

VIRGINIA.

ALEXANDRIA, September 13.

The mate of the schooner Harmony, arrived yesterday from Barbadoes, via Saint Bartholomews, informs, that while they lay at Saint Bartholomews, he saw a letter from Curacao, containing information "that the British had evacuated that island five weeks before."

Captain Roberts, of the Harmony, informs, that just as he left Barbadoes a 74 gun ship arrived, supposed to be direct from England, and immediately after her coming to, there was a general firing from the forts and shipping—he supposes she must have brought news of importance.—Left at Barbadoes, captain Harper, to sail in a few days.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, September 11.

(OFFICIAL.)

The following is an extract of a letter from Commodore Rogers, to the secretary of the navy, dated U. S. ship Constitution, June 8, 1805.

"The bashaw, conscious that by a continuance of his obstinacy, his town would fall a sacrifice to our forces in the course of this summer, proposed to us terms of peace, which left us no interest or motive in not acceding to them, as he acknowledged that he felt sensible our efforts would be sufficient to reduce his town, and oblige him to retire to the mountains. This acknowledgment at once precluded the possibility of acquiring any honour by our arms; but indeed the reverse, as it would have been persecuting an enemy, who, in anticipation of our vengeance, by his own acknowledgment, felt himself more than half vanquished, and who, perhaps, in his savage perturbation, might have carried his resentment to the sacrifice of three hundred of our unfortunate countrymen, whom chance had placed in his power."

The following is a copy of a letter from captain Hull, of the Argus, to commodore Barron, dated

"Argus, (Derne) April 28.

"SIR,  
"I have the honour to inform you, that at 9 o'clock in the morning of the 27th, being about 10 miles to the eastward of the town of Derne, with the Hornet in company, we discovered the Nautilus at anchor very close to the shore, which led us to suppose that capt. Dent had fallen in with Mr. Eaton's army, as he had been sent on shore for that purpose the day before.—We made all sail for the Nautilus, and at half past 10, spoke her, and were informed by capt. Dent that he had communication with Mr. Eaton the night before, and that he wished the field pieces landed as soon as possible, that Mr. Eaton intended to make an attack as soon as he could get possession of them, being only about two and a half miles from the town of Derne, and the enemy having sent them a challenge, I hoisted out our boat and sent the field pieces on shore, with such supplies as Mr. Eaton wanted; but on approaching the shore we found it was impossible to land the guns, without hauling them up an almost perpendicular rock, 20 feet above the boat, but with the perseverance of the officers and men sent on this service, they effected the landing of one of them, by hauling it up the steep rock. Mr. Eaton finding that he should lose time in landing the other, he sent it off again, informing me that he should march for the town as soon as he could possibly mount the field piece that he had on shore. I gave lieutenant Evans orders to stand close in shore to cover the army whilst they were preparing to march in case the enemy should come out against them, as they had already made their appearance in large numbers outside of the town. I gave orders for the necessary preparations to be made for the attack by sea upon the town and batteries, and stood down very close to the town. At 2 P. M. Mr. Eaton began the attack by land, at the same time the Hornet, lieutenant Evans, anchored with springs on her cables within 100 yards of the battery of 8 guns, and commenced a heavy fire upon it; the Nautilus took her station to the eastward of the Hornet, about half a mile distant from shore, and opened upon the town and batteries; the Argus anchored a little without, and to the eastward of the Nautilus, and began firing on the town and batteries.—The fort kept up a heavy fire for about an hour, after which the shot flying so thick about them, they abandoned it, and ran into the town and gardens back; the guns of the vessels were then turned on the beach, and kept up a heavy fire upon the enemy, to clear the way for the few brave Christians Mr. Eaton had with him to enter the fort, as they were gaining ground very fast, though a heavy fire of musketry was constantly kept up upon them, from behind the houses and old walls near the shore.  
At about half past 3 we had the satisfaction to see lieutenant O'Bannen, of the marine corps, and Mr. Mann, midshipman of the Argus, with a few brave fellows with them, enter the fort, haul down the enemy's flag, and plant the American ensign on the walls of the battery. On turning the guns of the battery on the town, they found that the enemy had left them in

Commodore Barron, owing to the debilitated state of his constitution, was constrained to resign the command of the squadron to captain Rogers, on the 23d of May.

great haste, as they were primed and loaded at their hands. Whilst our men were turning the guns of the battery on the town, Hamet Bashaw had taken possession of the back part of it, which brought the enemy between two fires, that soon silenced them; and about 4 in the afternoon we had complete possession of the town and fort; sent all our boats on shore for the purpose of carrying ammunition to the fort, and to bring off the wounded men as soon as possible, that they might be dressed. Mr. Eaton gave the necessary orders at the fort, and went into the town to see every thing quiet, and to make arrangements for its being well guarded during the night. At half past 5 he returned on board, to get his wound dressed, having received a musket ball through his left wrist. On collecting our men, we found one killed and thirteen wounded—a list of which is enclosed.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,  
"Your obedient humble servant,  
(Signed) "ISAAC HULL."

List of killed and wounded at the taking of Derne:

John Wilton, marine, killed,	} wounded.
William Eaton, Esq;	
Captain Lucca, a Greek,	
David Thomas,	
Bernard O'Brien,	
And nine Greek Christians.	

PHILADELPHIA, September 9:

PLEASING INFORMATION.

Letters from our squadron in the Mediterranean were received in town this morning, by the brig Clio, capt. Gamble, from Trielle. It is with great satisfaction we state, that they announce the complete restoration of our countrymen to freedom. They were all on board the squadron, in good health, expecting shortly to sail for their country. Captain Bainbridge was on board the Constellation at Malta. He had demanded a court-martial on his conduct in the loss of the Philadelphia frigate; after which he meant to return home. The whole squadron may be expected in the course of this month. The peace with Tripoli was concluded on the 4th June, of the particulars of the negotiation, and the circumstances preceding it, we are yet uninformed; but we may now momentarily expect an official exhibition from the government.

Extract of a letter from captain Bainbridge.

"On board the Constitution frigate,  
Malta, June 8, 1805.

"I am here with all the officers of the late frigate Philadelphia, in good health, having been liberated in consequence of a treaty, honourable to our country, made with the bashaw of Tripoli, on the 3d instant.

"I have solicited a court of inquiry, which I expect will be held in about eight days."

September 13.

We have been informed, and we believe it to be true, that all the principal Jews at Algiers have been massacred by the rabble.

September 16.

COMBINED FLEETS ARRIVED AT VIGO.

Captain Elwell, arrived here last evening, in 35 days from Lisbon, informs, that the day previous to his sailing, (Aug. 4,) positive accounts were received at that place, that the French and Spanish combined fleets arrived at Vigo, a few days previous, safe and sound!—An English frigate was lying at Lisbon at the same time the news was received, entirely stripped, but in eight hours she was completely rigged and sailed over the bar, to give the information to lord Nelson, who, but a few days before was at Tetuan Bay.

Captain Elwell furnished us with the following extracts of letters from Spain, received by Gould, Brothers and Co. of Lisbon.—"Seville, July 24, The strict blockade observed by the English on all neutral vessels, whether outward or inward bound, of which very few are able to elude their vigilance, so that the arrivals at this port and Cadiz are very inconsiderable of late."—"Cadiz, July 23, Trade is at a perfect stand, owing to the rigid blockade and interruption of our intercourse with the interior. This measure has been adopted to prevent the propagation of the epidemic fever, which thank God has not visited us hitherto this season."—"Cadiz, The blockade of our port is actually carried on with the utmost rigour, so much so, that several vessels that lately sailed from hence, laden with salt and wine, have been sent into Gibraltar for adjudication. This circumstance has been productive of a reprehension of the neutral consuls here to the British admiral, whose answer we are sorry to say has not been attended with any success; it is, however, their intention to make fresh application, which is to be sent off tomorrow by a flag of truce;—mean-while our trade is completely at a stand."—"Cadiz, July 23, I have now to inform you, that in consequence of an application by the neutral consuls at this place to the admiral of the English fleet, we are apprized that henceforward both this port and that of St. Lucar, will be strictly blockaded." [Boston Gaz.]

Captain Seldon, arrived at Providence, in 39 days from St. Lucar, says, that at the time of his leaving St. Lucar, that port and Cadiz were under a very close blockade by the squadron commanded by admiral Collingwood, who sent into Gibraltar all vessels from either of these ports having any kind of merchandise on board. The consuls at Cadiz had remonstrated without effect.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, September 19, 1805.

COMMUNICATION.

THE release of our brave countrymen from Tripolitan captivity, is an event that is not only pleasing to the Philanthropist, but must also produce universal exultation throughout our country, particularly as their deliverance is said to have been effected by extraordinary valour and bravery, truly honourable to the national character. Many of them, (perhaps the whole,) have already arrived to the bosom of their country, to receive the welcome and affectionate embraces of their friends and connexions. The Citizens of Annapolis, second perhaps to no other section of the Union for patriotism and manly sympathy, manifested the lively interest they felt, yesterday, on the occasion. The day was ushered in by the discharge of cannon. At 10 o'clock, Capt. Davall's company of Infantry, joined by a detachment of Capt. Muir's company of Artillery, commanded by Lieut. Gwinn, assembled at the usual place of parade, from whence they proceeded to the College-Green, and there they performed a number of Evolutions and Firings in a handsome military style, and concluded with a Discharge of Lighten Guns.

On the 10th inst. arrived in Hampton Roads, the United States frigate President, commodore Barron, captain James Barron, in 38 days from Gibraltar, having on board captain Bainbridge, his officers, and part of his crew. Commodore Barron has returned in very bad health.

Some provision, says the Norfolk Public Ledger, but what, we cannot understand, is made for the bashaw, his wife and family, who were detained as hostages, are to be liberated.

The President left Syracuse the 7th July. The following was the distribution of the American squadron at that time. The frigates Constitution, Constellation, and Essex, with the brigs Syren and Vixen, and bombketch Hornet, were at Syracuse; the Argus had sailed for Egypt, and the Nautilus for Melina. The frigate John Adams and two gun boats anchored the day the President sailed. General Eaton sailed for the United States in a merchant vessel. The ex-bashaw was at Syracuse when the President sailed.

Returned in the President.

William Bainbridge, captain, Jacob Jones, 2d lieutenant, Keith Spence, purser, Benjamin F. Read, lieutenant, promoted, James Gibbon, do. do. Daniel T. Patterfon, do. do. William Osborne, lieutenant marines, James Biddle, midshipman, Robert Gamble, do. William Cutbush, do. Wallace Wormley, do. James Renshaw, do. Nicholas Harwood, surgeon's mate, Jonathan Cowdry, do. William Anderson, captain's clerk, George Hodge, boatswain, Joseph Douglas, sailmaker, Richard Stevenfon, gunner.

Remained in the Mediterranean.

Lieutenants David Porter, Theodore Hunt, Benjamin Smith, Bernard Henry, master, Doctor John Ridgely remains as charge de affairs for the United States at Tripoli, Simon Smith midshipman, and William Godby, carpenter.

Defeat of the Combined Fleet.

From the (Boston) Colum. Centinel of the 11th inst. Wednesday, 11, A. M.

The Sally, from Liverpool, has just arrived—bring London papers to August 10th. The French and Spanish combined fleets from the West-Indies, consisting of 20 sail of the line, 10 frigates, 1 register ship, were fallen in with by admiral Calder, with 15 sail of the line, and who attacked them, took 2 Spanish sail of the line, and sunk a frigate—remained in sight 2 days after, when the combined fleet disappeared—Admiral Calder went to the blockade of Ferrol, and with admiral Nelson, Collingwood and Cornwallis, formed a complete cordon to prevent their reaching port. When the French found the Spaniards disabled, they fired into them, which so exasperated them that they gave the British their private signals and the whole plan of their destination. We have not room nor time to be particular.

From the (Balt.) Federal Gazette of Sept. 15.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT PHILADELPHIA.  
"Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1805.

"GENTLEMEN,

"Arrived this afternoon, ship London Packet, captain M'Dougall, in 32 days from London. Date to the 10th ultimo. Their contents may be considered important, inasmuch as they announce an engagement between the combined French and Spanish fleets and the squadron under Sir Robert Calder; the former consisting of 23 sail of vessels, the latter of 14. The action took place on the 22d of July, off Cape Finisterre, in a very thick impenetrable fog, the wind favouring the combined fleets. It continued four hours, when night coming on, they parted—two Spanish 84's being captured, besides considerable damage being done to the others. The British ship Windsor Castle, a 94, was almost entirely dismantled. The last accounts from the British fleet announced a prospect of the renewal of the engagement; and a probability existed that lord Nelson would also meet with them."