

American Intelligence.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, August 28:

From ELIZABETH.

THE brig Joseph, captain Carver, who arrived here yesterday, on the 21st of July, 75 leagues W. N. W. from Cape Finisterre, was boarded by the combined fleets from the West-Indies, steering for the Bay of Biscay. Particular inquiries were made by the officers respecting the British fleet off Ferrol. The French and Spanish fleets included 27 ships and two brigs.

[They were but a day or two's sail from Corunna and Ferrol, where the Spaniards have 10 or 12 ships of the line, blockaded by 9 British.]

August 31.

The emancipation of our late captive brethren from the chains of Tripoline slavery, is said to have been accelerated by the success of an expedition projected and executed by William Eaton, Esq. late consul of the United States at Tunis. He left America some time since, sanctioned by government, and with a small number of volunteers, collected in the Mediterranean, landed in Egypt, where he joined the expelled bashaw of Tripoli, then in exile there. His genius is said to have stimulated the ex-bashaw to raise a force to recover the throne of Tripoli, of which Mr. Eaton was appointed generalissimo. The reigning prince is said to have had a strong force at Derna, [a post near the frontier of Tripoli, towards Egypt, and situated about 600 miles to the eastward of the city of Tripoli, but between which and Derna lies the desert of Barca:] This force, it seems, was attacked by the troops under general Eaton: The event of the battle is not fully disclosed, though said to be in favour of the Christian general, who had taken possession of Derna and Baqere: The consequence is said to have been an offer of peace by the reigning bashaw, and the conclusion of a treaty with him, by consul general Lear, who went from Malta to Tripoli, to negotiate it; and by which our captive fellow-citizens, so long held in slavery, have been released, on terms which are stated to be highly honourable to the United States, but, we think, not without ransom, as a circumstance of that kind would not have been omitted in the first account. Whether with, or without ransom, the event is peculiarly grateful. It is added, that our naval force had not commenced operations against Tripoli, previous to the treaty.

The following additional particulars are from the Salem Gazette of yesterday: That news of the peace reached Naples the 14th June: That dispatches from col. Lear, at Tripoli, had been received announcing it: And that the exiled bashaw had failed in recovering the government.

The sources whence the above accounts have been derived, are such as to warrant their authenticity; but it appears somewhat extraordinary, that three months should have elapsed since the date of commodore Rogers's letter, announcing the treaty, and advice of so important an event should not have been received in the United States by a public vessel, and should have been left to find its way through the uncertain conveyance of a private merchantman, especially as we have several fast sailing vessels in the Mediterranean, which in the event of peace, will not be wanted there.

From LISBON.

Captain Hooper, arrived here yesterday in 36 days from Lisbon, informs, that about 5 days before he failed, a British frigate from Lord Nelson's Squadron arrived at Lisbon, and put dispatches on board a packet direct for England. The frigate then proceeded up the Mediterranean. Capt. H. did not hear whether his lordship was going up the Mediterranean, nor where he was.

From ROCHELLE.

Captain Jarvis, arrived here yesterday in 43 days from Rochelle, informs, that soon after leaving port, and while passing off Rochefort, he met a French Squadron, consisting of 7 sail of heavy ships, coming out of the Roads, who brought him to, and ordered him into the Roads, under the custody of a gun brig. Soon after he had come to anchor in the Roads, (the brig being about to execute some order at Brittany passage,) the wind favoured his escape, and he failed. He could not ascertain the exact force of the Squadron, nor their destination.

September 2.

From GIBRALTAR.

Captain Simmons, arrived here on Saturday in 35 days from Gibraltar, informs, that an official and detailed account of the negotiation and peace with Tripoli, had been received at that place, and that he was promised a copy of the same, by the American consul; but being ready for sea, and a favourable breeze springing up, he left the place without it. He however understood, that the terms were an exchange of prisoners, and the gratuity from our government of 60,000 dollars.

It was currently reported in town, on Saturday, that Mr. Bowdoin had not been accredited as minister of the United States to the court of Spain. On what authority the rumour was founded, we know not; but it is certain that letters have been received here; by some recent arrivals from Spain, stating, that he would not proceed to Madrid, but on the contrary was actually preparing to take his passage for England, with his family and suite.

It is certain the heroic Eaton, with his ally, gained a victory over the troops of Tripoli; and were successful in taking possession of the strong fort of Derna. It is highly probable, therefore, that the reigning

bashaw might, under such circumstances, be willing to grant peace to the United States on advantageous terms, for the purpose of withdrawing their support from his brother. But would the agents of the United States enter into such a peace without making provision for the claims of their powerful ally, by whose assistance it was obtained?

Captain Simmons, from Gibraltar, informs, that lord Nelson had arrived at Gibraltar, without having heard any thing of the combined fleets from about 4 days after leaving the West-Indies—and immediately proceeded to Tetuan bay, to water, from whence he was to proceed in pursuit of the enemy, determining (as he said) to follow them while he had a vessel in a situation for the service.

Lord Nelson's Fleet.—A letter received in town from Gibraltar, and dated 24th July, states, "That lord Nelson arrived at that place, a few days previous, having been unsuccessful in his pursuit of the combined French and Spanish fleets; and that he immediately proceeded to the westward in search of them."

The letter also adds, "That 11,000 Spanish troops were encamped at the north front of Gibraltar, from which the garrison daily expected to be attacked; but were prepared to give the enemy a warm reception."

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, September 3.

IMPORTANT.

We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. Craig for the following important information, received yesterday by letter from Mr. Harford, of Darien, (Geo.) "Intelligence has reached this place, that an English fleet of nine sail of the line, with frigates and transports, are at anchor in the mouth of St. John's river, and that their object is the conquest of Florida. The Spaniards are extremely alarmed, and all is bustle and confusion."—Should this account be correct, and there is every reason to believe it is, the Floridas will probably soon exchange masters. The mouth of St. John's river is ten leagues and a half from St. Augustine, which will probably be the first object of attack.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, August 23.

Captain Taylor, of the brig Eliza, arrived yesterday from Malaga and Gibraltar, 30 days from the latter place, has politely furnished us with the following important remarks, made during his passage:

July 20.—This day I sailed from Malaga, in company with the brigs Diana, of R. Island, capt. Simmons; and the Washington, of Marblehead, capt. Adams.—The latter was from Leghorn, bound to Boston; he was captured by a Spanish gun boat, brought to Malaga, and treated with great impoliteness. The keys of his trunk were detained from him, and his vessel kept three weeks; for what reason the American consul could not tell. Captain Adams had to pay twelve hundred and ten dollars before he was released. Captain Simmons had been carried into Algeiras, and his cargo of flour condemned, for want of a certificate from a Spanish consul.

On the 21st of July we were boarded by a boat from lord Nelson's Squadron, which was at anchor in Gibraltar road. It had left Barbadoes on the 14th of June, and arrived there on the 19th of July, but could give no account of the French fleet.

The same day I spoke a Portuguese 74 gun ship; by which I was informed that the Tripolitans had made peace with the Americans.

On the same day spoke the brig Clio, of Philadelphia, capt. Gamble, from Trieste, bound to Philadelphia, out 30 days.

On the 22d of June Sir Richard Bickerton passed the Rock of Gibraltar with five sail of the line, and took 30 sail of transports, with 6000 troops, and proceeded on to Egypt, there being a report that the French had got out with two seventy-fours, with 6000 troops, and had been joined by five Spanish frigates, and gone up the Mediterranean; but their destination was not known.

The Spaniards take all American vessels without distinction.

Capt. Taylor further informs, that some days before he left Malaga, Mr. Kirkpatrick, the American consul there, mentioned to him that it had been his opinion for sometime that hostilities would positively take place between Spain and the United States, but that latterly the aspect of affairs was of a more pacific appearance, as Mr. Pinckney, the American minister, who had proceeded as far as Lisbon on his way home, had returned, or was returning to Madrid. Capt. Taylor did not learn whether his return was owing to an invitation from the Spanish ministry; however, it is reasonable to suppose, that if he has returned, the proposal must have come from them.

August 26.

Captain Taylor, of the brig Eliza, who arrived 5 days since in 31 days passage from Gibraltar, contradicts the reports lately made of the capture and condemnation, by the Spanish gun boats, of the United States gun boat No. 3.

Captain Taylor lay at the quarantine ground at Gibraltar at the time of the transaction, and afterwards saw captain Shaw, of the frigate John Adams, and lieutenant Maxwell, who commanded No. 3, and was informed by them, that she was taken possession of through a mistake, and not detained one hour. The officers of the Spanish vessels were arrested and imprisoned, and every satisfaction for the insult immediately offered. It took place off Caberete Point, in sight of the John Adams.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, September 12, 1805.

FROM MALTA.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States brig Siren, to his relative in this city, dated Malta, June 20, 1805.

"Captain Eaton was sent out with commodore Barron in a station unknown at that time to any of the other officers. Soon after his arrival here, he was sent in the brig Argus to Alexandria, in Egypt, where he joined the exiled bashaw, and collected a considerable army, in order to claim and establish his title to the throne, and marched to Derne, a place under the dominion of the present bey of Tripoli, about four hundred and fifty miles from Alexandria. On captain Eaton's arrival, he mustered in all about three thousand troops, and, as soon as the arrangements were settled, made an attack on Derne, which he carried, receiving himself a slight wound in the arm; he immediately hoisted the American flag on the fort, which, by the last accounts, remains still in our possession. The spirited conduct of captain Eaton so alarmed the bey, that he immediately sent our commodore overtures of peace; colonel Lear accordingly sent his proposals in to the bey, which were agreed to. I do not know certainly on what terms the peace was made, but, as far as I understand, they were to exchange prisoner for prisoner, as far as their in our possession would go, and we were to pay a certain sum for the remainder. The sum our government has to pay for a peace, I am told, is sixty thousand dollars.

"I hope they will not let the exile bashaw be subjected to the frowns and caprice of his brother, the bey, but make a suitable provision for his services.

"Our late prisoners of the Philadelphia frigate are at present at Syracuse, they are all well, and expect to go home in a short time.

"It is reported that doctor John Ridgely is to be appointed consul at Tripoli; he has expressed particular desire to have the office filled by him, and it is supposed he will be gratified. The doctor, however, remains at Tripoli with the bey."

* Syracuse is an ancient, strong and famous town of Sicily, in the Val di Note, with a bishop's see, and a fine large harbour, defended by a fortified castle. It is situated near the sea, 72 miles S. by W. of Messina, and 110 S. E. of Palermo. Long. 15 30 E., lat. 37 5 N.

FARMERS BANK.

ANNAPOLIS, September 10, 1805.

AT a meeting of the Directors, Ordered, That notice be given in the several papers published in Annapolis, Baltimore, and Frederick-town, that this Bank will be opened on Tuesday the 17th instant, for the purposes of making discounts and receiving deposits—that for the information of persons at a distance, the following forms of notes and checks, that will be received at Bank, be subjoined.

(Form of the note.)

— Dollars. — County or City, — 1805.
— days after date, I promise to pay unto C. D. or order, — dollars, value received, negotiable at the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and payable at the house of E. F., in the city of Annapolis.

Two endorsers will be required, one of whom, or the drawer, must be owner of sufficient real estate. No money can be drawn from Bank but by check.

(Form of the check.)

No. — — County or City, — 1805.
Cashier of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, pay to G. H. or bearer, — dollars.

By order of the President and Directors,
JONATHAN PINKNEY, Cashier.

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND.

STOCKHOLDERS in the Farmers Bank of Maryland are requested to take notice, that their third payment of five dollars on each share must be made on Saturday the 14th September next, to the President and Directors, for the western shore.

J. MUIR, Pres. W. B.
Annapolis, August 20, 1805.

FARMERS BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Books will be opened at Annapolis on the 27th, and continue open on the 28th and 30th September next, for the disposal of 6392 shares in the Farmers Bank of Maryland, being the number not heretofore taken, in the several counties on this shore.

Persons inclining to take shares, will be pleased to observe, that fifteen dollars per share are to be paid because original subscribers, will have paid three instalments before the above stated 27th September.

By order of the Directors,
JOHN MUIR, President.

Annapolis, 15th August, 1805.
N. B. Books will be opened at Easton, on the said days, for the disposal of shares on the Eastern shore.

WE are authorized to say, that Doctor JO GASSAWAY, of Rhode river, will be a candidate in the ensuing election, for one of the representatives Anne-Arundel county to the legislature. Rhode river, March 27, 1805.