

...tained the same prior to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eight.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the right of the United States to two town lots lying and being in the city of Natchez be, and the same is hereby granted in the corporation of the said city, so as not to affect the legal and equitable claims of any individual of any body politic or corporate, if any such there be.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That whenever the claims of persons having a right of pre-emption in either of the districts east or west of Pearl river, shall interfere with each other, the register, and receiver of public monies are hereby authorized in their respective districts so to regulate their locations as to prevent such interference.

J. B. VARNUM, Speaker of the House of Representatives, GEO. CLINTON, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate, Approved, March 31, 1808. TH. JEFFERSON.

REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

Madrid Gazette, May 15th 1808. Circular Address of 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.

Ever since Charles IV. made it known that this abdication had been forced from him, & 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 for 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.

Those 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 beneficent and unfeigned 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, to which it subscribes 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 principle 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 Fco. Gil, and Gonzalo O'Farril, members of the board of government, are the following ones:

Protest of Charles 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 tranquillity 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 unremitting 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 19th 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.

I, THE KING.

San Lorenzo, April 17, 1808. To the Supreme Board of Government.

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

"BROTHER—I have received your Royal Highness's letter. The inspection of your royal father's papers, must have already convinced you of the affection which I ever bore him; under the present circumstances you will allow me to speak to your Highness with frankness & candor. I hoped 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 necessary 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 in 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 avenged for the respect they show us. You cannot try the Prince of Peace; his crimes, if he is 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 been more urgent, it has been owing to my friendship for 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 proffer him an asylum in France.

With respect to the abdication of Charles 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 the throne.

As a neighboring sovereign, I am bound to enquire into what has taken place, previous to 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 disturbed 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 consequences of popular commotions; some of my scattered soldiers may be assassinated, but 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 dealt with your Royal Father; rely upon my wish to reconcile every thing, and to find opportunities to give you proofs of my affection and regard. And so I pray God may keep you, brother, under his holy and worthy protection.

NAPOLION.

The Royal Council has subsequently received, under date of the 7th and 8th, the following Royal Address, Letter, Royal decree and Order:—

ROYAL ADDRESS.

"Spaniards and beloved Subjects! Perfidious men are endeavoring to bring ruin upon you, and would fain supply you with arms, that you might turn them against the French troops, anxious reciprocally to stir you up against them, and them up against you. What could be the result of such sinister intentions? No other, without doubt, than the devastation of Spain and calamities of every description. The factious minds, from which I had so much to bear, are as yet in agitation; and, under circumstances equally important and critical, I am concerting matters with my ally, the Emperor of the French, concerning whatever is connected with your happiness. But be sure not to listen to his enemies; they who exasperate you against him, thirst for your blood, and are either the enemies of our nation, or the agents of England. If you hearken to them you will occasion the loss of your colonies, the division of your provinces, and a long series of disturbances and evils to your country.

"Spaniards.—trust my experience, and submit to the authority which I hold from the Almighty and from my ancestors. Follow my example, and believe that the friendship of the Emperor of the French, our ally, can alone save Spain and make her happy.

"Bayonne, in the imperial palace of government, May 4, 1808.

I, THE KING.

Letters including the Royal Decree in his Imperial and Royal Highness (Murat)

"BROTHER—My absence and infirmities not allowing me wholly to dedicate myself to the unremitting exertions required for the government of my states, the tranquillity of my kingdom, and the preservation of my crown, it has struck me, that I could do nothing better than to appoint a Locum tenens, who, invested with the supreme authority, which I hold from God and my ancestors, should govern and rule, for me and in my name, over all the provinces of Spain.

In consequence whereof, and having previously consulted the welfare of my people, and my wish to rescue the monarchy from the precipice into which the malevolent, and the enemies of the peace of the continent, were on the eve of plunging it; duly appreciating, on the other hand, the eminent virtues of which your Imperial and Royal Highness has given us so many proofs, and the great services you have done us; I have resolved, with the consent and approbation of my great and faithful ally, the Emperor and King, upon appointing your Imperial & Royal Highness my Lieutenant-General, by the decree which I have just issued to the Board of Government, and which is here annexed; entreating you, Prince, to transmit it to them, and to accept of this appointment, which will restore peace to my mind. And so I pray God may keep you, brother, under his holy and worthy protection.

CHARLES.

Bayonne, May 4, 1808. Appointment of the Grand Duke of Berg to the high dignity of Lieutenant general of the Kingdom.

To the Supreme Board of Government.

"Having decreed 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, & to the maintenance of 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, audiences and justices of the Kingdom, the Captains-general, & Governors of our provinces and places, to bear him obedience, execute and enforce the execution of his orders, and dispositions such being our will, as likewise that, as Lieutenant-general of the Kingdom, he shall preside over the Board of Government. Let it be

so understood for the due fulfilment of my present supreme determination.

I, THE KING.

Bayonne, Imperial Palace of Government, May 4, 1808.

In consequence of the royal decree appointing the Grand Duke of Berg lieutenant-general of the kingdom, and his imperial and royal highness having confirmed the members of all the tribunals in their respective places, the council has issued under the same date, a royal decree enjoining the impartial and speedy administration of justice, and directing stamp paper to bear the words, Government of the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom.

The King, the Prince of Asturias, and their highnesses Don Carlos and Don Antonio, have renounced the crown, and their right to the same, as appears by the following documents:

"I have thought it proper to give my beloved subjects the last proof of my paternal love for them. Their happiness, the peace, prosperity, preservation, and integrity of the dominions which Divine Providence has put under my government, have been, during my reign, the only objects of my incessant solicitude. Whatever dispositions and measures have been adopted ever since my accession to the throne of my ancestors, tended to that just end, nor could they tend to any other. At present, under the extraordinary circumstances in which I have been placed and see myself, my conscience, my honour and the fair name which I leave to posterity, imperiously require for me, that the last act of my sovereignty should exclusively be directed to the promotion of the same end, namely, to the peace, prosperity, security and integrity of the monarchy, the throne which I relinquish, and to the greatest happiness of my subjects of both hemispheres.

And accordingly, I have ceded to my ally and dear friend, the Emperor of the French, all my rights to Spain and the Indies, having stipulated that the crown of Spain and the Indies shall continue independent and entire, such as it has been under my dominion; and likewise, that our holy religion is to be not only the established religion, but the only one proposed throughout the territories of this monarchy. You are to understand it so, and communicate the same to the other councils, to the tribunals of the kingdom, to the heads of the provinces, both military, civil and ecclesiastic, and to all the justices of my kingdom, that the last act of my sovereignty may come to the knowledge of all throughout my Spanish and Indian dominions, and that you and they may concur in carrying into execution the dispositions of my dear friend, the Emperor Napoleon, whose aim is the maintenance of peace, friendship, and a union between France and Spain, and the preventing of excesses and popular commotions, the effects of which are invariably found to be public calamities, the desolation of families, and the ruin of all.

Given at Bayonne, in the Imperial Palace of Government, May 8, 1808.

I, THE KING.

To the temporary Government of my Council of Castile.

"Don Fernando, Prince of Asturias, and the Infantes D. Carlos and D. Antonio, grateful for the love and constant fidelity which all the Spaniards have displayed towards them, and deeply concerned at seeing them, at present, a prey to confusion, and consequently threatened with the greatest calamities; and well knowing that, with the greatest part of them, this originates in their ignorance both of the motives of the conduct of their highnesses up to this moment, and of the plans which have been devised for the happiness of the country, they conceive it to be their duty to give them the salutary information they stand in need of, not to impede their execution, and at the same time, the clearest proof of the love which they bear them.

"They are, therefore, under the necessity of making known to them, that the circumstances under which the Prince, after the abdication of the King, his father, assumed the reins of government, when many provinces of the kingdom, and all the frontier towns, were occupied by a great number of French troops, and upwards of 60,000 men of the same nation were stationed in the capital and its environs—that these circumstances and several facts which could not be known to other persons, convinced their highnesses that, surrounded with dangers, they had only to choose the course which should be attended with the fewest evils; in consequence of which, they resolved upon setting out for Bayonne.

"No sooner had the Prince reached that town, than the Prince unexpectedly found that the King, his father, had protested against his abdication, asserting it to have been forced from him; and as the Prince had bona fide believed it to have been voluntary, when he accepted the crown, he was induced by his filial love to restore it, as soon as he had ascertained that such a protest existed, and shortly after his father resigned it, in his name and in that of his whole dynasty, in favor of the Emperor of the French, that the latter constituting the goal of the nation, might select the person and dynasty who are to wear it for the future.

"In this state of things, their royal highnesses taking into consideration the situation in which they find themselves, and likewise the critical circumstances in which Spain is placed, and under which every attempt, on the part of her inhabitants in support of their rights, will not only be useless, but fatal, as it will be attended with no other consequences than great bloodshed, and the inevitable loss, of at least, a great part of her provinces, and of the whole of her colonies beyond the seas—reflecting, on the other hand, that the respective concertances of each of their highnesses in the case on their rights to that throne, already made by their father, will prove a most effectual

preventative of those calamities, observing also, that the Emperor of the French binds himself, in this supposition, to preserve the independence and integrity of the Spanish monarchy, as well as of all her ultra marine settlements, without reserving to himself, or dismembering the least part of her territories; and further, to maintain the purity of the Catholic religion, private property, and the laws & usages of the country, which secures for a long period of time, and in an inflexible manner, the power and prosperity of the Spanish nation—their royal highnesses think that they give the most convincing proof of their generosity, of the love they bear the Spaniards, and of the general sense which they entertain of their duty, by sacrificing, as far as in them lies, their personal interest to their advantages, and, for this purpose, adhering as they have adhered, by a separate convention, to the cession of their rights to the throne. In consequence whereof, they release the Spaniards from all their obligations in this respect, and exhort them to look to the common interests of the country, keeping quiet, and expecting their happiness from the wise dispositions and power of the Emperor Napoleon: by their ready submission to which, they will give their Prince and the two Infantes the strongest proofs of their loyalty, as their highnesses give to them of their paternal affection, by resigning all their claims, and disregarding their own interests to make them happy—which is the only object of their wishes.

I, THE PRINCE.

CARLOS—ANTONIO. Bourdeaux, May 4.

TRINIDAD, JUNE 27.

Two revolutions have taken place in Spain since the 15th of March. One preceded the abdication of the old King in favor of the Prince of Asturias. The other the resignation of the Prince in favor of the father, and as they could not agree among themselves, they went to Bayonne to submit their differences to the decision of Bonaparte, who has laid violent hands on the whole family, including the Prince of Peace and several of the grandees, and keeps them all prisoners. He has made the King appoint Murat lieutenant general of the kingdom. Murat is in Madrid with 54,000 men.—The provinces have revolted against their authority, and against the authority of Charles, proclaimed Ferdinand VII, the lawful king, and called upon all faithful Spaniards to take up arms in defence of their religion and their country. The supreme council of government is at Seville, and in Andalusia alone 150,000 men are in arms. It would appear they rise en masse, and massacre all who do not wear the cockade which the council has ordered that every man shall wear. We are before now in possession of Cadiz and the Spanish navy, which the council have agreed to deliver up in trust to Admiral Purvis and Gen. Spencer, whose expedition, it now appears, was sent out to favour the King's emigration to Mexico. Six French ships of the line are also in the inner harbour; but they are in complete jeopardy, not a man dare go on shore, and Adm. Purvis is in their rear with 14 ships. The populace of Cadiz tore old Governor Soland 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 like wild beasts by the people.—Such was the state of Spain on the 6th of June.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY.

On Saturday Night last, from the Subscriber TWO MULATTO FELLOWS, named Anthony and Daniel. It is supposed that they took with them, a likely dark brown Colored, nearly black, about 6 or 7 years old, with a white spot in his forehead, and his hair long and white; a dark likely iron grey Mare, about 9 years old, and 15 hands high. The tallest of the Mulattos has a Scar on one of his Wrists, and another on the Cap of his Knee; the other is low and thickset, with a scar over his left eye—both young, but little more than twenty. Their working Dress is Negro Cotton, but they have with them two good Swansdown Waincoats, one a deep Orange colour; a Blue Second Cloth Coat; and various mixed Homespun Pantaloons and Caps. The smallest had 2 1/2 yds. Woolen Blue Cloth, delivered just before he went away. They took an old Saddle with large plated Brass iron Stirrups and Red Padding, the Leather torn; a counterpane Meal Bag, an old plated Briddle, some leading Lines, and a Fiddle. It is supposed they are making for Tennessee or the Miami. They have Money, and one has taken a Rifle, the other a Musket. Any person who will bring the said Mulattos and Horses to the Subscriber, shall receive the above reward, and his reasonable expenses paid him by the Subscriber. No WILLIAMS. Chatham County, N. C. Nov. 3, 1817.

Just received, and for sale by the Printer hereof, price 5 A Compendious View of the TRIAL of AARON BURR, Together with Biographical Sketches of several eminent Characters. By W. Thompson, Attorney, Abington, Va.