

HALIFAX, SEPTEMBER 7.

Arrived since our last.—Tuesday, ship Mersey, Currie, 48 days from Liverpool, for New Brunswick, put in for convoy.

Wednesday, Spy, Lieut. Anderson; Bronte, transport and schooner Lively, Forsyth, from Bermuda; Am. ship Ceres, 31 days from Liverpool for Boston, sent in by the Spy; schooner Defiance, cartel, 12 days from New-York.

Thursday, Am. schooner Betsey, from Naples for Marblehead, captured by the Guerriere, re-captured by Commodore Rodgers' squadron, and taken again by the Acasta.

Saturday, H. M. S. Prometheus, and the store-ship Three Sisters from Portsmouth, 63 days.

Yesterday, H. M. Brig Colibri, Capt. Thomson, from a cruise; and, Carteret, Packet, Capt. Davey, from New-York, 8 days.

This morning, H. M. S. Junon, Capt. Sanders, from Portsmouth—A Squadron of Five Sail of the Line, and several Frigates, under the command of Admiral Sir JOHN BORLASE WARREN, was preparing to sail from Portsmouth for this Country—Sir JOHN was expected at Portsmouth the day after the Junon sailed, and would immediately hoist his flag on board the St. Domingo, and probably sail with what ships were then ready for sea.

We have been obligingly favored with London papers, by a gentleman who came passenger in the Junon, to the 7th instant, from which we have extracted the following highly important and pleasing intelligence:—

LONDON, JULY 30.

Parliament was this day prorogued.—The following is an extract from the REGENT'S Speech:

"The renewal of the War in the North of Europe, affords additional proofs of the little reliance that can be placed upon treaties obtained even by the most abject submission to the usurpation and tyranny of the French Government.

"His Royal Highness hopes, therefore, that you will enable him to afford to Russia in her present contest, that co-operation which may be consistent with the engagements of his Royal Highness to other Powers.

"His Royal Highness views, with regret, the hostile attitude assumed by America towards this country.—His Royal Highness is not without hopes however, that relations of peace and amity between the two nations will be restored.—But, if America shall still persevere in her unwarrantable pretensions, his Royal Highness fully relies in receiving that assistance from the liberality and wisdom of Parliament, which will enable him to maintain the dignity and best interests of the Empire."

Twelve Sail of American Vessels with their Cargoes were condemned this morning by Sir William Scott, Judge of the admiralty Court.

The Brevet which was reported would take place on the Prince Regent's Birth-Day, is not now expected until the 1st January.

An embargo was yesterday laid on all American vessels in this port. A squadron is to be sent to Halifax, and to cruise on the American coast immediately.

The declaration of war by America against Great-Britain, brought from Halifax by the Julia sloop of war, excited considerable sensation in this town yesterday amongst all ranks of merchants; but the intelligence neither affected the funds nor American produce.

Yesterday a stoppage of American vessels, whether cleared out or otherwise, in the nature of an embargo, was ordered, in consequence, as we understand, of a representation from Lloyd's Coffee-House recommending to His Majesty's Ministers such a measure.

AUGUST 4.

Orders have been received at Portsmouth to take an accurate survey of the Russian ships now lying there, which were taken in the Tagus, preparatory to their being sent to Russia, as stipulated in the Convention of Cintra.

The Earl of Liverpool transacted business for a considerable time, with Lord Melville, at the Admiralty yesterday.

Yesterday Admiral Sir John B. Warren arrived in town from his residence, at Nottingham, and a long conference with Lord Melville, at the Admiralty. This gallant Officer has been appointed Commander of the squadron which is to sail immediately for the coast of America.

The Prince of Wales, 98 guns; San Domingo, 74; Junon, 38; Porcupine, 24; Mutine and Curlew, sloops of war, are all ordered to be fitted for foreign service, at Portsmouth with all possible expedition. They are supposed to be destined for the American seas.

AUGUST 5.

CAPTURE OF MALAGA, BY GENERAL BALLASTEROS.

A Gibraltar Mail arrived this morning, with letters to the 20th ultimo. They communicate the gratifying intelligence of the Capture of Malaga by the Spaniards under Ballasteros, who was rapidly advancing along the Coast. The French seem to be withdrawing from Granada and Valencia all their forces, to protect Catalonia, where the British expedition must have long since landed. It sailed from Port Mahon on the 6th of July, and we may expect daily to hear of some brilliant exploits in Catalonia.—The following are extracts from our Gibraltar letters:

GIBRALTAR, JULY 20.

"Gen. Leval retreated to Coin and Alhaurin at the latter end of last week, for the purpose, it is conjectured, of proceeding to Moron, where Soult is said to be collecting all his forces; and Gen. Ballasteros entered Malaga on the 14th, the French garrison having previously withdrawn to Gibralsaro, and spiked all the cannon out of its walls. The Gen. continued at Ma-

laga the remainder of the 14th, and the whole of the 15th; and, on the next day, removed his head-quarters to Churriana, leaving about 100 cavalry at el Carmen, and stationing the main body of his troops in the environs of his head-quarters, Cartama, &c."

"The Serapis store-ship arrived yesterday from Malta, and last from Mahon, in ten days. The expedition sailed from thence for the coast of Catalonia on the 6th of this month.—It amounted to about 16,000 men, and they were to be joined by Rear Admiral Hallowell, and five sail of the line, off Tarragona, where it was supposed they would land."

"Almost the whole of the French troops have marched from this neighbourhood towards Seville, to join Soult, who intends marching to attack General Hill's division."

"Letters from Carthage to the 10th, state, that the desertion from the enemy's troops in that neighbourhood was very great; upwards of seven hundred have lately come over to the British, and four hundred to the Spaniards."

"The French were concentrating all their disposable force at Tortosa, under Suchet, who has an army of 18,000 men there, to oppose the expedition from Mahon, on their landing."

AUGUST 6.

Another Malta and Gibraltar Mail arrived this morning. It furnishes us with intelligence from the latter place to the 23d ult. being four days subsequent to the date of our information of yesterday. The French General Leval with 6000 infantry, and 600 horse, was in sight of Gibraltar on the 22d ult. with the view of making a desperate effort to cut off the communication between Gibraltar, and Malaga. In this case General Ballasteros would be liable to a great interruption in his further progress along the shores of Grenada but we have the fullest reliance on his skill and valour.—He has 9000 Spaniards under him, whose intrepidity and patriotism has been more than once witnessed by their enemies, and they will doubtless make a desperate resistance if taken by surprise.

The following are our letters on the subject:

GIBRALTAR, JULY 21.

"We were surprised yesterday with the appearance of a French army near San Roque, at a moment when we believed that all the French disposable force in this neighbourhood was marching towards Seville. It appears that the French, after making every shew of retreating in that direction, had concentrated about 11,000 men at Medina, where they seized upon all the cattle and mules, and by a forced march reached San Roque; thus cutting off General Ballasteros's communication with the garrison, who, with his army, is now at Gaucin, about 20 miles from San Roque, with 6000 men, whilst General Leval, with a division of 5000 French troops, is at Antequero; so that the Spanish army is in a very critical situation.

All the inhabitants of San Roque have taken shelter under the guns of the garrison.

"The Serapis store-ship sailed yesterday for England. The Duke of Leinster and his brother are passengers on board."

GIBRALTAR, JULY 22.

"The French are within sight of the Rock, their force is stated at 6000 infantry and 600 cavalry, under General Leval. Their object is to cut off General Ballasteros from the Rock; he was yesterday at Tungenia."

Yesterday a Messenger was sent off with despatches for Sweden.

Strong reinforcements continue to be sent off to our West-India Islands, in the event of any sudden enterprise being undertaken by the Americans.—Several transports have been ordered round to the Isle of Wight to receive these reinforcements on board, and they will sail the instant the men are embarked.

Confirmation of the total destruction of Marmont's Army, by Earl Wellington.

Capt. Blacquiére of the navy has arrived at the Admiralty, with the most ample confirmation of the gratifying intelligence of the Total Defeat, and, in short, the Total Destruction of the French Army under Marmont.

The intelligence brought by Capt. Blacquiére was received by Sir Home Popham, now on the coast of Spain, from the Spanish Governor of Gijon, on the 29th ult.

The Spanish Governor transmits to Sir Home Popham a copy of the following short despatch from the Earl of Wellington himself to the Spanish General Santocildes:

"GARDEN ABOVE THE TORMES,

JULY 23, 5 in the morning.

"GENERAL—I wrote you yesterday morning, and I now do it with the pleasure of acquainting you that we have beat Marmont, who is retreating rapidly, apparently on Alba de Tormes, and we are pursuing him. I trust you will therefore proceed to conclude the operations concerted between us.

(Signed)

"WELLINGTON."

Sir Home Popham has also transmitted to the Admiralty a copy of the following Bulletin, issued at Salamanca on the day after the battle:

"FIELD OF BATTLE, NEAR SALAMANCA, JULY 23, 1812.

"The French army under Marmont was completely defeated yesterday by that of the Allies under General Lord Wellington, Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, in the fields of Salamanca, on the left of the Tormes, near the Arrapelo, after seven hours continual fighting, during which the Allies displayed prodigies of valour.

"The enemy was dislodged from all his advantageous positions, and lost all the Artillery which he had posted on them. His loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, cannot be less than Ten or Twelve Thousand.—Four Thousand Prisoners have been brought in.—

General Bonnet is wounded, and a prisoner. Mar-mont retreated at night by Alba.

"The field of battle for two leagues is covered with dead bodies.—Among them is the Colonel of the 101st regiment. The English loss is not great. The Portuguese have lost but few; and the Spanish loss is trifling in all not more than 2500."

A Supplement to the Gazette of the Asturias dated on the 25th July, also transmitted by Sir Home Popham, states, that

"Don Carlos D'Espagne, with Don Julien Sanchez, had beaten the enemy most severely at Castillo Vedrillo. The number lost by the French was 2700 killed only. The French retreated with great precipitation."

The above seems to be an account of the share which the Spaniards had in action previous to the grand battle on the 22d.

The Asturias Gazette, then proceeds to state that the French had lost the whole of their wagon train; and that Earl Wellington, with characteristic heroism, had invited the inhabitants to come to Salamanca and search for their property among the plunder.

The adherents of the French in Valladolid have been obliged to take up arms, and to prepare for their departure for France—King Joseph is at Valladolid along with them, on his way either to or from Madrid.

In a private letter from Vincente de la Barquera, dated the 28th July, also transmitted by Sir Home Popham, the writer, after detailing the foregoing facts, informs his friends that there were then two breaches in the walls of Astorga, and that it was expected to surrender every hour.

The same writer states that Gen. Silveira, the Portuguese Gen. had been sent a close prisoner to a castle in Portugal, for disobedience of orders in the late actions.

Private letter from a friend at Gijon, dated July 23.

"I transmit to you the glorious despatch of the greatest battle which ever man gained for you; since your mortal enemy, Bonnet, was wounded and taken prisoner on the 22d, in the fields of Salamanca. It would be, in my opinion, very proper that you should pay him a visit before he goes to England, to thank him for past favors.

"Astorga has two breaches, and its surrender is expected every moment.

"Silveira did not comply with the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, and was arrested and sent to a castle in Portugal.

(Signed)

"FRANCISCO DE SAYERS."

"San Vincente de la Barque, July 9, 4 P. M."

Earl Wellington's official despatches to Government with the particulars of the above brilliant victory have not yet arrived, but no doubt whatever can now be entertained of the authenticity of the reports that have reached us.

AUGUST 7.

Some further particulars, which have transpired through the Medium of the Malta Mail, which arrived yesterday, incline us, to think that the Grand Expedition lately collected in the Mediterranean, is not destined for Catalonia in the first instance—Toulon, and the environs of Cadiz have been both mentioned as objects of attack; at the latter place the French now continue to annoy the inhabitants most formidably by means of their new-invented shells.

We lament to say that the Commissioners appointed to go out to Spanish America to mediate between them and their Mother Country, are about to return to England without proceeding to fulfil the objects of their intended mission. The reason is, the obstinate refusal of the Cortes to give them the powers which were necessary to success; for they would not consent to include Mexico in the Commission, or permit them to go thither at all.

Government have taken off the restrictions on the exportation of Copper—it may now be exported.

Government has issued the following official communication on the subject of American Licenses:

"All Licenses granted to American Vessels must be exhibited to the Marshal of the Admiralty Court, in Doctors' Commons, to be endorsed by him before the vessel will be permitted to depart.

"The vessels at the out-ports cannot depart until the Licences have been endorsed by the Marshal, and must be sent to London for that purpose, and in time to be returned to allow vessels to depart before the 15th of August."

PORTSMOUTH, AUGUST 1.

Thursday arrived, the Julia, Capt. the Hon. V. Garduet, from Halifax.

Friday sailed, the Coquette, Capt. Simpson, for Halifax.

His Majesty's Ship Porcupine gives instructions for North America.

LONDON, JULY 27.

Despatches have been received from Admiral Sawyer, at Halifax, dated on the 28th ult. They were brought last night by Capt. Hargrave. One account says, "that the Belvidera frigate," which our readers will recollect was stated in the last American papers to have been off New-York "was attacked by a squadron of three American frigates, a brig, and a schooner on 23d of June, with which in a most masterly and gallant manner she sustained a running fight of several hours duration, and arrived safe at Halifax. On her way thither, an opportunity of retaliation presented itself to the Belvidera, having fallen in with three American vessels, which she captured and carried into port. Admiral Sawyer, however not having received any account of the American Government having declared war against this Country, ordered the immediate liberation of those vessels in order that the circumstance should not afford any further hostile pretence to them."