

Bands which unite us with that province for our happiness and mutual support.

List of those who compose the supreme Provincial Junta of Pamplona.

President pro. tem.

The Ecclesiastical Vicar, Dr. D. Domingo Thomas de Burgos.

Vice President—Dr. D. Raymunda Rodriguez.

Secretary—Dr. D. Francisco Soto. And six Delegates.

MEXICO, AUG. 20.

As soon as the official advice was received in that city, by express, of the installation of the Supreme Junta of this Province, and a summons to elect Deputies to represent that Assembly and its District, and to be their Delegates, a proclamation was published, calling a public assembly to choose them.

SIMITI, AUG. 22.

By the courier extraordinary despatched hence for that city, it was learnt with the greatest pleasure, that the Supreme Junta of this Province had been intalbed, and that its cabildos would partake in the exercise of its authority. That of Simiti, full of enthusiasm at an event, which it regards as the origin of its felicity, immediately communicated the happy occurrence to the people, by proclamation, announcing that in token of joy the streets should be illuminated for three successive nights, that every class might indulge in lawful diversions; that a Te Deum should be sung in thanks to the Almighty; and that the citizens would wear the following device upon a white hand—"Religion, Country and King."

CITY SAN BENITO ABAO, AUG. 25.

Its Assembly, in conjunction with the people, has appointed for its representative of the rights of this District in the Supreme Junta of this Province Don Jose Antonio Madariaga. As soon as the news arrived there of the erection of this body, through the officers who communicated it, and all its members swore upon the Holy Evangel to defend religion, the rights of the country and of the King, and to obey the government which had been established for the common happiness.

Translations from an official publication by the government of Carthageua, received at the office of the Federal Gazette.

By the Government of Carthageua.

The insouciant junta of this city, which has been employed the whole of this day on the coronation is received by express from the Supreme Junta of Santa Fe; anxiously wishing that the noble and well affected inhabitants of this province should have immediate information of the fatal events which have taken place in the city of Quito, and in order to inspire them with all that indignation and pity, which must alternately affect every mind over whom nature or humanity hold rule, have determined to publish the following documents, in which the horrid barbarities are detailed.

From the government of Santa Fe.

The noble preparations with which the despotic government of the viceroy and audiences have armed themselves against the illustrious city of Quito, have from Sept. last, furnished us a foresight of the misfortunes which threaten that city. At the same time that the cities of Santa Fe, Carthageua and Socorro, were oppressed in common with all places which in the least hesitated to offer up that incense and adulation, to which their despots had been for two centuries accustomed.—Did they not insist that we should condemn as crimes the heroic virtues of a Morazan, Quiroga, Morales, Salenas and Larea? But they failed in their attempts; and from that instant their ferocious souls pledged themselves for the extermination of the fathers of their country, of the upholders of our liberty.—Their machinations were discovered in Carthageua, and their downfall enforced at Santa Fe. But they shed the blood of our brethren at Pore; the streets of the town of Socorro were made bloody—and the citizens of Quito were victims to their iniquity. How dreadful are the expiring struggles of agonizing tyranny! The noble city of Quito hath been witness to its last efforts. They saw their dearest sons without opposition buried in the dungeons; they saw them butchered remorselessly in the streets. The relation of these events in the following documents,

will cause this too feeling city to shudder at the atrocities of the 2d of August. But this pain is salutary; it is necessary to imprint on the hearts of Americans a detestation of tyranny.

While the noble exertions of the city of Carthageua are exhibiting warnings, to let slip no opportunity of contributing to the public safety, we are vainly contented with venting ourselves in acclamations of praise. One mean of safety requisite, as well on account of the heinousness of the crimes perpetrated by the executive of the old government as because it is the only reprisal we have against the President of Quito, to prevent the continuance of his hostile acts, lies in securing as hostages the persons of Don Antonio Amar, Don Francisco Herrera, Don Joachim Carrion, Don Manuel Mansilla, whom your excellency will be pleased to see imprisoned without any communication whatever allowed with them; sequestering whatever property they may have in the province, and holding them amenable to the judgment of this government, which will reciprocally be bound to any measures your excellency may adopt, in proof of the confraternity for the public good! in which we hold ourselves allied with you. God preserve your excellency many years.

Dated Santa Fe, 5th Sept. 1810.

(Signed)

DON JOSE MIGUEL PEY, Vice President.

To Exemo President Of the Supreme Junta of Carthageua.

A true copy from the original, which the Supreme Junta of Santa Fe sent by express to this province.

Carthageua, Sept. 15, 1810.

Revolto, Pinares, Secretaries.

From Popayan, Aug. 10, 1810.

At half an hour after one in the evening of Thursday, 2d August, about 40 or 50 men imprisoned in the city goal of Quito, under sentence of death, for having borne arms in the revolution of the 10th August, like lions, seized upon the keeper and guards of the prison; they wound and slay many; and taking possession of their arms, cloath themselves in the dresses of the slain—men running to the barracks, attack the guard, who were but few, (being the dinner hour) are killed; they seized upon their arms, and in a small space of time enter the interior, where they killed captain Limeno, Don Nicholas Galup, and Don Joaquin Vilalpela, captain of the battalion, and many of the soldiers. But as these brave youths were not seconded, they were at length overcome and killed. Thus the undertaking remained unaccomplished. The order had previously been given for the execution of every prisoner without exception, and indeed was effected on twenty; among whom were Don Juan Salinas, Don Juan de Dios Morales, Don Manuel Quiroga, Don Juan Pablo Arenas, Don Riosio, Don Jose Xavier Acutubaj, D Nicholas Aguerera, Don Juan de Larrea, &c. The patriotes immediately rallying forth, composed of the Limenian soldiers, on horse and foot, put to death every one they met, men, women, and children.

In this confusion, the Bishops and Priests came out, endeavouring to appease the tumult, which was now rising beyond control. The people being intimidated, the town was given up to be sacked by the soldiers; when stores, warehouses and dwellings were emptied. In the house of Don Lewis Cisuentes they obtained 12,000 dollars. The well stored store of Don Manuel Bonilla was entirely destroyed, as well as those of many others, to the amount of 250,000 dollars. These events took place the same evening. The city being garrisoned by the artillery and troops, in the night no occurrence took place; but on the following day was published by beat of drum, (as well to restrain the excesses of the troops, who still continued to riot in murders, rapes, and all the horrid outrages of a barbarous soldiery sacking a populous city,) as to give notice that as the said prisoners were the origin of this disorder, they should be pursued with every exertion to bring them to justice. The people, however, continuing the cry "to arms! to arms!" and the country five miles round rising in a mass, the government thought proper to form a Junta of the ecclesiastical and Secular Cabildos, with the assistance of his Excellency the Bishop. In that Junta was resolved on, the decree absolving all those inculpated, as well for the 10th of August of the last year, as for the present assault; and ordering the troops to retire to Lima. But this last order was not complied with; for on the following day the troops were still combating the people.

The foregoing is a copy of the despatch from Popayan, by Don Carlos Montufar, the 20th of August, past.

TORRES, Secretary. Carthageua, Sept. 15, 1810.

PENERES, Sec'y. RIVELLO, Sec'y.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

VIA NEW-YORK.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

A cartel arrived at Plymouth on Monday for Morlaix. It brought over two passengers. Mr. McKenzie was still waiting for the final answer of the French government.

Dutch papers to the 25th ult. inform us, that the Turkish fleet has entered the Black Sea to meet the Russian Squadron.

All the accounts from Cadiz agree in stating that the inhabitants feel themselves secure against any attack that may be made by the French. The latter have erected batteries in the Trocadera, and they fire occasionally from Matagorda; but the people of Cadiz are no longer apprehensive that the possession of that place will endanger the city.

Mr. Pinkney received despatches yesterday by the United States brig of war Hornet, which left New-York on the 3d of August. The Hornet brought over another messenger from gen. Armstrong, who proceeded immediately for Paris.

SEPT. 6.

A Gottenburg mail arrived in town this morning. Turkey is at length making vigorous preparations of defence—the departure of the grand seignior for the Musselmén army is no longer doubtful, and the Pachas of Asia, are hastening with their masses to reinforce the army of the Grand Vizier. While the Russians insist on the cession of Moldavia, a report is circulated at Stockholm that Servia will fall to the share of Austria. Menaced by these formidable neighbours, the preservation of the empire of the Turks in Europe is now dependent on the future influence of France with Russia. Should Alexander quietly acquiesce in the meditated consolidation at the outlet of the Baltic, it may be rationally concluded, that a secret arrangement exists between France, Russia and Austria, for the disposal of the Turkish empire. To the demand of Moldavia will succeed that for the possession of Bessarabia & Wallachia. The Danube, it will be argued, is the natural boundary between the two empires.

Gen. Armstrong lately presented several of his countrymen at the Thuilleries. Buonaparte addressing one of them, who had lately returned from England, said brusquement, "Do you think the British will permit your vessels to navigate the ocean? You feel I have removed their apologies for obstructing your commerce; to be a great nation, you must sustain your flag, and sustain it by your cannon." Without waiting for a reply, he turned to gen. Armstrong, and asked him if he was not going home, and when congress would meet? and then passed to another part of the circle. The attention of Buonaparte to the empress, who was present, and evidently pregnant, is extreme. Her character is said to be of the true German school of supercilious dignity. It is remarked in Paris, that the intensity of Buonaparte's application to business, is evidently relaxed; and that he has increased in bulk considerably, but hitherto without any apparent diminution of activity.

The only obstacle which now prevents the conclusion of an arrangement for the exchange of prisoners, is occasioned by a proposition of Buonaparte's, "that the English shall be the last exchanged; that is, that the Spaniards and Portuguese shall have the precedency." The fall in the price of English cloth is perhaps the greatest ever known. The fine silks from Wiltshire, which last year were sold at two guineas per yard, are not now worth 28s and at some late sales at the Auction Mart, some of the best Yorkshire clothes did not fetch above 4s. per yard; so beneficial has been the late importation of Spanish wool.

Translated for the Mercantile Advertiser, from the Lisbon Gazette of September 3. Extracts from despatches from his excellency Marshal Beresford, to the Minister of War, August 27 and 28.

In the morning of the 26th, our army learned that the enemy were firing upon Almeida. In the afternoon of the 25th, and in the morning of the 26th, we could not discover what was passing at Almeida on account of the obscurity of the atmosphere. From 2 until 5 in the afternoon of the 26th, when the weather became more clear, a very brisk firing on both sides was distinguished. On the 27th, it was observed that the firing continued but with less activity until near two in the afternoon. It afterwards ceased: between 10 o'clock and midnight it was repeated with great violence, after which we did not hear another shot.

29th—Almeida fell into the hands of the enemy on the 28th; until the 26th the enemy made no general movement. In the night, between the 25th and 26th, the grand magazine of powder in Almeida blew up, and there were some other explosion of powder in consequence of the bombs thrown by the enemy. That accident destroyed half the town, and killed many artillerymen, and it is probable that a considerable part of the garrison was also destroyed. All this caused such a general consternation, that the gover-

ment for want of powder was obliged to treat with the enemy on the 27th. He demanded that the garrison should join our army, and that the inhabitants should also be permitted to leave the place; but Massena refused these conditions, and threatened to repeat the fire if they did not surrender prisoners of war. In fact, the firing was repeated that night. The place surrendered in the morning of the 28th, after the garrison had expended the rest of their powder. The enemy offered them the choice of entering into the service of the emperor, or being sent to France as prisoners. There was not a single man who did not prefer going to France as a prisoner. This is a noble example, and does much honour to the nation, especially when we consider that the greater part of them were militia. All this information we have obtained from prisoners who were afterwards taken.

Thus was Almeida lost by an accident, and not through the fault of the garrison, or the valour of the enemy.—That event could not have happened but for the coincidence, as extraordinary as it was unforeseen of the misfortune of the explosion, and the state of the atmosphere for exactly the two days of the firing: for otherwise lord Wellington would have known that extraordinary circumstance, which made it necessary that the place should be immediately relieved (which he could not suppose to be the case without such an occurrence) and having already advanced with his whole army on the preceding days, it was probable that he would have obliged the enemy to raise the siege.

DOMESTIC.

CHARLESTON, OCTOBER 10.

Dreadful Conflagration.

On Sunday night last, at half past 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in a small wooden house in Church-street, between St. Philip Church and Amen-street. As the whole of this part of the city consisted of wooden buildings, the flames soon spread to the adjoining houses and raged with uncontrollable fury. No rain having fallen since the 12th of last month, the houses caught like tinder. The fire spread along Church-st. Amen-st. and down this street to Motte-st. About nine o'clock in the morning of Monday, the progress of the flames appeared to have been arrested; but at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a large back store of Mr. Ryan's near Lodge-Alley, on the Bay, was discovered to be on fire. The exertions of the citizens saved the contiguous building, and confined the conflagration to the store in which it began.

A strong detachment of Cavalry and Infantry mounted guard on Monday night to watch over the security of the city.

The loss of property cannot, as yet, be accurately ascertained, but is supposed that it will not be less than half a million of dollars. The number of houses which were burnt and blown up, are about two hundred and fifty.

The following are the No. of dwelling houses fronting on the several streets which were destroyed during the conflagration.

Table listing destroyed houses by street: Church-street, Motte-street, Kinlock's-Court, Amer-street, Lodge-Alley, Union-street, East-Bay-street, Queen-street, Chalmer's-alley, Unity-alley, Broad-street. Total.

DANVILLE, SEPT. 29.

SINGULAR COMBAT WITH A BEAR.

On Friday the 21d instant, two lads the name of David and Samuel Morfe, sons of Mr. James Morfe, of Concord, one of whom was aged 13 years, the other 16, went for the purpose of helping to kill a bear, which was caught in a trap. Within a short distance of the bear, it excited itself, and closed in with the oldest who brought the bear under him as he lay. The other youth, with that true courage which characterises the "Green Mountain boys," willing to share the danger with his brother, caught the bear's head and confined it to the ground with his hands, having weapon about him. This alarming scene being in sight of Mr. Morfe's house, mother of the lads flew to their assistance, caught the trap, which in her cool moment she would have been totally unable to manage, and with the first blow beat out bear's eye, and then drove the head of the trap into his mouth, and held it that position, until Mr. Carroth and Hamilton arrived & despatched him. In a wrestle with the bear, he caught the younger hand in his mouth, which very considerably wounded him. No other injury sustained. So striking an instance of provocation, by the judicious effort of true courage, probably has not occurred since the commencement of this state.