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From the London Statesman, Oct. 13.

NAPOLÉON TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

Paris, Oct. 9.

The following is the translation of an address to the French people, which is generally circulated in France and which is believed to be an authentic document written by Napoleon on board the Bellerophon:—

"The machinations of treason have obliged me to separate again from you; but victims of the same treason, lament only your misfortune!

"I coveted the scepter but to sway it for your glory and well fare! The knowledge of my devotion to your honor and prosperity excited the hatred of the sovereigns of Europe. Had I sought only to reign without regard to the interests of my people, I should have established in their eyes the legitimacy of my title of the throne. Had agriculture been neglected, had manufactories languished, had debt accumulated, and public spirit been degraded, then I had insured the friendship of rival potentates; had I circumscribed the prosperity of the empire to the embellishment of its palaces, or sacrificed the majesty of the throne to the preservation of the royal authority, then my dynasty might have possessed the inglorious inheritance.

"The sovereigns of Europe confederated against me as a legislator whose establishment nurtured and animated the talents and industry of the community of which I had been elected the magistrate, and they proscribed my person as the shield of the power and independence of the state.

The enemies of a revolution which had triumphed over the abuses that occasioned it and mercenary traitors insensible to the calamities of an invaded country, associated their efforts to paralyze national exertion, and to make you believe that war was my policy, and peace the boon which the governments of Europe solicited from France. Unwilling to sacrifice the illustrious remnant of your defenders, thus isolated from their country, I yielded to the wishes of your representatives; and, to consummate your security I surrendered myself into the hands of my enemies.

"History offered no example where repose and independence were the rewards of submission: but many of individual devotion to the hopes of a nation! Since the fatal moment when France announced that she ceased to combat for her liberties and safeties, what misfortunes, crimes and humiliations have devastated and degraded the empire.—War, with all its devastations, conquest with its violencies, tyranny with all its abuses, and subjection with its shames, have overwhelmed you! Outrage and perfidy have outstepped, even my forebodings! The perfidy of Austria, which uncovered my line, and occasioned disasters in Russia—which bartered Poland, violated the military convention of Dresden, and negotiated but to betray; the perfidy of Prussia whose monarchy I preserved, when cowardice and treason had rendered the kingdom defenceless, and treason had undermined its throne; of Russia, whose civil, military and political history is a series of systematical contempt of faith and equity; of Bavaria, whose unparalleled turpitude obliged me to fight at Leipsick for preservation and not for conquest; of Switzerland who for a paltry bribe, sold the tranquillity of her citizens, the safety of her country, and the sanctity of her neutrality; of England, whose sophisms have annihilated public law, and whose policy, since the era of Pitt, had unblushingly substituted power for principle, and expedient for justice:—not the recollection of all those recent perfidies had prepared me for those which have now been emulously perpetuated by sovereigns who professed that they bore their arms against France only so long as I was seated on her throne. The most lawless barbarians have never manifested such contempt of solemn engagements. The darkest ages have never presented such scenes of treachery and licentious direction of force in an unresisting country.

"The miserable king who was content to surrender France as their pray, has even his wrongs to plead! The mockery of his sway desecrates the divinity of his right, and he trembles lest the vengeance of the nation should sweep him and the dispoilers from the soil before the work of ruin is accomplished.

"Frenchmen! you are now told that not only my ambition, but your concurrent spirit of conquest, demands punishment; even the acquisitions of former sovereigns and epochs are now cited as your crimes! And by whom are those charges advanced? By sovereigns whose empires have been formed by successful encroachments on the independence and existence of neighboring states! What was Russia in the beginning of the last century? How became the elector of Brandenburg, monarch of a powerful kingdom! Has Austria absorbed no kingdom, dismembered no provinces, and does she now hold no domain by the sole tenure of force? Look at the map of Europe.—Has France only usurped? Do all the states recognized independent, even by the treaty of Westphalia exist? Look round the globe—see the English flag flying in every quarter, in countries where religion, laws, and language are dissimilar. Has she not subjugated the greater part of Asia? Is she not still endeavoring to force the ramparts that separate her from China, and has she not been waging a second war to recover her influence on the American continent? Our ambition was security. If England had not aspired to the dominion of the three quarters of the globe, I should have tempered with the unfriendly councils of Spain.—If Russia had partitioned Poland, and aimed at the Empire in Germany, I never should have proposed to repulse her from the Vistula to Volga. Europe has acknowledged the baneful influence of England's usurpations; the blood that has flowed for the last twenty-five years has flowed at her purchase; and Europe will further rue the event of a struggle that removes the ascendancy of civilized people for the domination of northern barbarians. You are accused of having preferred war to peace so long as war was successful; and your answers are these—who first warred against your resolution? Who violated the peace of Amiens, and violated it with shameless disdain of truth? Who rejected negotiations repeatedly offered, or broke them off when conciliation was practicable? Who made the war of which you are now the victims? Is it not a war of their own decree? I regretted your sacrifices, I was moved to vindicate your indignities, but I adopted the policy of peace—the will of the nation, and I respected it as the bond between me and my people. Frenchmen! posterity will judge how far I am responsible to my country, for the events of our military efforts. They will decide when history records them, whether I could have mastered fortune; but my love for France, my gratitude for her confidence, and devotion to her welfare, can never be subject to suspicion. To France I owe my existence and the consciousness of that claim has confirmed the right of nature. Frenchmen! I am still your emperor! but I hold the crown for my son and your interests. His succession can alone ensure the fruits of your efforts against a dynasty whose reign is identified with your slavery. Foreign force may support the throne of a parricide king, but the power of 30 millions of Frenchmen is not to be permanently subdued. You have acquired mournful, but useful experience. You now are convinced that arms alone can redeem you from vassalage and ignominy. Cherish the brave men that have fought your battles—they will be the pillars of your array, and they will conduct you to victory.

From the Gleaner.

The next President.

The important question, Who shall be our next President? is beginning to be asked in every circle. The discussion of the subject has already commenced in the city prints; and four candidates have been designated, from among whom, it is supposed the selection will be made. The candidates named, are Mr. MUNROE, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. KING and Mr. CLINTON.

Why Mr. Crawford is named in preference to many other southern or western

gentlemen, truly we do not know. Previous to his mission to France, it is not recollected that he rendered himself conspicuous by any extraordinary display of knowledge judgement or eloquence. His warmest advocates, we apprehend, could find nothing in his hasty visit to France as matter of commendation. Nine thousand dollars as an outfit, and nine thousand dollars for his year's salary, ought, we should imagine, to be repaid at some attempt at service. But no sooner had Mr. Crawford arrived in Paris, and satisfied his curiosity by examining what was extraordinary in that great city, than he becomes homesick, and forthwith returns. The government, of course must pay to some other minister, an outfit of nine thousand dollars to the court of the French king.

MR. MUNROE.

The character of Mr. Munroe is better known. He has been long upon the political stage. Though not a man of extraordinary genius—seeing through his subject at a glance—discriminating, resolving and combining with the celerity of intuition, and the clearness and force that distinguish intellectual greatness—he has yet raised himself by dint of application, considerably above mediocrity. Respectable in some of his discussions with foreign ministers, he certainly has been; and while many are inclined to ascribe the merit of his correspondence to Mr. Madison, we think it but fair to vindicate his reputation from so ungenerous an aspersion, and to avow our opinion that the credit of those letters belongs chiefly if not entirely to himself.

Having paid this tribute to his acquirements, it is to be regretted that truth will not permit us to proceed and compliment his wisdom as a politician, or his integrity as a statesman. The particulars of his political life, it is not our intention at this time to exhibit. That he fell under the censure of Washington, for the violation of a most important duty, and was called from his station as minister to France is within the recollection of every reader. But had his conduct in this instance been as praise-worthy as it was censurable; yet the conflagration at Washington reflects his conduct in a light so indefensible, that it would be presumed, instead of courting investigation, and claiming the confidence and honors of the public, he should retire to some lone valley, and endeavor by his humble conduct and obscure life, to deprecate the just indignation of an injured people.

Strong as these objections appear: Nay irresistible as they must be, to every unprejudiced mind; yet did they not exist, and was the character of Mr. Munroe as conspicuous for its fairness, as it is distinguished by its imperfections, he ought not to be selected, unless, indeed, the rule be made absolute—THAT THE LINE OF SUCCESSION BE HEREDITARY IN VIRGINIA.

MR. KING.

In whatever station Mr. King has been placed, his friends may advert to his conduct with pride, and his country with approbation. In him we see the able and enlightened minister, advocating the just claims of his country, and defending the rights of our impressed seamen, against the insolent, and cruel aggressions of G. Britain, with a strength and clearness that enforced conviction, if it could not produce redress. In him we behold the dignified and eloquent legislator: The darkest subjects are minutely illumined by the perspicacity of his mind.

Who is our next President?