

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A P R I L 15, 1802.

H A G U E, February 2.

VERY favourable accounts have been received of our third Squadron which sailed under captain Melville. On the 14th it arrived safely at St. Martin's in the Isle of Rhee, on its way to Batavia; for which settlement the corvettes Echo and William have already proceeded on their voyages. This Squadron will take on board at Rochelle the corps of troops that has been raised for us in France. The greater part of the ships of the line and frigates that compose these three squadrons, are new ships, built within the two or three last years, and according to the accounts received are found to be excellent sailers. The Squadron which put into Brest has been furnished there with every necessary, and has taken on board five French adjutants for general Rochambeau at St. Domingo, at the particular request of Buonaparte to admiral Hentink. We have advice here that the above Squadron has already sailed from Brest.

Citizen Van-Beveren, formerly deputy from Friesland, to the states general, has been appointed president of the directory, in the room of citizen Burman Rengers, from the 1st of February, to the 1st of May next ensuing.

L O N D O N, February 4.

A second Squadron is fitting out against the Algerines from Lisbon.

A letter from Exeter says, that a prophetess has lately risen up in that city. Three clergymen came 200 miles to visit her, and with four other persons held a consultation with her; she has deluded many, and the ignorant and uninformed repose implicit confidence in her. She dresses in white mulin, and says that RICHARD BROTHERS is the Lamb, and she is the Lamb's wife.

February 11.

SIERRA LEONE-HOUSE, Feb. 12, 1802.

Dispatches have been received from the governor and council of Sierra Leone, dated the 16th December last, which state a sudden and unprovoked attack on the settlement to have been made by some neighbouring natives on the 18th November.

The following is the substance of the governor and councils communication:

On the morning of the 18th November a body of Timmanys (the subjects of king Tom) made a furious and unexpected assault on the fort. A small but select party of them, said to be headed by two rebel settlers, forced their way into the fort, supported by a number of marksmen, who kept up a very destructive fire on those who advanced to repel them.

In about 15 minutes lieutenant Laidlow and sergeant Blackwood, and one private of the African corps, Mr. Cox, Mr. Crankapone, and several others were killed, and governor Daws, Messrs. Gray, Carr, and several others were wounded. At length a small party of soldiers and settlers collected from different quarters, and headed by the governor in person, gallantly pushed forward, and with the bayonet drove the enemy from the fort. The retreat of the assailants soon became general. Their loss appears to have been considerable, and at least equal to that sustained by the defenders of the fort.

The enemy, though baffled in their enterprise, still maintained a very threatening position to the westward of the colony, apparently with the hope of recruiting their numbers; successive expeditions (undertaken with this view) were attended with success, that by the 4th of December they had been completely driven from the district which lies between the settlement and Cape Sierra Leone, with scarcely any loss on the part of the colony.

This treacherous and unprovoked aggression is exclusively attributed to the Timmanys, and it appears to have strongly excited the indignation of many of the neighbouring African chiefs, several of whom had repaired with a considerable number of men to the assistance of the settlement, and had joined in the excursions which were undertaken against the enemy.

The governor and council say—"We cannot pass unnoticed the exertions of those brave men, both Europeans and settlers, who defended the fort on the morning of the attack; some of them are now insensible of human praise, and others lie languishing under the effect of those wounds to which their intrepidity exposed them."—Mr. Cox, the store-keeper, was shot dead, in attempting to save the magazine from the ravages of the enemy.—Lieut. Laidlow, at an early part of the action, met with the same fate.

The conduct of Mr. Crankapone, a Nova-Scotia black, who also fell, is noticed in terms of high praise.

Mr. Wilson, it is said, acted with great spirit, and the services of George Clark, and John Gordon, settlers, were found very useful in driving the enemy out of the fort.

The soldiers in general behaved with the steadiness of men who have seen service, and through the whole

action kept up a very galling and effective fire on the enemy.

Capt. Bullen, of his majesty's sloop the Wasp, was solicitous from the hour of his arrival, a few days after the attack, to meet and even prevent the wishes of the colony;

When the dispatches came away, some pacific overtures had been made; the conditions of peace proposed by the company being those of having the rebel settlers delivered up, and the district to the westward of Free-town, which had been possessed by Tom King, the principal in the war, ceded to the company.

The governor and council also acknowledge the services rendered to the colony on this occasion by captain Haile, of the Hope, and captain Scott of the Fraternité, two Liverpool letters of marque then lying in the river.

List of killed and wounded on the morning of the 18th November.

Killed—Lieut. Laidlow, of the African corps; sergeant Blackwood, of do. W. Hooper, a private of do. Mr. Cox, store-keeper; nine settlers, viz. six men and three women.

Mortally wounded—William Baker, a private of the African corps, since dead; J. Steel, do. five settlers, of whom four are since dead.

Wounded, but already recovered or likely to recover—Governor Daws, in the shoulder and breast; Mr. Gray, Mr. Carr, and Mr. Wilson, in the leg; Mr. Gordon in the head and shoulder; seven privates of the African corps; 24 settlers, viz. 18 men and 6 women.

Total—Killed, or since dead, 18; wounded, 38—56.

Subsequent to the 18th, in an attack on one of the enemy's towns, by the explosion of some powder kegs, Mr. Wilson, and five natives, allies of the colony, were burnt. Mr. Wilson has since recovered, but three of the natives died. In another attack one seaman of the Wasp was killed, and four wounded.

EXTRAORDINARY LONGEVITY.

A negro man died a few months ago upon Mr. Joutts' estate called Montague, in the island of Jamaica, who perfectly remembered the great earthquake which destroyed Port-Royal in 1692; he was then married and had several children. He retained all his senses, except his sight, to the very last.

B O S T O N, April 4.

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Tripoli, dated October 4, 1801, received by Mr. Cathcart, at Leghorn, 21st December.

SIR,

"The principal object of this letter, is to acquaint you that two cruisers are ready to sail, the one a ship of sixteen guns, commanded by Baiz Hadgi Osman Candrietto; the other a Greek built Gnerlinoguchi or Polacre, of 12 guns, commanded by Baiz Osman Lerantior.

"The first of the above-mentioned cruisers had returned from Carthage, in Spain, on the 23d ult. where she had been upon business for the bashaw. I believe both the above cruisers will be manned with Turks, whom the bashaw wishes to get rid of, as he is really afraid of receiving a visit from the captain bashaw, in consequence of having incurred the displeasure of the grand vizier.—The bashaw, about two months ago, purchased a fine Imperial ship, like the one that is blockaded at Gibraltar, she now mounts eighteen guns; she is painted all black, with a yellow stripe in the middle; she has got green Venetian blinds in her cabin windows, and all the ornaments of the stern are of the same colour.—It is supposed admiral Murad will go out in her soon.

"The bashaw has three gun boats, with a twenty-four pounder in each of their bows; they fired at the American frigates, and he really believes that they forced them to raise the blockade.

"I hope that no American merchantmen may be found without convoy, particularly upon the coasts of Naples, Sicily, and their vicinity, as they might easily fall into the hands of the cruisers, which are now going out; which, besides the actual loss, would have very disagreeable consequences, and would entirely reverse the political situation of the United States, with this regency."

Extract of a letter from the American consul at Gibraltar, dated 30th January, to consul Montgomery, at Alicante.

"The following is the copy of a letter, received from consul Simpson, of Tangier, dated 27th instant, relating to the commander of the Tripolitan ship (Corsair) that has been laid up in this port since July last, viz. "Arder Amar has returned from Fetz to Tetuan, with an order for men and provisions to navigate the ship home; so that you must be on the lookout for his arrival at Gibraltar. I have just been to

the governor on the subject, and hope the execution of this order will at least be suspended."

NEW-YORK; April 5.

We learn by a gentleman from Virginia, that the college of William and Mary, at Williamsburg, is completely broken up, and the system of education there, for the present at least, entirely discontinued. The circumstances of this extraordinary affair are as follow: In consequence of a difference between two of the students, a Mr. Lee, of Norfolk, and a Mr. Yates, of Fredericksburg, a duel was fought, in which the latter was wounded. For this gross violation of the rules of the college they were both expelled, which so enraged all the rest of the collegians, that they assembled, went to the church, broke and destroyed all the windows, cut down the pulpit, tore out all the leaves of the Bible, and gave them to the wind—from whence they proceeded to the house of Judge Tucker, [whose opinions have of late been so often quoted in congress] professor of law in the university, broke all his windows, pelted his house, abused him, and then each repaired to his own home. The Judge, it is said, has resigned his office of professor, in consequence of the outrage, and thus dies one of the oldest and wealthiest seminaries of learning in the United States of America.

A passenger in the Thetis arrived on Saturday from Charleston, (S. C.) very obligingly favoured us with a file of the Times: from this paper, of March 27, we extract the following, which is the only article of importance we find.

"Letters from Augustine, of the 19th of March, contain information.—That Paine, an Indian chief, of Lacheway, distance 70 miles from St. Augustine, being desirous to be on the same friendly footing with the Spanish government, as he and his tanned brethren formerly were, called a meeting of all the Indian chiefs in the Creek nation, who duly attended, except the chief of the Mafesake, where the noted Bowles is harboured: At this meeting it was unanimously agreed to deliver up Bowles to his excellency Henry White, governor of St. Augustine, together with all the white prisoners who were taken, and the negroes and property of every description. For this purpose Paine sent in a flag of truce to the governor, who readily acceded to the terms proposed by the Indians, adding, that in future no Indians would be permitted to come within the settlement with their guns, tomahawks, knives, or any warlike instruments, but to leave the same at the different frontier stations in Florida.—That on agreeing to those terms, he would conclude a peace with them, and as soon as the prisoners and property were returned, he would give up the Indian prisoners now in the fort of St. Augustine. It is expected this treaty will be immediately ratified. Lieut. colonel John McQueen, of the horse, bearing a commission from the king, is now out with a party of his troop, at the Musketoos, to prevent further depredations of the savages, till the treaty is ratified and promulgated."

The last accounts from the Havana (14th March) state that the port, for a short time preceding, had been absolutely closed; and would remain shut against all foreign vessels whatever, from that time forward.

A strong and pressing remonstrance had been made to the governor, from the merchants of that city; concerned in the trade between the mother country and the colonies, stating that whilst the American and other foreign traders were permitted to overstock the markets with European goods, and with provisions, (with the first of which it then was) it would be impossible that the trade could ever be revived by the Spaniards themselves.

The above class of merchants having threatened to forward this remonstrance to the king, the governor, who had also received late instructions from his court, could no longer give his countenance to the admission of Americans, however necessary or desirable: What effect his concurrence hitherto (since the prohibiting order of the 25th Dec.) produced on the American shippers, their accounts would testify;—not much, however, it was presumed, to their advantage.

Mr. Morison, the consul, still remained at the island, and had used every exertion with the government to effect so gradual a decline of the intercourse as would leave sufficient opening for the adjustment and termination of existing concerns.

The communication being, however, at length positively closed, the only remaining means of correspondence will be found through the few Spanish or other vessels which may be employed, from special licence (such as were granted before the admission of neutrals):—it is said few vessels because even those under Spanish colours are not permitted to transport articles from a foreign country, and even not from the mother country, to the colonies, but by special