

PLYMOUTH, Sept. 10.

Arrived, the letter of marque Queen Charlotte, capt. Rye, of London, from Malta, which place she left on the 2d ult. On the 26th July, his majesty's ship Sea Horse, of 36 guns, arrived there, bringing in a Turkish frigate, mounting 50 guns, which she captured in the Adriatic, after a most desperate action, which lasted four hours, the enemy having 300 killed and 200 wounded, the crew at first consisting of 700. She was in company with two other frigates, which were sent out for the express purpose of taking the Sea Horse, one of which was sunk at the commencement of the action, and the other ran away. The Sea Horse, notwithstanding the great superiority of force, had only 6 killed and 8 wounded. The Turkish ship a complete wreck. It is reported, but how true I cannot ascertain, that when the captain of the Sea Horse boarded her, he found the Turkish captain seated on the quarter deck with his scymeter, lopping off the heads of the men as they were dragged to him by his officers for not doing their duty better in fighting against the infidels. Arrived, his majesty's ship Dragon, of 74 guns, from the Channel fleet, went up the harbour to refit. The Spanish frigate —, of 44 guns, came in and anchored in Cawsand Bay; H. M. ship Windsor Castle, 98, capt. Boyle; Queen Charlotte, 98, capt. Hartland, from Cadiz and Gibraltar, with a fleet under convoy.

FALMOUTH, September 10. SPAIN.

When the Albicore, capt. Burns, left Gijon, (on the 31st ult.) it was understood that Buonaparte was again at Bayonne, where he had assembled an army of 160,000 men, which were immediately to enter Spain. This force, if correctly stated, will, when joined to the remnant of the French armies now driven into the northern corner of Navarre and Biscay, make an aggregate of near 200,000. In the mean time, the victorious armies of Spain, which double this number, are pressing to the northward, having cleared Spain of every French soldier south of the Ebro, which may be considered the grand line of defence within the Pyrenees, and of which the patriots are complete masters. They are also masters of the grand pass of Figueras in the eastern Pyrenees, while the strong pass of Pampeluna, in the west, is held by the French. To this point, then, the hostile armies are bending their march, and here, it would seem, the fate of Spain, and perhaps of Europe, is to be decided; but though these rugged defiles will no doubt be bravely contended by Spain, we shall feel no alarm though the French torrent pass them, and spread itself into the heart of the peninsula; for with all the terrible impetuosity with which the French begun their attacks, even with Napoleon at their head, we know that this newly raised army is chiefly composed of raw conscripts, while the patriots, who have already beaten the flower of the French armies, are confirmed in spirit, improved in discipline, and increased in numbers; that they have had time to obtain money, arms, ammunition, clothing, &c. from England; that the 10,000 of their finest troops rescued from Denmark, are on their passage to join them, and will shortly be landed in the northern quarter, where they will be most useful; that 10,000 British troops are now embarking for the same quarter, in Kent and Essex; that 10,000 more are, before this time, embarked at Cork, under gen. Baird; that the 30,000 British troops, victorious in Portugal, are to act in Spain or Italy, as circumstances may dictate; that sir James Stuart, with 50,000 British and Sicilian troops, is to press him on the weak side of Italy, where they have landed long before this time; that Austria is daily assuming a more formidable attitude, where the archduke Charles now directs every thing, and who will engage the flower of the French troops to watch him, even though he do no more than make demonstrations; surely, all these considerations offer far more solid grounds for hope of ultimate success, than any confederacy of princes that has yet been formed against France.

SUMMARY.

The French Bourbons.

Louis the XVIII. "King of France," and all his family, suit and relatives, are now in England.

Buonaparte, as chief of the 'Confederation of the Rhine,' has called upon all the members to furnish their respective quotas of troops. The whole will amount to 120,000 men.

Hostilities still continue between the Russians and Swedes. Some partial advantages appear to have been gained by the former.

Accounts from Spain, generally, inform us of victories over the French. Immense bodies of fresh troops are daily pouring into that kingdom from all parts of Europe, and dreadful work may be expected, or probably is going on at this moment.

Major Campbell, a distinguished character in Scotland, has been hanged for "murder committed in a duel," stated to have been a "fair one."

The English ministry propose to pay off the crews of about 20 sail of the line, and transfer the men to smaller vessels, as the enemy can send no fleet to sea they have reason to apprehend danger from.

Another expedition was to be fitted out from En. land during the month of Sept. Vast quantities of arms, ammunition and supplies, have been sent to Spain.

The British forces in Spain and Portugal, at this time, amount probably to 50,000 men.

A late London paper states, that the British ministry have granted a passport to Lucien Buonaparte to enable him to escape to America.

SIX DAYS LATER.

Postscript to the Boston Gazette.

SUNDAY EVENING, OCT. 26.

We stop the press to announce the arrival of the brig Constance, in 28 days from Liverpool, bringing London accounts to September 16. Though our perusal of them has been necessarily a rapid one, still we find they contain the relation of many events of consequence. The following articles are selected:—

STOCKHOLM, August 24.

NAVAL BATTLE EXPECTED.

WE are in momentary expectation of great news from the fleets. Baron major Dalrymple, and some others, whose names are not known, arrived yesterday. They left Cronstadt, on 25th of Aug. and on the following day, off Port Baltic, fell in with the Swedish frigate Camilla, which informed them that the Russians had fled thither, with nine sail of the line, besides smaller vessels. They were blockaded by the Swedes, with ten sail of the line, and admiral Hood, with two sail; and were in hourly expectation of sir J. Saumarez, with 4 more.

It was the intention of the combined fleets to attack the Russian, in Port Baltic. Admiral Saumarez was off the Gulf on Sunday, and had the needful information; consequently ere this the business is decided. From Finland, we have good news. Near Cronstadt the Swedes have again been victorious in a pitched battle, but they have suffered very severely.

LONDON, September 15.

Capture of Lisbon & the Russian Fleet.

We stop the press to state, that this afternoon, at half past 4 o'clock, a son of sir H. Dalrymple, together with capt. Hallstead, capt. of the fleet under admiral sir Charles Cotton, arrived at the admiralty, and at the secretary of state's office, with the important information, that Junot and his whole army are prisoners of war.—That Lisbon is occupied by the British troops.—and that the Russian fleet has surrendered to admiral sir Charles Cotton. Some French frigates were found amongst them; the whole taken on the 12th inst.

Considerable discontent has been manifested at the conditions granted to the French and Russians at Lisbon. An unconditional surrender was expected, instead of allowing the French army to march out with the honours of war and the fleet to be retained only six months after a definitive settlement of peace, instead of being seized as prizes, and applied to the use of government. The Tower guns were however fired on the promulgation of the news; but the attempt of illumination could not be brought to bear. The candles would not burn, or the inhabitants did not choose to light them.

IMPORTANT FROM SPAIN.

The Spanish accounts to the 9th inst. have been received. They advise, that the French have retreated from Burgos, and fallen back as far as Pampelona, where, it is said, they have been again defeated by the gallant Palafox. The Spanish forces are all pouring in that direction. The Austrian and Russian ambassadors remain at Madrid, and carry on their diplomatic correspondence with their respective courts through Trieste.

In the battle near Pampelona, general Palafox killed five thousand of the enemy, and took 1,000 prisoners.

The French Senate has been summoned to meet to take the affairs of Spain into consideration.

The escape of the Spanish troops from Helstein is noticed in the Paris papers, and their patriotic leader, the Marquis de Romana, styled a traitor!

Letters from Holland advise, that Buonaparte is collecting an immense force, for the purpose of renewing his designs on Spain. It is further said, that nearly 300,000 French were already assembled on the Spanish frontiers; and that Buonaparte was determined to send his whole force in that direction, if necessary, to the attainment of his object.

Buonaparte appears at length thoroughly roused to a sense of his danger from the unexpected and glorious efforts of Spain. French detachments are marching from Silesia and Brandenburgh, and indeed from every part of Prussia as well as other quarters towards the Pyrenees. Marshal Ney has already passed through Bayonne, on his way to Burgos, where he is to assume the command of the French armies in Spain. The conflict is now beginning to assume a new and terrific aspect. It will present a field for the exercise of patriotism and bravery almost beyond any that has ever been exhibited on the page of history.

Our last Paris Journals, which are to the 9th Sept. present a number of official documents of great interest. They give the message of the emperor to the senate and the expose of the several ministers of administration, in respect to Spain, and their relations with other powers. In the message, Buonaparte says: "I am determined to carry on the war with Spain with the utmost activity, and destroy the armies which England has disembarked in that country." The future security of my subjects, the prosperity of commerce, and a maritime peace, must alike depend on these important operations.

The Dutch papers continue to be filled with the movements of troops in Germany.

Insurrections are stated to have broken out in those parts of France which border on Spain.

The U. States dispatch schooner HOPE, has just returned to this country from France. HAYLEY is on board. She will take dispatches from Mr. Pinkney, and return immediately to the U. States.

Annapolis:

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1808.

APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor and Council of Maryland, Oct. 18. JOHN DAVIDSON, ens. of capt. L. Brown's comp. 49th reg. Cavalry. John Evans, senior, capt. John C. Hale, 1st reg. and James Wallace, sen. 2d lt. of an artillery comp. attached to 1st brigade, Cavalry. Matthias Dashiell, captain, Charles Venables, 1st lt. and Beacham Acworth, ens. of a comp. 25th reg. Somerset. William Handy, junr. lt. of capt. Dalany's comp. do. Eben Desharoon, lieut. and Henry Traders, ens. of capt. Etme Waller's comp. do. Joseph Jemison, capt. Joseph Jefferies, 1st lt. and George C. Collins, 2d lieut. of an artillery comp. attached to 3d brig. Balt.

From the New-York Evening Post of Oct. 21.

INTERESTING NEWS.

The city is in no small tumult at the news brought this morning by the Richard, Odiorne, in a short passage from Liverpool, and which is nothing less than verbal intelligence of a Declaration of War on the part of France against the United States. On a subject so important, we have spared no pains to obtain the most direct information, and have at length had a personal interview with capt. Odiorne himself. The following is the sum and substance of this interesting communication:—

That being at Liverpool on the 19th of September, and waiting for a wind, he learned that the American consul at that place, Mr. Maury, had ordered a Marblehead schooner the sum of eight hundred dollars to convey certain dispatches to Washington within a given time, but the offer was declined. Application was then made to the consul, and he agreed, on the promise of a handsome gratuity to be off in eight hours, whether the wind favoured or not. Accordingly he set sail within the time, with the wind dead ahead, but within a few hours afterwards, as he was beating out of the river, the American consul chartered and sent off a boat with a young gentleman, his clerk, to inform him verbally, that a special messenger had that moment arrived from London, with the important news that France had declared war against the United States, and advising him to drop anchor and insure against a war risk. Capt. Odiorne wrote him for answer that he thanked him for his information and advice, but declined to accept the latter, and should make the best of his way home.

Capt. Odiorne informs us, that so unsatisfactory to the English was the convention with the French and Russians, that crape was worn by the people round the left arm, and that sir Hugh Dalrymple had been ordered home to be tried.

LONDON, September 17.

It is reported that Sir Hugh Dalrymple is to be recalled, and that a fast sailing vessel is to be dispatched, to prevent the execution of the convention, but this is probably thrown out to reconcile the public to the result.

Sir A. Wellesley is mentioned as being extremely dissatisfied with the proceedings which have taken place in Portugal, since he was suspended in the command, and it has been said even that he was about to return home in disgust.

A row boat has arrived at Guernsey from St. Maloes with four American seamen, who state that Buonaparte has arrested all the Americans in France. This account, which has been received by a gentleman in the city, was read at Batson's coffee-house this morning.

Naval Engagement in the Baltic.

Yesterday evening a mail from Gottenburg arrived. It brings an account of an action between sir Samuel Hood and the Russian fleet in the Baltic. It appears that sir S. Hood had, with two sail of the line, joined the Swedish fleet, with which he sailed in pursuit of the Russians. The Russian admiral, although apprised of their approach, was overtaken by the combined squadron. The British ships, the Centaur and the Implacable, being much better sailed than the Swedes, succeeded in bringing the rear of the Russian fleet to action, and one of their line of battle ships struck her colours. The whole of the Russian fleet then bore down to rescue her, in which they succeeded, but she was again attacked by the Centaur, and carried by boarding; she unfortunately however, got aground, and sir S. Hood was obliged to burn her. The Swedish fleet at that time taking up, the Russian admiral crowded all sail and took refuge in Port Baltic, where he was blockaded up when the last accounts came away by the united British and Swedish fleets. The Russians immediately upon entering Port Baltic, began to erect works for the protection of their fleet, upon an island which commands the entrance of the harbour. When this intelligence reached Sweden, orders were given for the embarkation of a body of troops for the purpose of reducing the island. Lieutenant Thompson arrived at the admiralty yesterday with the above intelligence.

Dr. Samuel Miller has been chosen principal of Dickenson college, in the room of the late Dr. Nettleton. [N. York paper.]