Norfolk, Aug. 22.

On Saturday arrived here the British schooner Swift, captain Young, 18 days from St. Croix, from whom we have derived the following important information.

On the first of August a vessel arrived at St. Croix from La Guira, by whom advices were received, which stated, that on the 16th of July, the French government brig Le Serpent, of 16 guns and 110 men, arrived at La Guira, with the information that the throne of Spain had been abdicated by king Charles and Ferdinand, in favor of the emperor of France. Orders were delivered to the governor of Carracas from the dethroned kings and from the French emperor to acknowledge *Joseph Bonaparte for their lawful sovereign, as the emperor had named him king of Spain.* This information excited the deepest concern, which was dispelled on the following day by the arrival of the British frigate Acasto, capt. Beaver, dispatched from Barbadoes, by admiral Cochrane, with the determination and proceedings of the Supreme Council at Seville. The unanimous resolution was to adhere to the Council of Seville. The French officers fled in haste from the city of Carracas to La Guira, and got on board the Le Serpent, with the intention to proceed to sea, but they were stopped by the Arcasto, who made prize of the vessel.

The resentment of the people against the French was so great, that the commandant could with difficulty protect 40 French soldiers that remained of the party that was sent by Gen. Ernouf from Guadaloupe at the time of Miranda's threatened invasion.

The British sloop of war Lark, arrived at La Guira on the 20th July from Curracoa, but the object for which she had been dispatched was anticipated by the arrival of the Acasto.

A flag of truce arrived at St. Thomas from Porto Rico, in which island the measures of the Council of Seville were obeyed.

The following proclamation, issued by the governor of that island has been translated for the Ledger.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOV. OF PORTO RICO.

Inhabitants of Porto Rico!

Your fidelity and loyalty to the lawful Catholic Kings of Spain, since Divine Providence placed this island under their government, are too well known, to make it necessary to exhort you now to display the same loyalty and fidelity which you have always exhibited against the enemies of Spain, in their attacks upon this valuable island.

Now, more than ever, all your efforts are to be roused into action, in order to confound the views of an infamous usurper of your dearest rights. Napoleon Bonaparte arms to subject you to his iron despotism. He has dethroned the amiable sovereign, who you had acknowledged, and solemnly sworn to obey; he has violated our holy religion, and all with the pretext of making Spaniards more happy, whereas his real object is to reduce us to the vilest condition of slavery.

Already I see you resolved, and ready to proclaim with a loud voice, that you will shed the last drop of the noble blood that circulates in your veins, rather than to submit to the yoke, which the unparalleled despotism of the French would impose on you; that you will not for a moment countenance in your minds, those revolutionary crimes, which have been the destruction of the human race. This is also my determination, and I promise and swear by all that is sacred and holy, that I will defend your persons and property, with you to preserve unsullied the holy religion in which we were born, and the fidelity we have always borne to the Spanish nation, particularly to our lord and sovereign Ferdinand the Seventh.

As a signal of our unity of sentiment, of our determination to execute the noble purposes we have resolved on, let every one (without exception to persons) wear in the hat a *red cockade!* with these distinctions—those who are officers of government, or are employed in the armies of the king, shall place in the centre of the said cockade, a small one of black, to denote the armistice and alliance between the Spanish and English nations, and these will add the initial letter of the name of our beloved sovereign Ferdinand the Seventh. All persons are desired to take notice, that in eight days, from the publication of this proclamation, those who are found without these insignia, shall be considered as suspicious persons, and be proceeded against according to law.

Given in Porto Rico, this 29th day of July, 1808. MONTES.

LONDON, JULY 7.

A messenger arrived on Saturday with dispatches from Sir John Moore. He brings intelligence that Sir John Moore continued at Stockholm on the 23d ult. The British troops continued embarked on Sunday se'nnight. The nature of the dispatches have not yet transpired, but they are understood to be of great importance, as the messenger came home in an extra packet, and his dispatches were of such urgency, as not to admit of his waiting to bring the mail due on that day. The manner in which the northern war appears to linger, gives much credit to the reports which have prevailed through the week of another.

Coalition against France.

This idea appears to have taken its rise from the following article in the Vienna Gazette, dated July 8:—

"VIENNA, June 8.

"It is observed, that the exchange of couriers with the first courts of Europe is more frequent than formerly. It appears as if important affairs are under consideration; for on the 14th a great conference is to be held, at which the Archdukes are to preside, and all the governors of hereditary dominions, who are now here, are to be present. The result of the assembly is to be laid before his majesty on his arrival. Last night the Archduke John departed hence unexpectedly; it is supposed he is gone to the Emperor. The late events in Spain and the Papal dominions, have caused a strong sensation, and given occasion to many secrets among the ministers of the different courts residing here. Baron Thugot, known by his influence in state affairs after the death of the minister of state, prince Kaunitz, who afterwards removed from court, is now returned to one of our suburbs."

The following articles relate to the same subject:

A letter received by the last Gottenburgh mail states that the king of Prussia is understood to have recently had a letter from Bonaparte, advising him to abdicate his throne. Upon receipt of this advice, the Prussian monarch is stated to have immediately set off for St. Petersburgh.

Summary of Events.—A messenger is daily expected from America, with dispatches, which, it is supposed, will be decisive as to our future relations with that country. Mr. Purviance, who has been employed on the occasion, sailed from Norfolk several weeks since in the St. Michael's brig, capt Kenyon; but the brig was to land another messenger in France previous to her coming to this country; and it is probable that Mr. Purviance's dispatches may, as on former occasions, be made dependant on the state of the negociations between General Armstrong and the French government,* and that he is detained in France waiting instructions from Paris.

FROM THE GIBRALTAR CHRONICLE.

Frenchmen!

You no longer have either laws, liberty, or any thing valuable. You have already been compelled to enslave Europe, at the expence of your blood and of that of your children; and that family, which is not French, rules for you over several nations of Europe, without advantage either to France or any other country. Spain remained, Spain, your faithful ally, and who, as you know, has, in a thousand ways, contributed to your immortal triumphs. Her laws, her monarch, her greatness have been torn from her; her very religion is threatened; not by open force, as you have hitherto been used to do, and as is customary with brave men, but by deceit and perfidious machinations in which you have been obliged to co-operate, thus disgracing your arms and personal bravery, and rendering you partakers of an infamy repugnant to your noble character, and to the august title of a great nation, which you have acquired.

Frenchmen! The Spanish nation your ally and generous friend, invites you to desert those colors destined to enslave nations, and to rally under the standard which she has displayed for the most just cause the world has ever witnessed, and in defence of her laws and king, of which they have already deprived her, not by force of arms, but by falsehood and treachery, and the blackest ingratitude. We are all ready to die; and you, like us, ought to brave death, to efface the ignominy which would otherwise attach to your nation. The Spaniards offer you a just reward for such a generous conduct; they will receive you with open arms; you will fight with them; and, whenever the war shall be brought as we hope, to a happy conclusion, you shall have lands, with the produce of which you may pass the remainder of your life in peace and tranquility, and in the bosom of a nation which loves and respects you, will always see justice done you, and with which you will enjoy all kinds of blessings.

Italians, Germans from all the provinces of that vast empire, Poles, Swiss, and you all who compose what are called French armies! will you fight for him who has oppressed you, and robbed you of every thing you held most sacred? For him who has torn you from your homes, deprived you of your property, your wives, your children; in fine, of your country, which he had previously reduced to slavery? And will you fight against so generous a nation as the Spaniards, who have received you with such friendly hospitality, and who had so high a regard for you as to respect your rights at the period of their greatest glory and power, because they justly look upon the inhabitants of every country as their brothers? And will you fight against that nation which it is intended to conquer and enslave, not by force of arms, as the brave are used to do, but under the cloak of alliance and friendship, and with such horrid deceit and treachery, that no instance of the kind is to be found in the annals of history, not even among barbarous nations? No; we cannot believe it. Come and join us, and you will find in us valor, generosity, and true honor. We offer you the same rewards as to the French; and we hope, that you and your posterity will enjoy them in an undisturbed peace.

D. JUAN BAUTISTA ESTELLER,
1st Secretary, and
D. JUAN BAUTISTA PARDO,
2d Secretary.

Seville, 29th May, 1808.

*It is presumed that this paragraph is from the pen of Mr. Canning.

FROM THE FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, JUNE 21.

The following official documents concerning the Spanish Junta, have been published:

General Junta—First sitting.

On the 15th of June, in the current year, 1808, at noon, the first assembly of the Spanish Junta was held in the city of Bayonne, in the bishop's palace, where a hall had been prepared for that purpose under the presidency of his excellency Don Miguel Josse d'Azanza, councellor of state, minister of the finances, and secretary of the Junta; his excellency the chevalier d'Urgujo, honorary councellor of state; and Don Antonio Romanillos, member of the council of finances, and secretary of the king.

After the verifications of their powers by the members of the Junta, an order of the council of Castile was read, announcing the decree of his majesty the emperor of the French, by which he proclaimed his brother Joseph Napoleon, formerly king of Naples & Sicily, king of Spain & the Indies.

The following is the substance of said document.

This day, in full council, the following royal order and decree were read, addressed to the Dean of the council.

"*High & worthy sir,*

"By the following decree, which has been presented to the supreme Junta of the government, by his imperial and royal highness the grand duke of Berg, lieutenant-general of the kingdom, his majesty the emperor of the French, &c. has deemed it good to proclaim his serene brother, Joseph Napoleon, now king of Spain and the Indies. I, by the command of his highness, and subsequent resolution of the Junta, do present it to your worship, in order that the same may, without delay, be put into execution and executed.

"The council will see in this resolution of his imperial majesty, the wisdom of his foresight, and the most obvious proof of his benificent intentions towards the Spanish nation.

"To proclaim him king is to say what is expected from his paternal cares; and to place his illustrious brother on the throne of Spain is to unite for ever the interests & glory of France with the interest and glory of Spain.

"His imperial highness, together with the Junta, who so well know that among the qualities which equally occasioned the election of this sovereign, his love of justice and beneficence are to be enumerated, and their hope that all those benefits which he has in his proclamation promised, will soon take effect, together with all those others which his majesty has doubtless reserved to himself to announce to his people when he appears in his metropolis."

"In the palace, 11th June,

(Signed)

"*SEBASTIANO DE PINUELA.*

"*To the Dean of the Council.*"

[Here follows the imperial decree, proclaiming Joseph king of Spain and the Indies.]

"The council, after the reading of these documents commands the royal mandate and decree be printed, announced, and circulated with the accustomed formalities.

"I impart this to your excellency by command of the council. Be pleased to acknowledge the receipt of it.

(Signed) *BARTOLOME MUNOZ.*

"*Madrid, June 11.*"

After having heard an address of M. l'Azanza, the Junta resolved that they would, in a body testify their allegiance and homage to his majesjesty the king of Spain, and present a suitable address to him, the adoption of which should take place in the present sitting.—*Moniteur, June 22.*

June 23.

On the 17th inst. the Spanish Junta at Bayonne held their second sitting. On the 18th they were admitted in a body to an audience to his majesty king Joseph. His excellency Don M. J. d'Azanza delivered the following address:—

"Sire!—All the world knows for what momentous purpose we have been summoned into this city, by your illustrious brother the invincible Napoleon emperor of the French and king of Italy. To lay the foundations of the pernanent felicity of our dear country is the glorious task imposed upon us. Is it not our duty to testify to our king, the chief of the Spanish nation, and the centre of all hope, the becoming zeal and the unwearied earnestness with which, under present memorable circumstances, we shall devote ourselves to the office with which we are charged.

"We are, sire, deeply afflicted at the divisions and momentary disturbances which are shaking some of our provinces, disturbances which having been occasioned by the errors of the people, who do not think, and who will merit your pity when they return from their errors.

"We have done, sire, and shall do all that depends upon ourselves, in order to bring back peace and good order, for that which is of the highest moment is, that no hindrance arise in the way of the beneficent projects of the incomparable hero who will imprint his immortal name on the grateful hearts of our latest posterity. We are, sire, to concur in these projects, and we are to support your majesty with the integrity, the fidelity, the self devotion which certainly constitute the most precious balm to our hearts, since your majesty has announced the glorious resolution to govern only for the happiness of Spaniards; a resolution worthy the monarch whose fame is spread over the universe as a model of gentleness and virtue, who constituted the delight of the people he governed, and whom he left in tears, because he went to bear away his virtues into another land.

"Such, sire, are the feelings which animate us, and which we now come in a body to testify at the feet of your majesty".

To this his majesty gave the following answer.

"I share in your sentiments and in your hopes. The so clearly announced will of his majesty the Emperor of the French, our illustrious brother, in favor of the prosperity of Spain, is sufficiently guaranteed by his glory.

"The co-operation of your zeal and your resources will easily subdue the obstacle which private interest may lay in the way of the whole nation: being founded in error, they shall be expelled by truth.

"As to ourselves, we wish not to know those errors. Beyond the Pyrenees we will find none but Spanish hearts.

"In leaving a people who rendered justice to our government, we have made the severest of all sacrifices; but the love of that people is a prognostic of that of the Spaniards; shall we do less for the great nation whom Providence has entrusted to our care? Will they be less just toward us? We know the full import of Castilian faith; we shall bring the heart of a father, we shall meet with none but the hearts of children.

"In the mean time, while the enemies of the continent seek to separate the colonies from the mother country: they will impute to us the discussions which themselves occasion; since it is our duty to repress these, we shall on no account spare the malevolent who are the accessories or instruments of the subtle hatred of our enemies.

"Continue your labours for the welfare of your country, and be assured of the blessings of the people, and of our perfect satisfaction."—*Moniteur, June 22.*)

On the 11th inst. his majesty the king of Spain appointed the Grand Duke of Berg Lieutenant General of Spain.

JUNE 25.

The following is a short resolution of the third sitting of the Spanish Junta, holden at Bayonne on the 20th instant:—

His excellency M. d'Azanza caused a sketch of the constitutional statute for Spain to be read by M. Romanillos, counsellor of finance; presented by command of his majesty the emperor and king.

It was resolved that this sketch should be printed; that one copy should be given to each member of the Junta; that three days afterwards each deputy should have the liberty of giving in his sentiments in writing, without preventing oral discussions, which may be necessary, in order to elucidate the questions to which the sketch may give rise. The assembly was then adjourned to the following day.—(*Moniteur, June 26th.*)

JUNE 26th.

The following is an account of the 4th sitting:—

His excellency the President, invited the members to express their sentiments on the constitution which had been read to them at the last sitting.

Don Petro de Isla, deputy from the merchants of Burgos, read a speech of great ability, in which he gave great praise, assigning the reasons in detail, to the constitution which the Spanish people is to receive; he then proceeded to some observations on the customs at Burgos, and the exportation of wool. After the discussion of some minute matters, the meeting adjourned.—(*Moniteur, June 27.*)

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, AUGUST 29.

At the prospect of the approaching election, the efforts of party are redoubled to weaken the confidence of the people in their government, to distract the nation, and render useless the wise measures which the Representatives of the people have adopted.

Endless indeed were the task to expose the weakness of all and the absolute fallacy of most of the grounds on which the enemies of the present administration are endeavoring to injure it. One, however, is attended with circumstances so peculiar, that we deem it worthy of notice.

It will be recollected that Mr. Canning says in his speech published in our last "since the return of Mr. Rose, no communication has been made by the American government, in the form of complaint, or remonstrance, or irritation, or of any description whatever." From which expression, considering it as proof irrefragable, several federal papers have made the *rational* deduction, that no remonstrance has been made, by our government, on the subject of the British orders in council; as appears by the following extract from the Boston Gazette of Aug. 22:

"They (the people of America) have witnessed the groanings of the democratic presses against the British orders in council, though they forgot at the same time to tell of the precedent measures of the *French* government, which produced these orders—and now they find out, that our own administration, so far from thinking them either arbitrary or unjustifiable, or being desirous of their removal or amelioration, that they have *never preferred a complaint* against them, or required their repeal. There is something strange in this conduct—it fully warrants the declaration of Mr. *Gardenier*, "*that there is an unseen hand in all this.*"

Can it be possible that any man conversant in the politics of his country, can *forget* a circumstance which occurred not more than four or five months ago? However improbable, it should seem that such is the case; and what renders the circumstance more singular, is the concurrent treachery of memory of two federal editors; for the Centinel of the same date, speaking of the dispatches said to have been received per the Isabella, says, "We do not think they relate to the British orders in council, for we are *confident* the United States *have never made any communication* to the Cabinet, on the subject of these orders."

On the 26th of February last a communication was made to Congress by the President of the United States, commencing as follows: "I enclose for the information of Congress, letters recently received from our ministers at Paris and London, communicating their *representations against the decrees and orders* of France and Britain, &c." These communications were inadvertently read with open doors in one branch of the legislature, contrary to usage. It was thus ascertained that the spirited and argumentive remonstrance of Mr. Pinckney was dated on the 23d November, but 12 days after the date of the orders in council. And yet there is an American paper which shall declare, for party purposes, that no remonstrance has ever been made on the subject.

While on this subject, we are induced to notice the peculiarity of Mr. Canning's language. It would be derogating from that consistency and regard to correctness which is supposed to attach to the prime minister of Great Britain, to entertain an idea that it was his intention to convey an equivocal meaning. Such however is the effect, if not the intention. Mr. C. says since the return of Mr. Rose, "no communication has been made