

Mexico. Six French ships of the line are also in the inner harbor; but they are completely in jeopardy—not a man dare go on shore, and Admiral Purvis is in their rear with 14 ships. The populace of Cadiz, tore old So-laud the governor to pieces, on suspicion of his being in the French interest. The French merchants are all on board the French ships, and the only means of saving their lives is to surrender themselves to Purvis, for if they landed, they would be hunted down like wild beasts by the people—Such was the state of Spain, on the 6th of June.

TRINIDAD, June 25.

Yesterday arrived in this port the polacre ship L'Orient, after the short passage of twenty days from Gibraltar.

We regret that this paper was so far advanced before the public prints received by this occasion were put into our possession, that we cannot gratify our readers with an account of the important intelligence they exhibit, respecting the fate of the Spanish monarch, now in all probability annihilated by the treachery of the Corsican.

PORT OF SPAIN, 27th June.

We hasten to perform the promise inserted in our ordinary of Saturday last, by laying before our readers, the most extraordinary intelligence that has ever been produced by political events, to astonish the universe.

One of the first empires on the Globe, extending over both hemispheres, its dominions, on which the sun never sets—this colossal power—this transcendent throne and its immense treasures, all is abandoned. All is resigned by the monarch—and to whom! to a Foreigner! to a foreigner who has deceived him—subjugated him—disgraced him—and whom he does not blush to call his friend, his loyal and faithful ally!

Read! mark! learn! O beloved Britons (and Americans) and let the base partisans of the Tyrant now apologize for him if they can.

MADRID GAZETTE, May 13, 1808.

Circular address to the Council of Castile. MOST FAITHFUL SPANIARDS!

You have for twenty years together, obeyed with unexceptionable loyalty, the august monarch of Spain, ever treading in the steps of your forefathers: you have made suitable returns to his paternal love, and shared the just concern which the council expressed to his majesty respecting his abdication, on the day following that on which it took place.—If we published his successor's accession to the throne, it was merely to comply with his supreme commands. We would have long continued submissive and faithful to his majesty, if we had understood that his abdication and resignation of the crown was not accompanied with the requisite spontaneous freedom.

Ever since Charles the IV. made it known that this abdication had been forced from and that he deemed himself fully entitled to resume the crown, the board of government, the council of Castile, and the whole nation, have been anxiously waiting the decision of a question of such high importance; and the council have examined with the greatest attention, the documents upon which the powerful empire who has been appointed for that purpose, has grounded his determination.—The most important of these are subjoined here; and, in the opinion formed by the council, they have the certainty that they have not deviated from that which the august party himself would have adopted, if less complicated circumstances had not opposed that concert. It is undoubtedly unfortunate that the union of the fathers of the people has not yet taken place; but this misfortune will prove less distressing to their beneficent hearts, as the result of the late events holds out flattering hopes for the future, and the nation will shortly be enabled to proceed with steady steps in the career of happiness and prosperity.

These hopes begin to be realized since the king has appointed to supply his place in the government of these kingdoms, a prince who without any other interest than that of Spain, already evinced by his unre-mitted exertions at the head of his army, devotes himself with eagerness and the most suitable means, to whatever is conducive to her glory and felicity.

The board of government, which shares all the sentiments of the council, has viewed the crisis of the preceding events in the same light and considers the determination adopted by the wisdom of the tribunal and to which it subscribed without restriction, as the fulfilment of the irrevocable decrees of providence which never forsakes a religious people, attached to their sovereign and to the laws by which they are governed.

The principal documents quoted, and which the council had taken into consideration at the meeting held on the 6th inst. in the presence of their excellencies marquis Caballero, don Feo Gil and Don alo O'Farril, members of the board of government, are the following ones:

PROTEST OF CHARLES THE IV.

"Dearest Brother—On the 19th of last month, I put into the hands of my son a decree of abdication—On the very same day I entered a solemn protest against the decree which had been issued in the midst of wild commotions, and forced from me by the critical circumstances of that period.—Now that tranquility is restored; that my protest is in the hands of my august friend and faithful ally the Emperor of the French, king of Italy, and it is notorious, that my son could not induce his imperial and royal majesty to acknowledge him in that capacity.—I solemnly declare that the deed of abdication which I subscribed on the 19th of last month, is null and void in all its parts; and therefore it is my will that you should make it known to all my subjects that their good king who loves them, wishes to dedicate the remainder of his life to unre-mitted exertions for their happiness. I provisionally confirm in their situations the members of the present board of government and all the civil and military officers who have been appointed ever since the nineteenth day of March last. I intend to go and meet my august ally the emperor of the French, king of Italy; after which I will send further orders to the board.

THE KING.

To the supreme board of Government.

Letter of his Majesty the Emperor of France, to his Royal Highness the Prince of Asturias.

"Brother—I have received your Royal Highness' letter. The inspection of your royal father's paper, must have already convinced you of the affection I ever bore him; under the present circumstances, you will allow me to speak to your highness with frankness and candor; I entertained a hope, that upon my arrival at Madrid, I might persuade my illustrious friend to make some necessary reforms in his dominions, and in some degree to gratify the public opinion.—The prince of peace's dismissal appeared to me requisite for his happiness and that of his people. The events in the north have retarded my journey. In the mean time the occurrences at Aranjuez have taken place.—I do not set up for a judge of what has happened, nor of the conduct of the prince of peace; but, what I know is, that kings should never enure their subjects to shed blood, doing themselves justice. I pray to God that your royal highness may never experience it. It would not suit the interests of Spain, that a prince who has married a princess of the royal family, and who has so long governed the kingdom should be persecuted. He has no friends left; nor would your royal highness have any, if you should one day be unfortunate. The people gladly seize the opportunities of making themselves amends for the respect they shew us. You cannot try the prince of peace; his crimes, if he were charged with any, ought to be buried in the rights of the throne. I have often expressed my wish that the prince of peace might be dismissed:—If I have not been more urgent it has been owing to my friendship of King Charles, from whose weak partiality I chose to turn my eyes. Oh wretched humanity! imbecility and error: such is our motto! All this, however, may be reconciled; let the prince of peace be banished from Spain, and I offer him an asylum in France.

With respect to the abdication of Charles the IV. it has taken place at a time when my armies occupied Spain; and Europe and posterity might believe that I have sent so many troops for the sole purpose of driving my friend and ally from his throne.

As a neighbouring sovereign, I am bound to inquire into what has taken place, previous to my acknowledging this abdication. I therefore wish to converse with your royal highness upon the subject. The caution with which I have hitherto proceeded in these affairs, ought to convince you of the support you will find in me, if factions, of any description, ever disturb your reign. When king Charles informed me of the events of October last, I was greatly concerned at them, and I flatter myself that I have contributed by my suggestions, to their happy issue.—Your royal highness should dread the consequence of popular commotions; some of my scattered soldiers may be assassinated, by such excesses could only bring ruin upon Spain.—Your royal highness knows all the recesses of my heart; you may see, that I am agitated by various ideas which want to be fixed. You may be certain, that at all events I will deal with you as I have done with your royal father: rely upon my wish to reconcile every thing, and to find opportunities to give you proofs of my affection and high regard. And so, I pray God may keep you, brother, under his holy and worthy protection.

(Signed)

NAPOLEON.

Appointment of the Grand Duke of Berg to the high dignity of Lieutenant General of the Kingdom.

TO THE SUPREME BOARD OF GOVERNMENT.

"Having deemed it proper to give the

same direction to all the forces of my Kingdom, with a view to the security of the property of individuals, and to the maintenance of public tranquillity against both internal and external foes; I have thought it my duty, in order to attain that object, to appoint lieutenant-general of the kingdom, our beloved brother, the grand duke of Berg, who, at the same time commands the troops of our ally, the Emperor of the French.

"And therefore we command our Supreme Council of Castile, and other councils, the chanceries and audiences and justices of the kingdom, the captains-general and governors of our provinces and places, to bear him obedience, execute and enforce the execution of his orders and dispositions, such being our will, or likewise that, as lieutenant-general of the kingdom, he shall preside over the board of government. Let it be an understood for the due fulfilment of my present supreme determination.—Bayonne, Imperial Palace of Government, May 4, 1808.

(Signed)

THE KING.

NORFOLK, July 23.

Yesterday morning arrived here an officer from his B. M. brig *Emulous*, Lieut. Stupor, which anchored on Tuesday evening off Old Point Light House, in 47 days from Barbadoes, with dispatches from Admiral Cochrane to Col. Hamilton and Mr. Erskine, the British Minister. To the politeness and attention of Col. H. we are indebted for copies of the following very important letters.

SPAIN IN AN UPROAR!

Extract of a letter from Lord Collingwood, to Admiral Cochrane.

Dated off Cadiz, June 13, 1808.

"The Flying Fish having joined me on her way to Barbadoes, I avail myself of the opportunity to put you in possession of such events, as have occurred in Spain, and come to my knowledge.

"You will doubtless have been already informed of the resignation of the Crown of Spain by Charles 4th to his son; of the dismissal of the Prince of Peace, and the seizure of his estates; of the accession of Ferdinand 7th; that Bonaparte had inveigled both those Princes, and the rest of the Royal family to meet him at Bayonne; that he made them all prisoners; having obliged Ferdinand to return the crown to his father, and induce the old King to lay it at his feet, to be disposed of as he might direct.

"Soon after Ferdinand's quitting Madrid to proceed to Bayonne, the Grand Duke of Berg assumed to himself the temporary command of the government of the country, by the title of Lieut. General of the kingdom—this usurpation, the Spanish nation has resisted almost to a man. The spirit to oppose French tyranny, the abhorrence of the acts which have been practised against the Royal family and the state, and the unanimity and enthusiasm manifested, to restore the nation to its independence, was, perhaps never surpassed in any country or in any cause; even in the parts where the French are in force, as in Madrid and Barcelona this spirit is said to exist in its full extent, though the avowal of it is punished.

"At Cadiz on the 8th and 9th inst. the French squadron of five sail of the line and a frigate, which at the beginning of this revolution, had moved up near the Carracas, were bombarded; and after the suspension of the attack for four days, on the morning of the 15th, they struck their colours, and were taken possession of by the Spaniards.

"As a provincial government each province has established, a junta of several persons, of the greatest influence; to which the people are obedient, and the most zealous in its cause: This, of Andalusia, is the one with which the English have had most communication. Its army is commanded by Gen. Castanos, and for its state, &c. I beg to refer you to the enclosed copy of a letter* from Capt. Bradford, an officer of the English forces, who has been with it some time. The mass of the Province of Valencia, and of Asturias, is equally numerous; and that of the former aided by some regulars, is said to be on the way to Madrid to drive the French out of it.—In short, Sir, the whole population of the country is in arms, and whenever the French meet a Spaniard, they find an inveterate enemy.

"To the English nation the Spaniards look, as that on which they depend for support, and security against the common enemy; and some districts have declared themselves at peace with Great-Britain, without waiting for the usual forms; but as commissioners deputed from the Supreme Council at Seville, have to-day gone to England in the *Revenge*, to treat with his Majesty's government, I make no doubt the wish of the Spanish nation will soon be gratified by a regular convention.

"The French are making considerable exertions to get a large army into Spain; but

[*The letter here referred to is too lengthy for insertion to-day. We shall endeavour to give it a place in our next.]

the spirit of the nation is so fully roused, that, if her councils are judicious, and their leaders act with ability and firmness, there is ample means to resist them, and all may end well.

"His Majesty's government has directed in this crisis that every assistance shall be afforded. I have supplied them with powder from the ships; and about 5000 men under Major General Spencer is on their coast, ready to act as circumstances may make necessary, and a further force by this time is on its way from England.

"The Portuguese, altho' disarmed are said to be rising in all parts of the country to expel the French which they have done at Oporto; and as the enemy's troops there are very few and very much divided, there is every reason to suppose they will be successful—their principal force is at Lisbon, which consists of about 3000 men; and a large body of people (30,000) partly natives and part Spaniards under the command of the Portuguese Gen. Conrestrere, were, by the last accounts I received, on the march to attack it; if Lisbon falls, the Russian squadron under Admiral Semayin, which is in the Tagus will probably share the same fate; indeed, there is no indication on their part of much zeal towards their new allies.

"I have thought it necessary to give you this information of the state of affairs in Spain, as his Majesty's government have directed that every aid may be given to them, for maintaining their independence as a nation, and resisting the ambitious projects of France.

"All the decrees and every act of the several juntas, or supreme councils throughout Spain, are in the name of Ferdinand 7th, who is a prisoner to Bonaparte, as well as his two brothers, and the country at present is governed by those juntas in the several provinces.

"The importance of preserving the colonies from falling into the influence of France, you must be well aware of; and that the French have already taken measures for securing them; so that every measure should be used to inform them of the true state of affairs here & of the brave resistance made by their country. For this purpose I am authorized by his Majesty's government to give passports to ships or vessels which are employed either in conveying their dispatches and orders to the colonies, or the persons they may think it necessary to send on to conduct their affairs in this very critical juncture.—I have given some passports for this purpose. Two frigates and several feluccas intended for the provinces in America will be ready to proceed to different parts of America, and I request you will please to apprise the officers under your command of those Spanish ships and vessels, which they may probably meet, and direct them to give every aid to them in the service which they are employed.

"Those vessels will have merchandise in them, the adventures in general of the crew; and some of them will also have quicksilver, which is much wanted at La Vera Cruz. The passports I give you are intended to include those articles—indeed, at this moment, there should be no litigation—every encouragement ought to be given to the Spaniards, and their vessels carrying dispatches be considered as friends."

"P. S. The information contained in this letter you will be pleased to communicate to the Governors of the several islands within the limits of your command."

WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1808.

From Washington City, July 28.

The government schooner Hope, capt. Woodward, sailed yesterday. She carried out two messengers, capt. Haley to France and Mr. Atwater to England. Capt. Haley will be landed at Havre-de-Grace, while Mr. Atwater will repair to England. On the return of Capt. Haley from Paris, the Hope will sail for England, whence she will return to this place with captain Haley and Mr. Atwater.

The Secretary of State left this city on Tuesday for his seat in Virginia.

General Wilkinson left this city on Monday last for Baltimore.

The President of the United States left the City on Wednesday the 20th inst. for Monticello.

The Secretary of the Treasury has also left the city for New-York.

PORT OF WILMINGTON

ENTERED

Sch'r. *Ruby*, Golden, 15 days from Philadelphia, to master.

Sch'r. *Dolphin*, from New-River, to master.

Sch'r. *Tiger*, from New-River, for New-York, put in, very leaky.

CLEARED

August 7, Brig *Mary*, Hatch, Philadelphia Brig *Charleston* Packet, Hays, New-York, with passengers.