formly desired from himself. Neither can his guilt be inferred from his son's being the bearer of a letter to Blannerhassett's island, even if it were admitted (of which however there is not the least shadow of proof) that he knew the contents of the letter he carried. Mr. Smith has proved that he was then, and had been for some time, absent from home, and that he expressed strong disapprobation of his son's imprudence upon his return.

Another incident in this string of vague possibilities is his happenning to go to Frankfort at a time when col. Burr was there. He has explained the motives of this journey. Mr. Kelly, Mr. Hart, and several other gentlemen depose to the urgency of the business which occasioned it.

His absence from the U. States at the time the indictment was found against him, is, I understand, also relied upon. If this indeed appeared to have been owing to any desire to avoid an investigation into his conduct, if he had sought to remain within the Spanish territory and had been unwillingly brought forward to answer this charge, it would indeed have been a circumstance amounting to proof infinitely stronger than all which this enquiry has produced. But if his conduct was directly the reverse of this; if he was carried there by important and indispensable engagements; if, when there informed of the indictment, he immediately relinquished his business and took the most prompt & decided steps to return and face the prosecution and did so return (of all which has produced the most conclusive evidence); then, sir, this circumstance not only ceases to afford any presumption of guilt but clearly evinces his innocence.

Mr. Key's speech to be continued.

Details of the Counter Revolution in Spain.

GIBRALTAR, April 23.

We have been favored with the following translation of a letter from the count of Espeleta, captain general of Catalonia, to his excellency general of division Duhesme, commanding in chief the army of observation of the eastern Pyrenees:

BARCELONA, March 18.

Sir,

The troops in the citadel, and forts of Monjui, may consider the whole of this city as magazines, and all its provisions as theirs. They have no enemy to fear, nor any thing 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 bosom of its families, in order to afford to you an hospitable reception, and to share with you the food destined for its own use.

Military laws prescribe 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 these circumstances, this measure only serves to create suspicion and distrust. Neither my conduct, nor the constant moderation of my troops, nor the favorable 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 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 this 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 forts 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 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 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 hereto; 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 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.

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 unremitted 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 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 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 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 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 unremitted exertion 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 8, 1808.

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 highnesses letter. The inspection of your royal father's papers, must already have convinced you of the affection which I have ever bore for 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 dismission appeared to me requisite for his happiness and that of the 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 inure the subject to shed blood, doing themselves justice. I pray to God that your royal highness may never experience it. It would not suit the interest 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 for king Charles, from whose weak partially 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 neighboring sovereign, I am bound to enquire 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 consequences of popular commotions; some of my scattered soldiers may be assassinated, but such excesses could only bring ruin on 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.

The royal council has subsequently received, under date the 7th and 8th, the following royal address, letter, royal decree, and order:—

ROYAL ORDERS.

"*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 against you. What would 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 France 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 evil 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.

Letter inclosing the royal decree to his imperial and royal highness Murat.

Brother—My absence and infirmities not allowing me wholly to dedicate myself to the unremitted exertions required for the government of my states, the tranquility 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 her; 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 and royal highness my lieutenant general, by the decree which I have just issued to the board of government, and which is here annexed; intreating 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.

Bayonne, May 4, 1808.

(Signed) CHARLES.

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 the maintenance of public tranquility 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 captain-generals 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, 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.

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

(Signed) I THE KING."

Order accompanying the Royal Decree and Address.

"*Most illustrious sir*—The grand duke of Berg has directed me to transmit to the council, as I hereby do, the annexed royal decree of our lord king Charles IV. issued at Bayonne, in the palace of government, and by which his majesty has been pleased to appoint lieutenant general of the kingdom, his imperial and royal highness the above named grand duke of Berg, that the same may be so understood by the council, and by them be carried into execution, and circulated with all possible speed for the corresponding purposes.

"I likewise send to the council, in compliance with the said grand duke's commands, the annexed address of our said lord, king Charles IV. in which he exhorts his subjects to submit to his dispositions for the security of Spain, the promotion of her happiness, and the preventing of the distractions and calamities with which she is threatened, that the council may also publish and circulate the said address. May God, &c.

(Signed) SEBASTIAN PINUELA.

Palace, May 7, 1808."

To the senior member of the council.

The whole having been read at the meeting held this day in the presence of two members of the supreme board of government, his excellency Don Gonzalo O'Farrel, & his illustriousness Don Bernardo Yriarte, appointed for that purpose by his imperial and royal highness the grand duke of Berg; after deliberating upon the subject, and hearing the king's fiscals, it has been unanimously resolved, that the annexed royal decree and address, shall be carried into execution, and communicated to all the captains general, presidents and regents of all the chanceries and audiences, governors, corregidores, intendants, ordinary justices, to the most reverend archbishops, reverend bishops, and the heads of the secular and regular clergy of the kingdom, that they may understand, execute, and procure the execution of the same, obeying and enforcing obedience to the orders and resolutions of his imperial and royal highness in his capacity of lieutenant general of the kingdom, without opposing or suffering the same to be opposed in any manner whatever.

Madrid, May 18, 1808—Duly registered.

His excellency don Sebastian Pinuela, communicated on the tenth of May, to don Arias Mon, senior member of the council and chamber, the royal order and inclosures, of which the following are copies:

"Most illustrious sir—I send you by his imperial and royal highness the grand duke of Berg, lieut. general of the kingdom, the annexed decree of Ferdinand VII. addressed to the supreme board of government, and inclosing a letter which he wrote to his august father, resigning the crown in his favor; and the revocation of the powers given to the said board of government, most particularly charging the latter to submit to his said august father.

"I likewise inclose you the letter which the same Ferdinand VII. wrote to his imperial majesty the emperor of the French upon the same subject; that the whole may be immediately published, printed, and circulated by the council.

"I have this day, delivered to my father a letter worded thus:—Sire, venerated father and sir, in order to give your majesty a proof of my love, obedience and submission, and to comply with the wishes which your majesty has repeatedly expressed to me, I resign my crown in favor of your majesty, wishing that your majesty may enjoy it for a long series of years. I recommend to your majesty the persons who have served me ever since the 19th of March, fully relying upon the assurances which your majesty has given me on this head. May God, &c. &c.

Your majesty's most humble son,

(Signed) FERDINAND.

Bayonne, May 6, 1808."

In consequence of this resignation of the crown in favor of my august father, I revoke all the powers with which I had invested the board of government, previous to my departure from Madrid, for the dispatch of the important and urgent business that might occur during my absence. The board shall obey the commands of our beloved father and sovereign, and shall enforce their execution throughout the kingdom. Before I conclude, I have to return thanks to the members of the board, to the constituted authorities, and to the whole nation, for their services to me; and to charge them most heartily to unite with my beloved father, king Charles, and with the emperor Napoleon, whose power and friendship can, more than any thing else, secure to Spain her most valuable blessing, namely, her independence and the integrity of her territory. I also charge you not to suffer yourselves to be seduced by the artifices of our eternal enemies; to live together in perfect harmony, and to keep up a good understanding with our allies; and lastly, to avoid the effusion of blood, and the misfortunes which would otherwise result from the present circumstances, if you should allow yourselves to be led away by the spirit of delusion and discord. Let it be so understood by the board, &c.

Bayonne, May 6, 1808.

(Signed) FERDINAND.

To the infant Don Antonio.

"*Sir and Brother*—

"I have the honor of sending to your imperial and royal majesty a copy of the letter which I intend to deliver to my august father, in which I abdicate the crown of Spain in favor of his majesty, in compliance with