NEW-YORK, OCT. 27 Yesterday morning the packet sch'r Hope, Captain Woodward, arrived at this port from France lieve it. and England, with dispatches for our government.

12th of September and Cowes on the 28th.

Capt. Woodward, who is the bearer of dispatches from our minister in France, and Mr. Atwater, who is entrust ed with those from our minister in London, will proceed this morning for the city of Washington.

Capt. W. informs us that the day before he left Havre, news reached that place, that the Emperor Bonaparte had directed the Minister of marine to stop all proceedings against American vessels until farther orders; that as far as he could discover our negociations with France had not experienced any recent change; that Bonaparte was sending a very powerful army into Spain; and that the other continental powers remained in a state of tranquillity.

Mr. Atwater left London on the 25th of September; and informs, that it was the opinion of the merchants in London, that the British orders in council would not speed ily be revoked.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

That a number of Americans have escaped from France and arrived at Guernsey, under an apprehension that they would be imprisoned had they staid any longer in that country, is fully confirm ed by letters received yesterday from Falmouth.

A letter is said to have reached town from an officer in Sir James Saumarez's squadron, stating that on his junction with Sir Samuel Hood, at Baltic Port, the detachments of royal marines from the British squadron were landed on the island, at its entrance, where the Russians had taken post and erected heavy batteries; that after a most severe action with the enemy (who were far superior in numbers) our brave fellows succeeded in dislodging them, a part of the Russians surrendering and the o thers escaping in boats to their ships. At the time the letter was sent off, our men were re embark ing on board their ships, which being effected, it was the gallant admiral's intention immediately to enter the port, and give the enem. battle The writer adds, " of the result no doubt could be entertained. Our loss in this service is stated to be very great, as our marines had to sustain a tremendous fire of grape and musquetry, before a landing could be effected."

has been received at the admiralty. A gendeman has arrived from Paris, which he left a few days ago. It was generally believed that Massena would have the chief command of the army in Spain, if his parte and he were shooting the other day near St. Cloud, when Bonaparte fired his gun so close to Massena as to do considerable injury to his eye. It is apprehended that he will lose the sight of it. In the mean time marshal Nev has in dispatched to Spain. Withhe last month, between 30 and 00 cavalry have passed thro'

No intudigence of this nature

SEPTEMBER 23.

Atwater, the gentleman brought the last dispatches by the Hope from America, sets off on his return to his native country on Friday next. This gentleman is not understood to take out any intelligence that is at all calculated to all w the spirit of irritation prevailing in America, or to faci ligate the complete reconciliation of the two governments. In fact | propose to your Majesty to comserious app chensions are entertained, and by persons, too, not likely to be uninformed, that there is no probability of an amicable termidation to the discussions which have so long gone on between the two governments. It is said that our government decidedly refuses to rescind the Orders in Council, or make any modification in them favor hie to America, and the American government therefore express their resolution, or speaking more correctly in the language of the American constitution, their comion, that the embergo wit not he removed or even relaxed; puless the Orders in Council are rescindel, any more, until the American

molestation of our vessels upon any pretension whatever. Such is the representation that has reached us, and we feel inclined to be-It appears in these papers, by an

article from Madrid of the 7th, that The Hope left Havre on the Joseph and the French head-quariers were at the city of Lograno, on the borders of Old Castile, near Navarre, They had marched by Tudela into Arragon, but suddenly retreated, which is attributed to the intelligence they received of the movements of the Spanish armies. It is mentioned in one of the papers, that the Arragon army had been compelled to make a retrograde movement from Tudela to Borja. This took place most probably in consequence of the above-mentioned movement of the French army, whose object in making it appears to have been to prevent their retreat from being cut off by the Arragon army and other troops obtaining a position in the rear. The station thus taken by the French army is in conformity with the statement in the Paris papers, of their having occupied positions in the line of the Ebro, where they were throwing up tetes du pont, and seems to indicate their intention to maintain, for a time at least, a defensive war. A letter from Gijon, of the 15th, states, that the French, after collecting the chief part of their force from Navarre and Biscay, to the amount of near 30 000, had suddenly made an irruption into Arragon, with the view of getting possession of Saragossa; but when within 7 leagues of that city, they received such intelligence as induced them to retreat, and that their head-quarters were then at Mirandean Ebro, in Navarre. This letter also states, in submission, by operating upon that Palafox had fallen back to Bor. ja, in consequence of the advance of the French army, greatly sugence of 70,000 Spaniards being on their march from Madrid to Saragossa, is supposed to have caused the retreat of the French The Spanish General Blake, is supposed to have occupied Burgos, the last accounts having left him at

> A treaty signed on the 8th inst. between M. Champigney, minister for foreign affairs, and his royal highness Prince William of Prussia, has put an end to all differences which existed between France and Prussi t.

SEPTEMBER 24.

An extraordinary g zette, published by the Junta of Seville, dated the 22 I ult. contains a detailed account of the battle at Gerona, on the 16th, in which the French under Dumesne, were completely defeated, with the loss of their artillerv aud baggage.

Letters from Stockholm have reached town which state that subsequent to the 17th, the Swedes had another battle with the Russians in Finland, between Biornburg and Christienstadt, the result health would permit him. Bona- of which was a decisive victory on the part of the Swedes. The Rusians left 2000 dead on the field of battle. The Swedes had 22 offi cers and upwards of 800 privates killed and wounded. Genl. Constedt fell as he was charging at the head of his corps. The Russians in consequence of this defeat, are stated to have fallen back from Aho to the distance of between thirty and forty miles on the road to St. Petersburgh. The Swedes had on some points marched upwards of fifteen miles beyond the Russian frontiers.

> BONAPARTE'S EXPOSE In respect to Spain, &c.

Report of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to bis Imperial Majesty.

September 8.

Sing-I have the honour to municate to the Senate the two treaties which have placed the Crown of Spain in your hands, and the Constitution which, under your inspices, and enlightened by vour advice, the Junia, assembled at Bayonne, after free and mature deliberation, have adopted for the glory of the Spanish name and the prosperity of that kingdom and its.

If in the arrangements made by your Maje ty the safety of Fran e has been your principal care, the interest of Spain herself has, howver, been dear, and in uniting the

lag shall be guaranteed from the pieces proposed. The Goubles the evils of war; of a war, of the which England has disembarke which have manifested themselves have particularly excited the solicitude of your Majesty, in depreca- gold. The English will be beaten, ting their progress, in foreseeing their sad consequences, in hoping to prevent them by persuasive means, and by measures of wise andhumane policy. Your Majes ty interfered as a mediator in the midst of the divided Spaniards, shewing them on one side the an archy which threatened them, and on the other England ready to profit by their divisions, and to make use of them to suit her convenience, and pointing out to t hem the way by which they might be saved from this double danger, by a constitution, ever provident, proper to provide all which they stood in need, and in which liberal ideas intermixed themselves with those ancient institutions which Spain wished to be preserved. The expectations of your Ma-

jesty have been deceived. Individual interest, foreign intrigues, and the influence of foreign corruption have prevailed. Why is it so easy to lead nations to their ruin by letting loose their passions? In a former report, I have made your Majesty acquainted with the infl ience which the English were acquiring in Spain, the numerous party that they had formed, the friends whom they had acquired in the commercial towns, by holding out to them the prospect of a revival of their trade; I had pointed them out to you as authors of the sedition which overtarned the Throne of Charles IV. and the favourers of the popular disorders which arose at that epoch. They nad burst through that salutary restraint which keeps the people their interest. The populace of Spain having shaken off the yoke of authority, aspired at governing. perior in numbers. The intelli | English gold, the intrigues of the agents of the Inquisitions, who were afraid of losing their authority, the influence of the numerous tribe of Monks in Spin, who dreaded a reform, have in this critical moment, occasioned the insurrection of several Spanish provinces, in which the voice of the nore prudent class has been either nistaken or st fl d of whom not a few have fallen victims to their courageous oppositions to popular tumult, and a dreadful anarchy has been seen to diffuse itself over the greatest part of Spain. Will your Majesty permit England to be able to say, " Spain is one of my provinces; my flag, driven from the Baltic, North Sea, the Levant, and even from the shores of Persia, rules in the ports of France?' 'No, never, Sire!-To prevent so much shame and misortune, two millions of brave men are ready to scale the Pyrenees, and the English will be chased from the peninsula. If the French fight for the liberty of the seas, they must, to conquer, begin by wresting Spain f om the influence of the tyrants of the ocean. It they combat for peace, they cannot obtain it until they have chased from Spain the enemies of peace.

If your Majesty, embracing the tuture as well as the present, aspires to the noble object of leaving after you your empire calm, tranqui, and surrounded by powerful triends, you must begin by securing its influence in Spain.

Lastly, if honour is the first sentiment, as well as the first object of Frenchmen, your Majesty must promptly inflict vengeance for the outrages committed against the French name, and the atrocities to which so great a numher of our countrymen have fallen victims. Frenchmen established n Spain for more than twenty vears, exercising in peace their useful industry, & almost regard ing Spain as their country have Every where been massacred. French property has been seized.

The Consular Agents of your Majesty have experienced a treatment which would not have been suffered even in the most barbarous countries. What estimation, what consideration, will the French name enjoy in Europe, if, in a country so near to us, atrocities so infamous and so public remain unpunished? Reparation ought to be had for them—but a reparation consonant to Frenchmen, by victory.

It is no small advantage, the two States, by the most intimate probability of at length meeting alliance, the prosperity and the the English, of fighting them man war with Spain with the utmost

dangers of which they are ignorant, & have only caused it by their destroyed, dispersed, or they at least will make haste to fly, as they did at Toulon, at the Helder, at Dinkirk, in Sweden, and wherever the French armes have been oble to find them; but their expulsion from Spain will be the ruin of their cause. This last check will exhaust their means, annihilating at the same time their last hopes. and peace will become more probable. The wishes of all Europe will in this contest be with France. France and Russia will make comnon cause against England. Den mark supports with honor a conest she did not provoke. Swe den, betrayed and abandoned by an insane cabinet, has sa rificed her, and she has already lost her most important provinces, and is hastening to that ruin which is the mevitable effect of alliance and triendship with England.

Such will be the fate of the inurgents in Spain. When the contest be omes serious, the English will abandon Spain, after 'making them the fair conquest of a civil war-of a war for foreign interest and for anarchy, the most cruel of scourges. It will be for the wis dom and beneficence of your ma jesty to repair the evils of which they will be the cause.

The Court of Vienna has constant'y testified to your majesty the most amicable intentions. Indignant at the policy of England she has recalled her minister from London, sent back the minister who was at Vienna, shut her ports against England, and placed herself in a state of hostility with tha. power. She has added to thesmeasures, an interdict in her portigainst the admission of vessels, which, under a neutral flig, are only the carriers of English produce and merchandize. Your majesty has cultivated the s favourable disposition; has testified to the court of Vienna friendship & con fidence; and has several times in timated to her, that France take a real interest in her prosperit-Litterly, however, this power ha carried its armament beyond men sure-its military force is out of all proportion to its population an finances. Your ministers, Sire may wish to remark this, in order that your majesty may nerceivthe nece-sity of augmenting youforce for the purp se of still proserving the relative superiority which exists between the power &

the population of the two empires An w revolution has broken ou t Constantinople- Sulan Mustapha has been deposed.

The Americans, a people who involve their fortune, their prosperity, and almost their existence, in commerce, have given the ex ample of a great and courageous sacrifice. They have prohibited, by a general embargo, all commerce and all navigation, rather than shamefully submit to that tribute which the English impose on the navigation of all nations. Ger many, Italy, Switzerland & Poland, are peaceable, and wait only for a maritime peace to exert a their industry.

That peace is the wish of thworld, but England opposes it; and England is the enemy of the world. The French nation, al Europe, knows the efforts made by your Majesty to obtain peace; they know that your enterprizes are the immediate result of the ii suscess of the attempts which you have made to obtain it.

The devotion of the French people is without bounds! and it is more especially under circumstances which are so essentially connected with their honour and its security, that their sentiments will be evinced, and that they will shew themselves worthy of reaping that harvest of glory & honor. which your Majesty has prepared for them.

I am with respect, &c.

MESSAGE. Message of the Emperor and King, Napo.

leon, to the Senate, SENATORS, -My Minister for Foreign Affairs will lay before you the different treaties relative to Spain, & the constitutions agreed to by the Spanish Junta. My War Minister will acquaint you with the wants and the situation of my armies in the different parts of the

I am determined to carry on the glory of both were equally the ob- 11 to man, and making them also feel activity, and destroy the armies [

in that country. The future secu rity of my subjects, the prosperit of commerce, and maritime peace must alike depend on these impor tant operations. My alliance with the Empero of Russia extinguishes every hop which England can entertain from her projects. I have no doubt re specting the peace of the Cont

nent, but I neither will nor ough to rely upon the false calculation and the errors of other courts; since my neighbors increase the armies, it is a duty incumbent of me to increase mine. The Emperor of Constantinepl

is struggling with the most violen convulsions; Sultan Selim, the best Emperor the Ottomans have had for a length of time, has jus fallen by the hands of his own ne phews. This catastrophe has deep ly affected me. I impose fresh sa crifices on my people, confident o their support; they are necessary in order to secure them from hea vier sacrifices, and to lead then to the grand result of a genera peace, which ought also to be con sidered as the moment of repose.

Frenchmen, my proje ts have but one object in view, your hap piness and the permanent well be ing of your children; & if I know you right, you wil histen to comply with this new cail, rendered necessary by the interests of the ountry. You have so often as. ured me of your affection, I will behold the sincerity of your sentiments in the alacrity with watch you will second projects that are so intimately connected with your dearest in erest, with the honour of the Empire, and with my glory, Given at the Imper at Palace of

S. Cloud 4 h Sept. 18.8. (Signed) NAPOLEON.

To Merchants who want a stand.

THE Subscribers wish to inform you, or any other person, that they have for sale, a LOT and HOUSES at the University (or Chapel Hill) which ney will sell on good terms, both as to price and payments, The Houses consist of one built for the express purpose of Merchandizing, and has been used as ruch. It contains four rooms on the lower flior, viz a Store, Counting-Roem, well fitted out for that purpose, and two other Rooms su able for a small Family to be

ii; a Lu ber House, Kitchen, Stable, &c. The above Premises, will be sold or rested, and possession given by the first la, of next month, if required. Astners no Store at this place, at present, worthy he name, the Stand is well worth the attention of those who want one

WHITTED & CRAIC. Chapel Hill, Oct. 20.

Scheme of a Lottery,

or One Thousand Dollars worth of Jewellery, Gold and Silver Watches, Silver Spoons, Ladles, &c.

I Prize, last drawn blank, entitled to: Gold Waich, Chain and Key. 1 do. first drawn blank, afier 800

numbers are drawn, entitled in a Silver Warch, Gold Chain & Hey, 7 1 de. a Gold Watch, Chain & Key, 5 1 do a doz best Silver Pabie Spoons, 5 1 do. a dozen ditto, 1 do a dezen Tea Spoons, Ladie &

Sugar Tongs, 1 do. 2 d. Silver Watches, each \$25, 3 do. \$15 each, to be taken many

10 do. at 10 dollars each, 22 do at 5 dollars each, 30 do. at 4 dollars,

60 do, at 3 dollars,

34 Prizes make 1000 lichets, a 1 dollareach, mane 100

The drawing of this Lottery will con nence in the State House, the first frid in December next These Gentlements have underraken to sell lickets, will per to return any witch may remain man by the 20th of November.

J. SCOTT

Respectfully, informs nis friends in eral, that he has settled himself in leigh, and hopes to meet that share tronage ne deserves. He has myde, addition to his former assortment of he ellery, fashion ble Ear and Finger Ring Gold Watch Keys, Chains and Me Sleeve Buttons, Breast Phis of even scription, Lockets and Miniature Cal Jet Necklaces, ornamented Comps, B: ets, &c. of North Carolina Gold; 125 D. ss. rt and - Tea Spoons, Soup, Punch Sauce Ladles, Sugar Tongs, Salt S out Ladies Chains, &c. made of the best Sil Orders from the Country will be and attended to. Stare Gold, Spanish C Pieces, plugged Hait Joes, or old Sive received in payment.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscribers quality at the last Court of Pleas and Com Sessions for the county of Monigone as Administratrix and Administrators the Estate of ABRAHAM FORES dec. of said county; to whom all person indebted to the said Estate are reques to make payment; and to whom an P sons having claims against said Es alt, desired to transmit them, out) 3 ts within the time limited by law, or ! will be barred of recovery ELIZABETH FOLESI

NATHAN FORE T, JOHN MARBERY. Henderson, Oct. 11.