg county.
Stokes, 32 Cabarrus county.
Freeland, 33 Rowan county.
Jerusalem, 35 Carteret county.
Friendship, 35 Fort Barnwell.
Davie, 59 Bertie county.
Hiram, 49 City of Raleigh.
Tennessee, No. 2 of } 41 } Knoxville, state of Tennessee.
Tennessee, } 42 } Pitt county.
Federal, No. 3 of } 43 } Greenville, Tennessee.
Greenville, No. 3 of } 43 } Tennessee.
Williams, 44 } Johnstonville, } 45 } Wilkesborough, } 45 } Wilkes co.
Liberty, 45 } Pittsborough, } 46 } Chatham co.
Social, 46 } Lincoln county.
Orange, 47 } Beaufort, Carteret county.
Taylor, 48 } Hamilton, Martin county.
Young Eagle, 49 } Newpont, state of Tennessee.
Newpont, No. 4 of Tennessee, } 50 } Newpont, state of Tennessee.
It is to be remembered, that the following Lodges have been regularly constituted; that some of them have surrendered their charters, and others have been arrested by order of our Grand Lodge; that they are now considered and declared to be dissolved, to wit:
St. John, No 4 Kingston.
Royal William, 6 Winton.
Unity, 7 Edenton.
Caswell Brotherhood, 11 Caswell county.
Independence, 12 Chatham county.
St. John, 13 Duplin county.
Ruth and Fellow-ship, 14 Rutherford county.
St. Tammany, 16 Martin county.
Eagle, 19 Hillsborough.
Democratic, 20 Tarborough.
Laurel Hill, 21 City of Raleigh.
Davia Glasgow, 22 Richmond county.
Columbia, 26 Greene county.
Unity, 28 Wayne county.
Wm, K. Davie, 34 Rock Hill, Surry co.
87 Lexington, itowan county.
Rising Sun, 38 Morganton.
From the Archives, Test, ROBERT WILLIAMS, Grand Secretary. a Raleigh, Dec. 27th, A. L. 1806, A. D. 1806.

Two Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber living in Orange County, near Hills River, a Negro Man, named Cooper, tall, lusty, about 22 years old, he formerly belonged to Mr. Thomas Trotter, of Gates County, where I expect he will am to go. Any Person apprehending said Negro and will secure him so that I can see him, or will deliver him to me, shall receive the above Reward, and all reasonable expenses paid. JAMES WHITSELL, Jan. 8th, 1806.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Now remaining in the Post-Office at Raleigh N. C. Quarter ending January 1st, 1807.
EDMOND Barker, Maize Barber, Blake Baker, Jacob Bledsoe, John Bowen, Jonathan Brickell, William Dandee, Gen. Thomas Blunt, John Clifton, Nancy Caswell, Peter Casco, Bryan Collins, Marke Cooke, John Craven, William Dennis, Thomas Garret, Allen Griggs, Allen W. Gilchrist, James Easton, Thomas Edwards, William H. Haywood, Henry Hunter, Richard H. Halsey, William Halliburton, Judge Hall, Matthias B. Hill, James Hockaday, Isaac Hunter, Nancy Harer, Henry Hollandsworth, Horace Humphries, Andrew Harshfield, (Hills River) George Harris, John Hinton, John William Hinton, John Jones, Nathaniel Jones, W. P. Jesse Kemp, Charles King, William Killgore, James Lockhart, 2. Samuel Lee, John Leach, John McKena, Allen Mobley, James Morris, Ephraim Miller, William Martin, Judge Macay, Diann H. Moore, Jacob Moller, John Merchaus, James Morphis, John Martin, Lewis Medeck, Martin Nawl, Joseph G. Noward, Robert Nutt, Henry Pitter, Judge & William Perry, John Perry, Messrs. Purney & Bell, Miss Betsy Pulley, William Pegrum, James Peters, David Rayan, James Rophy, David Rrth, Christopher Speer, Col. Hardy Sanders, Hill Sandper, Joshua Sugg, Izaiah Spears, William Zachariah Shaw, Joseph Shaw, Robert Smith, Ozias Vincent, John Velvin, William White, John White, William Walton, William or Thomas Womble, William Womble. 84.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscriber not having succeeded in the Sale lately advertised, informs his Friends and the Public in general, that in addition to his old Stock, he has received a fresh Assortment from New York and Philadelphia, which he will sell at reduced prices, cheaper than any Cash Store. Hardware, Ironmongery, Cloths, Rose and Duff Blankets, Cloaks, Swandowns, Hunters and Walkers Coats, Calicoes, Durams, Muslins, Linens, Cotton Cambrics and Shirtings, Worsted Cotton Hose, Pewter, Lead, Shot, Cumberbinder, Cotton and Wool Cards, Ladies and Gentlemen's Hats, coarse and fine Lashable Straw Bonnets, Ladies Kid, Morocco and Leather Shoes, Latin & English School Books, Novel, and a number of other Books, Blank Ledgers, Journals, and Day Books, unruled Cyphering and Pocket Books, Writing and Wrapping Papers, Quills, Wafers, &c. Barron, German, Crawley and Blistered Steel IB, Barrels of brown Sugar, Coffee, West-India and N. E. Rum, 10 hhd. Molasses, Salt, with sundry Articles too numerous to insert in an Advertisement. Also, on commission, Martin's Justice, Duty of Executors, do of Sheriffs, Revival of the State Laws with an Appendix. Thirty Sells, from 32 to 108 gallons, all of which will be sold low for prompt pay. All kinds of Produce will be taken in payment. I earnestly request all those indebted to come forward and make payment. I wish to sell the whole Stock on Trade. Any Gentleman wishing to get into a Business of the kind, shall have a liberal credit, and be accommodated with my Store. Fayetteville, Nov. 12. P. PERRY.

FOR SALE,

A RIDING CHAIR with Plated Harness, and two Horses, one of them a good Chair Horse and both of them good Saddle Horses. Enquire of the Printer.

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable Tract of Land, lying on the main Road leading from Hillsborough to Raleigh, containing about one thousand Acres. Said Land has on it a tolerable good Dwelling-House and Kitchen, and Apple and Peach Orchard. It is about two Miles distant from Hillsborough, and is well situated for any Person who would incline to keep Public House or Private Entertainment, and may be purchased on good Terms for Cash, or will be exchanged for Lands in the State of Tennessee. Any Person inclining to purchase, must apply to the Subscriber living on the Premises. JAMES HART, December 19, 1806.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

Greene County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1806.
William Caswell, and Winston Caswell, (by Silas Lassiter, his Guardian) and others, vs. Jesse Lassiter and Wife, and Peter Mercer, and Elizabeth his Wife.
Petition for a decision in a Tract of Land.
It is ordered by the Court, that Advertisement be made six weeks successively at the Court-House in the County aforesaid, and in the State Gazette, notifying Jesse Lassiter and Christian his Wife, Peter Mercer and Elizabeth his Wife who are made Defendants in this Petition, and who live out of this State, for them to appear at the next Court to be held for the County of Greene, at the Court House at Snow Hill, on the second Monday in February, 1807, and shew cause, if any they have, why the Petitioners should not be entitled to their share in the division of Lands of Samuel Caswell, dec. as to the Act of Assembly in this case, and provided, or otherwise the Petition shall be taken pro confesso Judgment entered accordingly.
Witness, James Zooker, Clerk of said Court, at Snow Hill, the 11th of November, A. D. 1806.
Attest, J. HOOKER,