

from the horrible perfidy with which the French have dealt with all Spain, and even with their King Ferdinand VII. and that if they rule over us all is lost, kings, monarchy, property, liberty, independence, and religion; and that therefore it is necessary to sacrifice our lives and property in defence of the King, and of the Country, and though our lot (which we hope will never come to pass) should define us to become slaves, let us become so fighting and dying like gallant men, not giving ourselves safely up to the yoke like sheep, as the late infamous Government would have done, and fixing upon Spain and her slavery eternal ignominy and disgrace. France has never conquered us, nor let her standard on our territory. We have many times mastered her, not by deceit, but by force of arms: we have made her Kings prisoners, and we have made the nation tremble—we are the same Spaniards, and France and Europe, and the world, shall see, that we are not less gallant, nor less brave than the most glorious of our ancients.

10. All persons of education in the Provinces should be stimulated to frame, print and publish frequent short discourses in order to preserve the public opinion, and the ardour of the nation, confuting at the same time the infamous Diaries of Madrid, which the baseness of the late Government has permitted, and still permits to be published in Madrid itself, and has caused to be circulated abroad, detaching their falsehoods and continual contradictions; let them cover with shame the miserable authors of these Diaries, and sometimes extend their remarks to those Charlatans, the French Gazetteers, and even to their *Moniteur*; and let them display and publish to Spain, to all Europe, the horrible falsehoods and venal praises, for they afford abundant matter for such a work. Let all base perverted minds tremble at Spain, and let France know that Spaniards have thoroughly penetrated their designs, and therefore it is that they justly detest and abominate them, and that they will sooner lay down their lives than submit to their iniquitous and barbarous yoke.

11. Care shall be taken to explain to the nation, and to convince them, that when freed, as we trust to be, from this civil war, to which the French have forced us, and when placed in a state of tranquillity, our Lord and King, Ferdinand VII. being restored to the Throne, under him and by him the Cortes will be assembled, abuses reformed, and such laws shall be enacted as the circumstances of the time and experience may dictate for the public good and happiness. Things which we Spaniards know how to do, which we have done as well as other nations, without any necessity that the vile French should come to instruct us; and, according to their custom, under the mask of friendship, and wishes for our happiness, should contrive, for this alone they are contriving, to plunder us, to violate our women, to assassinate us, to deprive us of our liberty, our laws, and our King, to scoff at and destroy our holy religion, as they have hitherto done, and will always continue to do, so long as the spirit of perfidy and ambition, which oppresses and tyrannizes over them, shall endure.

“JUAN BAUTISTA PARDO, Secretary.”
“By order of the Supreme Junta.”

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.
HOUSE OF COMMONS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15.
SPAIN.

Mr. SHERIDAN rose, and spoke to the following effect: Mr. Speaker—However I may regret that the proposition which I had the honor of giving notice that it was my intention to bring forward this evening, has been postponed until this late hour, and that the attention of the House must be considerably exhausted by the discussion which has just terminated, yet, Sir, I still think it right to submit to their consideration, the important subject which was the object of that notice. I cannot conceal that a kind of negotiation has been carrying on between my Right Hon. Friend opposite and myself, in the course of which my Right Hon. Friend expressed his wish that I would put off my motion for this evening, because the distinguished persons who have lately come over to England to represent to the British Government the state and disposition of their native country, are at this very moment partaking of the hospitalities of his mansion. Sir, I allow that this was a strong reason on the part of my Right Hon. Friend for desiring a postponement of this business; for I believe, with all my Right Hon. Friend's public spirit and enthusiasm, that he has no very great inclination to lose a good dinner. (A LAUGH). But as my Right Hon. Friend has detached a very able General, (the Secretary of State for Ireland) to represent him at his house, I feel reluctant at thus intruding on his patience, and shall therefore proceed, only expressing my hope, that that gallant Baronet may soon be detached on a more serious service; that he may soon be sent into Spain to represent in that country the enthusiasm of Britain in her cause. (HEAR, HEAR!)—In the first place, Sir, I wish to correct an idea which has gone abroad, that I entertained the folly, the presumption, the ill judgment, and the bad taste, of intending to teach His Majesty's Ministers how to conduct themselves in the existing circumstances. All I desire, Sir, is to win the attention of the House to the present situation of Spain. Having communicated the tenor of my motion on a former evening to my Right Hon. Friend opposite, and my intention not having been disapproved by my Right Hon. Friend, I own I was surprised to find that his Right Hon. and Learned Colleague, imagined that my motion would tend to embarrass His Majesty's Government. After the communication to which I have alluded, I expected that he would give me credit for having no such object in view. On the other hand I experienced something like rebuke from my Hon. Friend near me (Mr. Whitbread), who seemed to think that I was going to bring forward a motion which was to save Administration from all responsibility on the subject. Now really, Sir, this was a most unfortunate outset on my part. I meant to do neither the one thing nor the other. And here I must say, that although no man living more highly respects the political probity and ability of my Hon. Friend, as well as the estimable qualities of his private character, yet when he gets up to rebuke me for doing that which appears to me to be my duty, I am free to confess, while I applaud his judgment—his understanding

—the deliberation with which he decides on questions of importance—that if there be any one point in his character on which I should not be disposed to dwell with the greatest satisfaction, it would be his deference to the opinion of others, or his doubt with respect to his own—(A LAUGH). I am placed, Sir, in this dilemma; that while my Hon. Friend accuses me of a disposition to cover Administration, the Right Hon. and Learned Gentleman opposite suspects me of an intention to do it all the mischief in my power. Sir, I may be wrong—I am far from wishing Ministers to embark in any rash and romantic enterprise in favor of Spain; but, Sir, if the enthusiasm, and animation, which now exists in a part of Spain, should spread over the whole of that country, I am convinced that since the first burst of the French Revolution, there never existed so happy an opportunity and occasion for Britain to strike a bold stroke for the rescue of the world. (HEAR, HEAR, HEAR!)—But, Sir, it is said, “if you do not distrust the Administration, why discuss this subject in Parliament?” Sir, I will tell you why, I am disposed to trust administration. But I wish to demand two things; I wish first to declare that, in my opinion, we must not deal in dribblets; we must do much or nothing. Why do I make this declaration? Because no Cabinet which has hitherto existed in this country—not even excepting that with which I had the honour of being connected, has pursued simply and plainly one clear and distinct object. Instead of striking at the core of the evil, the Administrations of this country have hitherto contented themselves with nibbling the rind. In this course I must not include my Hon. Friend near me, nor Mr. Burke, they would have proceeded directly, and completely to the object which they had in view, or they would not have advanced to it a step. But with these exceptions the Ministers of England have pursued a petty policy: they have gone about fishing sugar Islands, and neglecting all that was dignified, and all that was consonant to the truly understood interests of their country. I wish therefore, Sir, to let Spain know, that the conduct which we have pursued we will not persevere in, but that we are resolved fairly and fully to stand up for the salvation of Europe. The next demand, I have to make Sir, is, that if a co-operation with Spain be expedient, it should be an effectual co-operation. I repeat, that I am far from prompting His Majesty's Government to engage in any rash romantic enterprise; but Sir, if upon ascertaining the state of the popular mind in Spain, they find it is warmed by a patriotic and enthusiastic ardour, then, Sir, all I ask is, that that feeling should be met here with corresponding energy and enthusiasm. Bonaparte has hitherto run a most victorious race. Hitherto he has had to contend against Princes without dignity, and Ministers without wisdom. He has fought against countries in which the people have been indifferent as to his success; he has yet to learn what it is to fight against a country in which the people are animated with one spirit to resist him—(HEAR, HEAR). So far, Sir, from bringing forward a motion prematurely to embarrass His Majesty's Government, I solemnly declare that, if the opportunity to which I have alluded of a vigorous interference on the part of England should rise, the present Administration shall have from me as cordial and as sincere support, as if the man whom I most loved were restored to life and power. Is this a vain discussion? Let those who think so look at the present state of Europe. Will not the animation of the Spanish mind be excited by the knowledge that their cause is espoused, not by Ministers alone, but by the Parliament, and by the people of England? If there be a disposition in Spain to resent the insults and injuries, too enormous to be described by language, which they have endured from the tyrant of the earth, will not that disposition be roused to the most sublime exertion by the assurance that efforts will be cordially aided by a great and powerful Nation? Sir, I think this a most important crisis. Never was any thing so brave, so generous, so noble, as the conduct of the Asturias. They have magnanimously avowed their hostility to France—they have declared war against Bonaparte—they have no retreat—they are resolved to conquer, or to perish in the grave of the honour and the independence of their country. It is that the British Government may advance their assistance, with a firmer step, and with a bolder mien, that I have been anxious to afford this opportunity to the British Parliament, of expressing the feelings which they entertain on the occasion. I move, Sir,

“That an humble Address be presented to His Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to direct that there be laid before this House copies of such Proclamations as have been received by His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and which have been issued since the arrival of the French army at Madrid; whether by the Spanish Government, the French Commander in Chief, or by persons since claiming to act on behalf of the Spanish nation.”

Mr. Secretary CANNING replied nearly as follows:—“Mr. Speaker, I am disposed to give every credit to my Right Hon. Friend for his motives in agitating this subject, and I can assure him that he is very much mistaken if he imagines that it was intended to check or rebuke him by any thing that was said on a recent evening from this side of the House. At that time although I was in possession of my Right Hon. Friend's communication, my Right Hon. Friend near me was not so. Sir, I could very easily shew my Right Hon. Friend that it is impossible to produce the papers for which he has moved; some, because they have not reached His Majesty's Government in an authenticated form; others, because they are not accurately described in the motion: and all, because if we were in possession of the information which they contain, it would be highly imprudent in us, at the present moment, to communicate that information to the world. (HEAR, HEAR).—While I state this however, Sir, I hope, my Right Hon. Friend will not misunderstand me so much as to suppose that I impute to him any blame for this proceeding, or that I undervalue the pledge which he has given us of his support in any plan of active operations which it may be deemed advisable to adopt with respect to Spain; the more especially when it is considered, that in that pledge may be implied the support of those persons with whom my Right Hon. Friend is accustomed to act in Parliament, and of whose body he is so emi-

nent and distinguished a member. Sir, I should have been far from charging my Right Hon. Friend with blame, even had he gone so far as to chalk out to His Majesty's Ministers the line of conduct that in his opinion it would be expedient for them to pursue. From this he has abstained.—Indisposed as I have been to censure my Right Hon. Friend, had he proceeded to that extent, I cannot feel that his speech, moderate as it has been, calls for such a general disclosure of the sentiments of His Majesty's Ministers as cannot be made without hazard, without a dishonourable compromise, and without exciting expectations which may never be realized. It is, therefore, Sir, I declare to the House, and to the country, that His Majesty's Ministers see with as deep and lively an interest as my Right Hon. Friend, the noble struggle which a part of the Spanish nation is now making to resist the unexampled atrocity of France, and to preserve the independence of their country; and that there exists the strongest disposition on the part of the British Government to afford every practicable aid in a contest so magnanimous. In endeavouring to afford this aid, Sir, it will never occur to us to consider that a state of war exists between Spain and Great-Britain—(HEAR, HEAR, HEAR). We shall proceed upon the principle, that any nation of Europe that starts up with a determination to oppose a Power which, whether professing insidious peace or declaring open war is the enemy of all nations whatever may be the existing political relations of that nation with Great-Britain, becomes instantly our essential ally. In that event His Majesty's Ministers will have three objects in view. The first to direct the united efforts of the two countries against the common foe; the second, to direct those efforts in a way which shall be most beneficial to the new ally; the third, to direct them in a manner conducive peculiarly to British interests. But, Sir, of those objects, the last will be out of the question, as compared with the other two. These are the sentiments with which His Majesty's Government are inspired. To the measures which these sentiments may dictate, they confidently look for the support of Parliament and of the country. It cannot Sir, be expected that I should say whether we think the crisis arrived, or whether we anticipate its speedy approach, when the sentiments which I have described must be called into action. It is sufficient that I have stated what we feel, and what we intend. (HEAR, HEAR, HEAR!)—For these reasons, Sir, which I have before-mentioned, I am compelled to dissent from my Right Hon. Friend's motion.”

After some little debate, Mr. SHERIDAN consented to withdraw his motion, and stated his object in bringing it forward only to be engaged that House to give its confidence to Ministers, till they should be able to come down with their case, and claim the enthusiasm of the House, and the country, on behalf of the Spanish Nation, to rescue it from Gallic tyranny.

BOSTON, AUGUST 24.
LATEST NEWS FROM SPAIN.

† Capt. BRADFORD, who has arrived here from Alcantara, and Gibraltar, has furnished intelligence from the South and East of Spain, some days later than before received; and from Gibraltar, to the 9th July many days later.

† The intelligence by this arrival corroborates and confirms the accounts previously received of the universality of the Opposition throughout Spain to French tyranny and the inveterate hatred entertained by all the Spaniards of BONAPARTE, and his officers. At Malaga, Alicante, Valencia, &c. the French residents had been imprisoned, as a measure of precaution against the rage of the populace, incensed at the treatment of their beloved Prince FERDINAND, and the murders perpetrated by MURAT, at Madrid. It is stated, that at Malaga the French Consul, had been beheaded and his head carried through the streets on a pike; and that in this and other places similar enormities had been perpetrated. We hope, for the honor of the Spanish cause, they are exaggerations; That Revolutionary Governments had been formed in all the provinces, and the Islands of Minorca, Majorca, &c. and that a proposition had been made by the Junta of Murcia, to which the respectable name of FLORIDA BLANCA, is, with others, subscribed, for the convocation of the Cortes, or National Assembly, to direct with more authority, the energies of the kingdom:—That all the country was strewed with proclamations; addresses and handbills, couched in the most nervous and animating language.—† We have been favoured with many of these Papers; and procured the translation of several.—They are all the emanations of genius and force.

† We have several new details by this arrival;—and every thing appeared propitious to the hopes of the Patriots:—The occasion appeared to furnish ready-made Generals, Statesmen, Magistrates and Orators, for every emergency.—The Clergy took a conspicuous lead in the revolution:—The aid of Religion had been called in; and the Blessed Virgin had been hailed as the Protectress of the Kingdom, and Generalissimo of the forces.—The Priests had appeared at the head of their flocks, with the crucifix in one hand, and the sword in the other. Miracles had been wrought; crowns of olives had been entwined round the brows of consecrated saints; and voices had been heard at midnight, stimulating the Patriots to battle, from the mouths of sculptured divinities.

† All accounts agreed, that Marshal Murat and General Duheme, whose joint forces may amount to 120,000 men in order to get possession of the several provinces, had sent detachments of from three to twelve thousand men each, for them. What mistake could have led to this policy we know not. But the measure had given the immense population of Spain opportunities to cut up these detachments in detail: And we have accounts of their being cut up near Segovia in Old Castile; at Saragossa, in Arragon; in the vicinity of Barcelona, in Catalonia; and in several places in other provinces. We have not learnt that any of these detachments from Madrid and Barcelona had reached their places of destination:—the one sent for Valencia, was said to have defeated the Spanish patriots on the road; and at