

Napoleon accompanied his brother Joseph to Andaye; the latter was received at Irun by a body of Italian troops, who escorted him to St. Sebastians.

Capt. Hooper says when he left Bilbao, the different columns of French troops at Bilbao, Burgos, Pampeluna, and Victoria, were stated to exceed 50,000 men.

There are not by these vessels any farther accounts of the actions at Saragosa, Madrid, etc. because the points of departure were at the time or immediately previous to their sailing, in the hands of the enemy, but it is a satisfaction to find that the accounts by these conveyances do not in the slightest degree depreciate our previous intelligence of the victorious progress of the patriots in Arragon, in the Black-Mountains, Catalonia, etc.

Capt. Hooper further states, that the Bilbao privateers were all hauled up and dismantled, and their crews had deserted to join the patriotic standard. Colonial produce very high; cocoa, for instance, selling at 80 to 90 doll. per cwt

In addition to the important communications which we made in our last number, of the emperors of Russia and Austria having sent ambassadors to Paris, to remonstrate against the occupation of the ecclesiastical states by French troops, we are now enabled to state that the emperor Alexander immediately on receiving by M. Osepow, who was attached to the Russian embassy in Spain, advice of the change intended in that monarchy by Buonaparte, sent orders to prince Jufferow to proceed to Paris with a formal protest against the deposition of the Bourbon family.

M. d'Ezernichew, captain in the imperial life-guard, was sent by Alexander to Bayonne, to obtain some mitigation of the contributions imposed by general Victor on his Prussian majesty. Buonaparte received M. Ezernichew with great distinction, invited him to his table, and presented him with a valuable ring and a brace of pistols, but declined entering on the subject of the mission. When Ezernichew returned to Petersburg early in the last month, the emperor expelled some forenells at the hands of his mediation, and dispatched couriers to Vienna and Konigsberg—sending at the same time Mefs. Holmstroem and Schenck with important dispatches to Copenhagen; the latter gentleman was under particular circumstances to pass into Sweden; the court of Denmark on the receipt of the above dispatches, sent the chamberlain Rozencrautz on an extraordinary mission to Paris, according to some accounts to obtain the removal of the French, Dutch, and Spanish troops from Holstein, &c. and by others, to co-operate with the imperial courts in their negotiations in relation to Italy and Spain.

A Russian army is forming in the neighbourhood of Meinel, and a corps of 25 000 men has been assembled at Riga—these corps are reported to be intended for an expedition into Sweden, but the magnitude of the former shew that it has another and a more important destination.

Notwithstanding these hostile demonstrations on the part of his Russian majesty, he still seems desirous to cultivate the friendship of Napoleon, and four waggons loaded with presents to him are now on their route to France, having passed through Berlin some weeks since.

Yesterday we were so fortunate as again to receive exclusively, the Dutch Journals of the 19th, and a letter from Helligoland of the 15th. The intelligence is of some interest, and in a material degree corroborates the statements brought by the Swedish mail of yesterday, of an approaching rupture between Russia and France.

Letters from the Mein state, that great numbers of French and Italian troops continued daily to pass through Frankfort, &c. on their route to Spain.

A convention has been concluded between the emperors of Austria and Russia for the mutual surrender of deserters.

July 16—24.

The expedition under Sir J. Moore arrived at Spithead on Wednesday. It will be victualled with the utmost activity, and proceed almost immediately to the southward.

The whole of Sir John Moore's staff have not returned with him. When this distinguished officer effected his masterly retreat from Stockholm, he was unfortunately under the necessity of leaving Col. Graham and Major Colbourne, his aid de camp and military secretary, behind.

Private letters received from Holland confirm the report of the disgrace of Talleyrand. Buonaparte has not absolutely put him in prison, but he has given him an employment which renders him little better than a prisoner. He is intrusted with the care of the late king and queen of Spain, and as they are confined to a limited space, their gaoler is under the same restrictions.

A large Russian frigate has been taken by the Saffette frigate, in the Baltic, after a severe though short engagement—the details are not yet arrived.

The following extraordinary publication was made at Bayonne on the 8th June.

BAYONNE, June 8, 1808.

"To the prefect of the Gironde, President of the Chamber of Commerce.

"SIR—I hasten to inform the Chamber of Commerce that the emperor and king has just received a letter from his august brother the king of Holland, to the following purport:

"Advices from London inform us of the death of the king of England—the new king immediately ascending the throne, discharged the whole ministry.

(Signed)

CHAMPAGNY."

Annapolis:

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1808.

NOTICES.

WE are authorized and requested to say, that ~~HORATIO RIDOUT~~ will serve, if elected, as a delegate to the next General Assembly for Anne-Arundel county.

WE are authorized to state, that Mr. RICHARD OWINGS, of Elk-Ridge, offers himself a candidate for the next general assembly.

WE are requested to say, that JOSEPH WATKINS, Esq; will be a candidate for one of the representatives of Anne-Arundel county to the legislature.

WE are authorized and requested to say, that ARTHUR SHAAFF, Esquire, declines being a candidate for this city at the ensuing election for delegates to the general assembly of this state, and that ALEXANDER C. MAGRUDER, Esquire, will be a candidate to supply his place.

WE are requested to say, that JAMES BOYLE, Esq; will be a candidate to represent this city at the ensuing election for delegates to the general assembly.

The St Michael arrived in England.

It is said, that the St. Michael, which has just arrived from L'Orient, with dispatches for Mr. Pinkney, has bro't information "that Buonaparte will recognize the neutrality, and place the commerce of the United States on the same footing in which it stood before the late restrictions, provided Great-Britain will consent to do the same."

If this be true, Buonaparte contents to repeal his Milan and Hamburg decrees against commerce. This country, therefore, will not object to abandon those measures, which we adopted in consequence of his decrees.

[London paper.]

The dispatches from the French minister in America, to his government at home, which have been taken on board the Tiger, at Plymouth, were, as it is represented to us, put on board that vessel, and remained there entirely without the knowledge of the captain. In fact, these dispatches were thrown in the ordinary post bag, which hung up in the coffee-house in Philadelphia, with an envelope, addressed to Mr. Gauthier, of Bourdeaux, to which port this vessel was bound. Upon being brought to Plymouth, the post-bag was promptly given up to the prize agent, who on taking off the envelope found the following note: "Mr. Gauthier is requested by Mr. David Parish, to transmit the enclosed to Mr. Champagny and the Prince of Benevento, at Paris." The enclosed have been forwarded by the prize agent to the foreign office, but without the envelope. [Ibid.]

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman, received at Newburyport, dated Alicant, 2d of July, 1808.

"The 30th ult. we received official information from Valencia, that Gen. Moncey, with his army of about 12,000 men, arrived at the wall of said place, had begun the attack, and that they had been repulsed three times; in consequence of this news, the people of the place began to be very uneasy, and immediately made preparation to defend themselves in case they should come here. The castle was immediately furnished with provisions, and they had begun to shut up entirely the gates of the city, waiting with great anxiety the news of the decision of the battle, knowing the fate of the whole province depended on the Valencians. Their anxiety was yesterday dispelled by a post dispatched by the Supreme Tribunal of Valencia, with the tidings that the French, after having attacked the city 7 hours were completely defeated, with the loss of between 7 and 8 thousand men, and that the few remaining had taken to their heels, happy to be able to get off. However they were followed, and I have no doubt ere this are all destroyed.—Eight hundred friars were in the action—they fought with great bravery—near one half of them were killed.

"Should the French think of making us a visit, they must do it with an army of 6 or 7000 men, and even with this number I do not think they could take the castle, for its situation is such, that a small army would almost be destroyed before it could come to the city. We however continue our preparation for defence, and the inhabitants are all determined to defend the city with valour.—A small French privateer was brought in yesterday by a king's gun-boat. She has but one paper, a commission to cruise, signed by some marine captain, which I fancy will not answer. The crew will probably be hung as they are suspected to be pirates."

From the Winchester, (Va.) Gazette, Sept. 6.

"General Vavasour, late of the French army, arrived in town several days since. We are informed that this gentleman, not entering so cordially into the views of the emperor Napoleon, as suited the purposes of that gentleman, was obliged to seek his safety by suddenly taking his passage a Hamburg for America. The General is represented to us by gentlemen who have conversed with him, as a man of talents and information."

APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor and Council of Maryland, Sept. 18-8.
JOHN JOHNSON, capt. and Joseph Combs, ens. of a company, 12th regiment.
Nathan Harris, lieut. of capt. Millard's company.
Cornelius Wildman, ens. of capt. Lucas's company.
William Howell, jun. lieut. and James Allen, ens. of capt. Chandler's comp. 49th regiment.
Massey Semms, capt. Thomas Rutgers, lieut. and Alexander Jones M'Conkie, ens. of a comp. 43d regiment, Charles.
Roger Dunnington, capt. John Adams, lieut. and Joseph Ratclif, ens. do. do.
Joseph B. Meek, lieut. and John H. T. S. Mitchell, ens. of capt. Dent's comp. 43d regiment.
John F. Gray, ens. of capt. Young's comp. 43d regiment.
William T. M'Pherson, lieut. and Henry T. M'Pherson, ens. of capt. Wheeler's comp. 43d reg. Charles.

La Fayette Watkins, ens. of capt. C. Hammond's comp. 32d reg. Anne-Arundel.
Edward Buckman, ens. of capt. Welling's comp. 32d reg. Anne-Arundel.

Dr. Archibald Dorsey, quarter-master, 32d reg. Charles G. Worthington, surgeon's mate, do.
Henry W. Magruder, lieut. and James Baker, ens. of capt. A. Young's comp. 17th reg. Prince George's.

Thomas T. Sommervell, ens. of capt. Naylor's comp. do.

James M'Donald, cornet, of capt. Daffin's troop of horse, attached to the 12th brigade, Caroline.

Robert J. Henry, 2d lieut. and Charles Ridge, jun. of Hampton, cornet, of capt. C. S. Ridge's troop of horse, attached to the 3d brigade, Baltimore.

Samuel Moale, 1st lieut. of capt. Harper's artillery company.

Movements Westward.

Detachments from the following corps are ordered for the north-western frontier—all belonging to the new raised troops.

Five companies of the 6th regiment of infantry, commanded by colonel Jonas Simonds—to wit:

Capt. Bennett, } Companies of the 6th reg.
Capt. Cherry, } infantry.
Capt. Gock, }
Capt. Gros, }
Capt. Townsend, light artillery.
Capt. Rose, light cavalry.
Capt. Anderson, rifle corps.

Col. Simonds, we understand, is under orders to march in the direction of Oswego. Col. Burbeck, of artillery, is, we understand, ordered for Detroit, which position a respectable force, it is supposed, will soon be detached from the new raised corps. [Aurora.]

From the Albany Crisis.

On Monday the 29th ult. captain Edes took in Sackett's Harbour a cargo of Potash, and the collector Hart Massey, Esq. granted him a regular clearance. In the afternoon of that day proposals were made to capt. Edes by the collector for a charter of his vessel (a schooner of 30 tons) for the use of the United States, and several conversations ensued on that subject between them, together with Lieut. Gros, the commanding officer of the troops stationed at the port. In the evening of the same day, however, the contract was abandoned entirely by the collector. Capt. Edes, about 2 o'clock, Tuesday morning, Lieut. Gros entered the schooner with a file of soldiers, woke up the men, sent them out of the vessel, and compelled capt. Edes to quit the schooner, by presenting to his breast a pocket pistol, accompanied with threats. On Tuesday morning capt. Edes having stated the above facts on oath, before William Baker, Esq. a justice of the peace, obtained a warrant from him against the said Gros, which was handed to Mr. Ambrose Pease, a constable of the village. Mr. P. soon after meeting Lieut. C. in the street, informed him that he had a process against him, and that he must accompany him to Esquire Baker. Lieut. C. peremptorily refused to go, alleging that he was not amenable to the civil authority, and ordered the sentry, who was about 10 feet distant, to fire on him.—The sentry aimed, snapped his pistol twice, and the inhabitants disarmed him. Lieut. C. then drew his pistol, but was prevented from executing his purpose, by the inhabitants, who disarmed him and took him into custody. The inhabitants, highly exasperated, then collected to the number of about 60, armed with axes, pikes, &c. and threatened to massacre the soldiers, and collected around the vessel, but were persuaded to desist by the interference of a number of reflecting men. Lieut. Gros expressed a wish to visit his room, which was permitted him, no sooner had he entered it, than he seized his sword and threatened to kill them, (his keepers) unless they left his room. He was again disarmed, and when left. Champion on Thursday, was confined in the jail of Mr. Hooker, until proper proceedings could be had by the civil authority against him. The vessel of Jefferson county left Rutland at day-light on Wednesday morning, having been sent for an expedition.

Capt. Mott, the ringleader of the unfortunate expedition in Vermont, in which Ormsby, &c. were killed, received his trial, and is found guilty of murdering seven others who were also concerned, have been apprehended, against some of whom indictments for murder have been preferred, and others who were engaged in the affair have been charged with being guilty of high treason. [American.]