honor & its security, that their sentiments will be evinced, and that they will shew themselves worthy of reaping the harvest of glory and honor, which your majesty has prepared for them.

I am, with respect, &c.

—

Message of the Emperor and King Napoleon to the Senate.

Senators—My minister for foreign affairs will lay before you the different treaties relative to Spain, and 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 world.

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.

My alliance with the emperor of Russia extinguishes every hope which England can entertain from her projects. I have no doubts respecting the peace of the Continent, but I neither will nor ought to rely upon the false calculations and the errors of other courts, and since my neighbors increase their armies, it is a duty incumbent on me to increase mine.

The empire of Constantinople is struggling with the most violent convulsions; Sultan Selim, the best emperor the Ottomans have had for a length of time, has just fallen by the hands of his own nephews. This catastrophe has deeply affected me.

I impose fresh sacrifices on my people, confident of their support; they are necessary, in order to secure them from heavier sacrifices, and to lead them to the grand result of a general peace, which ought also to be received as the moment of repose.

Frenchmen, my projects have but one object in view, your happiness and the permanent well being of your children; and if I know you right, you will hasten to comply with this new call, rendered necessary by the interests of the country. You have so often assured me of your affection. I will behold the sincerity of your sentiments in the alacrity with which you will second projects that are so intimately connected with your dearest interests, with the honor of the empire, and with my glory.

Given at the Imperial Palace of St. Cloud, this 4th of September, 1808.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

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BONAPARTES EXPOSE,

In respect to Spain, &c.

Paris, Sept. 8.—On the 5th inst. the Senate assembled, under the Presidency of his serene Highness the Prince Arch Chancellor. The Prince arch treasurer, the Prince vice grand elector, and the Prince vice constable, assisted at the sitting. The ministers of foreign affairs and of war communicated the following reports. A message from his majesty was also ordered to the Senate.

Report of the minister for foreign affairs to his imperial and royal majesty.

Bayonne, April 24, 1808.

SIRE—The security of your empire, the consideration of its power, and the necessity of employing every means to compel to make peace, a government which making a sanguinary sport of mankind, and in violation of every thing held most sacred among men, has adopted the principle of perpetual war, imposes on your majesty the obligation of putting an end to the anarchy which menaces Spain and to the licentions which agitate it. These important circumstances render the choice of a line of conduct extremely important; they involve considerations which interest, in the highest degree, both France and Europe.

Of all the states of Europe there are none whose fate is more necessarily connected with that of France than Spain. Spain is to France either a useful friend or a dangerous enemy. An intimate alliance must unite the two nations, or an implacable enmity separate them. Unfortunately that jealousy and distrust which exist between two neighboring states have rendered enmity habitual. It is thus the ensanguined page of history attests the rivalship of Charles V. & Francis I. which was not less the rivalship of the two nations than of their sovereigns, & which continued under their successors. The troubles of the league were excited and fomented by Spain who was no stranger to the disorder of La Fonde, and the power of Louis XIV. did not begin to rise until after having conquered Spain. He formed with the then reigning house in that kingdom an alliance, which in its consequences, placed the crown of that kingdom on the head of his grandson. That act of provident policy gave to the two countries an age of peace, after three ages of war.

This state of things however ceased with the cause which gave birth to it. The French revolution broke the permanent connection which existed between the two nations. Then came the third coalition, in which Spain, prodigal to France of protestations of friendship, secretly promised her aid to the coalesced powers as was discovered by the papers communicated to the British Parliament. The English ministry determined from this moment, to undertake nothing against Spanish America, already considered Spain as an ally, and Spain, as well as England, looked forward to the defeat of its enemies. Events set aside that expectation, and Spain remained friendly.

At the epoch of the fourth coalition, Spain shewed more openly her hostile disposition, and betrayed by a public act the secrets of her engagement with England. That famous proclamation cannot be forgotten, which preceded by nine days the battle of Jena, by which all Spain was called to arms, when no enemy threatened her, and which was followed by measures promptly effective, since the military establishment of that kingdom was raised from 113,000 men, to 140,000. A report was at that time spread, that the army of your majesty was beaten, and that Austria was about to declare against you, and Spain imagined she might declare herself with impunity. The victory of Jena confounded her projects. The moment is arrived to give to France on the side of the Pyrenees, a permanant security, so that if France is exposed to new dangers, she may, instead of having any thing to fear from Spain, expect from her aid, and have recourse to the Spanish armies to march to defend her.

In its present state, Spain is ill governed, badly united, or rather not united at all, in a common cause against England. Her marine is neglected, scarcely are any ships to be seen in her ports, & those in the worst state; the magazines are badly supplied, the workmen and sailors not paid, whilst in her ports there are no redoubts or batteries, nor armaments. In all the branches of the administration the most horrible disorder prevails; all the resources of the monarchy are dilapidated, and the state, loaded with an enormous debt, is without credit. The produce of the customs and the estates of the clergy, destined to diminish this debt, have another destination given them. Lastly, in the penury of its means, Spain, abandoning totally her marine, occupies herself with the augmentation of her land force. Great evils can only be cured by great changes.

The most pressing object of solicitude with your majesty is the war against England. England announces, that she will not come to any accomdation. All the overtures of your majesty have been rejected or neglected. The inability to continue the war will alone induce England to make peace. The war against her, therefore cannot be carried on with too much vigor. Spain possesses maritime advantages which are lost to her and to France. It is necessary that a good government should give them activity, improve them by a judicious organization, and that your majesty should direct them against the common enemy, to arrive at length at peace, which humanity calls for, and of which all Europe stands in so much need. Every thing that leads to this end is legitimate. The interests of France and those of Continental Europe, will not allow your majesty to neglect the only means by which the war against England can be carried on with success.

The present situation of Spain compromises the security of France, & the fate of the war against England. That country, which possesses the greatest maritime means in Europe, uses them the least.

SIRE—Spain will not be to France a sincere and faithful friend, nor can the war against England be continued with the hope of arriving at peace, until a common interest shall unite the two Houses reigning in France and Spain. The dynasty which governs Spain, through its affections, its recollections, its fears, will be always the secret enemy of France; an enemy the more perfidious, pretending to be friendly and yielding every thing to France whilst victorious, it will be ready to overwhelm her the moment her victory becomes uncertain.

It will be for the interest of Spain, as well as of France, that a firm hand should re-establish order in her administration, the disorder of which has crippled her government, and leads to that ruin, towards which she is hastening with rapid strides. A Prince, the friend of France, by sentiment, by interest, having nothing to fear from her, and not being an object of distrust to her, will appropriate all the resources of Spain to her interest, prosperity to the re-establishment of her marine, and to the success of the cause which unites Spain to France and the continent. Thus the work of Louis XIV. will be re-established.

What policy suggests, justice authorises—Spain is really in a state of war with your majesty, her communication with England was an hostile act, her Proclamation of the 15th of October was really a declaration of war, which would have been followed by an act of aggression, if your majesty had not conquered at Jena. In that case, the departments on the left of the Loire, which your majesty had left without troops, would have been obliged to fly to repel this new enemy.

The French ministers in Spain have lost their antient privileges, the laws of the customs were directed chiefly against French commerce, and were remarkable for their arbitrary and perpetual variation. These variations could not be known, no publicity was given to them. It was only at the custom-house that it was learnt that the law of one day was not the law of the next. Merchandise, confiscated often without any pretext, was not restored. All the applications made by, or on behalf the French, were rejected. Whilst Spain was thus making war in detail upon the French and their commerce, all her ports, and chiefly those of the Gulph of Gascony were open to English commerce. The law of blockade proclaimed in Spain, similar to that of France, was only rendered the means of favoring still more the contraband trade of England, the merchandise of which was spread through Spain into the rest of Europe.

Exclusive, however, of the considerations which I have stated, existing circumstances do not permit your majesty to refrain from interfering in the affairs of that kingdom. The king of Spain has been precipitated from his throne, your majesty is called upon to judge between the father and the son. What part will you take? Will you sacrifice the cause of sovereigns, and sanction an outrage committed against the majesty of the throne? Will you leave on the throne a prince who cannot withdraw himself from the yoke of England, in consequence of which, your majesty must constantly keep on foot a powerful army in Spain. If on the contrary, your majesty determines to replace Charles IV. on the throne, it is known that it cannot be done without overcoming a great resistance, and shedding French blood. Can that blood, of which the nation is prodigal for the defence of its own interests, be shed for the interest of a foreign king, whose fate is of no consequence to France? Lastly, Can your majesty, taking no interest in these important differences, abandon the Spanish nation to its fate, while already it is agitated by an extreme fermentation; and when England is sowing the seeds of trouble, and of anarchy, ought your majesty to leave this new prey to England to devour? No; certainly not. Your majesty, therefore, occupied of necessity with the regeneration of Spain, in a manner useful to that kingdom, and useful to France, ought neither to re-establish, at the price of much bloodshed, a dethroned king, nor abandon Spain to herslf; for in both cases it would be delivering her to the English, whose money and intrigues have produced the dissentions in that country.

I have stated to your msjesty the circumstances which demand a great determination. Policy advises, justice authorises, the troubles in Spain enforce the necessity—your majesty ought to provide for the security of the empire, and save Spain from the influence of England.

I am with respect, &c.

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SPAIN.

Extract of a letter, dated

"GIJON, SEPTEMBER 8.

"At Castro, a short distance only from Bilboa, I met a most intelligent gentleman, holding a high office in the civil department of the army of Old Castile. He was one of the members of the Junta of Bilboa, from whence he escaped when the French took possession of that place; and having been stationed at Hun, a small town close to Bayonne, under the Old Government, in an official capacity, he was able to give me the best information respecting the French forces, &c. From him I learn that the French force now at Bilboa, is about 1000, and 150 at Portogalette, a small place on the back of the river, a little below Bilboa, the whole of whom are boys and striplings, *the veteran troops having marched again towards Burgos.* The force which took possession of Bilboa, consisted of 4000 men, under general Merlin of which they lost a considerable number; the Spaniards lost only 90 or 100. Of 1000 who defended the place, there were 800 only armed with muskets.

General Moncey arrived at Bilboa about the 1st instant; Joseph Bonaparte was supposed to be at Miranda, about 45 miles miles N. E. of Burgos; and Jourdon is also arrived in Spain but without any considerable reinforcements. Between the 20th and 26th of August, 1180 wounded soldiers and several Generals passed into France. The division under general Lefebvre had retreated from Tudela about 70 miles N. W. of Saragossa and in the attack on Saragossa, on the 14th August, the French lost 9000 men, and it is believed nearly 23,000 altogether in the several engagements with general Palafox, who defended his post with a handful of troops (about two thousand;) his whole force, including peasantry, at this moment not comprising 3,000. The gentleman above alluded to, estimated the French force in Spain & Portugal, in the first instance, at 150,000 of which 132,000 passed under his inspection; 19,000 of that number were cavalry, including the artillery, horses, &c.; and there were not less than 80 Generals attached to the army. The French are constantly throwing troops into Spain, but in such small numbers that they do little more than keep pace with the desertion, which is great; and from every account I have reason to believe that the French have lost 113, 000 men in Spain and Portugal, including in that number the forces under Junot, whose fate is considered as inevitable. The whole remaining of the enemy is, therefore, at this time about 10,000 between Burgos, Pampelona, Vittoria and Bilboa, not reckoning those at Barcelona, as we are ignorant of the state of affairs in Catalonia.

"As gen. Castanos only reached Madrid on the 23d ult. and general Blake's army cannot move from Astorgas for want of cavalry, I am sorry to say there is not, at this moment, any force of the Patriots sufficiently advanced to keep the enemy in check; but they have not lately made any great efforts, and it is to be hoped part of our army from Portugal will soon be at liberty to act in Spain.

"The liberation of the Spanish troops in the North, has excited the most lively sensations of joy, and it is hardly possible to describe the attachment of the Spaniards to the English, whom they hail as their deliverers.

"The property of the Prince of Peace having been confiscated, the Junta of Oviedo have sold his sheep, with other things, and sent presents to all the captains on the station, of the Merino breed."

Madrid, Aug. 20. The 24th inst. is the proclamation of Ferdinand VII. for which day a conspiracy was in readiness, paid by the French, and directed by the Marquis ——, who had secreted 7000 muskets, 1 cannon, 1 howitzer, and several cases of sabres; but soon we shall see a great number of those irreligious wretches hanged, &c.

London, Sept. 17. The troops embarked at Cork are to proceed to Falmouth, where they are to be joined by those embarked in the Channel. The whole will sail from Falmouth for their ultimate destination, under the command of sir David Baird.

"*Head Quarters, Gratsby, Aug.* 23.

"According to a report of count Klingspor, the Swedish troops have taken possession of Jeppsjard, whence the Russians have retreated on the road to Bjorneborg. His majesty has also received a report from adjutant gen. Engelbrechten, dated Iljergse battery, in Jemtland, the 20th inst. stating that the enemy had evacuated both Jemtland and Hurjedal, and retreated beyond the frontiers."

Stockholm Gaz. Aug. 26.

Frankfort, Sept. 3. The 6th regiment of hussars passed through here yesterday, the 4th passed through this day, the same day the 4th hussars, the 15th chasseurs, and the 2d horse artillery, arrived at Bamberg; the 50th and 56th infantry arrived on the 27th in the same city, and proceeded on the 28th, as did also the hussars of the Hanoverian legion. The 27th and 28th ult. five French regiments passed Wirtemberg; the 5th regiment of chasseurs arrived on the 30th at Aschaffenbourg. On the 22d, the 21st regiment of dragoons arrived at Dorstein, on its way to Wesel; on the 25th, the 75th infantry arrived at Hanover from Prussia, on its way to Wesel and France. Field marshal Soult is arrived at Berlin.

The news from Prussia states, that the French are augmenting the fortifications of Neiss, Sierroch upon the Narew, and Thorn upon the Vistula.

On Thursday the 27th inst.

ONE Full blooded Bright Bay STUD HORSE of good size and figure, six years old, and several pair of CARRIAGE HORSES, with three second hand Coachees in good order, and little worse for service; any persons desirous of purchasing will please apply to

SAMUEL SPEAKE, Auc.

Washington city, October 19—tf

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28.

Nothing has so fully roused the people of this country as the shameful attempt of the British ministry to exact tribute from us. It has awakened all the revolutionary feelings which had such an astonishing effect at that time, and but for which we should have still remained in a colonial state. Shameful, however, as this attempt is, the disposition of the federalists to palliate, and their hardihood in some instances even to deny it, is still more shameful. Its existence, together with many of the aggravating circumstances attending it, have been already exposed. But the magnitude of the outrage, and various important features of it, have scarcely been noticed. The object of this view will be to exhibit a specimen of this tribute, so far as it relates to the important article of COTTON, which will, if we are not totally mistaken in our estimate of the American character, excite feelings of the liveliest indignation and abhorrence, feelings which, but for the embargo, would have long since hurried us into resistance and war.

By the orders of council and acts of the British parliament passed during the late spring and summer—

1. Every American vessel, carrying cotton, must take it to England. If she attemps to take it elsewhere, she will be forcibly carried into England.

2. All such cotton thus taken into England is chargeable with a heavy import duty, which in case of its consumption in England must be paid.

3. Every pound of cotton exported from England is charged with a duty of nine pence sterling, or about seventeen cents.

4. All cotton, not for English consumption, may be warehoused, chargeable with the above duty on its exportation.

5. All such cotton must within fifteen months be exported, or taken out of the warehouse for home consumption, on the payment of duties; and in case it is not so taken out, it shall be publicly exposed to sale by the commissioners of the customs, and after such sale the produce thereof shall first be applied towards the payment of the freight, primage, and charges of warehouse room, and other charges that shall arise thereon, next to the duties of customs and excise, and the overplus (if any) shall be paid to the proprietor or other persons authorised to receive the same.

6. Upon the request of the owner, the cotton so imported, may be destroyed without payment of duty, and upon payment only of any charges and expences due thereon.

7. Goods, wares or merchandize, of the growth, produce, or manufacture of any British colony in Africa or America, imported directly therefrom, are exempted from export duty, as are likewise goods imported by the East India Company.

8. No export duty is charged on goods exported to the Isle of Man by virtue of a special license.

9. It shall be lawful "for his majesty, at any time, by order in Council, to suspend the operation of this act [containing the above provisions] as to any duties, or any proportion or part of any duties granted by this act, in respect of any country for the time being in amity with his majesty, and to allow the exportation to any such country so in amity with his majesty as aforesaid, of any goods, wares or merchandize, made subject by this act to any duties on exportation, without the payment of such duties, *upon such terms and conditions, and subject to such restrictions, as to his majesty may seem fit.*"

10. By an act of the 14th April last the exportation of cotton wool is absolutely prohibited, except licensed by the king in special cases "under such regulations, restrictions and securities, as may be specified in the said license." For cotton exported in violation of this act, the vessel and cargo shall be forfeited, together with forty shillings sterling penalty for every pound so exported.

Such are the legal provisions applicable *partially* to various commodities, and *totally* to cotton. As our present object is solely to elucidate the restrictions to which this article is exposed, we have omitted the enumeration of the other articles as well as the numerous provisions to which they are exposed.

As all the cotton exported by the United States is for Europe, to nearly the whole of which the British orders are applicable, and as it is scarcely possible for an American vessel to escape capture by a British cruiser, it will follow that nearly the whole of the article of cotton exported would find its way into England. The quantity of this article exported last year was *sixty-four millions* of pounds.