

From the New-York Gazette of July 22.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

By the brig Aurora, Captain Ripley, arrived last night at quarantine, we have received a Trinidad paper of the 26th of June, containing the following important intelligence.

TRINIDAD, June 25.

Yesterday evening arrived in this port, the polacre ship L'Orient, after the short passage of 20 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 Spanish monarchy, suffice it at present to say, that another revolution has taken place in Spain, by which the old king, Charles IV. has again resumed the reigns of government; but by a fatality which appears to attend all the continental crowned heads, he has put himself under the tuition of Bonaparte, who keeps him, the Prince of Asturias, the Prince of Peace, and several of the grandees, who accompanied the royal visitors to Bayonne. The grand duke of Berg, under the authority of the deluded monarch, now executes the office of lieutenant of Charles, in the Government of his kingdom.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

NEW-YORK, July 22.

DEAR SIR—We are exceedingly happy to send something of importance. The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability in Trinidad, to his friend in this city—dated June 27.

"Two revolutions has taken place in Spain, since the 8th of March.—One produced the abdication of the old king in favour of the prince of Asturias—the other, the resignation of the prince in favour 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 party, 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 they say is in Madrid with 54,000 men, but I don't believe he has more than 30,000. The province have revolted against his authority, and against the authority of Charles—proclaiming Ferdinand the VII. the lawful king, and called all faithful Spaniards to take arms in defence of their religion and their country. The supreme council of government is at Seville, and in Andalusia alone 150,000 men were in arms. It would appear that they rise en-masse, and massacre all who do not wear the red cockade, which the council has ordered that every man shall wear. We are before now, I suppose, in possession of Cadiz and the Spanish navy, which the council have agreed to deliver up in trust to Admiral Pruviss 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 harbor, but they are completely in jeopardy. Not a man dare go on shore, and Pruviss is in the rear with 14 ships. The populace of Cadiz tore old Soland, the governor, to pieces, from a suspicion that he was 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 to Pruviss, for, if they landed, they would be hunted like wild beasts, by the people."

From the Trinidad Weekly Courant,
Extraordinary.

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 let the base partizans of the Tyrant now apologise for him, if they can.

(Here follows a royal Mandate signed by Sebastian Spinola, and dated April 8—with other Spanish documents.)

Gibraltar, April 22.

We have been favoured with the following translation of a letter from the count of Elpeleta, captain general of Catalonia, to his excellency general of division Duhamel, commanding in chief the army of observation of the Eastern Pyrenees.

Barcelona, 18th March.

SIR,—The troops in the Citadel, and Forts of Monjut, may consider the whole of this city its magazines, and all its provisions as theirs. They have no enemy to fear, nor anything to expect, except in so far as having a common interest with the town and Spanish inhabitants. Your excellency occupied these fortresses, in the name of the emperor and king, as an ally; and as such, the Spanish government consented to the occupation of them by your troops, with the greatest good faith and confidence. With the same sentiments, it has opened to you and the army under your command, its treasures, its resources, and the bosoms of its families, in order to afford to you a hospitable reception, and to share with you the food destined for its own use.

Military laws prescribed the mode of supplying garrisons, when it happens that they are either engaged in hostile operations, or are besieged, or when a scarcity in the country is threatened which obliges the general commanding to take precautions for the subsistence of his troops, by establishing depots. But, exclusive of the circumstances, this measure only serves to suspicion and distrust. Neither my conduct, nor the constant moderation of my troops, nor the favourable reception the French army have met with, ought to excite alarm.

The town is provided with supplies of every description, as you will perceive from the annexed official statement of the intendant; and, even although there should be some deficiency, your excellency gives us the strongest assurance, that provisions are collecting at the ports of France, which are to be sent to this country, free of all duty.

His Majesty the Emperor and King, whose worthy name has inspired us with confidence, while his troops occupy our forts being truly informed of our docility and the honorable principles, will not be well pleased when he hears, that you alarm this city with terrible forebodings, as a recompence for its constant submissive conduct.

Your excellency will please to request the opinion of his imperial majesty respecting your determination, before you carry it into effect, and to accompany your request, with explanation of mine, as I shall lay the business before the king my master, without whose orders, I cannot give to your excellency what the forts in possession of the Spanish troops have not.

If, before you receive the resolutions of the emperor, your excellency should find grounds for living with precaution, and under the influence of fear, in the fort, which at present are to be considered as forming part of the town, then the measure you propose might be resorted to with propriety. But in the mean time when no such necessity exists, I wish to impress on your mind, that it will serve no good purpose to supply the forts with stores of provisions; that such an intention is pointed and offensive; and that it will not be in the power of your excellency, or myself, to remedy the consequence of the sensation which such a measure may excite among the inhabitants.

Your excellency will be pleased to accept of my most high consideration, May God preserve you many years.

The count of ESPELETA.

MADRID GAZETTE, May 13.

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 parental 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 re-

signation of the crown was not accompanied with the requisite spontaneous freedom.

Ever since Charles IV. made it known that this abdication had been forced from him, 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 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 umpire 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 this people has not yet taken place; but this misfortune will prove less distressing to their beneficent hearts, as the result of the late events hold out flattering hopes for the future, and the nation will shortly be enabled to proceed with steady steps, in the career of her happiness and her 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 beneficent and unremitting exertions at the head of his army devotes himself, with eagerness and 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 that crisis of the preceding events in the same light, and considers the determination adopted by the wisdom of the tribunal, and to which it subscribes without restriction, as the fulfilment of the irrevocable decrees of Providence, which never forsake 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 Cabellero, Don Feo. Gil. and Gonzalo O'Farrel, 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 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 unremitting exertion for their happiness. I provisionally confirm in their situations the members of the present board of government, and all 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.

San Lorenzo, April 17, 1808.

I 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's letter. The inspection of your royal father's papers, must already have convinced you of the affection which I ever bore him; under the present circumstance, you will allow me to speak to your highness with frankness and candour. I entertained a hope that on 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 the people. The events of 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 inure their subjects to shed blood, doing themselves justice. I pray 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 were unfortunate. The people gladly seize the opportunities of making themselves amends for the respect they show 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 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 I offer 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 his throne.

As a neighbouring sovereign, I am 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 actions, 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 consequences of 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 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.

To be Continued.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,
Governor and commander in chief of the
Indiana Territory.

A PROCLAMATION,

Whereas the circumstances of the Territory require that the Legislature should be convened at an earlier period than that to which it stands prorogued I have therefore thought proper to appoint and do by these presents appoint Monday the twenty-sixth day of September next, for the meeting of the same, and the members of the Legislative Council and of the House of Representatives, and each and every of them are required to give their attendance on that day, accordingly.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Territory: At Vincennes this seventeenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight: and of the Independence of the United States the thirty-third.

WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

By the Governor,

Jn. GIBSON Secretary.

ATTENTION.

I SHALL apply to the court of Common Pleas of the county of Knox, at their term of November next, for the establishment of a Ferry at my land on White river, pursuant to a law of the Indiana Territory.

Jasper Mount.

August 19th, 1808.