 Yesterday morning the packet
seh'r Hope, Captain Wood ward, arrived at-this port from France
and England, with dispatches for ur government.
12th of Sertember Havre on the the 28ih. Capt. Woodward, who is the
beaper of dispatches from our mibester in Frape, and Mr. Atwa. nister in France, and Mr. Atwater, who is entrust ed with those from our minister in London, will
proceed this morning for, the city proceed this mo
Cxpt. W. informs us that the day befure he left Havre, news peror Bonaparte had directed the Minister of marine to stop all proceedings against American vessels until farther orders; that as far as he could digcoyer, our negocia-
tions with Frahge bad not experitions with Frange bad not experi-
ehiced any recent change ; that Bonaparte was sending a very powerful army into Spain; and that the other continental powers
mained in a state of tranquillity. mained in a state of tranquility,
Mr. Atwater left London on the 25 th of September; and informs chants in London, that the British orders in council would not speed i) y be revoled
$\qquad$
LONDON, SEPT. 22. . have escaped from France and ar rived at Guernsey, under an apprisontd had they staid any long er in that coluntry, is fulty confirm ed by letters received yesterday from Fa'mouth.

A letter is said to have reached cown from an officer in Sir J imes
Suinarez'- squadron, stating that Suinartz'-squadron, stating that Hood, at Baltic Port, the detach mentilof roval marines from the
British squadron were landed on the island, at its entrance, wher
the Russians had taken post and ere ted heavy batteries; that after a most severe actiun with the enebers) our brave fellows succeeded R issinans surrendering and the o thers es aping in boats to thei $\mathbf{s}-\mathrm{nt}$ off, our men were re embark ing on board theirships, which be ing eff-cted, it was the gallant ad
mirail's intention immediatelyat mirar's intention immediately enter the port, and give the enem,
battle ine writer ad ts in of the result no doubt could be entertainstated to ve very great, as our ma. firce of grape and musquetry, be-
fure a landing could be effected." has been received at the admiralty. Paris, which he islta lew days ago Itwas gerer illy believed that Mas.
sena would have the chief com. mand of the armv in Spain, if his parte aod he were shooting th ouher day near S. Cloud, when
B naparte fired his gun so close to Massena as do anderable jury to his eye. It is apprehended
tin the will lose the sight of it. In an time marshal Nev has
ispatched to Spain. Withcavaliry have passed thr

September 23.
2. Atwiter, the gentleman
brought the last diapatches
he Hope from America, sets off on Friday next. This gentleman interiigence that is at all calculated prevailing in Americas or to fari sericus app chensions are entertained, avd by persons, too, not is no propabilits of an umicable termadation to the oiscussons which
have so long gone on between the wo governments. our government decidedty refuses ${ }^{-}$ or moke any mindification in them mericis government therefore expres, their res lution, or speaking
more correctiv in the language of the American constitution, the oinion, that the rembargo wif no O.ded or even relexed, oniess
, way more, watil the American

Aag dail beghrived riom the ny pretension whatever. Such is
the representation that has reach there
ed us,
lieve Ieve it.
It appears in finclined to be It appears in these papers, by an
article fromM adrid of the 7 th, that article from Madrid of the 7 th that
joseph and the $F$ rench head-quar joseph and the French head-quar rers were at the city of Lograno
on the borders of Old Castile, neat Navarre. They had marched by Navarre, They, had marched by
Tudela into Arragon, but suddenTudela into Arragon, but sudden-
ly retreated, which is attributed to ly retreated, which is attributed to
the intelligence they received of the moteligence they received of
the the mover It is mentioned in one of
mies.
the papers, that the Arragon army had been compelled to make a re trograde movement from Tudela to Borja. This took place most probably in consequence of the a
bove-mentioned movement of the bove-mentioned movement of the
French army, whose object in ma French army, whose object ing it appears to have been to pre vent their retreat from being cu ff by the Arragon army and other obtaining a position in the
The station thus taken by erench army is in conformity with the statement in the Paris pa pers, of their having occupied po-
sitions in the line of the Ebro, where they were throwing up tetes du pont, and seems to indicate their atention to maintain, for a time a east, a defensive war. A letter

Gijon, of the 15 th, states,
he French, after collecting he chief part of their force from Navarre and Biscay, to the amoun of near 30 000, had quddenly mad an irruption into Arragon, with iew of getting po sestion of Saragossa ; but when within 7 leagues
of that city, they received such inell igence as induced them to rereat, and that their head-quarters
were then at Mirandean Ebro, in Navarre. This letter also state jat in consequence of the advance of the French army, greatly su gence of 70,000 Spaniards being
on their march from Madrid Saragossa, is supposed to hav The Spanish G neral Blake, the last accounts having left him a Kevnosa.
A treaty signed on the 8ch inst.
between M. Cnampigney, minis. er for foreign affairs, and his ruy al highness Prince William Prussia, has put an end to all dif-
erences which exisied between France and Prussi
An extr ordinary g zette, pu'blished by the Junta of Seville, daaccount of the battle at Gerona, on der Dumesne, were completely delerv aud baggage.
Letters from Stockholm have seguent to the 17 th, the Swedes had another battle with the Rus-
sians in Finland, between Biorn burg and Christienstadt, the result of which was a decisive victory on
the part of the Swedes The Russians left 000 dead on the field of batle. The Swedes had 22 ,ffi
cers and upwards of 800 privates cers and upwards of 800 privates
kiiled and wounded. Genl. Constedt fell as he was charging at the head of his corps. The Russians stated to have fallen back from Aty and forty miles on the road to St. Petersburgh. The Swedes had on some points marched up-
wards of fifteen miles beyond the Russian frontiers.

BONAPARTE'S EXPOSE
Report of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to
bis Iniperiul Majesty.
Sire-I have the hoptember 8. propoct to your Majesty to com-
municate to the Senate the two treaties which have placed the Crown of Spain in your hands,
and the Constitution which, under your anspices, and enlightened b। at Bayonne, after junta, assembled at Bay onne, after free and mature deliberation, have adopted for the glory of the Spanish name and the prosperity
colonies.
If in'the arrangements made by your Maje ty the safety of Fran e interest of Spain hetself has, how. ver, been dear, and in uniting the iwo States, 'ry the most intimate alliance, the prosperity and the
glory of both were equally the ob-
jecis trolosed. The tipables
which have manifested themselves
have particularty excited the soliciude of your Majesty in deprecating their progress, in foreseeing to prevent them by, persuasive o prevent them by persuasive andhuman' policy. Yotur Majesand humane policy. Your Materfered as a mediator in the midst of the divided Spaniards, archy which threatened them, and on the other England ready profit by their divisions, and make use of them to suit her convenience, and pointing out to 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 libe with those ancient institutionwhich
ved. The expectations of your Ma esty have been dece:ved. Indiand the influtace of foreign corruptoon 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 quiring in Spain, the nuinerous party that they had form d, the the commercial towns, by holdir out to them the prospect of a revi-
val of their trade ; I had pointed
the them out to you as authors of the
sedition which overturned the Throne of Charles IV. and the favourcrs of the popular disorders
which arose at that epo-h. Tiney nad burst through that salutary restraint which teeps the people
in submission, by operating upon their incerest. The populace of Spain having shaiken off the yoke
of authority, aspired at governing. E.gbish g , ${ }^{\text {a }}$, the intrigues of the
ig-nts of Inquisi ions, wh,
were afraid of losing their authowere afraid of losug their autho-
rity, the influence of ihe numerou
cribe of Monks in Sp in, who dreaded a reform, hive in this cri tical moment, occasioned the in
surrection of several vinces, in which the voice of the nistaken or st $f l d$ of whom not a 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 Eugland $t$
my 1 rovinces; my flag, driven
rom the Baltic, North Sea, th
Levant, and even from the shores
of Persia, rules in the ports of
prevent so much shame and mis.
ortune, two millions of brave men
and the English will be chased
from the peninsula. If the French
they must, to conquer, begin by
wresting Spain f. om the influence
of the tyrant, of the ocean. I
obtain it untrl they, have chased
from Spain the ene mies of peace.
If your Majesty, embracing thi
fuiure as well as the present, as
pires to the noble object of l-aving
after you your empare calm, tran qui, and surrounded by powerful riends, you must begin by secur
ing its influence in Spain.
Lastly, if honour is the firs sentiment, as well as the first ob
ject of Frenchmen, your Majesty must promptly inflict vetigeanc gainst the French name, and the atrocities to which so great a num victims. Frenchmen establi,hed ears useful industry, \& almost regard ing Spain as their country have
been massacred. Every where French property has been seized The Consular Agents of you
Majesty have experienced a treat Majesty have experienced a treat
ment whlch wouid not have been suffered even in the most barba what councries. What estimation name enjoy in Europe, if, in a country so near to as, arocities so infamous and sunished ? Reparation ought to be had for them-but a reparation tory.
It is no small advantage, the
robability of at length meeting the English, of fighting them ma to man, and making them also feel
the evils of ©ar? of wat of the dangers of which they are igno rold The En lish will be the destroy lise estroyed, dispersed, or they at did at Toulon, at the Helder, at Dinkirk, in Sweden, and where ver the French araties have been oble to find them ; but their expulsion from Spain will be the ruin of their cause. This last check will $x$ hatust their means, annihilating and pame time their last hopes bable. The wishes of all Europe will in this contest be with France. France and Russia will make ark supports with honor a st she did not provoke. Swe
en, betrayed and abandoned br insane cabinet, has sa rificed her, and she has already lost her
most important provinces, aud is astening to that ruin which is the nevenise effect of allian
riendship with England.
Such will be the fate of the in argents in Spain. When the con-
est be omes serious, the Englisi will abandon Spain, after making
them the fair conquest of a civil whem the fair conquest of a civil
war-of a war for fortign interest and for anarchy, the most cruciol
scourges. It will be for the wis
dom and beneficence of your m .4
jesty they will be the cause.
The Court of Vienna has con stant'y testified to your majesty the
mose amicable intentions. Indig. hant at the policy of England she
has recalled her minister from London, sent ba $k$ the minister gainst England, and placed her
elf in a state of hostility with that power. She has added to thes
moasures, an interdict in her port vinich, under a neurral fi.g, are
nly the car ri rs of finglish pro uce and $m$-rchand ze. Your ms disposition; has testifi-d to the fidnce; and has severiltimes in a real interest in her prosperit: carried its armament beyoud ine

11 proportion to its popul tion al1
nances. Your minisiers, Sir
may wish to remark this, in orde
hat your majesty may perceiv
he nece-sity of augmenting you
orce for the purp se of stll pr
erving the relative superisit
e population f the two empire
A n w revolution has broken nu
$t$ Constantinople. Satan Musta has been deposed.
The Americans, a people wh erity, and almost their existenc
ample of a great and courageou
y a general embargo, all com
nerce and atl navigation, rath
than shamefully subinit to that tri
e which the Enghsh im,oose ou
many, Italy, Switzerlind \& $P$
iand, are peaceable, and wait on
or a maritime pace to ex:rt a
heir industry.
That peace is the wish of th and England is the enemy of th
world. The French nation, a
Europe, knows the efforts inat
y your Majesty to obtain peace
are the immediate result of the i
suscess of the attempts which yo
have made to obtain it.
The devotion of the French peo
The devotion of the French peo
ple is withnut bounds! and it is
more especially under circum
tances which are so essentiall
its security, that their sentiments
will be evinced, and that they wil
ing that harvest of glory \& hono
which your Majesty has prepared

## I am

## MESSAGE

MESSA GE.
Mcrsage of the Emperor and King, wapo-
leon, wo the Senate, Senators, - My Minister fo Forcign Affars will lay before yo
the different treaties relative t Soain, \& the constitutions agree to by the Spanish Junta. My War Minister wivl acquaint you with the wants and the sitaation of $m y$ armies in the different parts of the
vorld.
I am determined to carry on the activity, and destroy the armies
which Eugland has disembark in that country. The future se rity of my subjects, the prosper
of commerce, and maritime of commerce, and maritime pera
must alike depend on these impo must alike depe
My alliance
My alliance with the Emper which England can entertain fro her projects. I have no doubt pecting the peace of the Con orely upon the false calculation and the errors of other court since my neighbors increase th armies, it is a duty incumbent me to increase mine
The Emperor of Constantine is struggling with the most viol
convulsions; Sultan Selim convulsions; Sultan Selim, hest Emperor the Ottom
had for a length of time, had for a length of time, has. ju
fallen by the hands of his own phews. This catastrophe has dee
v affected me. I impose fresh affected me. I impose fresh
rifices on my people, confident heir support; they are necessar vier sacrifices, and to lead the vier sacrifices, and to lead the
o the grand tesult of a gener peace, which ought also to beco Frenchmen, my proje ts ha permanent well. ing of ou right, you wil histen toco necessary by the interests of ountry. You have so often a ared ine of your affection, I W ou will second projects ontimate.y connected with of the Empire, andwith my gior
$\qquad$
$\mathrm{T}^{\mathrm{HE}}$ Subscribers w.h to in






## cumed bil

One Thousand Dollars worthat
Hellery, Goid and Siver Warches

-     - 

worth dirst drawn blank, affer \&

