

cesses and atrocities of our perfidious and treacherous enemies.  
Llobregat, July 12.  
(Signed) JOSE MANSO.

ELVAS, AUG. 11.  
Girard occupies the points of Almendralejo, Llena, Zafra, Xerez, Santa Marta, and the whole territory of Barros, with about 5,000 men, and Marmont Truxillo with 4,000; Placentia, Coria and Bejar, as far as Ciudad Rodrigo. Lord Wellington is between the last mentioned town and Almeida.

AUG. 18.  
Between 6 and 7000 foot, and from 1,800 to 2,000 horse have assembled in Alcantara, whence they are to proceed to Cáceres and join gen. Morillo.

Head Quarters, Valencia de Alcantara, August 15.  
The English continue in their positions; our small army is increasing; the divisions are commanded by generals Morillo, España and Downie—Morillo at Cáceres, España in Alcantara waiting for orders to act in Castile, and Downie between Truxillo and Cáceres, where must have arrived by this time Count de Penne's cavalry.

SEVILLE, AUG. 17.  
We are unacquainted with the fate of things on the side of Grenada (South)—but to-day we have reason to suspect, that something has occurred favourable to the good cause, as an order has just been received from Soult, for reinforcements to be sent him.

AYANONTE, AUG. 21.  
Gen. Ballasteros lately attacked, with a brigade of 1,100 foot, a French column of 350 cavalry and 500 infantry in Riotinto, defeated them after a hard fought action, & captured 9 men, 300 fineagues of coin and other articles.

The French withdrew from Placentia as soon as they heard that the English had entered Coria; but the cavalry is in pursuit of them.

GIBRALTAR, AUG. 31.  
Part of gen. Ballasteros's division is arrived at Algeiras.

A Diary Extraordinary of that town, published on the 27th inst. contains a private account from Elche, said to be entitled to credit, of the action of the 10th between Soult and Freyre, of which mention was made in our last. In this account it is acknowledged that the right wing of the Spanish army was broken through; but owing to the heroic resistance of the troops which composed it, (3000 in number) the enemy's loss was twice as great as their own; and gen. Freyre having succeeded in withdrawing his routed wing to the left, with an order hitherto unknown in that army, our allies retired without the least dispersion, to a spot called Las Vertientes, 3 or 4 leagues from Grenada. There they stopped and offered battle to Soult, who declined it; upon seeing which the Spanish cavalry charged the French horse and killed 500 of them. Another skirmish subsequently took place between Lorca and Las Vertientes, the result of which was, that the French abandoned the field and commenced their retreat with precipitation, pursued in their turn by the troops which they had so lately seen retiring before them.

Soult's force is estimated at between 16 & 20,000 men, and his total loss, to the date of the account (the 15th) at 5000. The Spanish army is 28,000 strong, including 2,500 cavalry, the horses of which are in very good condition.

NEW SPAIN.  
Translated from the Freeman's Journal.  
[From the Havana Gazette.]

MEXICO, AUG. 3.  
TO THE PUBLIC.  
I was repeatedly informed last night that a conspiracy was to take place this day in this Capital. I immediately communicated this intelligence to the Junta of the public safety, which with its accustomed zeal and activity discovered the truth of this iniquitous plan. Their principal object was to seize my person, thereby to unjoin the government, and introduce anarchy and discord, the greatest of all public evils, with which the wretches intended to satiate their vile passions. My constant attention for the tranquillity of this capital, the felicity which I have so much at heart prompted me to take those measures of precaution which the public have witnessed; and I had the satisfaction and joy to see that the valiant troops and generality of the inhabitants of this noble city, are as much attached to my person as they are faithful to their king.

The principal persons concerned in this iniquitous plot have been discovered and arrested, and the police is with the greatest activity endeavouring to secure the rest of the conspirators, who will be immediately punished with that rigour which the law directs.—This was the object of the measures of precaution taken this day, & I hope the final result will be the restoring of tranquillity to the

faithful inhabitants of this Capital, to which they are so highly entitled, and expelling from its bosom those corrupt members who contaminated them by their vices and detestable designs.

MEXICO, AUG. 3, 1811.  
(Signed) FRANCISCO VENEGAS.  
MANUEL VELASQUEZ DE LEON.

The Vice Roy, to the inhabitants of this Capital.

MEXICANS:  
I have already informed you on the 3d inst. of my object in the measures of precaution taken on that day, by the junta of public safety. Now listen for a moment to the voice of your chief and best friend.

You are all entitled to my affection and consideration for your unchangeable loyalty. In vain did a few wretches, prostituting their talents and relying on that docility and simplicity which characterises the greater part of you, attempt to seduce you. At first they told you I was sent here to deliver this beautiful kingdom to the French. You know the falsity and calumny of this report, and by the war of extermination waged against our enemies in Spain, they themselves dared not speak any more about this imposition.

They implicated at the same time in this affair, another power, the sworn enemies of the former, without attending to the absurdity of the contradiction. They were likewise convinced that I did not accept or receive any foreign assistance. They saw that with the valiant troops of this kingdom I feared nobody; they then changed their course and cried out for independence, without understanding its true meaning. For if they pretend that we shall all depend on the legitimate authorities, this is already done. This kingdom solely depends on the national government, which is composed in a great part of the deputies elected to represent this kingdom. The rights of all its inhabitants, those of the rest of Spain are the same, and there can be no greater political independence and equality. But the object of those seditious persons was to separate themselves from the observance of the laws and their religion, substituting in their place murder, plunder, and other crimes, which those prohibit.

You have witnessed this, and are too just and too well informed not to abominate it. I have endeavoured to reduce them to reason, by using the most mild means, but without effect. Each victory of the many obtained by the king's arms, was followed by a general pardon, which the greater part of them would not accept, notwithstanding that I extended it to those who were at the head of the revolution—but they obstinately despised it, and it seems it is God's pleasure they should lose their lives on a scaffold.

Hardly one example of justice has been made, notwithstanding that the prisons of this capital have been filled with rebels, who had taken up arms against their country; because I knew the impotency of their efforts. I attributed their temerity to sedition and madness, and I wished to spare their blood, the same as if they had been my own soldiers. But after all these considerations, in which I had no other object in view but the welfare of these wretches, my kindness was repaid by their adherents with the blackest ingratitude. The conspiracy they hatched up the end of last April was discovered, and was similar to the present one, according to the confessions of several of the criminals who have disclosed the whole plot. I still persuaded myself they would have desisted from such infamous and wild schemes, but in the meanwhile they framed and invented another, this will be the last one, as they will now remain completely disabled.

MEXICANS! all these intrigues were directed against you. The first effects would have been the shedding of your innocent blood.—Fortunately you are unacquainted with the horrid and dreadful consequences of an insurrection, & I shall refrain from picturing to your imagination those horrors, not to afflict you with the idea of such misfortunes. It is not just that you should be the least exposed to endure so cruel a fate. To me it belongs then to avoid it. I see painted in your agitated countenances, the indignation which these detestable wretches, and their atrocious crimes, excite in your breast. You call out for justice, and notwithstanding that my pious heart is averse in a certain manner to this severe, but necessary measure, still I cannot deny it you. Justice shall this day be done, and the laws shall be executed with that firmness and promptness which you desire. These infamous wretches shall not be confounded with the virtuous and pacific people of this city, who are attached to their religion, their king, and their country.

I shall root them out that you may enjoy that tranquillity you are entitled to, and which you have a right to expect from me: I shall punish them, that they may serve as a memorable example and warning to posterity & to all those who in their hearts should contemplate equal crimes. In short, I shall repay, in a proper manner the unbounded regard which you have constantly, & on all occasions, manifested for me: as also the confidence you repose in me for my vigilance and pater-

nal solicitude towards those unfortunate persons who, owing to their poverty, live unknown in the remote quarters of the city. After seeing them exposed, and ready to present their naked breasts against the attacks of the rebels, who they thought were approaching the city, render them still more worthy of my consideration. I need not say more, I cannot do too much for them. But they have given a greater proof of their refined patriotism, by contributing to the discovery of a conspiracy framed by persons, who, by their talents and information knew the horrid consequences resulting therefrom, and which they should have done every thing in their power to avoid.

Continue then firm in your honourable sentiments, and in those of reciprocal and fraternal harmony, by which you are so intimately united, and you will soon see extirpated all your enemies, both external and internal, who should attempt to interrupt your peace and tranquillity.

MEXICO, 6th Aug. 1811.  
(Signed) FRANCISCO VENEGAS.  
MANUEL VELASQUEZ DE LEON.

POSTSCRIPT.  
By letters which have been received with these Gazettes, we learn that the 3 principal promoters of this conspiracy were publicly executed in Mexico; that many others would soon suffer the same fate, amongst whom are many ecclesiastics and attorneys; that about 300 persons had been sent to the Castle of San Juan de Urua, in Vera Cruz, and finally, that the greatest tranquillity and peace reigned in Mexico.

NEW SPAIN.

MEXICO, 5th August.  
While His Excellency the Vice Roy was extremely chagrined at the occurrence of the conspiracy plotted in this capital, and on seeing the vile intentions of a small number of seditious persons, who intended to disturb the public tranquillity; the satisfaction and joy of his excellency was inexpressible in consequence of the reiterated proofs of love to his person, and fidelity to our august sovereign, which he instantly received, both in writing, and by word, from all the tribunals, ecclesiastical prelates, chiefs, ministers and private individuals in this populous city.

Among those who manifested their sentiments in this manner, and those who have distinguished themselves by their activity, enthusiasm and sincerity of their feelings, were the commanders of the patriotic battalions of Ferdinand VIIth. as will be seen by their official letters to the Vice-Roy, which we insert with his excellency's answer thereto.

Most Excellent Sir,  
I have in conformity to the superior orders from your excellency, doubled the guards of the regiment under my orders, and provided it with the necessary warlike instruments.—I have stationed seven patrols in the different quarters of the city, with the necessary instructions to repress any disturbance; my camp is completely equipped with all the troops and officers. Consequently I have your excellency will be at ease, for should it become necessary to place my men before your palace, no one will dare approach it, particularly if I put myself at their head; which I communicate to your excellency for your satisfaction, assuring you that my regiment alone is sufficient to quell any disorder. God preserve your excellency many years.

MEXICO, 3d Aug. 1811.  
(Signed) JOAQUIN COLLA.  
To his Ex. Vice Roy, Don Francisco Venegas.

Answer of His Excellency.  
The measures which you have taken with your regiment, are very correct. I have formed the highest opinion of your honour, as well as that of your officers and men. In case of difficulty I shall avail myself of their services, and I hope that we will all act with that activity correspondent with the love which you profess to our country and to our sovereign. God preserve you many years.

MEXICO, 3d Aug. 1811.  
(Signed) FRANCISCO VENEGAS.  
Don Joaquin Colla.

Most Excellent Sir,  
The individuals under the orders of your excellency, belonging to the second battalion, declare to the whole world, that they acknowledge in the person of your Excellency the sacred right of the monarch; in consideration whereof, and animated with gratitude and love for your excellency, they offer to lay down their lives in your defence.

This corps believed that nobody would violate this right; but with grief they have seen that there existed wretches and bad intentioned persons, who thought of misleading the faithful inhabitants of Mexico, from the righteous path they had taken. Let these worthless beings be on their guard, for should they be discovered, they will be rewarded with justice, which characterises our tribunals.

We reiterate to your excellency the tender of our services, & congratulate you upon having

discovered the abominable intrigues that were going forward, and assure you of our consideration of so worthy a chief. At the feet of your excellency we subscribe ourselves, your faithful subjects.—The patriots of the Second Battalion.

His Excellency's Answer.  
You will manifest to the individuals who compose the battalion under your orders, that I have received the representation they addressed me through you, wherein they express the generous and patriotic sentiments with which they are animated in testimony of their love to our much beloved sovereign Don Ferdinand 7th, and the interest they take in your safety, as the representative of his majesty in these dominions. I consider it the greatest mark of distinction in my career, to be at the head of such patriotic battalions, whose loyalty and valour secures in a great measure, the rights of our august sovereign, which I have the honour of defending in these dominions.

That corps will always find me disposed to contribute to their glory, as an acknowledgment due to their distinguished services in favour of the public cause, and their private sentiments towards my person.—God preserve you many years.

MEXICO, 4th Aug. 1811.  
(Signed) FRANCISCO VENEGAS.  
To the Count de Bascara.

Most Excellent Sir,  
After having heard with the greatest satisfaction, the expressions with which your excellency was pleased to honour us, I communicated the same to the officers and patriots of the battalion under my command, which gave them the greatest joy.

They liberated this kingdom from the insults and attacks with which it was threatened, and also prevented the different attempts to introduce anarchy and confusion amongst the intrigues of several seditious men who intended to seize your excellency, from which would have resulted the most serious consequences, as the most worthy persons would have fallen victims to their iniquity.

My battalion which escorted your excellency yesterday, would have spilt their last drop of blood in your defence; and they reiterate to you their affection, not knowing in what manner to express their sincere regard for you.

God preserve your important life many years, which America requires for her preservation and tranquillity.

MEXICO, 4th Aug. 1811.  
(Signed) FRANCISCO VENEGAS.  
The Marquis de St. Miguel de Aguiayo.

His Excellency's Answer.  
I have received your official letter, wherein you express the noble determination of the battalion under your command to maintain the fidelity that we owe to our adored sovereign, the glory of New Spain, which few ambitious men endeavoured to tarnish, and the safety of my person and the representative of his majesty. When such distinguished soldiers have justice on their side, they can fear nothing. On this principle, when the Royal Palace was yesterday guarded by the officers and patriots commanded by you, I was not under the least apprehension that the palace would be insulted. I am certain that on all occasions we shall manifest to the world, the well founded reasons while the imperial congress, the extraordinary cortes of the nation, conferred on us the sublime title of well defenders of our country.

God preserve you many years.  
MEXICO, 4th Aug. 1811.  
(Signed) FRANCISCO VENEGAS.  
To the Marquis St. Miguel de Aguiayo.

A representation from the city of Mexico was presented to the council of regency, requesting his majesty to grant to Vice Roy Venegas, the great cross of the royal and distinguishing Spanish order of Charles 3d, as a reward for his extraordinary merit and services, directing the despatches to the city of Mexico, that they may have the satisfaction of delivering them to the above mentioned Venegas.

HALIFAX, (N. S.) OCT. 9.  
Lieut. Gen. Sir John Cope Sherbrook has been appointed Lieut. Govt. and commander in chief of this Province.

THE STORM.  
On Monday a violent gale was experienced here from S. E. and changed to N. Several vessels were nearly driven on shore; wharves, chimneys and fences were much injured. The government schooner Hunter, from Quebec, has been driven on shore at Canby, will be got off. The Mars, from Jamaica for Quebec, is totally lost. Many houses have been blown down at Manchester, and in the harbours contiguous. Great damage has been done at Arichat.

The Sceptre transport, arrived on Monday last in 49 days from Portsmouth with several officers and part of the company of the Royal Artillery—she sailed from Portsmouth under convoy of the Seine frigate.

The Townsend Packet, dismasted in the late gale, arrived yesterday in 33 days from Falmouth, with the mail for August.

His majesty's ships Africa, Spartan, Zulus, and Tartarus, returned here on Sunday in a damaged and otherwise damaged state. The hurricane experienced here Monday (7th) night struck them in lat. 41 18, long. 65 29.—The following extract from the log book of the officer of the Spartan, is a full description of the storm, and the danger to which our brave countrymen were exposed.

Extract from a Log Book kept on board His Majesty's ship Spartan, giving an account of the Hurricane of Monday, September 30.

At 2 A. M. wind S. E. fresh gales and cloudy, Africa in company—at 3, down top gallant yards, and close reefed top sails, at 8 struck top gallant masts—at the same time the barometer had fallen to 28.610—this was attempted to be communicated to the Africa by Telegraph, but it came on so thick that we lost sight of her. At 6 it blew very hard from S. E.—handed the top sails and courses: the sea got up so suddenly that we could not send a man aloft to mend the top gallant mast on deck; at 10 A. M. the barometer at 28.2-10, at 10 30, the wind suddenly died away to nearly a calm, so that the masts were left to keep the ship steady, the wind gradually shifted round from S. E. to N. W. and about half past 11, came to blow with a fury which it is impossible to describe; the noise of the wind resembling a continued discharge of 12 pound artillery, and its effects upon the storm sails (which were quite new, and of the finest canvas) was the same as if struck by a sledge hammer, the instant they felt the wind they shifted to atoms and blew away in small pieces. And now without a rag of sail set, except the try sail, the ship lay on her side like a log; the sea was one sheet of foam, the keel and the main deck were under water, and nothing but the hatchway being fastened down in time prevented our receiving much water below; the mizen top sail blew loose at the same moment the mizen topmast went over the side, but the wind was so loud that we did not hear it fall, the sea was at that time breaking over the ship to windward and the scene on deck was most awful. For nearly an hour and a half this scene continued—every moment we expected the masts to be blown over the side, and by the greater exertions imaginable, a hawser was passed round the lee rigging to enable us to cut away the shrouds whenever the masts might fall.

The men behaved nobly, and the officer set them a good example, but such was the tempest, that the most daring seamen could do little more at first than look at it with astonishment. At 1 P. M. the carpenter reported the mainmast to be so badly injured that he thought it must soon fall—the foremast was nearly in the same state, the fore topmast was blown down, and the foremast was blown down; at this time the larboard weather bow was broken and the larboard foremast was broken and the larboard foremast was broken and the larboard foremast was broken.

The schooner Margaret, Cameron, of London bound to Barbadoes, foundered in the gale of the 30th ult. The crew were saved by a ship bound to St. Andrews from England, afterwards received on board H. M. Spartan, and arrived here on Sunday.

The government schooner Hunter, on passage from Quebec, has been driven ashore at Canby, but it is expected to be got off.

The government brig Endeavour, of Newfoundland, the sch. Hibernia and the sch. Delave, transports, have been driven on shore at Sydney, Cape Breton.

The brig Mars, Robson, of St. John's, B. from Kingston, Jamaica, bound to Lisburn, went ashore in the gale near Lisburn harbour, and totally lost.—About sixty tons of rum are saved. Messrs. Shaw, Duncan, passengers, the mate of the Mars, and 5 seamen PERISHED.

Schr. Greyhound, Daffney, of Margate, Bay, was also driven ashore at Fifer's harbour, and it is feared will be lost.

Many houses have been blown down at Manchester, and in the harbours contiguous. Great damage has been done at Arichat, Lawrence Kavanagh and Clement H. Esqrs, we understand, have experienced heavy losses, in the destruction of their printing establishments.