

ON Monday, the 10th inst., the British Packet Lord Hobart, capt. Hambleton, was seized by the frigate Chesapeake at the water-boarding place, going out, for (it is said) having specie on board for exportation, which is prohibited by the supplementary embargo laws. The packet is in arrest.

[Citizen.]

October 11.

The British Packet Lord Hobart, capt. Hambleton, which was stopped by the Chesapeake at Staten Land, still lays wind-bound. A certificate from the British consul, that she was a regular packet, procured her release.

The Chesapeake is also under sailing orders, and waits only for a favourable wind.

Dispatches were yesterday received from Mr. Pinkney, our secretary of state, for our minister, Mr. Pinkney, at London. They were forwarded to the lieutenant-governor of this state, who dispatched a boat with them to the British Packet at Staten Land, where she still remains wind-bound. These dispatches are intrusted to the care of Mr. Boggs, who is on board the Packet; and it is probable they are in answer to those received by the St. Michael; for, it would appear from the last National Intelligence, that our government, at last, have shown a disposition to restore a good understanding between the two countries, Buonaparte's threats to the contrary notwithstanding.

WASHINGTON, October 11.

THE ST. MICHAEL.

Mr. Wilder, one of the messengers who returned in the St. Michael, which reached Baltimore on Saturday last, arrived at the seat of government on the evening of the same day, bringing with him dispatches for the government.

It will be recollected, that congress, previously to the close of the last session, passed an act empowering the president to suspend the embargo, in case it should, during the recess, receive assurances from the European powers that our commerce should be resumed with safety.

To facilitate so desirable an object the executive of the United States forwarded to the British ministry, by the St. Michael, a proposition to raise the embargo if G. Britain would rescind her orders in council; and, to convince the English that the American administration were sincerely disposed to deal impartially and upon principles strictly neutral with regard to G. Britain and France.—The president went further.—In the letter explanatory of the orders in council which Mr. Erskine communicated to Mr. Madison on the 23d of February last, the English ambassador stated the reasons upon which they were grounded to be as follows, namely:

"His majesty has been induced hitherto to forbear recurring to measures of this nature by the expectation that the governments of the neutral states, who have been the objects of the French decrees, would have been awakened to a just sense of what they owe to their interests and own rights, and would have interposed with effect, either to prevent the execution of the French decrees, or to procure their abrogation.

"But his majesty, having been disappointed in this just expectation, and perceiving that the neutral nations, so far from opposing any effectual resistance, have submitted to whatever regulation France may have prescribed for giving effect to her decrees, can no longer refrain from having recourse to such measures as by retorting on the enemy the inconveniences and evils produced by this injustice and violence may afford the only remaining chance of putting an end to a system, the perseverance in which is more injurious to his majesty's dominions than to nations not parties to the war between Great-Britain and France."

Thus the British government told ours, in so many words, that the orders in council were laid on us as a chastise for not having resisted the French Berlin decree, although that decree had never been enforced. However, to obviate even that objection, the president transmitted to our minister at London, a proposition to be made to the British government, that the United States would not only suspend the embargo with regard to England if Great-Britain would rescind her orders of council, but that if France would not repeal her decrees, the embargo should be right continued with respect to France whilst it should operate against England; which would be full evidence of our resistance of the measures of France. This offer, I am sorry to say, has not succeeded; and we know from what cause, unless, as I believe, the English seek our destruction at all events.

France still adheres to her strange maxims of policy against Great-Britain, and refuses to relax her decrees.

In this situation, having done every thing which could tend to conciliate and restore us to harmony with foreign powers, it now remains for the representatives of the nation to decide on the state of public affairs. In a short time they will be assembled in this city, when a development will be made by the administration which must at once satisfy all parties of the correctness of its measures and of the propriety of its proceedings towards the belligerents.

[Monitor.]

mark, has gone to Bayonne, in order to present to his majesty the emperor and king the insignia of the order of the Elephant.

Papi, the missionary, who has been several years in India, assures us, that notwithstanding the official lists published at London, the whole English force in India does not exceed 16,000 Europeans and 60,000 natives; and that with this force they are obliged to keep in subordination eighty millions, of whom 30,000,000 are English subjects, and the other 50,000,000 are vassals of England.

An imperial decree has been published, in which it is enacted, that the (former) department of Taro is annexed to the departments beyond the Alps, confided to the government of prince Borghese.

The Paris Journal mentions, that M. D. Barral, archbishop of Tours, is nominated to the diocese of Paris.

August 10.

On the 5th inst. M. le Comte de Meris, passed through Nancy, on his way from Paris to Vienna; and on the same day a Turkish courier passed through that city on his way to Constantinople.

August 13.

His imperial majesty the emperor and king arrived at Toulouse on the 24th of July, and met with the most superb reception. We are assured that his majesty, who, as it has already been announced, is to reach Bourdeaux on the 30th, will go hence to visit the port of Rochefort, and will repair afterwards to Rambouillet, which place he will arrive at on the evening of the 14th of August, and will enter the capital on the 15th. The prince Borghese, and the grand duchess of Berg, have preceded his majesty to Paris. We are assured that immediately after the return of the emperor to Paris, news of the highest importance to nations will be published. In the mean while, what we may announce with the most certainty is, the taking possession of the grand duchy of Berg in the name of the emperor Napoleon, by the counsellor of state Buegnot, who set off a few days ago for that purpose from Paris to Dusseldorf: It appears that prince Joachim is called to govern larger states. Public opinion says, he will succeed king Joseph on the throne of Naples.

An imperial decree was issued on the 22d ult. by which it is ordered that a grand road of communication shall be opened from Paris to Madrid, by the way of Pau, Oleron and Saragossa.

By the Argo, arrived at New-York from Liverpool.

PETERSBURG, July 16.

Of the American vessels lately arrived here, one was ordered away on account of the irregularity of her papers, but two others obtained leave to unload. In Riga several neutral vessels have lately arrived with neutral property on board.

VIENNA, July 30.

An order has been issued in the course of this month, in which it is directed, that as a general embargo has been imposed in the United States, in consequence of which no vessel can sail from thence, no ship under the American flag shall be admitted into any of the Austrian ports.

LONDON, August 19.

Some very favourable reports prevailed in the city this day among the American merchants, respecting certain overtures which have been made from the government of the United States, leading to an adjustment of differences with this country. A messenger from America arrived at the house of the American minister, at a late hour last night, with dispatches, brought by the Hope schooner from Virginia, after the short passage of 23 days. The substance of them was laid before his majesty's ministers; and Mr. Pinkney has been invited to a conference previously to their being taken into consideration by the privy council. The Hope, without coming into Falmouth, proceeded immediately for Havre-de-Grace, with dispatches for gen. Armstrong, which are said to contain instructions decisive respecting the conditions on which the present relative situation of the two countries can be preserved. Those received in London are believed to be of a similar character.

There was a report at Gottenburg on the 5th that Russia was about to join France against Austria. We shall be sorry to find this report confirmed; but after the conduct which Russia has adopted, so contrary to her interests and her honour, who will say that he utterly disbelieves the report? Buonaparte has seduced the emperor Alexander with the magnificent project of dividing Europe between them. The one the emperor of the West—the other the emperor of the East. The annihilation of Austria must of course enter into such a plan. But after the behaviour of Buonaparte to every power that has assisted his designs, after his treatment of Prussia and Spain, is Russia besotted enough to suppose, that Buonaparte would suffer her to divide Europe with him? He may keep the dazzling prospect before her eyes till he has made her subservient to his views against Austria—but the blow that lays Austria low would be but the prelude to an attack upon the arm that had aided him, the friendship she had shewn him would be no security from his aggression—he has invariably treated his friends with more rancorous hostility than his foes, and the emperor of Russia may read in the fate of Prussia what will be his own lot if he assists Buonaparte in his designs against the court of Vienna.

August 20.

The emperor of Russia appears to rival Buonaparte in the severity of his regulations against commerce. By a recent Ukase, no loaded vessel of any nation

whatever, is allowed to sail from a port blockaded by the English. The Swedes are said to have made an unsuccessful descent on Finland.

Letters from Rome of the 30th ult. state, that the Spanish cavalry and grenadier regiments of life guards had arrived there, and that they had been reviewed by gen. Molis.

August 22.

We were well informed, in stating that the dispatches received from the Baltic were rather of a favourable description than otherwise. By way of Heligoland we have received accounts of the armaments of Russia, and from Sweden we are possessed of information which we consider as decisive as to the objects of them. A letter from a British officer, dated Helsingburg the 9th, announces that sir James Saumarez has received from Russia and Denmark, communications of a pacific character, and that he was about to proceed to Finland to have an interview with his Swedish majesty on the subject of them.

August 23.

The following bulletin was circulated among the friends of administration:

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, AUG. 23.

Two o'clock.

"A telegraphic message is just arrived from Yarmouth, announcing that several thousand Spanish troops, that were in the Danish islands, have surrendered to admiral Keates, and are now in our possession in the island of Langland, in the Great Belt."

Since the above bulletin was circulated, lieutenant Hitchens, of the Superb, has arrived at the admiralty, with dispatches from admiral Keates, confirming the gratifying intelligence, that 10,000 of the Spanish troops that were in Fuen, Langland, Laaland and Jutland, under the command of the Marquis de Romana, have rescued themselves from the French and Danish yoke, and have been conveyed by the British fleet to Langland, with all their arms, artillery, &c. They have taken possession of the Island of Langland, and are to remain there until they can be removed to their country. The Danes have disarmed 5,000 Spaniards that were in Zealand. The Spanish troops that thus nobly liberated themselves, consist of the flower of the army; they had received full information of the atrocities which Buonaparte has committed in Spain, and burn with ardour to join the ranks of their gallant countrymen.

August 25.

We have seen some private letters from the Continent on which we place the most implicit reliance, which state, that a war between France and Austria appears inevitable, and that Buonaparte is making all the necessary preparation for the immediate commencement of a campaign. [Sun.]

A rumour was circulated at Hamburg, that an engagement had taken place in the Baltic between the British and Russian fleets, in which the latter were defeated.

Permission has been granted for vessels to trade between America and the West-Indies, until further arrangements.

August 26.

Intelligence was yesterday received of the condemnation of the following American vessels at Copenhagen, for a violation of the Berlin decree—the Meridian, Lord; Live Oak; and Jemina and Fanny.

Letters from Rotterdam of the 22d inst. repeat the rumours of approaching hostilities between France and Austria. It is believed that Russia and Prussia are to take part against France.

August 27.

There is no reason to expect that Spain will restore that government which the brave gen. Castanos has called a feeble and cowardly government. In all probability the Bourbons will never more govern Spain; they will sink into the obscurity they have merited. To say nothing of Carlos, if Ferdinand was inveigled away by any tinsel promises of Napoleon, he must have been a weak character, and therefore incapable of kingly dignity; if he was frightened by Napoleon, he must have been cowardly, and therefore unfit to reign; if he were corrupted by Napoleon, he must have been base, and therefore unworthy of a crown! Can it then be expected that such a prince shall be restored to the throne he has abandoned, by heroes whose blood has fertilized the soil of freedom? It is not at all likely—Spain will rather become a republic. This is rendered the more probable, as the resolution has been formed of assembling the Cortes at Toledo in September, for the purpose of promulgating a new constitution. To effect this purpose, it is said the duke Montigo has traversed the vast peninsula of Spain three times.

A letter from a lady of high distinction at St. Petersburg, dated the 20th June, contains the following passages:—

"Our princess, who had the firmness to refuse an alliance with Napoleon Buonaparte, will speedily bestow her hand on a very near relative to the emperor of Austria. The nuptials are to be celebrated at St. Petersburg."

BOMBAY, February 21.

It is said that the king of Persia has ceded Omus and Gombroom to the French, and that a squadron which left this the other day, consisting of the Albion, 74, two frigates, Royal George, Morington, and Ternate, are gone to intercept the French armament going to take possession. We hear also of a French general, and 300 partizans of all descriptions, being arrived at Terheran, in Persia, with a view of getting into India. We have received accounts from Calcutta, that Sarampore was taken possession of, and all the Danish ships in the river, altogether a very large property.