# National Intelligencer.

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*New-York, Sept. 8.*

*We received last Saturday from our correspondent at the Havana, several numbers of the Aurora of that city, from which the following translations are made.*

SEVILLE, JUNE 11.

On the 4th inst. an anonymous letter was received here, written at Bayonne, and dated the 20th May, which says "the prince of Neufchatel, and the high steward Duroc, with a number of generals and aids-de-camp, went on the 16th a league from Bayonne, to receive Ferdinand 7th, and accompanied him to the house which was intended for his residence. The emperor came immediately to visit him with a great retinue, and was received by Ferdinand at the door, where they embraced, Napoleon assuring him that they were friend. The visit being ended, he invited him to dine at five in the afternoon, leaving at his departure a guard of honor, and at four in the afternoon, he sent his coach to bring him. Afterwards the Emperor and Ferdinand 7th, had various conferences, in one of which the former offered to the latter, the crown of Etruria and to marry him to his neice; but Ferdinand refused to agree to this proposal, and persisted in his refusal at other meetings, at some of which the minister of state Cevallos assisted.

Four days after, the guard of honor departed, leaving only 1 of the national guard of Bayonne, and the coach also was taken away. Conferences became very frequent, and Napoleon made the grandees responsible with their heads for the person of their master. All these conferences were for no other purpose than to gain time for the arrival of the other royal personages; notwithstanding that Napoleon had already intimated to Ferdinand, the extinction of the dynasty of the Bourbons; but he insisted that he should accept the kingdom of Etruria, to which Ferdinand anew replied that he disregarded all crowns but that which was his birth-right; that he wished only for the power of making his nation happy, and to die among the Spaniards.

On the 6th there was a grand council, at which the Emperor, Charles, 4th and his son Ferdinand, the Queen, the Infant Don Carlos and all the Grandees and ministers of the two nations who were at Bayonne assisted, and which lasted five hours and a half; various points were discussed, and Napoleon then offered to Ferdinand the 7th the crown of Naples, and to the infant Don Carlos that of Etruria. But these offers like the former, were disclaimed, and the minister Cevallos having taken up the discourse, spoke with boldness to the emperor upon principles of diplomacy for five quarters of an hour, but without effect; the emperor ordered him to retire. The minister Gemoz Labraden insisted for some time on the principles of Cevallos, but at last the extinction of the dynasty was resolved upon, and six hours were given to Ferdinand 7th, to make his renunciation. This was done in the following words:

Seeing that the emperor assures me that the people of Madrid are divided into parties, that of my father being superior to mine, that the former in an attack on the second of this month killed 11,000 persons, and demanded that I should resign the crown to my father, or that otherwise they will put my partizans to the sword, I have determined to make the renunciation which I never intended, for which there is no reason, as the emperor knows; and although every thing which I am told appears to me doubtful, I make the renunciation to avoid the effusions of blood, protesting that it shall be null and of no validity if the facts related to me are untrue, of all which I call to witness God and the French people. In the same manner I protest against the renunciation of the principality of Asturias, which I reserve to myself forever, trusting in Providence that I shall resume the throne of Spain to make her happy; I recommend to my nation to exert herself to maintain her religion and independence against the common enemy, whom none knew better than my beloved subjects, when they publicly counselled me not to trust myself to the simulated friendship of the French government.

JUNE 19.

By a letter received from Don Pedro Valdecanas commander of the corps of observation of our van, intended to harrass the wings of the enemy, we learn that the French army has raised the camp from before Cordova. It is believed that they intend to repass the Sierra (ridge of mountains) and return to Madrid; but as their intention may be different, this supreme council has taken all the necessary measures, either to receive them, if their purpose is to make an attack elsewhere, or to harrass them on their march. At the same time the council has written to his excellency general Don Francisco Xavier Castanos, to execute such military operations as he shall judge most proper according to existing circumstances.

A letter from Audujar of the 9th of June states the following. This day this city rose against the French who occupied it, and proclaimed Ferdinand VII. They took all the French belonging to the army; and their commander and three of his guards who made resistance, were killed in the house of Don Juan Salazar; this affair happened at 1 o'clock in the morning.

JUNE 11.

We have learned by a commissioner who has arrived from the Junta of Badajoz, that about 200 French having presented themselves with intent to pass the bridge of Guadiana, they were attacked and driven back with loss. In Estremadura are more than 40,000 men ready for action, and every day there arrives here Spanish soldiers, even sometimes regiments of cavalry from our army in Portugal.

By letters from Lisbon of the 24th of last month, the accounts are confirmed of the continual desertion of our soldiers, and of the scarcity of provisions which is suffered there, so that the horses eat straw, which is the best food that can be procured for them. Compare this information with the Madrid Journal of the 19th May, which affirms that "there are provisions in abundance & at moderate prices," and it will be seen with what distruct intelligence from that place should be received.

FROM THE ENQUIRER.

The following report *speaks for itself*.—There is no tergiversation, no shifting, no ambiguity about it. Every thing is fair and *above board*. The injustice of the British government is here written in sun beams. It avows pretensions so hostile to *neutral* rights, and so *expressly* aimed at the rights of these United States, that no honorable or patriotic American can deliberate one moment about submission.—Such an acquiescence would be the basest abandonment of our own rights, and a damnable treason to the *heritage* of our *posterity*.

*Hitherto*, the language of G. Britain has been deceitful, because it has been disguised. Her usurpations have been couched in the sly, *diplomatic* ingenuity of *general* terms. It was well *understood* by every man, who had the least discernment in political matters, that her nefarious orders were specially directed against the commerce of the U. States; that it was to interdict the trade of this great commercial rival, or to distress her enemy through the interdiction of this extensive trade, that Pitt and Canning, Hawkesbury and Melville have successively laid their shoulders to the diplomatic wheel. It was seen by every man, that her restrictive orders of last November could have no other bearings or tendency; for where was the neutral flag upon the ocean, against which it would have been worth the labor of the British government to have waged a war of extermination? Even the miserable flag of Pappenberg had vanished from the seas. What more had been consecrated by European warfare or diplomacy, but the Mahomedan flag of Constantinople, or the piratical Crescent of the states of Barbary? But though these facts were understood by all the world, yet they were not expressed in the official documents of Great Britain. It was not so stated on the face of the record. The words of commercial restriction were general and vague. It was against every neutral nation, that her November orders were directed. It was against "*any* vessel or the cargo of *any* vessel, belonging to *any* country" that violated the blockade of Europe, that the thunders of confiscation were to be hurled. But in the document now before us, this diplomatic guise is boldly thrown off. The United States is the only nation against whom these encroachments are professedly directed. It is against *their* vessels, that the rapacity of the British cruisers is now to be *ostensibly*, as by their November orders it has *really* been directed.

These meditated encroachments, are however, but parts of the same system, links in the same series of insolent injustice, which has hitherto actuated her conduct towards us. Her nefarious orders of last November, are, it seems, *too light and lenient* for our rebel hearts. The narrow circle of action, which she has allowed us, is too large forsooth for her own interests or our deserts. The chain by which she has tethered us to the stake, must be shortened a little more. Those light and lenient measures, which she has imposed upon us, must be tightened a little further.—It seems, that America does not yet sufficiently "know its place;" that we yet "talk too big," and are yet too "insolent."* We must be chastened and beat by blows into a little more submission. We enjoy too much commerce at present, to please the spirit of her rivalry and resentment. That commerce is too beneficial to her enemy, and too injurious to her own shipping and colonies, not to provoke her deadliest vengeance. We have done *no one act of wrong* to exasperate the British nation. We have done nothing which justifies her embracing us within the grasp of her *ostensible* system of *retaliation upon her enemy*. No. It was sufficient that the U. States were prospering in peace and in a profitable trade with the whole world, to draw down upon our own heads the thunders of her vindictive jealousy.

Let the opponents of the embargo look to these things. What an admirable recompence does G. Britain promise us for a suspension of this measure? What excellent encouragement to the Boston junto, to persevere in their efforts, for its final repeal! G. Britain, it seems, has "a new rod in pickle" for her wayward child. The suspension of the embargo, is so far from softening her austerity, and inducing a suspension of her Orders in Council, that it is only calculated to excite her vindictive ingenuity anew. The moment in which it is suspended, she is prepared to lay new restrictions on our commerce. At that very moment, she is prepared to give a new range to her orders in council. "In the event of a discontinuance of the embargo," she is to sweep off every vestige of our trade with the French islands in the West Indies.

The British orders of last November thought proper to exempt from her system of blockade, our commerce, "direct to ports or places in the *colonies* of his majesty's enemies, and from those colonies direct" to the ports of our own country, or to some free port in his majesty's colonies in such cases and with such articles as it may be lawful to import into such free port." It seems now, however, that the British are ready to repent of these excessive liberalities extended to our trade. They are greater than we are entitled to. And Great Britain, who never gives up long to another nation what she is *entitled* to exact, is about to retract her *spontaneous* concessions. All the "musty, worm-eaten"† maxims of the law of nations are exploded. The force of British cannon has refuted the canons of Puffendorf & Vattel. Every thing is *right* which G. Britain is able to effect by her naval *might*. She has not only excluded us from the trade of Europe, except under British licence and taxation; but it is now recommended by a report of the committee of the House of Commons, to declare the colonies of her enemies under a state of blockade. We are to be restricted in our *supplies from* the West Indies to the British islands, and of course the sale *of our own productions* is to be restricted to the same islands. Not a cup of West India coffee sweetened by West India sugar, is to enter our ships, unless it comes from Jamaica or her sister islands. Every thing now-a-days is to be British. Our coats are to be British. Our laws are British. Our busiest politicians are British. The law of nations is to be British. The very beverage which an American sips at his morning's repast or evening's recreation, is also to be British. There is only one thing more to complete the circle of her ambition. That *compliment* consists in our reduction once more to the rank of British colonists.

This report has another feature. It has an "awful squint" towards far more grievous restrictions. It does not recommend though it suggests, the propriety of excluding all neutral bottoms from the W. India trade. In that case, not only our coffee would be brought from British islands, but in British ships. Our provision and lumber would not only be restricted to British islands, unless under British license to other ports, but would be restricted to the quantity which British tonnage would receive.—But even though this encroachment be relinquished, it is enough to consider the effects on our productions, from their being confined to the British islands. Our timber and our provision would be indefinitely depreciated in their value from this contraction of the market and sphere of competition.

And for what are these encroachments undertaken? Is it bottomed on any alleged injury from us? Far from it. The British report, at best, professes that this system of restriction is necessary to carry into effect the views of England upon her enemy. Shall *we* then submit to these usurpations? Shall we quietly submit to see our property taken from us, by the miserable principle, that not we, but their enemy is the object of these measures? Shall we acquiesce in this flimsy but dangerous sophism of a *nicknamed* retaliation?

Who, that impartially considers these circumstances, can possibly believe that our embarrassments with England proceed from the hostile temper of our own government towards that nation? When that nation is thus violent, shall we be submissive? He that can ascribe our embarrassments to the hostile temper of our own administration, must indeed be bloated with prejudice and cordially inclined to revile them. He must be disposed to grope and grovel in darkness, when the orb of day is illuminating his zenith.

This is not the contest of an hour or a day. We are not fighting for ourselves at this moment only, but for our future rights and for those of our posterity. So long as G. Britain retains her present ascendency on the ocean, we shall be perpetually subject to the same encroachments in every future war, to which she is a party.— One course will prevent it: our unaltered resolution to defend the rights and honor of our country.

* *The words of the insolent Cobbett, in last April.*

† *Monsieur Genet's Expression.*

THIRD REPORT

*From the Committee on the distillation* OF SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

ORDERED TO BE PRINTED 10TH JUNE, 1808.

*THE COMMITTEE appointed to enquire and report, how far, and under what circumstances, it may be practicable and expedient to confine the DISTILLERIES of the united kingdoms to the use of SUGAR and MOLASSES only; and also what other provision can be made for the relief of the GROWERS of SUGAR in the BRITISH WEST INDIA COLONIES; and to report the same, with their observations and opinion thereupon, from time to time, to the House: and who were empowered to report the MINUTES of the EVIDENCE taken before them;—*

HAVE, pursuant to the order of the House, further examined the matters to them referred; and have come to the following

REPORT.

In the further consideration of the extensive subject referred to your committee, it has appeared to them, that in the event of a discontinuance of the Embargo, at present imposed by the United States of America, material relief might be afforded to the West India colonies, by some relaxation of the restrictions to which their trade with that country is at present subjected. This trade is, under certain restrictions, permitted by law, and appears to be of the greatest importance for securing to the islands, during war, a regular and adequate supply of provisions and lumber, by which latter term is meant the various descriptions of timber used for buildings and packages for produce. By far the greatest portion of these supplies has been hitherto imported in American vessels, and paid for, partly in rum, and a very small quantity of molasses, (the only articles of their growth which the colonists are allowed to barter,) and partly in specie and bills of exchange. The latter mode of payment is greatly preferred by the Americans, who generally insist upon it, and will dispose of their cargoes at a considerable less price when it can be obtained. The West Indies are as solicitous to barter, and are often obliged to press their rum and molasses on the American merchant at a great disadvantage, in order to get the articles off their hands, and to avoid the necessity of selling produce in the islands at a losing price, to raise money for their purchases. It appears however in evidence before your committee, that not above one third of the supplies imported from America are paid for in this manner.

The cause of the preference thus shewn by the merchants of the United States to a mode of payment so distressing to the other party, is to be found in the limited demand for rum and molasses, as compared with the value of the articles imported, and in the advantage which money and bills of exchange afford in the unrestrained intercourse which they are allowed to carry on with the enemy's colonies. It has been their practice to sail thither with the money, of which they have drained the British West-Indies, and to purchase with it sugar, molasses and coffee, to return with these articles to their own country, and then to export the surplus, beyond the demand of the American market, to every part of the continent of Europe.—One of the chief causes of the distress of the British colonist, is to be traced to this source. His produce, loaded with war charges, has been brought home to a glutted market, there to be sold at low prices, while the produce of the enemy, carried in neutral bottoms, at the expences little exceeding the ordinary charges of peace, has securely reached the continental market, supplanting thereby the English trader, who could not stand the competition, under the complicated disadvantages attending his traffic. The free communication which has existed between the Americans and the enemy's colonies, has enabled the latter to procure their necessary supplies at a much cheaper rate than they can be obtained at in our islands. The truth of this assertion is proved by a statement of the comparative prices of lumber and provisions in Martinique and Trinidad, given in evidence by Mr. Marryrt, and by an account delivered in by Mr. Wedderburn, of the prices of the same articles in the island of Jamaica.

It appears by the evidence contained in the Appendix, and seems naturally to follow from the above statement, that a permission to barter sugar and coffee, as well as rum and molasses, for the lumber and provisions imported in neutral bottoms, *if coupled with the adoption of measures of increased rigor*, with regard to the commerce carried on by the enemy's islands, would effectually relieve the planter from the evils he now so justly complains of. He would not only be freed from the inconveniences that flow from the restrictions imposed on his trade, and the immediate losses thus brought upon him, but what is of paramount importance, a new market would be opened, which would annually take off a great portion of that produce, the forced accumulation of which in the market of the mother country he has so grieviously felt. Your committee cannot too strongly press upon the attention of the House the advantages that would be derived by the West Indian proprietors from the opening of such an outlet for the chief articles of their produce. Such a system is peculiarly calculated to diminish the distresses under which the British planters at present labor, it would relieve the home market and would materially tend to substitute in consumption, the productions of the