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The security of this extensive and most valuable commerce of the French dominions, arises in great part from the use of land signals, or telegraphs, constructed, placed and managed, as to keep the vessels upon the coast at all times perfectly informed of the state of the whole line of coast. From Flushing to Bayonne, a report is exchanged four times a day at night, ten o'clock in the forenoon, two o'clock, and just before sun set. So that at Flushing they know, four times during the day, what is passing at sea within sight of the highest hill in the neighborhood of Bayonne, and of course they are informed of what is passing at all the intermediate points of the coast. The same system is established along the coast of the Mediterranean, from the Gulf of Spezia to Rome. The coasting vessels are thus instructed how to move; thus kept constantly in a state of perfect knowledge as to the situation of our fleets or cruizers, are able to sail in safety, carrying on their trade in as much security as if those ships were not in existence; and this only as I shall hereafter prove to your Majesty, from causes which prevent the necessary exertions from being made, and which causes may infinitely and easily be removed.

The advantages to the nations (for they are many) which carry on this commerce, are greater than they are to Napoleon himself in his views of conquest and dominion. From this commerce, notwithstanding our opposition to the contrary, he derives no small part of his revenue through the means of a stamp tax, imposed on every article exported or imported; and hence he is able to dispense with direct taxes, which are always odious, and which have uniformly ended in exciting the feelings and producing the acts, under which so many governments have perished. This is a great point. By the means of this commerce, he disguises from his people the burdens which they bear. It is indeed, a gross imposition to tax a people, that commerce pays taxes, the fact being that those taxes still fall upon the people themselves; but as your Majesty must have observed, it is an imposition if it is a fraud, it is an act of impolicy and knavery, the success of which, in *any* country, warrants the belief that it must be greatly useful to your Majesty's impregnable and powerful empire. Very much then, are your Majesty's servants deceived, when they suppose, that the Emperor Napoleon has no custom houses, whereas to collect duties, his scale may not be so noble as to afford him Dukes for receivers, Marquises for wharfingers, and Knights of the Eagle for wine tasters; but I am of opinion that his custom houses yield him a much greater clear revenue than is derived from any similar establishment in the world—and that it affords him the means of drawing up a more liberal and equitable system of taxation, with so spring a hand, that his people, especially within the

ancient boundaries of France, have reason to congratulate themselves upon the comparative lightness of their burthens. A great many of your Majesty's subjects including some in high station, have at different times expressed their astonishment, & indeed their vexation, that the people of France should be slow in rebelling against their Emperor with whom your Majesty made a treaty of peace and "amity" only about seven or eight years ago; but if they had been informed of the facts here stated, relative to the commerce of France, and especially relative to the revenue yielded by that commerce, together with the relief given thereby to all the other sources of taxation, itself not appearing as a tax; if they had been duly informed of these facts, and had been possessed of but a very moderate portion of that sort of knowledge which enables men to trace popular discontent to their real causes, they never would have entertained a hope of seeing a rebellion in France.

But great as are the financial advantages of this commerce, Napoleon derives from it the still greater advantages attending such a nursery of seamen. It has been most clearly proved, over and over again, that for our navy the nursery is our coasting trade.—There requires, therefore, nothing more to satisfy us that from a coasting trade such as I have described, the advantage to Napoleon is so great as to excite well grounded alarm in the mind of every reflecting Englishman. It is from this copious source that the Emperor of France has drawn those hundreds of thousands of seamen with whom he has manned his fleets and squadrons for many years past, and which fleets and squadrons, though always hitherto defeated, and in many instances captured and destroyed, by the superior skill and valour of your Majesty's fleets, answer the terrible purpose of causing us to keep up a force by land as well as sea, so immense, so disproportionate to our population, and our pecuniary means, that the country is stripped of its youth and vigor—the fields are left to be tilled by the poor and the decrepid—and the taxes are so general and so heavy, and the impositions upon them so great—that Hope, which alleviates all other burthens, here refuses her sustaining hand. Year after year, we not only see the taxes and tax-gatherers increase—we not only feel their immediate pressure; but we see mortgaged, deeper and deeper, the very seeds of property, we see taken from us, for the purposes of current expence, that which was held out to us as the sure pledge of permanent relief. Could we once be sure that it was out of the power of Napoleon to send a fleet to sea, how different would be our situation! But this assurance we can never have, so long as he has the command of seamen necessarily employed in such a commerce. How often, while the fleets of France sweep the ocean, do we see the navy of France! how often have we swept the ocean! But said France, in the midst of all this destruction, finds the means of sending out fresh squadrons and fleets, and proves beyond a doubt, that she possesses, in spite of all we have hitherto done, the means of forming a navy in a very short space of time.

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(To be continued)

Foreign Intelligence.

Madrid, Aug. 14.

PROCLAMATION OF THE KING.

Soldiers!—It is scarcely 15 days since 120,000 enemies, consisting of English, Portuguese and Spaniards, who marched from different points, rendezvoused under the walls of my capital; but I united on the 26th of July, at the bridge of Ocastrama, the 1st and fourth corps, and the reserve, defeated that day the enemy. On the 27th, he repassed in great haste the Alberche. On the 28th, attacked in a position judged unattackable, 30,000 men have not been able to contend against 40,000 French. From that time, renouncing their chimerical project of conquest, they have thought, but of safety, and have abandoned the field of battle. More than 6000 English wounded, are in our hospitals.

The least of our corps, the 1st, was judged sufficient to observe and keep in check this army, still so numerous, in spite of its losses. It remained upon the Alberche, whilst the fourth corps and the reserve set out on the 29th to seize on Toledo, besieged by the army of La Mancha; and that of Madrid, menaced by the same army, have forced the enemy, already within four leagues of the capital, to relinquish its prey. It has passed the Tago in the greatest haste, and threatened the Sierra Morena, after having abandoned some thousands of killed, wounded and prisoners. The second, fifth and sixth corps are following the rear-guard of the enemy's army.—These corps joined a junction with the first corps of Crepon, the 9th August.

The English fly every way in disorder, and as I said hitherto judged impracticable to stridery. The second and fifth corps are now pursuing them.

Soldiers, you have saved my capital. The King of Spain thanks you. You have done more, the brother of your Emperor sends by before your Eagles the eternal Economy of the French name.

The Emperor will know all that you

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Paris, Aug. 19.

We witness at present some arrangements which seem to indicate, that the Emperor of Austria means in future to reside at Buda, in Hungary. Will the officers of the different public departments have received orders to proceed thither, and the public archives are also, to be removed to that place. This circumstance, and the signature of the Archduke Charles, have indeed here the most painful impression; the latter is generally considered as an event of the utmost importance for the Austrian empire.

Paris, Aug. 24.

Letters from Vienna afford us reason to hope that peace will be speedily concluded. It is said that all the leading points were agreed upon between Austria and France, before the negotiations at Altenburgh commenced. The party which so strenuously and aburdly asserted the necessity of continuing a ruinous war, is now, since the disgrace of the Archduke Charles, generally despised. The report of Russia having sent a Minister Plenipotentiary to the Congress in Altenburgh, is confirmed; and the best understanding still prevails between the Emperors Napoleon and Alexander. The ministers of justice, war, finances, general of police, and for foreign affairs, and Marshals Oudinot and Macdonald, have been created Dukes. The Duke of Auerstadt has obtained the title of Prince of Eckmuhl; the Duke of Rivoli, that of Prince of Easing; and the Prince of Neuchatel has been nominated Prince of Wagram.

Philadelphia, Oct. 19, 1809.

We have been favored with the following extracts of letters, which exhibit, in colors of too much truth, the deplorable condition of American commerce.

Copenhagen, June 25.

The court in Christianstad is only an inferior court, and therefore I have directly appealed to the highest court in Christianstad; in which appeal I suppose I shall and myself fully justified, when I state to you, that there are only two judges, the one has a privateer knowing, the other is interested secretly; besides, the highest trial is always victorious. How the business will end, I am unable to tell; however, I hear that the court in Christianstad, as well as the government at Copenhagen entirely approved of their steps. But according to private information, I believe it is their intention to detain American vessels here till they see what part America is going to take, and accordingly either condemn or release them. We shall have to wait at least three months before our case will be decided in Christianstad.

Copenhagen, July 4.

The American consul here has asked the government whether the relations between the U. States were friendly or not. They have answered they were friendly. He has also asked whether vessels bound to Sweden had been boarded by English cruizers, would be condemned according to present existing laws in Denmark; and they have answered they could not be condemned.

Tomorrow I shall present a memorial to the Minister for Foreign affairs, count Bernshoff, which perhaps may have some good effect. Captains How and Foster, who have both been condemned at Christianstad, and who are now gone from thence, have had an audience with the king. He has promised them to send an order to the government of Christianstad that the strictest justice shall be done to their cause; but if justice is sold as cheap at Christianstad as at Christianstad we can hope for very little. There are now to the number of 25 American vessels in Norway and the more every day bringing in more. I think it worthy the serious consideration of government, whether they will suffer this property to be condemned.

Copenhagen, July 21.

I had a conversation with count Bernshoff, minister of Foreign affairs—I asked him if it was the intention of the Danish government to respect real American property? He said, as yet it would be respected, but Denmark did not know what France was going to do. I know for certain that an express is sent from the king to Bonaparte, to ask him how to proceed with the Americans.

I have also had an audience with the king of Denmark. He appeared to be a very well disposed man. He promised to send an order to Christianstad for the court to proceed with the greatest circumspection.

Extracts from letters from the Supercargo of a ship belonging to this port, dated, Christianstad, December 11, 1809. The privateers of this nation are very numerous, and capture every American vessel they