MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XXVII. TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1811. NUMBER 1337.

To the EDITOR of the MADRAS COURIER

SIR,

When our friends at the Presidency are so liberal as to dispense part of their gaiety by happy discriptions of it, thro' the medium of your paper, for the instruction, and delight, of out-stations, would we not appear wanting in gratitude did we fail to acknowledge the pleasure we receive from those communications, and in generosity did we allow so good an opportunity to escape us (as is offered by Chittledroog Fashionables) of shewing how far we are improved by them, in common with our friends, and neighbours at Bellary.

The new rooms as Chittledroog were thrown open on the 10th instant, to an assemblage of youth, beauty, and fashion, such as would doubtles have touched the feelings of the flinty hearted tyrant its' former possessor; judge then how certain they were in their effect on its present inhabitants, and defenders. Amongst the many excellent masks exhibited on the occasion we have great pleasure in introducing to our friends, the character of a young lady of high ton just turned of 16, supported by a youthful son of Mars, with a superiority of wit, grace, and discernment that gives promise of a plenteous harvest of those perfections, when time shall have somewhat restrained the sallies of Momus; but "who shall paint her lover as he stood?" represented by a veteran, whose long and faithful services, would not have been overpaid did he in reality enjoy the honors and emolument attached to his uniform which was that of a General Officer. The elegant diffidence, and weight of old school fashion, was here fairly contrasted with the light airs of modern frivolity, but compassion for a moment called us away from the comparison, to contemplate the expression of love, and jealousy, manifested in the appearance of a more youthful suitor to the fair, who with a countenance naturally of that length which indicates dumps, and sorrows, sat behind, alternately sighing, and swearing, and not without apparent reason as the veteran seemed to reap the soldiers truest reward in the undivided smiles of the fair, whilst frowns and witty repartees were cast on the knight of the sorrowful countenance, with a levity which appeared to excite compassion in the more fortunate Soldier.

A Portuguese Ayah, was a character so admirably supported by a young lady, as to be unexceptionable, unless indeed we consider that so much grace, and elegance being thrown into it, may excite sensations rather too favorable to this sect of abigails in general, and we observed amongst the dominos (from whom reality was hid) an involuntary whisper which gave a decided preference to the Maid, over the Mistress, which, however by no means disconcerted old Hanibal so happy did he appear at the lot he had drawn.

A Whist parti whose object appeared to be any other than gain was amongst the prominent features of the amusement, and was composed of an Empress Queen, combining all the attractions of nature, joined with splendor and dignity, her partner was Sir Condibert Rack-Rent, their Antagonists being the Goddess Flora, with Sir Lancelot Graves, and ill assorted as this sett appeared the object of it was completely attained in giving rise to witty conjecture as to the reality of each personage, and serving as a rallying point to the variety of character which composed the several groups. We were highly entertained with some excellent Harlequin Tricks, and particularly with a very well contrived metamorphosis of a British Grenadier, into a Cus-Cus tatty for the protection of the Empress Queen, from Boreas who introduced himself as a land wind; A Squire Western, a Sailor, a Cocoanut Fidler, a Father Quipes, a Young Lady dressed in the pink of the present fashion, accompanied by her aged Aunt, were admirably upheld, and we received particular pleasure from a dialogue between the Priest and Matron which the limits of your paper we fear will not admit of being detailed, at the present opportunity.

Supper was served not only with the delicacies natural to the Mysore, but with every variety which India could produce, aided by the juice of the Joy inspiring Grape, from every quarter of the Globe; characteristic Songs and appropriate Toasts protracted this part of the festivity to a late, or rather early hour, when dancing commenced, and was supported by spirits which our amiable and lovely guests know so well how to inspire and enjoy.

Here we might with propriety cease had we not a subject of congratulation for your Readers, and the world in general, in the escape of the fair Portuguese from the fangs of a Covera-de-Capello which either actually appeared on the back of her Chair, or was cloak to some jealous duty for the purpose of turning our Comedy into the Tragedy of Eurydice, altho' by the bye the occasion was not exactly similar to that on which poor Orpheus lost his rib.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

ABEAU-NASH.

CHITTLEDROOG, 11*th May*, 1811.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1811.

Notice is hereby given that the Loan published in the Government Gazette of the 19th of January 1811, and bearing date the 31st of December 1810, which was closed against the receipt of cash subscriptions at this Presidency on the 1st of February last, is again open for the receipt of cash subscriptions at the General Treasury until further orders.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr. Henry R. Oakes, Acting Assistant under the Collector of Tanore.

Mr. E. T. Gonnide, Assistant under the Collector in Zilla Masulipatam.

A General Court Martial for the trial of all such Prisoners as may be brought before it, is to assemble in the Exchange of Fort St. George, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of Saturday the 1st of June next ensuing, and will be composed as follows.

Major General Trapaud, PRESIDENT.

MEMBERS.

Colonels Chimers, Hare and Durand,—Lieutenant Colonels Hill, Dighton, Freese, G. Lang and R. Scott,—Majors Nep, Crosdill, Colebrooke, Sir Charles Burdett and Tynton,—Captain Davis.

The Acting Judge Advocate General will conduct the proceedings of the Court Martial, to whom lists of evidences and the dates of commissions of Officers nominated for this duty, are to be sent.

Extracts from a Letter dated Mauritius, 25th March, 1811.

It is almost superfluous to mention the harmony and good understanding that exists between the British Officers and the Inhabitants at Bourbon, as you will naturally conclude from the number of marriages that have taken place on that Island—Where the character of a British Soldier has been so honourably upheld in the Field and so agreeably supported in society by his Majesty's 86th Regiment, whose expected departure from the Island is deeply regretted by every family.

We are however getting better acquainted and more intimate here, as the families are gradually recovering from the rude shock of war—The rains have been very heavy, and almost incessant these last three months, and at times the wind dreadfully high—Still however the market produces vegetables and fruit, of the latter every kind you have in India and China, besides peaches, apples, strawberries and raspberries in great abundance, tho' this is by no means the most favourable season for horticulture. The Fish is certainly most delicious, and from the Imperial Turtle to the humble but pleasant flavoured sprat your table may be always supplied. Thus with (perhaps) the most salubrious climate, and a more social intercourse with the Inhabitants this promises to be as delightful a station as any in the world.

By this opportunity proceed the details of corps and detachments who were left sick, few casualties occurred among those who were left wounded when once they were placed in the General Hospital, which is an extensive and noble building—Lieut. Ashe, H. M. 12th Foot, who was so severely wounded in three places with the advance on the evening of the 30th November, is so far recovered as to assume his situation as Assistant Adjutant General at Bourbon.

The Melvile Castle who sailed from hence the end of last month, having on board the remainder of the Madras Volunteer Battalion, has been obliged to put into St. Denis's, having lost her mizen mast also her fore and main top masts, the detachment was obliged to land as blowing weather was expected there.

By the arrival of the Nadir Shaw, we learn the loss of the Brig Alexander of Bengal, which left Coringa on the 8th of January, and was wrecked on the 17th February on the Island of Keltou, the same reef on which the Honorable Company's Ship Ocean was lost in 1797. The Officers and Crew we are happy to say are all saved.

On Thursday evening arrived the Mentor, Captain Higgins, from Amboyna, and Penang 24th March.

The Indian from Botany Bay, which passed through thee roads shortly after the late Storm, is arived at Vizagapatam and landed her despatches for Government—The Indian fell in with the Transports which lately left this Port, the day after the Gale, they had experienced violent blowing weather, but were all perfectly safe and in good order.

The Indian gave the first account at Vizagapatam of the Storm we had encountered.

Packets are now open at the Calcutta Post Office, for the receipt of Letters to Europe, by the Extra Ships Euphrates and Monarch.

BOMBAY COURIER EXTRAORDINARY.

TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1811.

Having been most kindly indulged with the temporary possession of some Gibraltar Chronicles from the 13th October to the 22d December, we hasten to lay before our readers such part of the contents, as relate to the operations of our army in Portugal. The Chronicles contain a regular series of Lord Wellington's dispatches to Don Manuel Forfax from the fall of Almeida to the 1st December, with the exception of one of the 24th November, which does not appear because the Gibraltar Chronicle of the 7th December which contains it, is wanting.

Three of these dispatches, viz. those of the 30th September, the 20th and 27th October having already appeared in the Indian Journals, are omitted on the present occasion.

Although it appears from these accounts, that, in the sanguine view which we have hitherto taken of the military affairs in Portugal, the name of victory may have been a little hyperbolically and unseasonably applied to the battle of Busaco and that of retreat to the late retrograde movement of Massena, yet we cannot but consider the three months between the fall of Almeida and the date of our latest accounts as forming a most distinguished æra in Lord Wellington's military life. The most splendid course of uninterrupted success could scarcely have more strikingly displayed the talents of the Commander, or the daring and discipline of army.

We have since our last collected the following particulars.

On the 17th December a committee was appointed by the House of Commons to ascertain his Majesty's inability for the discharge of the regal functions and to prepare and bring in a bill for the establishment of a Regency.

On the 14th of November, Mr. Madeson President of the United States published a proclamation declaring that as France had recalled the Berlin and Milan Decrees, the non-intercourse law ceased as to that country, and if great Britain did not recall the orders in Council on or before the 1st February the non-intercourse law should, on that day, be rigorously enforced against all British ships and vessels.

The duty imposed by Buonaparte, and adopted by all his vassal States, on Colonial produce is 40 per Cent.

Jeffery the seaman landed on a desert Island by Captain Lake is brought back from New England. After having received liberal presents from the Lake family he has been discharged from the Navy and has gone back to his own village in Devonshire.

The accounts of the safety of Mungo Park are again doubted.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures since our last.

ARRIVALS.—May 14. H. M. Ship Nisus, from the Isle of France,—16th ditto, Schooner Maria, Captain C. F. Kubler, from Columbo, left 9th May,—17th ditto, Ship Mentor, Captain J. H. Higgins, from Penang 24th March, and Amboyna.

DEPARTURES.—May 10, H. M. Sloop Hesper, on a cruize,—12th ditto, Ship Nawder Shaw, Captain J. H. Court, to Calcutta.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At Chittledroog, Lieutenant Ferns, of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, to Miss Irwin.

At St. Mary's Church, yesterday morning, Henry Harris, Esq. M. D. Acting Member of the Medical Board, to Mrs. Brown.

At St. Mary's Church, Saturday the 18th Instant, Mr. J. N. Heefke to Miss Welhelmina Achart.

BIRTH.—At Cuddalore, on the 7th instant, the Lady of A. Brooke, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—At Trichinopoly, on the 18th ultimo, Lieutenant John Bushby, of the Invalids, late of the 2d Garrison Company.

At the Presidency on Sunday last, Mr. Assistant Surgeon Goldie, 5th N. I.

At Masulipatam, on the 10th Instant, Mr. Assistant Surgeon Nixon.

On the 13th May, Mrs. E. Thomas.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.—At Fort William, on the 28th ultimo, by the Reverend Dr. Young, Mr. William Longmore, to Miss Elizabeth Nash.

On the 24th ultimo, at Midnapore, by the Reverend H. Shepherd, Lieutenant R. Hornby, of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, to Miss Sarah Arabella Stacy, fifth daughter of the late Reverend Dr. H. P. Stacy.

BIRTHS.—On the 1st inst. at the Government House, the Lady of the Honorable Captain G. Elliott, of a daughter.

At Chowringhee, on the 26th ultimo, the Lady of Sir Harry Darrell, Bart. of a daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 26th ultimo, at his house in Chowringhee, aged 54 years, Burrish Crisp, Esq. first Member of the Board of Revenue.

On Sunday se'nnight, after a long and painful illness, Mr. Mathew Lewis, formerly of Dacca.

ARRIVALS.—Major Knowles, 2d Bat. 24 Regiment—Capt. Dison,—Lieut. M'Donald, H. M. 84th Regt.—Ensign Morgan,—and Surgeon W. D. Greaves, 20th Regiment.

DEPARTURES.—Captain M'Intire, H. M. 33d Regt.—and Lieut. B. Combe, 1st Battalion 24 Regiment.

ASIATIC MIRROR,

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1811.

Correct list of Passengers proceeding to Europe and St. Helena, on board the Honorable Company's Ship City of London, Captain William Holland Kidd.

TO EUROPE.—Mrs. Simpson,—Mrs. Shepherd,—Richard Hunter, Esq. a Civil Servant on this Establishment,—Lieutenant A. Barlow, of the 3d Regiment Native Cavalry,—Mr. James Hayes, late Lieutenant in H. M. 25th Regt. Light Dragoons,—Mr. Francisco Navarre, a Spanish subject,—Mr. S. Pagh, a Danish subject,—Mr. Henry Cracraft,—Mr. W. Leech, late a Lieut. in H. M. 22d Regt. of Foot,—Mr. J. Nicholson, late a Lieut. of Infantry on this Establishment,—Mr. John Robertson, late a Cadet.

CHILDREN.—Miss Dorothea Simpson,—Miss Henrietta Shepherd,—Master George Simpson.

TO ST. HELENA AND EVENTUALLY TO EUROPE.—A. Seton, Esq. a Civil Servant on this Establishment.

Captain Dundas, commanding the Ship Favourite, belonging to this Port, had occasion to touch in the course of last year, at the Island of Otaheite, where he received a letter from the King, written in English, with his Majesty's own hand, and addressed to the Right Honorable the Governor General, accompanied with a few presents of bows and arrows, and other articles, the produce of the South Sea Islands, which his Majesty offers as tokens of his affection for the Governor General and the English Nation. This packet from King Pomarree, was carried by Captain Dundas to China, from whence it has been lately brought to Calcutta, by the Aurora; and was yesterday delivered by Messrs. Scott, Wilson and Co. to N. B. Edmonstone, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1811.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT, APRIL 26, 1811.

Mr. F. Magniac, Assistant to the Magistrate of Hooghly.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,

APRIL 30, 1811.

Notice is hereby given, that Packets are now open in this Office, for the reception of Letters, to be transmitted to England by the Honorable Company's Extra Ships.

THE EUPHRATES,

AND

THE MONARCH.

Separate Packets will be made up, for each Ship, of Letters, on which Double Postage may be paid, and on which the words "Double Postage," should be distinctly written, in rather large characters over the Address, to be forwarded to London from the first British Port at which the Ship may arrive.

J. THORNHILL, *P. M. G.*

BOMBAY COURIER,

SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1811.

BOMBAY CASTLE—APRIL 27, 1811.

The Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that his Majesty's 86th Regiment be brought on the strength of the army of this establishment, from the 1st of January 1811.

The Governor in Council has had the satisfaction to receive from Lieutenant Colonel East, a dispatch announcing the capture by storm, and the restoration to its lawful Chieftain, of the Fortress of Chya, a dependency of the Rajah of Poorbunder, (who had lately sought and obtained the protection of the Honourable Company) and which had been usurped by his son Prethee Raiye.

The moderation, judgment, and perseverence manifested by Colonel East, in the execution of his orders, to induce Prethee Raiye to return to his duty towards his Parent; previously to resorting to measures of compulsion, the skill and assiduity of Captain Hardy, and the detail of Artillery under his command in so early effecting a breach in that small but strong Fort, after every attempt of conciliation had failed, and the spirit and gallantry displayed by Major Cheyne of his Majesty's 47th Regiment, and the Officers and men composing the storming party in its reduction, are entitled to the Governor in Council's highest commendation and applause.

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The Governor in Council views also with sentiments of equal approbation the favourable mention made by Lieutenant Colonel East of the conduct of Captain Elwood, of Lieutenant Irvine, Line Adjutant, and of Lieutenants Dumaresp and Manson; and of the zeal and gallantry of the whole of the Officers and Men of the detachment in the performance of this important service.

It will afford much satisfaction to Government, to learn that Lieutenant Dumaresp and Manson have recovered from the wounds they received in the meritorious discharge of their professional duty, on the occasion of the assault of the Fort of Chya; and it is trusted that the effect of the impressive example, in the instance of the necessary reduction of that strong hold, will operate as a salutary warning to the remaining adherents of the misguided son of Hallajee the regent of the Poribunder state, and induce them to evacuate the Fort of Serserra still in their usurped occupancy, without occasioning the farther effusion of blood.

The conduct of the detachment of the 2d battalion 2d regiment, under the command of Captain Imlack, on foreign service to the Isles of France, for a period of nearly two years, has been reported to the Governor in Council to have been marked on all occasions, by a promptitude and willingness to meet the exigencies of the novel service on which they were engaged, and frequently under circumstances of great privation of their ordinary comforts, highly creditable to them as men, while their characters as soldiers have been conspicuous of good order and gallantry.

As a mark of the sense entertained by Government of the meritorious conduct of this detachment during the period of its employment in a foreign Country; the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that one months full pay and Field allowances be presented to the European and Native Officers and Privates of the detail in question.

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The following is the Official Letter of Lord Wellington detailing the Battle of Busaco, extracts from which, only, were published from the American Papers.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1810.

DOWNING-STREET,—Oct. 14.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was received this day at the Earl of Liverpool's office, addressed to his Lordship from Lieut. General Lord Viscount Wellington, K. B. dated Coimbra, the 30th September 1810.

My Lord—While the enemy was advancing from Celerico and Francosa upon Vizen, the different divisions of militia and Ordenanza were employed upon their flanks and rear; and Colonel Trant with his division, attacked the escort of the military chest and reserve artillery, near Tojal, on the 20th inst.—He took 2 officers and 100 prisoners, but the enemy collected a force from the front and rear, which obliged him to retire again towards the Douro. I understand that the enemy's communication with Almeida is completely cut off; and he possesses only the ground on which his army stands. My dispatches of the 20th inst. will have informed you of the measures I have adopted, and which were in progress to collect the army in this neighbourhood, and if possible to prevent the enemy from obtaining possession of this town. On the 21st the enemy's advanced guard pushed on to St. Cambadao, at the junction of the rivers Criz and Dao; and Brigadier General Pack retired across the former, and joined Brigadier General Crawfurd at Martagoa, having destroyed the bridges over these two rivers. The enemy's advanced guard crossed the Criz, having repaired the bridge, on the 23d, and the whole of the 6th corps was collected on the other side of the river; and I therefore withdrew the cavalry through Sierra de Busaco, with the exception of three squadrons, as the ground was unfavorable for the operations of that army.

On the 15th, the whole of the 6th and the 2d corps crossed the Criz, in the neighbourhood of St. Cambodoa; and Brigadier General Pack's brigade retired to the position which I fixed upon for the army on the top of Sierra de Basaco. These troops were followed in the movement by the whole of the corps of Ney and Regnier, (the 6th and 2d) but it was conducted by Brigadier General Crawfurd with great regularity, and the troops took their position without sustaining any loss of importance. The 4th Portuguese Cacadores which had retired on the right of the other troops, and the piquets of the 3d division of infantry, which were posted at St. Antonio de Cantare, under Major Smith, of the 45th, were engaged with the advance of Regnier's corps in the afternoon, and the former shewed that steadiness & gallantry which others of the Portuguese troops have since manifested. The Sierra de Busaco is a very high ridge which extends from the Mondego in a northern direction about 8 miles. At the highest point of the ridge, about two miles from its termination, is the convent and garden of Busaco. The Sierra of Busaco is connected by a mountainous tract of country with the Sierra de Caramula, which extends in a north easterly direction beyond Vizen, and separates the valley of the Mondego, from the valley of the Dorna. On the left of the Mondego, nearly in a line with the Sierra de Busaco is another ridge of the same description which is called the Sierra de Murcella, covered by the river Alva, and connected by other mountainous tracts with the Sierra de Estrella. All the roads to Coimbra from the eastward, lead over one or other of these Sierras. They are very difficult for the passage of any army, the approach to the top of the ridge on both sides being mountains.—As the enemy's whole army was on the right of the Mondego, and as it was evident that he intended to force our position, Lieutenant General Hill crossed that river, by a short movement to his left, on the morning of the 26th, leaving Col. Le Cor, with his brigade on the Sierra de Marcella, to cover the right of the army; and Major General Fane, with his division of Portuguese cavalry, &c. the 13 light dragoons in front of the Alva, to serve and check the movements of the enemy cavalry on the Mondego. With this exception, the whole army was collected upon the Sierra de Busaco, with the British cavalry observing the plain in the rear of its left, and the road leading from Mortagoa to Oporto, through the mountainous tract which connects the Sierra de Busaco with the Sierra de Caramula.

The eighth corps joined the enemy in front on the 16th, but he did not make any attack on that day.—The light troops on both sides were engaged throughout the line.

At six in the morning of the 27th, the enemy made two desperate attacks upon our position the one on the right, the other on the left of the highest point of the Sierra. The attack upon the right was made by two divisions of the 2d corps, on that part of the Sierra, occupied by the 3d division of infantry. One division of the French infantry arrived at the top of the ridge, when it was attacked in the most gallant manner by the 88th regiment under the command of the Hon. Lieut. Col. Wallace; and the 25th regiment under the command of the Hon. Lieut. Col. Meade, and by the 8th Portuguese regiment, under the command of Lieut. Col. Douglas, directed by Major General Picton. These three corps advanced with the bayonet, and drove the enemy's division from the advantageous ground which they had obtained. The other division of the 2d corps attacked further on the right, by the road leading by St. Antonio, de Cantarro, also in front of Major General Picton's division. His division was repulsed before it could reach the top of the ridge, by the 74th regiment under the command of the Hon. Lieut. Col. French, and the brigade of Portuguese infantry, under the command of Col. Champelmond, directed by Colonel Mackinnon, Major General Leith also moved to his left to the support of Major General Picton, and aided in the defeat of the enemy on this post, by the 3d bat. Royals, the 1st and 2d bat. 38th regiment.

In these attacks Major Generals Leith and Picton, Cols. Mackinnon and Champelmond, of the Portuguese service, who was wounded, Lieut. Col. Wallace, the Hon. Lieut. Col. Meade, Lieut. Col. Sutton of the 9th Portuguese regiment, Major Smith 45th regiment who was unfortunately killed, Lieut. Col. Douglas, and Major Birmingham of the 8th Portuguese regiment distinguished themselves. Major General Picton reports of the good conduct of the 9th and 1st Portuguese regiments, commanded by Lieut. Col. Sutton, and by Lieut. Col. de Aronje Baceliar, and by the Portuguese artillery, commanded by Lieut. Col. Arentchild. I have also to mention in a particular manner the conduct of captain Donsey, of the 38th regiment. Major General Leith reports the good conduct of the royals, 1st bat. 9th, and 2d bat 38th regt. and I beg to assure your Lordship, that I never witnessed a more gallant attack than that made by the 38th, 45th, and 8th Portuguese regiment, on the enemy's division which had reached the ridge of the Sierra.

On the left, the enemy attacked with three divisions of infantry of the 6th corps, that part of the Sierra occupied by the left division, Commanded by Brig. Gen. Crawfurd, and by the brigade of Portuguese infantry commanded by Brig. Gen. Pack—One division of infantry only made any progress towards the top of the Hill, and they were immediately charged with the bayonet by Brig. Gen. Crawfurd, with the 48th, 52d, and 96th regiments and the 3d Portuguese Cacadores, and driven down with immense loss. Brig. Gen. Coleman's brigade of Portuguese infantry, which was in reserve, was moved up to support the right of Brig. Gen Crawfurd's division, and a battalion of the 19th Portuguese regiment under the command of Lieut. Col. Maebean, made a gallant and successful charge upon a body of another division of the enemy, which was endeavouring to penetrate in that quarter. In this attack Brig. Gen. Crawfurd, Lieut. Col. Beckwith of the 95th, and Barclay of the 32d, and the commanding Officers of the regiments engaged, distinguished themselves.

Besides these attacks, the light troops of the two armies were engaged throughout the 27th, and the 4th Portuguese Cacadores, and the 1st and 16th regiments, directed by Brig. Gen. Pack, and commanded by Lieut. Col. de Rego Bonito, Lieut. Col. Hill, and Major Armstrong, shewed great steadiness and gallantry.—The loss sustained by the enemy in his attack on the 27th, has been enormous.—I understand that the Gen. of Division Metle and Gen. Maucun are wounded, and Gen. Simon was taken prisoner by the 52d regiment, and three Colonels, 33 Officers and 250 men.—The enemy left 2000 killed upon the field of battle, and I understand from the prisoners and deserters that the loss in wounded is immense.—The enemy did not renew his attack, excepting by the fire of his light troops, on the 28th, but he moved a large body of infantry and cavalry from the left of his centre to the rear, from which I saw his cavalry in march on the road which leads from Mortagoa over the mountains towards Oporto.

Having thought it probable that he would endeavour to turn our left by that road I had directed Colonel Trant, with his division of militia, to march to Sardao, with the intention that he should occupy those mountains, but unfortunately he was sent round by Oporto by the General Officer commanding in the North, in consequence of a small detachment of the enemy being in possession of St. Pedro de Sal; and, notwithstanding the efforts which he made to arrive in time, he did not reach Sardao until the 28th at night, after the enemy was in possession of the ground.

As it was probable that in the course of the night of the 28th, the enemy would throw his whole army upon that road, by which he could avoid the Sierra de Busaco and reach Coimbra by the high road to Oporto, and thus the army would have been exposed to be cut off from that town, or to a general action on less favorable ground; and as I had reinforcements in my rear, I was induced to withdraw from the Sierra de Busaco. The enemy did break up in the mountains at 11 at night of the 28th, and he made the march expected. His advanced guard was at Avelans, in the road to Coimbra yesterday; and the whole army was seen in march through the mountains; that in my command, however, was already in the low country, between Sierra de Busaco and the sea; and the whole of it, with the exception of the advanced guard, is this day on the left of the Mondego.

Although from the unfortunate circumstances of the delay of Colonel Trant's arrival at Sardao, I am apprehensive that I shall not succeed in effecting the object, which I had in view in passing the Mondego, and in occupying Sierra de Busaco, I do not regret my having done so. This movement has afforded me a favorable opportunity of shewing the enemy the description of troops of which this army is composed: it has brought the Portuguese levies into action with the enemy for the first time in an advantageous situation;—and they have proved that the trouble which has been taken with them, has not been thrown away, and that they are worthy of contending in the same ranks with British troops, in this interesting cause, which they afford the best hopes of saving.

Throughout the contest upon the Sierra, and in all the previous marches, and in all those which we have since made, the whole army has conducted themselves in the most regular manner. Accordingly all the operations have been carried on with ease, the soldiers have suffered no privations, have undergone no unnecessary fatigue, there has been no loss of stores, and the army is in the highest spirits. I have received, throughout the service, the greatest assistance from the General and Staff Officers. Lieut. Gen. Sir Brent Spencer has given me the assistance which his experience enables him to afford me; and I am particularly indebted to the Adjutant and Quarter Master General, and the officers of their departments, and to Lieutenant Colonel Bathurst, and the Officers of my personal Staff—to Brig. Gen. Howarth, and the artillery, and particularly to Lieut. Col. Fletcher, Captain Chapman, and the officers of the Royal Engineers. I must likewise mention Mr. Kennedy, and the officers of the Commissariat, which department has been carried on most successfully.

I should not do justice to the service, or to my own feelings, if I did not take this opportunity of drawing your Lordship's attention to the merits of Marshal Beresford. To him exclusively, under the Portuguese government, is due the merit of having raised, formed, disciplined, and equipped the Portuguese army, which has now shewn itself capable of engaging and defeating the enemy. I have, besides, received from him, upon all occasions, all the assistance which his experience and abilities, and knowledge of this country, have qualified him to afford me.

The enemy has made no movement in Estremadura, of in the northern provinces, since I addressed your Lordship last. My last accounts from Cadiz are of the 9th inst. I enclose a return of the killed and wounded of the allied armies in the course of the 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th inst. I send this dispatch by my aide-de-camp, Captain Burgh, to whom I beg to refer your Lordship for any further details, and to recommend him to your Lordship's notice.

I have the honor to be, &c.

WELLINGTON.

The Despatches which follows are taken from the Bombay Courier Extra of the 7th inst.

Dispatches from H. E. Lord Viscount Wellington, to H. E. Don Manoel Pereira Forjax.

Head Quarters Alcobaco
October 5, 1810.

M. I. and E. Sir,

The enemy having pushed on their advanced guard, in great force, in front of Coimbra, on the evening of the 30th of last month and the morning of the 1st instant, I thought it proper to withdraw the Advanced Guard of the allied army to this bank of the Mondego on the same day, the 1st instant, and to continue to march the main body back.

Upon the retreat of the British Cavalry from Fernas, Capt. Kraukenberg of the 1st Hussars, and Capt. Cockes of the 16th Light Dragoons, attacked and charged the enemy. In this skirmish, Capt. Kraukenberg was wounded, but, I am happy to be able to add, slightly.

I continued to withdraw this part of the army, by the Soure and Pombal roads, towards Leiria, near which city the whole arrived on the 3d instant, and halted yesterday, the outposts being in Pombal. Lieutenant General Hill, with the body under his command, fell back, by the Espinhal road, upon Thomar which he reached yesterday.

The enemy's Advanced Guard yesterday arrived at Redinha, compelling our Picquets to evacuate Pombal in the evening; and I received information, that the 8th Corps d'Armée was at Condera, and the other troops on this side of the Mondego.

I have, accordingly continued my retreat this day, and our advanced guard will, before dark, be on this side of Leiria.

With some trifling exceptions, the troops have continued to behave most regularly, and endured no fatigues.

The army is at no great distance from the position where I intend to receive the enemy, and is in the best spirits.

By all the accounts I have, the enemy, are undergoing great hardships. The inhabitants of the towns and villages have generally abandoned their abodes, carrying along with them whatever they could remove and might be of use to the enemy; and, consequently, the habit of plunder, which has so long been cherished and encouraged in the enemy's armies, cannot derive any advantage from the few articles which the Inhabitants of the country may have left behind, from the impossibility of bringing them off.

I have the honor &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

To H. E. Don Manuel Pereira Forjax.

P. S. I have learned, that General Grandorge and General Foit, belonging to the 2d Corps, were wounded in the action of the 27th of last month, as also the officers whom I mentioned in my preceding dispatch; it being now further added, that Gen. Graindorge has since died of his wounds.

Lisbon, October 6.—H. E Lord Wellington inclosed, on the 3d instant, to H. E. Don M. P. Forjax the original of the following dispatch from Massena to Berthier, which has been intercepted.

Monseigneur,

The army marched out from Almeida on the 16th, as I had the honor of informing Y. E. The three Corps d'Armée arrived, on the 19th at Vifeu, having passed horrid roads. The enemy are retreating, on all sides, upon our approach, and have collected their forces at Coimbra. I stationed the 2d and 6th Corps at the bridge of the Criz.

The English who occupied this point were dislodged. The 8th Corps is as yet in Visen. The grand park of artillery and the heavy baggage remain behind: they will not be here until to-morrow. The baggage was attacked by 2000 Portuguese whom 200 men only drove back with loss (1). It is impossible to find worse roads: they are covered with rocks. Our artillery and baggage have suffered considerably, and I am obliged to wait for them. When they come, I must leave them two days in Visen to get repaired, and I will pursue my march towards Coimbra, where I am told, that I shall find the English and Portuguese united. Monseigneur, we are marching through deserts; there is not one soul to be met with; all is abandoned. The English carry cruelty to the length of ordering the poor fellows who might remain in their houses, to be shot. Women, children, old people—all fly; in short, there is not one guide to be had any where (2).

Our men find potatoes and other vegetables; they are very well pleased, and long for the moment when they shall meet the enemy (3).

But few of them have been taken ill during the march (4).

I am, with the most profound respect &c.

(Signed) Massena.

M. I. and E. Sir,

The army continued its retreat by the Alcobaca and Rio Midor roads, and the Division under the Command of Lieut. General Hill by that of Santarem. The movement of that part of the army which is under my immediate command, was covered by the British cavalry under the orders of Sir Stapleton Cotton; while the movement of the troops under Lieut. General Hill was protected by the Portuguese horse and by the British Regiment of Light Dragoons, both commanded by Major General Fane.

The British Cavalry had several opportunities of distinguishing itself, which it improved; and I inclose to Y. E. the reports relative thereto, which I have received from General Sir Stapleton Cotton.—It being my duty, at the same time, to mention, that I am sensible of the obligations which I owe to that Corps.

The same Corps immediately followed our advanced Guard of infantry under the Command of Brig. General Craufurd.

On the 8th commenced the rains which, in this season of the year, usually fall in the Kingdom of Portugal; and it has since continued to pour very hard, which has probably increased the Enemy's difficulties and retarded their progress.

(Continued after the Poetry.)

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(1) This was the body of Militia, under the orders of Colonel Trant which took 100 prisoners, and retreated in consequence of the Enemy's having received reinforcements.

(2) It is not the English that compel the Inhabitants to fly: it is the love of their country, and the unheard of horrors which the French commit. In Canas de Senhorim, they put to death an unfortunate man whom they overtook there; and higher up, having found some families in the Serra, they publicly ravished the Women, &c. What they are doing in Spain is known to all Europe.

(3) And they got much by the first meeting?

(4) Because it had only lasted for six days.

POEMS

THE PILOT THAT WEATHERED THE STORM.

Let CANNING's smooth numbers harmoniously flow,
In praise of the "Pilot that weather'd the storm;"
At thy altar, O PITT! let the sycophant bow,
And say that "no longer dark tempests deform."

When the tempest-toss'd vessel is braving the seas,
Nor knows but each billow the wreck may o'erwhelm,
Shall the plaudits of flatt'ry be borne on the breeze,
In praise of the Pilot who guided the helm?

No; in accents of thunder from yon gloomy cloud,
The anthem of triumph and praise would be lost;
Vivid flashes of light'ning in majesty proud,
Would reprove the delusive, the impious boast.

No, PITT! now the course of thy frenzy is o'er,
Thy boundless ambition with anguish we view;
Thy apostacy censure, thy talents deplore,
And shudder at evils which yet may ensue.

Not thus shall THY mem'ry, oh FOX! be rever'd,
"THY talents, THY virtues, we fondly recall;"
With THEE for our Pilot, we safely had steer'd;
No fear of "rude whirlwinds" our hearts should appal.

The wind might have howl'd, and the clouds might have gather'd,
The white foaming billows around us have roar'd;
THY skill, and THY judgment, the storm might have weather'd;
We had smiled at the tempest, hadst THOU been on board.

Let PITT, like a Comet, *destructively* bright,
With *meteor-like splendour* delusively blaze,
The dazzl'd spectator shall turn from the sight,
On thy milder effulgence with rapture to gaze.

As the bright setting Sun, with his beautiful beams,
Bestows a fresh lustre on mountain and grove,
So FOX, at thy close, we acknowledge THY *claims*;
Thy *Virtues* to *reverence*; thy *Memory* to *love*.

PHILO-JUNIUS.

THE STATUE OF *THE DYING GLADIATOR.*

Mr. Chinnery's excellent Prize Poem on *The Dying Gladiator*, has given rise to some emulation at Oxford. The following lines, by a Non-Academic, are not undeserving of commendation. While noticing this subject, it may not be improper to state, that we obtained Mr. C.'s Poem, after considerable exertion, entirely unknown to that Gentleman, and through a channel with which he could have no connection.

Imperial Rome and trophied Greece no more
O'er prostrate realms their conqu'ring legions pour;
All their vain hopes of boundless empire crush'd,
The victor-shout, the storm of war is hush'd:
Yet, in the relics of a milder fame,
Still lives the Roman, still the Grecian name.
Here boasts of genius, rescu'd wrecks of time,
Tell their proud height, when science soar'd sublime
And Learning there unveil'd her mystic charms—
They rul'd in arts, triumphant as in arms.
Yon carv'd memorial of their peerless skill,
Sculpture! 'twas thine to model at thy will;
Who from the rude rock call'st the perfect form,
Can'st soften stone, and flinty marble warm;
There has thy lavish hand giv'n all but speech,
To show how far thy wondrous art can reach:
So rich the glow thy magic chisel gives,
Through thee the Dying Gladiator lives.
His form how strongly mark'd! each swelling vein
So chastely touch'd, we read his inward pain:
Here the distended vessels scarce can hold
The raging blood—while there congeal'd and cold,
Where ruthless Death hath press'd his heavy hand,
Life's frighted current starts at his command[*].
His sinewy make proclaims his pristine might,
And marks him fashion'd for the fiercest fight—
Yet see! he droops beneath the weight of woe,
Shrunk his proud neck, his haughty head bent low;
On his swoll'n arm, he rests his tortur'd frame,
His life, and, dearer still, his dying fame.
For, as he liv'd but in the public eye,
So, but for public sport, he seems to die
His soul still thirsts, unsated for the praise
That cheer'd his savage feats in former days;
Ere fell defeat had brought despair and shame,
And nipp'd the growing honours of his name.
Though in the grasp of death, he strives to please,
Though torn by pangs, denies his suff'ring ease;
Studious alone to fall with manly grace[†],
And hold the wonted firmness of his face[‡];
His blood, slow trickling from his wounded side,
Too proud to weep, flows with reluctant tide.
Weak, faint, and spent, he seems already gone;
We start to help—and grasp a form of stone!
Thus when thy works attain their utmost art,
Their objects seize, resistless, on the heart.
Enwrapt in wonder, the deluded eye
Passes unmark'd their chisel'd beauties by;
And on those passions darts its gaze alone,
That swell expressive in the living stone.

[*] One of the Commentators upon this statue thought he could discover the torpor of death extending itself gradually from the extremities of the body.

[†] The Gladiator is described as being particularly anxious, after having been mortally wounded, *ut procumbat honestè.*

[‡] It is plainly seen, that, in his expiring moments, he exhibits a solicitude to maintain that firmness of aspect, which the Gladiator esteemed so honourable in a dying state.

(*Continued from the 2d Page of the Paper.*)

They have brought forward a few troops in front of our right flank, and also patrolled about, with a strong division of foot and horse as far as Sobral de Monteagraco, on the 11th instant, compelling our picquets of Cavalry and infantry to retreat and fall back.

A considerable division of foot, which I understood to be the advanced guard of the 8th Corps, marched, in the afternoon of the 12th to Sobral whence Lieut. General Sir Brent Spencer withdrew the advanced guard of his division; and the Enemy have since continued in that position.

This day, the Enemy have also attacked the picquets of General Cole's division at the foot of the Sobral; but this attack of theirs has produced no great effect. I have learned with the greatest satisfaction, that the Portuguese troops of Colonel Hervey's Brigade, composed of the 23d and 11th Regiments, have again distinguished themselves upon this occasion. Colonel Hervey has unfortunately been wounded, but, I hope, slightly.

As soon as I shall have found out and ascertained the enemy's line of operations, I will take the line of defence which I have chosen for our army; and, as I conceive, that I have every reason to hope for success, I intend to bring matters to an issue, and to contend for the possession and independence of Portugal in one of the strong positions to be found in this part of the country.

The Marquis de la Romana marched out on the 8th instant, for Campo Major, with a view to come and join this army and share our fate. All is quiet in the North of Portugal. I have heard, that one of the detachments of the troops under the orders of Gen. Bacellar, commanded by Colonel Wilson, was in possession of Busaco on the 6th. It is also said, that Colonel Trant has entered Coimbra; but, as all the Inhabitants have left their residence and the bad weather has prevented all communication by Sea, I cannot, at present, get correct intelligence from that part of the country.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON,

Head Quarters Adjuda Oct. 13, 1810.

PERO NEGRO, Nov. 3, 1810.—I have not noticed any alteration either in the position occupied by the Enemy or in the number of their Troops since I wrote to Y. E. on the 27th of last month, and yet the Enemy have on the bank of the Tagus a considerable body of men particularly of horse posted between Santarem & Punhete and there is reason to believe that General Leison's Division of Foot has not marched towards those points as I stated to Y. E. in the said dispatch. Some of the Corps which composed that division have remained in the Enemy's Camps in front of this army; the Enemy have also sent some Troops chiefly Cavalry across the Zezere higher up than Punhete apparently with a design to reconnoitre the roads in that direction and the fortification of Abrantes, but I suppose that the late rains have swelled that river and those Troops must have marched back. The deserters generally report that the enemy continue to be in the utmost distress for want of Provisions. The declaration of the deserters and prisoners have constantly been the same ever since the Enemy occupied the ground which their army covers; but it is certain that if those declarations had been true to the extent stated at first the Enemy could not have remained so long in their position. It is impossible to form an estimate of the quantity of provision which they found in the Towns and Country where they are stationed, but it is a fact that they can draw none from any other part of the Country because it is all in the power of our Troops. The Garrisons of Peniche and Obidos, which latter Town was only lately occupied by Captain Fenwick an officer in the Portuguese service under the orders of Brigadier General Blunt, as well as the British Cavalry continue to wage a destructive war in the rear of the Enemy's right wing.

I inclose to Y. E. the copy of a letter from Marshal Beresford on the result of the operation of Brigadier General Blunt and Captain Fenwick. General Siveyra under date the 19th of last month informs me he has heard that General Bonnet had evacuated Asturias and that he is supposed to have taken the road of Biscay. I have letters of the 27th October from Estremadura and Castromarin in which Mortier is stated to remain quiet in Seville with the division under his command and to have a great many sick. The latest accounts from Cadiz come down to the 28th of last month. I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

From Marshal Beresford to Lord Wellington.

My Lord,

I have the honor of transmitting to you the accompanying return extracted from those which I have received from Brigadier General Blunt stating the number of the killed and prisoners taken from the Enemy by the detachment which the Brigadier sent from Peniche to Obidos under Captain Fenwick's orders, exclusive of 100 wounded who could not be brought off on account of the dangerous state they lay in. I seize this opportunity to recommend to Y. E. the conspicuous zeal and ability evinced by Brigadier General Blunt in directing Obidos to be occupied immediately after the Enemy's principal force had gone through. The Brigadier speaks in the highest terms of Captain Fenwick's activity and conduct in the command of that small detachment which he sent from Peniche under his orders. I have the honor &c.

(Signed) BERESFORD.

Zapalaria Nov. 3, 1810.

Return of the Enemy's killed, wounded and taken by the detachment under the Command of Captain Fenwick in Obidos.

On the 27th of October 1 Serjeant and 19 Privates taken and on the following days of the same month 5 more; on the 1st of November 7 Privates killed, taken also from the enemy 11 Bullocks, Horses and 200 Beds for hospital.

PERO NEGRO, Nov. 10, 1810.—Nothing of importance has occurred since I wrote to Y. E. on the 3d instant. The enemy on the 5th made a reconnoitring upon Abrantes and under color of this operation sent a small body of foot and horse, through lower Beyra, towards Villa Velha, evidently with a view to take possession of the bridge which there was on the Tagus in that town; but these detachments found that it had been destroyed and marched back to Sobreyra Formosa. Most of the boats which the enemy have been able to collect from several Points in the neighbourhood have been used for the bridge which the French have made on the river Zezere, and which I hope will be destroyed as it is in a bad condition—By the latest account from Badajos of the 4th instant, I see that the division under the command of Mortier continues in Seville, and that many of his men are sick.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

CARTAXO, Nov. 21, 1810.—The enemy have withdrawn from the position which they had occupied the whole of last month, the right of which rested on Sobral and the left on the bank of the Tagus. This retreat was effected in the night of the 14th instant, their right wing marching by the Alenquer & Alcoentre road, while their left proceeded by that of Villanova. In this order they pursued their retreat, on the following days, towards Santarem. The allied army marched out of its positions on the morning of the 15th, in pursuit of the enemy. The advanced Guard was already in Alenquer on the 15th, in Azembuja and Alcoentre on the 16th, together with the British Cavalry, and here on the 17th. During those movements we took upwards of 400 prisoners from the enemy. The troops which I have mentioned above were followed on their march by the division under the command of Sir Brent Spencer and by the fifth division of foot under the command of Major General Leith. On the 17th instant, I received a dispatch addressed to me by Major Gen. Fane from the left bank of the Tagus, in which he stated, that the enemy had thrown another bridge over the Zezere in consequence of floods having carried off the first which they had made.

He informed me at same time that the enemy had marched on that day a strong body of troops from Santarem towards Golegan. I immediately sent Gen. Hill with the division under his command over to the left bank of the Tagus; for that purpose he embarked at Valada in the boats which Admiral Berkley had ordered to that point, in order to aid and facilitate the operations of the army. On the 18th the British Cavalry and Advanced Guard found the Enemy's Rear so strongly posted in front of Santarem, that it was impossible to attack it with any prospect of success; and, although from our posts on the left of the Tagus, I receive accounts of the Enemy's continuing to send troops and baggage along the right, towards the Zezere, yet their Advanced Guard remains on the same point where they have, as well as in Santarem, a number of troops able to defend the strong position of Santarem against any attack that might be made on their front. At the same time, the heavy rains which have fallen since the 15th have so completely destroyed the roads and swelled the rivers and streams, that I have hitherto found it impossible to dislodge the Enemy from the position which they occupy in Santarem. The bad state of the roads has also been the occasion of the Enemy's continuing so long in Santarem.—Notwithstanding they have marched strong bodies of troops from that town to the Eastward, I do not know of any great number of their men having passed over to the other bank of the Zezere. I cannot, for the same reason, ascertain whether it be the Enemy's intention wholly to withdraw from Portugal. Their army being collected between Santarem and the Zezere, finds itself in a situation which enables it to maintain that strong position, until it be joined by the reinforcements assembled on the fronters.

I have had no dispatch from General Silveyra (who is on the frontiers of Upper Beyra), since the 9th inst. Under that date he informed me of the movements of several bodies of the Enemy's troops in Castile, which, I suppose may amount to 20,000 men, apparently employed in making requisitions of provisions for the army of Portugal. These accounts have been confirmed by others of a later date, transmitted from Salamaca.

Having advanced from the positions where I had stationed myself, with a view to draw the Enemy to a spot whence I might compel them to retire, without venturing any thing in the attack, it is my duty, in justice to Lieut. Col. Fletcher and the officers of the Royal Engineers, to call Y. E—y's attention to the skill and celerity with which they so fortified the said positions that any attack on the line occupied by the allied army, would be highly hazardous, nay must decidedly terminate to the enemy's disadvantage.

The French army may perhaps be reinforced, and this circumstance induces me, according to the state of affairs in the Peninsula, to resume the same positions; but I do not think they can, or have it in their power to bring against us such forces as can make the contest at all doubtful. For these advantages we are indebted to Lieutenant Colonel Fletcher and to the Officers of the Royal Corps of Engineers, among whom I ought to make particular mention of Captain Chapman who has likewise rendered himself useful upon other occasion.

In my despatch of the 20th of October, I acquainted Y. E., that the Marquis de la Romana had joined the allied army in the fortified positions before Lisbon, with numerous detachments of the Spanish army under his command. The Marquis continues amongst us, and from him I receive most valuable advice, and effectual and important assistances.

During the time that we occupied the abovementioned positions, the whole duty was done with the utmost regularity and to my satisfaction, notwithstanding the force which occupied them consisted, as Y. E. knows of different troops and divers nations. These advantages I entirely ascribe to the zeal with which all are animated, for the cause in we are engaged the commanders and general officers of the armies of the different nations and to their wise dispositions, and I have no doubt but the same harmony will prevail all the time that the union of the armies may be deemed necessary.

Lieutenant General Sir Brent Spencer, Marshal Sir William Carr Beresford and the Officers of the Staff have continued to render me all the services in their power. I have &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

LISBON, DECEMBER 5, 1810.

Despatch from Lord Wellington, to D. Miguel Pereira Forjaz.

CARTAXO, DEC. 1, 1810.

The body of the Enemy's troops whose advanced guard was engaged on the 14th of last month, with those under General Silveyra moved on to the left and on the 19th reached Sabugal at the head of the Coa, whence it marched to Belmonte and Fundaen and proceeding by the two roads which lead to the Zezere across lower Beyra it arrived at Cardigas on the 25th. The armed Peasants of lower Beyra have kept constantly hanging on the enemy's rear during these movements and greatly harassed them. This detachment of the enemy's troops is composed, of those which left Portugal under General Foix who had taken the road to Paris, of such divisions of the three corps of the army of Portugal as had been left behind to garrison Salamanca, Ceidad Rodrigo and Almeida; of 3 or 4 Battalions which had been detached from the 8th corps by the Emperor's order and placed under the command of General Seras for the purpose of acting on the frontier and of the convalescents of the army of Portugal amounting to about 2400 men. It is not easy to ascertain the exact numbers of this reinforcements but I do not suppose them to exceed 8000 men. The troops of the 9th Corps have occupied the places and points in Castile where were stationed those which have lately entered Portugal.

The enemy continued in the city of Santarem which they have strongly fortified, they have also fortified a pass at Punhete on the left of the Zezere and reinforced their troops in the environs of Pernes and Alcanhede on the right of the position of Santarem, thus shewing that our movements in that quarter give them great uneasiness.

The weather has continued very bad ever since the middle of November; the by-roads are impassable for the artillery and almost so for the infantry while at the same time the rivers and streams have considerably swelled. By all the accounts which I receive from Castile I find that the light parties are very active and successful against the enemy and that they have been particularly so of late.

I have the honor &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

FROM THE AMERICAN PAPERS.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

A severe agitation of the earth was felt in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, on Friday evening the 9th inst. about three minutes past nine o'clock. Its progress appeared to be from N. W. to S. E. and was accompanied by a heavy explosion. Its duration from one to two minutes; some window glass was broken by the shock, which a vessel coming into harbor felt as severely as if she run aground. The Kennebunk paper mentions it as having been violently felt there; that it lasted about 20 seconds, was attended with a loud rumbling, and that the houses and contents, were very much agitated.—The Portland Gazette states it being but slightly felt there, about half past nine o'clock, and that from a calm the wind for a few moments blew very fresh before the shock. It was sensibly felt at Salem, Newburyport, York, Exeter, Dover, Howerhill and many of the interior towns, and at Charleston in the vicinity of Boston, but we have not heard of its being experienced in Boston. *Com. Reg.*

A letter from Havanna, per the Fly, arrived at Baltimore, dated October, 31st mentions the arrival there of a British ship of war from Mexico, having on board six millions of dollars. The news by this vessel was, that a revolution had broke out in Mexico, and serious work was apprehended. The same letter states, that a conspiracy had just been discovered at Havanna, and 12 or 14 persons apprehended in consequence of the facts which had transpired.

The same letter gives a most melancholy account of the almost entire destruction of St. Jago de Cuba, which place, it is stated, was destroyed by the late hurricane and an earthquake.

To the Editor of the National Intelligencer.

Sir,

Whenever a charge of unconstitutionality has been solemnly brought against any measure of the general government, it has hitherto been uniformly tried and eagerly canvassed before the tribunal of the public. The parties, which divide our country, immediately chose their sides: many independent pens were occupied on the question; and a national spirit of enquiry was excited, which proved the healthful vigor of the state. Whether the suspected measure was or was not important in its consequences; whether it affected the community at large, or merely a private individual, were matters of equal indifference. The subject invariably arrested the attention of the public, if it furnished the slightest grounds of doubt, or gave room for conjecture that the principles of the constitution had been disregarded, or that either of the authorities of the general government had overleaped the barriers of their respective powers. The case of Jonathan Robbins affords a striking example of this national jealousy of our rulers; and experience has proved, that if one encroachment is silently permitted to be made on the charter of our liberty, another instance will speedily ensue, until every fallacious argument of state policy will be considered as a justification of the most obvious acts of usurpation.

A measure was, however, adopted by the House of Representatives at their last session, which, in spite of the bold and plausible assertions of its unconstitutionality, does not appear to have excited this salutary jealousy of our rights; or to have received from the public the notice it deserves. I allude to the congressional enquiry into the conduct of General Wilkinson. It was adopted after very little deliberation or debate; and, although the subject of the Batture had been permitted to occupy the attention of the House for weeks, a resolution involving a great national question was precipitately passed, after a discussion scarcely of a day. With a knowledge of the unsuccessful though zealous attempt that was made during the session of 1807 and 1808, to institute a similar enquiry, it might have been expected that when the same subject was renewed, the members would have diligently examined the reasons of the former opposition it received. But such was not the temper of the House. It was determined from the first, that General Wilkinson should be tried, and tried only by a Congressional inquisition. Under such circumstances, all arguments would have been unavailing. It is not, therefore, surprising, that those who opposed the resolution on the ground of its unconstitutionality, did not take those strong and comprehensive views of the subject which would have done justice to the opinions they supported. On the other hand, those who favored the passage of the resolution appear to have been satisfied with expatiating on the numerous topics which so fertile a field of declamation might easily afford; and it is sincerely to be regretted, that the passions which operate on private life should ever gain admittance into public assemblies, entrusted with the most serious duties. In the minds of many, the popularity of a measure is the chief criterion of its rectitude. It is also a very prevalent opinion, that political expediency will legalize any proceeding, and that the purity of an action is to be tested by its consequences and motives. But the error of justifying, in a period of tranquility, from extrinsic considerations, the assumption of illegal power, is too obvious to require resutation. The American people are not yet prepared to invest any body of individuals with absolute sway, from a blind reliance on their wisdom and virtues; or to suffer the constitution, which they have established as the safeguard of their rights and the guide of their rulers, to be a mere dead letter in the hands of their representatives.

To what then are we to attribute the apathy with which the nation has regarded this constitutional question? Has it been unnoticed because it merely affected a single individual; or because the popular branch of the government has always proved itself immaculate in the exercise of its power? Yet the fate of the infamous Robbins could excite a general sympathy through the people, from a belief of the unconstitutional conduct of the *Executive*: and the precedents of the alien and sedition laws will sufficiently shew, that the *legislative* body is equally as liable to assume unlawful authority. In Great Britain, a nation comparatively enslaved, the cases of Wilkes and Sir Francis Burdett could excite a general commotion, although the House of Commons was the tyrant; and the history of the British Parliament furnishes many other unfortunate examples of the most unprincipled passion bearing a despotic sway over the lives, the liberties and the property of the people.

Has then the present apathy been occasioned from such a hazardous state of our political affairs, as would justify the adoption of any violent measure, on the plea of necessity? Is the evil so disastrous, that ordinary remedies could not affect it, or the criminal so powerful that the ordinary rules of justice could not reach him? Neither of these circumstances exist. At the last session of Congress a sentiment had been evinced directly unfavorable to war. A tedious debate was patiently continued for several days, on the sale of the gun boats, although the experience of European nations has found them so essential for the defence of harbors—and no disposition had been shewn, either by Congress or the Cabinet, to place the army on a war establishment. If Congress, at the session which succeeded the attack on the Chesapeake, when all imagined that the nation was on the eve of a war, did not consider any unusual steps against General Wilkinson expedient, there is surely no circumstance in our present situation, that can furnish a plea of paramount necessity to sanction their late proceedings against him. The subject of the resolution of Congress is neither calculated, from his principles or his station, to excite alarm. The commander of an army of a few thousand men, almost unacquainted with him, and scattered over an extensive country, is not likely to form a conspiracy against the liberty of the citizen. The grounds of the accusation occurred several years ago, and the charge itself cannot properly be denominated a state crime, as no proof has been adduced that the accused, during the whole of that period, ever experienced his power in opposition to his allegiance, or attempted any act in favor of a foreign nation, which was hostile to the interest or independence of his country.

The foregoing observations have been made solely with the view of abstracting from all extrinsic considerations the question I propose to examine, "Whether the House of Representatives exceeded its constitutional powers in instituting an enquiry, by a committee of its members, into the life and conduct of Gen. Wilkinson?" The character of merits of that officer form no part of our enquiry, and, although a soldier of the revolutions always entitled to sympathy, yet the feelings excited by the sufferings of an individual must always be absorbed in the greater interest and solicitude inspired by the constitution. Prejudice, clamor or declamation, when employed by either side on such an occasion, is equally disgraceful; for it must be the wish of every American, that if Gen. Wilkinson is guilty of corruption, he may suffer the infamy he deserves: and every sincere patriot must likewise wish that, if he is only suspected, he may receive an impartial trial, before none but a constitutional tribunal.

PUBLIUS.

A CARD.

A. C. MEYER and ROTALAH MADAVAH CHITTY, beg leave to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that they have by mutual consent, dissolved their Partnership on the 15th Instant, and the debts of the Concern having been fully paid, the business will be conducted in future under the firm of

A. C. MEYER,

who most respectfully solicits a continuation of that favour and support he has hitherto experienced, and in consequence of ROTALAH MADAVAH CHITTY's retiring from business he will be much obliged by an early adjustment of the outstanding balances due to the firm of A C MEYER and Co.

Madras, 16*th May*, 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

CLARET, BARSAC,

VIN DE GRAVE,

AND

HOCK,

FROM THE HOUSE OF

Messrs. Paxton & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS

TO

HIS MAJESTY,

TO BE HAD

IN CHESTS AND HALF CHESTS,

AT THE

GODOWNS

OF

MESSIEURS

ARBUTHNOT, D'MONTE AND CO.

AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES.

CLARET in Magnums, Quarts and Pints, at the rate of 13 Pags. per doz. of quarts.

BARSAC at 12 Pags. per ditto.

VIN de GRAVE at do.

HOCK at do.

Beach Buildings, *May* 14, 1811.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY

Dobbin & Sutherland,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

ON THURSDAY NEXT,

THE 23d INSTANT,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT HALF PAST TEN O'CLOCK,

THE FOLLOWING

Europe Articles,

IN THE HIGHEST PRESERVATION.

THIRTY dozen of English Claret, ten dozen of Hock, nine dozen of Vinegar, Arrow Root, Powder and Pomatum, Raspberry Jam, Current Jelly, Sherry Wine, Pickles of sorts, Europe Chintz, Flannel, Black Round Hats, 200 Groce of Corks, first, second and third size Globe Lamps, Kegs of Salmon, twelve Kegs of Red Lead, and several other articles.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY

Dobbin & Sutherland,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

ON THURSDAY NEXT,

THE 23d INSTANT,

POSITIVELY TO THE

HIGHEST BIDDER,

TWO-HUNDRED AND SIXTY

GROCE

OF

HEEL BALLS.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT THE SEA GATE,

MASULIPATAM,

On SATURDAY, the 1st of June,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

IN THE FORENOON,

ON ACCOUNT OF THE

UNDERWRITERS,

THE HULL

OF THE BRIG

MARY,

ABOUT 200 TONS BURTHEN,

NOW LAYING IN

CHIPPALEIR RIVER,

TOGETHER WITH HER

MASTS, YARDS, SAILS, AND RIGGING,

NOW AT

MASULIPATAM,

THE WHOLE IN ONE LOT,

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

TEN per cent of the purchase money to be paid down and the remainder within 15 days, the BRIG to be at the risk of the purchaser from the moment she is knocked down, and in default of payment to be resold at the risk of the first purchaser, who is not to derive any advantage that may arise on a resale, and is to make good any loss there may be.—A list of the Stores and any further information required, may be obtained upon Application to Mr. RICHARD ALEXANDER, Agent to the UNDERWRITERS.

Masulipatam, 10*th May*, 1811.

TO BE SOLD

ON COMMISSION,

BY

Dobbin & Sutherland,

A FEW DOZEN OF

REAL HOLLAND'S

GIN,

WHICH THEY CAN WARRANT

TO BE OF

A SUPERIOR QUALITY,

AT

EIGHT PAGODAS

PER DOZEN.

PANTHEON.

MADRAS THEATRE.

ON THURSDAY NEXT,

THE 23d INSTANT,

WILL BE PERFORMED

THE FARCE

OF

THE INVASION,

TO WHICH WILL BE ADDED,

A PANTOMIMIC BALLET,

ENTITLED

The Rural Happiness,

INTERRUPTED BY

A RECRUITING PARTY,

WITH ACCOMPANIMENTS,

BY A FULL ORCHESTRA.

BOX TICKETS, Three Pagodas.

GALLERY DITTO, Six Rupees.

TICKETS to be had at the Pantheon, and at the Exchange.

The Curtain will be drawn up at nine o'clock.

Pantheon, 18*th May*, 1811.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A DARK Bay Arab Saddle Horse, warranted sound.—He has been well broke in for a Bandy, and also frequently used as the Postilion Horse to a Carriage—He is a strong Horse, and goes well in harness.—Price 100 Pagodas.

Also a Bay Saddle Horse sound, young, and very easy in his Paces, and carries a Lady well.—Price 100 Pagodas.

For further particulars enquire at the Office of this Paper.

MADRAS LOTTERY.

THIRD DAY'S DRAWING,

IN THE

SECOND CLASS,

THURSDAY, May 9, 1811.

No. 6962 a Prize of 2,500 Star Pagodas.

No. 4127 a Prize of 1000 Star Pagodas.

No. 4403 a Prize of 300 Star Pagodas.

Nos. 2038 4255 7148 Prizes of 150 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 96 3413 3160 6570 7132 7543 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

PRIZES OF 50 STAR PAGODAS EACH.

182 461 881 397 857 438 424 440
106 539 225 1141 1404 1221 1298 1564
1737 1928 1906 1073 1773 1420 1767 1711
1939 2046 2319 2444 2722 2638 2202 2789
2289 2018 2434 2095 2062 2282 2917 2130
3219 3451 3038 3850 3952 3995 3354 3194
3019 3176 3331 3049 3407 4368 4610 4560
4805 4837 4809 4647 4016 4162 4198 4463
4347 5097 5555 5944 5552 5256 5291 5507
5454 5939 5488 5983 5752 5905 6646 6430
6148 6817 6257 6448 6782 6577 6810 6923
6056 6970 6412 6583 6572 6550 6724 6888
7851 7730 7612 7732 7939 7478 7103 7570
7403 7744 7767 7609 7995.

FOURTH DAY'S DRAWING,

IN THE

SECOND CLASS,

MONDAY, May 13, 1811.

No. 1172 a Prize of 1000 Star Pagodas.

No. 2260 a Prize of 300 Star Pagodas.

Nos. 874 763 2896 5480 Prizes of 150 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 3667 5993 5543 4538 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

PRIZES OF 50 STAR PAGODAS EACH.

100 607 898 373 949 403 460 688 705 745
771 639 707 976 380 1831 1378 1687 1283
1908 1931 1275 1841 1441 1139 1526 1895
1148 1444 1413 2516 2658 2341 2279 2962
2098 2329 2009 2907 2637 2005 2158 3845
3410 3366 3213 3593 3999 3138 4186 4559
4493 4334 4296 4185 485[illegible] 4874 4075 4946
4778 4743 4553 4536 4367 4706 5318 5615
5290 5756 5232 5605 5057 5798 5384 5400
5070 5537 5064 5853 5803 6651 6295 6381
6043 6697 6404 6824 6773 6911 6634 6161
6097 6036 6424 7512 7551 7529 7169 7699
7575 7756 7946 7834 7643 7066 7496.

J. L. HEEFKE, Agent.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY WILLIAM SMITH, OPPOSITE THE WALLAJAH GATE IN THE FORT.

⁂ It is requested that those Subscribers to the Courier, who are occasionally changing their Residence, will give early notice of the place to which they remove to the Printer, who will pay attention to their orders and any Subscribers at the Presidency to whom the Peons may not deliver the Paper in proper time, are requested to give information of the same, in order that this irregularity may be prevented in future.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1811.

BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1811.

In addition to the Extracts from the Gibra tar Chronicles which appeared in our Extra the 8th we now present our readers with s further extracts, as we were able to selec well from those papers as from some Lon Journals from the 20th to 29th October w we were also obligingly furnished with perusal of for a short time.

No certain intelligence has hitherto bee ceived of the fate Mr. Mungo Park, but pears by the English papers that the acc ts of his safety are again doubted. We kno ot whether the following circumstances, a municated by Mr. Pearce in Abyssinia to apt. Rudland at Mocha in a letter dated A lou the 29th Dec. 1810 are calculated to ssen those doubts or not. The person allu d is either Mungo Park or Mr. Horneman w has been sent by the Diletanti Society on a milar mission.

A friend of Mr. Pearce's who has a ation, a merchant in the Shoa, Cofia, and o left Efat three months ago said that some trange white man had arrived in the country Shoa, and was expected at Efat with an in tion to proceed thence to Tigre. Since this formation Mr. Pearce heard that a white an was seen beyond Shoa Mr. Pearce had obtained leave from the Ras to proceed to oa. In consequence of a letter addressed Captain Rudland to the Ras Welleta Selasse, ders had been given, that in case Mr. Park ered the territories of the Ras, every atten n was to be shewn him and every assistance a rded him to reach Massowa.

The following is an article of Aby sian news received from the same quar .

Basha Abdoola joined the rebels gainst the Ras Selasse, in October last and w taken prisoner by Ras Gabrial, who has bo d him, and his Sons, in Chains, and seized ll his property.

The provinces in the vicinity Gondar are in a state of Civil War, owing. he difference of opinion on points of Reli n respecting the Incarnation of our Saviour There are no less than four divisions on thi question. One party supports the opinion o he Church of Rome, one the established Ch h of the Country; and two distinct sects, ranching out, from the Catholic and the Pr estant.

A great scarcity prevails in igre at the present time; owing to the failu of the last Crop from the destructive Locust some thousands have died, for want of food

◆

EXTRA TS
FROM TE
GIBRALTAR CHRONIC ES & COURIER.

OCTOBER 24, 1810.

Jeffery was in town on Mond last, when the Lords of the Admiralty gave him his fre discharge from the service; and the friends of Capt n Lake made him a liberal compensation for the hardships he had sustained. He is a good looking young fellow, and confesses he made the † for his name tho' he can write; but he says it is common among sailors to use the cross for shortness. He says he was eight days on the Island of Sombrero, during all which time he had nothing but rain water to subsist on, which he drank out of the crevices of the rocks; he was in the very last stage of starvation when the American vessel touched at the island. He left town yesterday in high spirits, with his money, to see his mother. Some people were after him to make him exhibit himself for money; but he got his discharge from the service expressly on the condition that he should immediately quit London.

In the account of his sufferings and preservation, he says, that at first he did not believe that it was intended to leave him on the island; he saw the ship the morning after he was put on shore, and expected every moment that a boat would be put off to take him on board.

He suffered at first very much from thirst, and to allay it he drank considerable quantities of salt water, which only encreased it. Most fortunately for him some rain fell on the third day after he was put on shore, and the quantity that remained in the cavities of the rocks supplied him while he remained there, he was under the necessity of sucking it out with a quill. He saw great numbers of birds of the gull kind, rather larger than a goose, but he could not catch any of them. He found only one egg, but it was in such a putrid state that he could not eat it; the only food (if it may be called food) that he had was some bark, which he found on the shore. He saw five ships pass by while he was on the island, but at too great distance for him to be visible to the people on board, and the vessel by which he was at last taken off, would probably have passed on in the same manner, if the Captain had not hove too from motives of curiosity, to examine the birds which were flying in great numbers about the island.

OCTOBER 23.

Force of the Armies under Massena and Lord Wellington.

Massena, at the battle of Busaco, had full 70,000 men under arms, and since that day he had received reinforcements to the amount of 15,000 men who arrived in Spain from France during the early part of September,

With regard to the British, it appears from the official returns, that towards the middle of September the number of British firelocks in Portugal, including the 7th regiment from Halifax, amounted to 27,000 men. Since that period the following corps have arrived, viz. the 30th, 44th, 50th, 71st, 79th, 88th, 92d, 94th, together with some Brunswickers, some drafts and some Artillery, with a squadron of the 13th dragoons, and three rifle companies from Cadiz the whole of which we estimate at about 7000 men; so that the public must see that Lord Wellington cannot have more, if so much as 34,000 British, and that some of these are in detachments.

The Portuguese regulars may amount to 35,000 men of these 28,000 are with Lord Wellington. The remainder are in garrison at Abrantes, Santarem, Veniche, Lisbon, St. Julian's and the forts in the vicinity; upon the whole that Lord W.'s force may be fairly estimated at between 55 and 60,000 men.

We will now proceed to state the disposition of the British force and the position of each division, and the names of the Officers by whom they are respectively commanded

The Cavalry, 3,000 Sir S. Cotton, commanding.

The Infantry was then divided into four divisions independently of the light troops and the divisions forming at Thomar, under General Leith which at that time was not designated by any name or number. The divisions were commanded as follows:—

1st Division 5,000 Sir B. Spencer, K. B. commanding.
2d Division 5,500 Lieutenant General Hill, do.
4th Division 4,000 Major General Picton, do.
Light Division 300 Brigadier Gen. R. Crawford, do.
Divisions at Thomar and troops at Lisbon 3,500 Major General Leith, do.

Since that period have arrived as we have already stated the 30th, 44th, 50th, 71st, 79th, 88th, 92d, 94th and Brunswickers, some drafts Artillery and rifle companies. How they have since been distributed we cannot take upon us positively to state: but we imagine that the number of divisions still continue the same, and that they are placed under the same commanders.

The 4th Foot is under orders for embarkation. A regiment (43d) is expected from America, and four battalions will probably be detached from Sicily.

CADIZ, OCT. 25.—We have received the particulars of the action, on the fields of Saflagosa, between the Marquis de Campoverde & the French whom our brave troops pursued as far as the gates of Mount Louis. We had 8 killed and 56 wounded. The enemy's loss was considerable; the field of battle was strewed with their dead whose number exceeded 500 exclusive of 68 prisoners and a large quantity of arms, ammunition and cattle which have remained in our hands * The entrepid Claros, Camp Marshal D Jose Obispo, and M. Manson, have covered themselves with glory; the former on the 14th of last month between la Cruiz de Fallinas and Coll de Oriols, and the two latter on the 7th instant in Hospitalet. The gallant Roviro has penetrated into Rousillon, laid the country waste, and spread terror and desolation throughout those districts.

Alicant letters of the 14th state as follows. Nothing new has occurred in our army. The enemy's numbers in Baza amount to between 8 and 900 horse, and from 7 to 800 foot, those who marched from Baza for Loja having been replaced by the Garrison of Granada. There, they have compelled all the inhabitants to enlist in the Civic Guard and given orders for a levy which includes without exception of persons or rank all individuals from 16 to 50 years old. The division, which was in Almeria and Gilgal, is collecting for the purpose of joining that which occupies Baza."

Brigadier Empecinado beat, on the 18th, near Cifuentes a French division consisting of between 900 and 1000 foot and 400 horse: and Colonel Minta, who being attacked by very superior forces, had withdrawn to Molina de Arrogon, is advancing again into the interior of Navarre. The French have been under the necessity of evacuating Siguenza.

General Carvajal has already 9000 men in Teruel. On the 7th September, M. Villacampa attacked a body of the enemy's which escorted a convoy and was proceeding from Villarluengo to Aliniz, when fortune declared so decidedly in his favour, that, out of 500 foot and 28 horse of which that body consisted, it is confidently said, that 150 only have reached their destination.

On our side, we had 4 killed and 19 wounded.

(Cadiz Diary.)

Copy of Marshal Beresford's Letters to Lord Wellington.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE FORT OF SOBRAL,
OCTORER 17, 1810.

My Lord. I have the honor to inform Y. E. that, by letters of Brig. Gen. Miller, dated from Coimbra, I have learned, that our troops of the North entered that city on the 7th instant. It appears, that Col. Trant, from whom I have not yet had any letter, entered first with the Oporto troops, and that Brig. Gen. Miller and Col. Wilson, with those of the Mino and the Cavalry, will follow the enemy in the line of their march at the beginning of the Serra de Caramulo:—Brig. Gen. Miller has picked up 350 of the enemy's men who were dispersed and plundering the country, and a few more continued to make their appearance. Col. Wilson entered Condeixa with his advanced guard, on the 10th or 11th instant. The prisoners have been sent to Oporto.

(Signed) G. C. BERESFORD.

CASAL COGHIM, OCOTOBER 20, 1810.

My Lord. Since I forwarded to Y. E. the news of the re-capture of Coimbra, transmitted by Brig. Gen. Miller, I have received, from Colonel Trant, a more circumstantial account of this occurrence, which I have the honor to inclose for Y. E.y's perusal.—The number of prisoners, mentioned in Col. Trant's report, appears to be greater than was supposed from the first accounts, and has been further increased by the capture of 3 or 400 straglers who were plundering in the environs of Coimbra, and have been picked up by Brig. Gen. Miller. The circumstances and the manner in which Col. Trant has re-taken that City, affords a fresh proof of the activity and prudence with which he has always complied with the instructions given him; and have no doubt but his conduct will meet with Y. E y's approbation. I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) G C. BERESFORD.

LISBON, OCT. 31.—In the month of September, were arrested, by order of the Police, several persons of note, such as the Marquis of Abrantes, Count of Bellbere, the Marchioness of Alvito, some Individuals of the family of Count of Sampayo, others of the name of Rattan, Vandelle, Dufour, Saldana, Sampino, Cambiaso, Almeida, Pelligrini the Painter, &c. Private letters immediately stated, and the newspapers respeted, that a conspiracy had been discovered in Portugal which had been hatched in concert with Massena: that the 13th of September was the day appointed foo assassinating the English, in Lisbon as well as in Thomar, Coimbra and other towns where depots of arms were established; that 600 Conspirators, disguised in British uniforms, were to begin to work of death by firing upon the Priests who were to go forth in procession about the streets of the Capital, on the said day the 15th it being the anniversary of the expulsion of the French; that, the indignation of the people being thus excited against the English, other Conspirators would put to death whatever Individuals of that nation they should happen to meet with; that others would throw the prison open; that, on the same day, Massena would attack Lord Wellington; and, lastly, that, the conspiracy had been discovered by a Portuguese Lady who had married a French General. Other circumstances were added, relative to Lord Wellington and to the British Ministry, which have been the occasion of our Government publishing the following Notice which has been inserted in the Diaries.

"Whereas it has resulted from the inquiries of the Police, that the residence of some persons in this kingdom might prove injurious under the existing delicate circumstances, Government has come to the determination of removing them from Portugal *pro tempore*. This proceeding is scandalously misrepresented in the English newspaper, called The *Sun*, of the 2d of October, whose assertions the Governors of the Kingdom direct to be contradicted; making it known, that neither Marshall General Lord Wellington, nor the Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, nor any other individual of the said Nation, had any share in the said proceeding, nor any previous notice of it, and that it was merely the results of the informations communicated by the Police. The other absurd particulars of the conspiracy, depots of arms &c. are so notoriously false, that they need not be refuted. Such crimes, if they had been committed, would be punished more severely pursuant to the law against delinquents.

On the 23d of last November, the Spanish and English Flotilla in Cadiz Bay made an attack on the French gun-boats in Port St. Mary's, and, finding, that they could not entice them out, threw Congreves rockets, carcasses and shells at them, some of which fell into the town and frightened the inhabitants out. The fire was afterwards, chiefly directed against Fort Catalina, and kept up until dark, the enemy returned it from that fort, as well as from the batteries on shore. Their loss has not been ascertained, on our side, we had two officers of the Marine Artillery and a Midshipman killed and three sailors wounded.

Anthentic letters from several parts of Portugal state that our armed Peasantry who have divided themselves into small parties and form a kind of National Guerrillas are constantly harassing the enemy and grow every day more inured to war which will shortly prove still more fatal and destructive to their legions. Last week came prisoners and deserters from the enemy. The latter are almost all of them Germans or Italians. From them we learn that the foreigners in the French service are allowed but half a ration of bread, that they scarcely ever get any meat and that there prevail fluxes in the army which daily carry off a great many of the men.

(LISBON GAZETTE.)

The following contains intelligence of much interest.

Konigsburg Sept. 28.

"On the 4th instant, the Ex-king of Sweden, Gustavus Adolphus, hired a small open boat at Pellau, for purpose of being, as was supposed, conveyed back to Sweden, but was stopped by the Police Officers there, before he could get on board and set sail. He was sent off under guard to Russia by way of Riga. It does not appear, that he intended to take with him any part of his family or retinue, but was to proceed alone.

The dispute which has broken out between Russia and France has risen to a very considerable height. The kingdom of Poland is the subject of contention, and the question is, who shall be appointed Sovereign of that country. Napeleon insists upon bestowing it upon Berthier, while Alexander who would be jealous of so ner a neighbour proposes John Poniatowski who is a lineal descendant of the Royal family of Poland. Under these circumstances, matters must remain until a declaration of war shall appear, which is deemed inevitable, as neither party is disposed to concede."

LISBON, NOV 10.—On the 11th instant, Massena wrote to Lord Wellington, requesting that he would set at liberty the Marchioness of Alorna who is confined in one of the nunneries of this capital, and allow her to proceed to the French army in which the Marquis, her Husband, is serving, who was declared a traitor to his country by a decree of our Government of the 9th of September. The answer was, that upon business of this kind, Massena should apply to the Portuguese Regency.

Eighty eight Spanish officers and serjeants have, this day, set out for Galicia.

On the 7th instant, Marshal Beresford received the insignia of the Order of the Bath from the hands of Lord Wellington. All the Nobility, Generals and Magistrates were present at this solem act which took place in the palace of Mafra. After the ceremony 400 persons sat down to a sumptuous dinner between 7 and 8 in the evening nor did they rise until 10. The toasts were the Prince Regent, His Britannic Majesty, H. C. M. Ferdinand VII, Marshal Beresford, Marshal Wellington and the Marquis de la Romana. The dancing commenced after the banquet, and was kept up until the following morning, the number of persons of distinction of both sexes who attended, being very considerable: a proof of the little apprehension inspired by the Enemy, although their army was only 5 leagues from this Capital. During the *fete*, Marshal Lord Wellington received, every quarter of an hour, telegraphic reports of what was going on in the lines whither he returned immediately after the entertainment.

GIBRALTAR,—DECEMBER 15, 1810.

Private letters have been received from Lisbon down to the 7th Instant, the English and French armies continued in the positions described in Lord Wellington's last dispatches. The French before Marbella having brought down several pieces of ordnance too heavy for the shattered walls of the old Castle to withstand their fire, it was deemed proper to evacuate it and accordingly the garrison consisting of 100 men embarked on board the Topaze in the night of the 8th carrying off whatever they could remove. A detachment of the Enemy's which had pushed as far as Estepona and the Bank of the Guadiaro has since withdrawn. A second attempt of the garrison of Ronda to penetrate into the Sierra has proved as unsuccessful as the first, mention of which was made in a late Chronicle. After making themselves Masters of Iqualya they were charged by the patriots and compelled to re-enter Ronda with a loss of 200 men.

General Blake one of the new Regents arrived at Cadiz from Carthagena on the 7th in the British Frigate Druid.

The Cortes in their sitting from the 21st of last month to the 2d Instant have granted a general amnesty to deserters from the Army and Navy and to all Minor offenders in both; more particularly explained their former declaration respecting the inviolability of their members, as follows; they can never be called to account for any sentiment or opinion delivered in the assembly; all complaints against them are to be laid in writing before the Cortes; and no action, either civil or criminal, can be entered by the Congress, to which the sentence must in all cases be submitted previous to its being definitively passed—Resolved, that no vacant benefice shall be filled-up except livings with cure of souls and some prebends and that the income arising from the same shall be applied to the wants of the state. And lastly, reduced until further orders the appointments of all public functionaries to 2000 hard dollars a year with the exception only of the Regents of the Kingdom, Ministers, Ambassadors, Generals and Admirals actually employed among whom are included the Captain General of Provinces and Governors of Towns.

General St Simon, who was taken prisoner in Portugal, is gone to Odiham on his parole.

It appears that Rudshuck and Schomla have at length fallen into the hands of the Russians. Expectations were entertained that the Turks would be induced by these and various other losses to listen to the pacific overtures with which Count Kamenskoi was charged.

The formation of an offensive and defensive alliance with the Porte is also alluded to; but if Russia expects any advantage from such a treaty, she must certainly recede from the proposals which she lately made to the Porte. It would be absurd to suppose that a peace, purchased by the important cessions which were then insissed on, can be lasting. The more humiliating the terms which she exacts, the more does she expose the Ottoman councils to the influence of French intrigue, and the necessary consequence will be, that she cannot withdraw a single Battalion from the Danube for the defence of her frontier on the side of Poland and Prussia, or to act against the Swedes on the side of Finland.

The Swedish diet have adjourned to Stockholm to pay their respect to the new Crown Prince. The King of Sweden is again said to be indisposed. The statement is probably made to prepare the Swedes for his expected resignation in favor of Bernadotte.

We have great satisfaction in having it in our power to state, that the Lords of the Admiralty have promoted all the Commanders, to the end of 1802 inclusive, who are employed in actual service afloat to be post Captains and 20 of the Senior Lieuterants of the fleet who are actually first Lieut. of effective ships of the line, or have particularly distinguished themselves in the Command of small vessels to be Commanders. The commissions to have date the 21st instant and it will be observed, we are confident with general satisfaction, both by the public and our own Naval Service, that this promotion has marked the anniversary of the glorious and ever memorable victory of Trafalgar.

GIBRALTAR,—DECEMBER 22, 1810.

By the arrival of H. M. S. Onix from Cadiz, intellinge is received from Lisbon as late as the 15th instant at which time Lord Wellington and Massena, still occupied their former positions. There had been some skirmishing in the interior and a body of Troops advancing to reinforce Massena, had been forced to retreat with precipitation and a considerable loss of Baggage.

The Bulwark is arrived at Cadiz with 40,000,000, Dollars and 20,000,000, more are shortly expected from Mexico.—The Besiegers of Cadiz have succeeded in throwing a few Grenades into the town; but we are happy to hear, that they have done no damage.

A pretty large sum of money and great quantities of provisions have been remitted from the Seat of Government to Algesiras where several thousand men are daily expected.

Another very gallant action was fought at Istan in the Serra of Ronda on the 15th instant, between a handful of Mountaineers (two hundred and odd.) and about 2000 French Troops. The Brave Patriots, although surprised by the Enemy, maintained their Ground until they had exhausted their ammunition, and then resolutely forced their way through the ranks of the Enemy whose loss was much more considerable than their own. The packet has just brought London papers to the 5th with the heart—gladdening intelligence that a State of amendment had been observed in His Majesty for the last four days—Sweden has been compelled to declare war against England.

INVASION OF SICILY.
FRENCH ACCOUNT.

Royal Camp, Piale, Sept. 18, 1810.—The bold reconnoitring lately executed by a detachment of the Guard, to even the suburb to the south of Messina, had already proved that it was possible for our army to land the first wind which obliged the enemy to break his line of anchorage. In fact, a wind having yesterday arisen, sufficiently strong to induce all sailors to believe, that the equinoxial gales had commenced, the English made haste to make their ships return to port, and his Majesty did not fail to profit of his occasion to order a disembarkation in the night. In consequence some detachments of the 3d and 4th infantry of the line and the 2d Neapolitan Chasseurs, and a Corsican Battalion were embarked, and set sail towards ten o'clock at night, directing their course towards Scalettes—At three o'clock in the morning they were at San Stefano, in Sicily, dislodged the enemy from it under cries of vive l' Empereur, vive le Roi. and pushed their Columns to the place of Duchessa, successively driving back all the posts they encountered: during this time the wind unfortunately ceased, and the dead calm, which succeeded it, opposed, as well as the currents, the other landings which the King intended to effect. His Majesty himself was in his barge, where he remained till day, expecting, in vain, a favorable wind, when, finding he could no longer expect it, he resolved upon giving the Signal for the return of the troops disembarked in Sicily. General Stuart, who considered them but as charged with a false attack, now perceiving, that a more serious one could not be attempted, immediately directed all his forces, both by Sea and land, towards San Stefano, to overwhelm these detachments, but they were so quick in rallying the moment the signal was given, and so skilful in masking their movements, that they had finished their embarkation before the enemy was able to perceive it, At eight o'clock, they were on the return at Fentimilis, with the exception of some men who were not able to be brought back for want of boats, because, those who first arrived at Scalettes hurried to regain Calabria, after having landed the troops they carried, and had not been able to return to Sicily on account of the currents. This is the only inconvenience which has resulted from the insurmountable contrarieties which this brilliant attempt has experienced. All the young Neapolitan troops have particularly given proofs of bravery above all eulogium, and of a Sang froid which is not frequently found even in old Troops. They sustained with intrepidity the charges of some detachments of English Cavalry, who among other losses, in their different charges had two officers killed.

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* By a Conciso of a later date than the Cadiz Diary from which the above paragraph is taken, we learn, that, after ranging and plundering French Cerdagne, the Marquis's Division re-entered Spain, and on the 12th Oct. was stationed in the environs of Cervera making part of the Cordon formed by several bodies of Spanish troops round M. Donald's army which is represented as cooped up in the district extending from the last mentioned town to Lerida. The general opinion was, that the French General would, before long, attempt to break through the Cordon and get into Barcelona, and yet it was thought by some that he would not stir as he had nothing else in view than to cover the siege of Tortoza, for which Suchet continued to prepare with increased activity.

Of the number of Prisoners made in Sicily by our detachments many have been brought to Calabria, and report a number of ridiculous means of which the English make use, to endeavour to make the inhabitants not fear an invasion, which they ought now to be more convinced than ever, that it is impossible for them to prevent.

Moniteur, October 7.

ENGLISH ACCOUNT.

The following is the official account of the landing and defeat of the French in Sicily which were noticed in our last.

MESSINA, SEPTEMBER 18, 1810

"This morning a division of the Enemys Troops consisting of about 3500 men under the Command of General Gavaignac made good a landing about six miles to the Southward of Messina. They had passed from Reggio during the night unperceived and had already gained (in haste) the heights above the point of their debarkation when they were promptly and gallantly attacked by General Campbell with the 21st Regiment, a German Battalion and the foreign Battalion of light Infantry, when the French General with a precipitation as dastardly as it was unaccountable, hurried to his Boats again, leaving nearly two whole Battalions with their officers Prisoners in our hands. Among the latter is a chief of Brigade of the 4th Neapolitan Regiment, a Lieutenant Colonel of Corsicans and an aid decamp of the Commander of the expedition. During this operation upon the right General Murat embarked his Forces at Punto del Pezzo and made every demonstration against our Position towards the Faro.

The greatest part of the Enemys Boats with the Troops that reimbarked from the South, were fortunate enough to regain their own shore; four or five Boats nevertheless have been intercepted by our Gun Boats.

It is impossible to speak in terms too strong of the alacrity shewn by every Branch of the army upon this occasion: this however is only what might have been expected from our own Troops.—A Source even of still greater satisfaction was, in the observation of the zeal, the warmth with which the peasantry voluntarily hurried out with every species of arms that they could collect to range themselves by our sides and our Guards were necessary to protect our Prisoners against the fury of the Populace as they were conducted through the streets of Messina.

To his Sicilian Majesty this event is a pledge of our zeal to sustain with firmness his Royal cause against the further daring and ambitious enterprizes of the usurper of his Royal Right, and Invader of his Continental Dominions: and to the public the details of this our successful resistance to the first active efforts of the Enemy will be the more grateful when we add that our loss does not exceed the Number of three or four men, and that no officer whatever has been hurt.

The Enemy maintained themselves in contest only long enough to have a few of their men killed. The Prisoners already secured amount from 1000 to 1200 men and the Peasantry are bringing in at every moment Stragglers who have fled to the mountains.

Address to the People of Sicily from H. E. Lieutenant General Sir John Stuart, count of Maida and Commander in Chief of the British Forces in the Mediterranean.

The Prompt and energetic manner in which the Inhabitants of the villages in the territory of this City hastened to join the British Troops against the Common enemy on the 18th Instant has excited in me and in the army under my Command the sentiment of the most lively joy and highest satisfaction.

The laudable Enthusiasm which upon this occasion the Sicilians of all classes have displayed for the Common cause has induced me to make a seperate report of it to be laid before H. M. their sovereign.

The people of this Island may rest assured that it being no less the wish than the duty of the British army to defend it against the threatened invasion of a cruel and rapacious enemy, the satisfaction arising from their successes is increased by seeing themselves at the moment of danger and victory assisted by the native valor and loyalty of the Inhabitants.

Those of Casali de Mile, Santo Stefano and Galati having, from their situation been enabled more eminently to distinguish themselves in the late successful action—to them I am anxious in this address to express in a more particular manner the satisfaction which I feel at their conduct in concert with the army under my Command.

MURATS ADDRESS.

ON ABANDONING THE INVASION OF SICILY.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, at Sicilla, September 26th 1810.

Soldiers,—The expedition to Sicily is postponed: the object which the Emperor had in view, by causing that island to be threatened, has been accomplished; and the effect of the attitude which has been maintained upon the Strait with so much dignity for four months has even surpassed expectation, you are about to enter your winter quarters, and you, also, brave Sailors, you are about to return to your families, you have done more than your duty; you have supported, with a courage above all praise, more than fifty combats, against a force three times stronger than yours and the success which you have constantly obtained proves what you would have done against an equal one, above all, you have solved one grand problem; you have proved that the enemy's flotilla cannot prevent even the smallest boats from crossing the straits, and that Sicily will be conquered when its conquest is seriously set about. Receive the testimony of my satisfaction, I also testify the same to the land forces, who have powerfully seconded you, the zeal which you have shewn in answering the call which has been made to you, is a sure pledge for your King of that which you will always display when summoned for the benefit of his service, and the good of the Country.

(Signed) "JOACHIM NAPOLEON.
(Attested) "COUNT GRENIER.
General of Division, and Chief
of the Staff of the Army.

DECREE OF THE CORTES.

Ferdinand VII, by the Grace of God, King of Spain and the Indies, and during his absence and Captivity, the Council of Regency authorized ad *interim*, to all who shall see or come to the knowledge of these presents, know ye: that in the General and Extraordinary Cortes assembled in the Royal Isle of Leon, it has been resolved on and decreed, as follows.

The General and Extraordinary Cortes, Impressed with a sense of the most lively and sincere gratitude towards the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, George III. for the generous interest which he has expressed, and the liberal assistance which he has unremittingly given to the Spanish Nation, supplying her with arms, money, men and ships, from the first moment that the provinces sent forth the cry of independence and fidelity to their legitimate King, Ferdinand VII, so vilely deceived, outraged and detained by the Usurper of the throne of France, Napoleon Bonaparte; decree, that a public monument shall be erected to GEORGE III., as a testimony of the national gratitude of Spain towards so august and generous a Monarch, as well as towards the unconquered British Nation which has taken such lively interest in the glorious defence of the Spaniards. The Cortes also declare, that the Spanish People shall not lay down their arms, until they have secured their independence, and the absolute integrity of the monarchy in both worlds, without the least dismembering of the same, and rescued Ferdinand from Captivity: ever acting in concert and in the most perfect union with the King of Great Britain, agreeably to the intimate friendship and indissoluble alliance solemnly entered into by the treaty of the 14th January 1809. The Council of Regency shall communicate to the King of Great Britain, in the most solemn manner, whatever is above stated, and also submit to the Cortes the project which it shall adopt for realizing the public monument, with the execution of which it is entrusted. The Council of Regency shall understand it so, to make the necessary dispositions for the performance thereof, and to get it printed, published and circulated. (Signed) Luis del Monte, president; Manuel Luxan, Secretary, and Evaristo Periz de Castre, Secretary. Royal Isle of Leon, November 19, 1810.

To the Council of Regency.

And for the due execution and performance of the foregoing decree, the Council of Regency orders and commands all tribunals, magistrates, chiefs, governors and other authorities, both civil, military and ecclesiastical, of any class or rank whatever, to obey it, and cause it to be obeyed, complied with and executed in all its parts. You shall understand it so and make the requisite dispositions for the performance thereof. (Signed) Pedro Agar President; Marquis del Castelar, and Jose Maria Puis Samper Royal Isle of Leon, November 21, 1810.

To D. Eusebio Bardaxiby Azara.

The Minister of State has addressed to M. Henry Wellesley, Minister of England. a copy of the foregoing Decrre, with the following official letter.

SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Regency to inclose to you the annexed copy of the Decree which the General and Extraordinary Cortes have issued under this day's date. Upon commanding me to communicate this Decree to you, the Council of Regency has pointedly enjoined me to make known to you, in the most positive and expressive manner, how sincerely it participates in the sentiments of gratitude with which the generous friendship of H. B. M. has inspired the whole nation; and that it is intimately persuaded this solemn declaration of the Cortes shall prove an additional and powerful motive for drawing closer and closer the political relations between the two Powers.

I have also the honor of acquainting you, by command of the council, in order that you may be pleased to lay the same before your august Sovereign, that the cortes are highly grateful for the zeal, interest and activity displayed by the worthy Ministers who compose the cabinet of H. B. M. in the execution of his orders for supporting and aiding the sacred cause of the Spanish Nation: no less than for the heroic exertions of Lord Wellington in favor of Spain, so glorious a proof of which was afforded on the memorable day of Talavera, and for those which he is at present making in Portugal, where is distinguished military talents ensure the salvation of a kingdom, the vigorous defence of which so effectually contributes to check the enemy's progress in the peninsula.

And lastly, I ought to add, that it affords me an unspeakable satisfaction to have to communicate to you these sentiments of gratitude with which the whole nation is animated towards the illustrious Sovereign of Great Baitain; and that I most sincerely congratulate myself on considering, that they must be acceptable to H. B. M. and tend to consolidate the union and perfect friendship happily subsisting between the two monarchies.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, Sir, the earnest assurances of my profound respect and consideration. May God, &c. Royal Isle of Leon, Nov. 19, 1810. (Signed) EUSOBIO BARDAX Y AZARA.

To the Minister of England.

The Answer is as follows.

Royal Isle of Leon, Nov. 20, 1810.

SIR,

I have the honor of acknowledging Y. E.—y's letter, in which, by command of the Council of Regency, you inclose the Decree of the Cortes of the 10th instant, expressive of the gratitude of that illustrious congress, for the assistance given by H. B. M. to the Spanish Nation, ever since the commencement of the arduous contest into which she has entered, in defence of her liberty and independence.

Such a gratifying proof of the light in which the Cortes view the liberality with which H. M. has employed the resources of his kingdom in favor of the cause of Spain, cannot but make a deep and lasting impression on his royal mind, at the same time that it will strengthen the confidence of the Spanish Nation in the earnestness of H. M.—y's avowed solicitude for the maintenance of the integrity of the Spanish Monarchy, and for the independence, true interests, and permanent welfare of Spain.

The opinion, which the Cortes have expressed, as stated in Y. E—y's letter respecting the interest and zeal displayed, in favor of the Spanish cause, by the Ministers who compose the cabinet of H. M. will, when known to H. M—y's Government, afford them the most lively satisfaction. In their endeavours to aid the glorious exertions of the Spanish Nation, they not only fulfil the intentions of H. M. but also those of the English People in general, as there is not one individual among them but feels equally concerned with Government, in the prosperous issue of the sacred and powerful cause, which constitutes the principal bond of union between Great Britain and Spain.

I will seize the first opportunity to send to Lord Wellington a copy of Y. E—y's letter and of the Decree of the Cortes; and I am persuaded, that the opinion of the Cortes which Y. E. has been desired to communicate to me, with respect to the services which Lord Wellington has had the happiness of rendering to the Spanish Nation, will be considered by him as a most flattering and honorable testimony of the sentiments of the whole kingdom.

I cannot conclude this letter without expressing the satisfaction which I feel at my having witnessed the first deliberations of a congress, from whose further proceedings I confidently expect the total expulsion of the Enemy, and the preservation of the integrity and independence of the monarchy.

It only remains for me to make my acknowledgements to Y. E. for the manner in which you have communicated to me the part which the Council of Regency takes in the sentiments which have been the occasion of the Decree of the Cortes, and to request, that Y. E will accept the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

To D. Eusebio Bardazi y Azara.

FRESH PAPERS RECEIVED FROM SPAIN.

Villafranca del Bierzo, August 20th.

Longa's Party intercepted, in the evening of the 30 of August, a French Mail between Vitoria and Salinas, after a bloody contest with the detachment by which it was escorted, in which he lost 20 of his men, and the Enemy 71, including 4 Officers. Two Generals, who were in a berlin, succeeded in effecting thier escape with 16 Gendarmes during the struggle; but it is likely enough that they have since fallen in with the Guipuzcoan Partisan, Tolin, who is ranging the country between Tolosa and Irun, and extends his inroads as far as Bayonne.

Among the letters seized upon that occasion, are the following three remarkable ones.

1st. *From Marshal Mortier to Marshal Soult.*

HEAD-QUARTERS, SEVILLE, July 13th—Gen. Regnier has aced with the whole of his division and been successful; his is a matter of course: but, having scattered the 5th division as you have done, Sir, we cannot but lose many men, being exposed to similar or perhaps greater misfortunes, you direct me to leave a new reinforcement with the Duke of Aremberg, that he may occupy Moguer, Niebla and Gibraleon; and you further speak of sending part of the 5th division to Montemblim, Monasterio and Lierena, and what shall I have left, Sir, when the troops are thus scattered? Nothing but the regret of seeing a beautiful division destroyed in detail, and gradually mouldering away in a shocking manner. I will not make any observation on the insignificant part which I have been acting in the 5th division, ever since you have taken upon yourself the direction of even its least important movements. Is then this Sir, the Emperor's intention? certainly not, and I will appeal to himself: The Emperor great and just has not entrusted me with a command to expose me to bear so many humiliations. Before I issue the order for the Troops to occupy Talamea la Real, and for the reinforcements to join the Duke of Aremberg, I beg that you will yourself point out the number of Troops which are to be employed upon those two objects.

Accept, Sir, tha Assurance, &c.

(Signed) THE DUKE DE TREVISO.

2d. *From the same to Berthier.*

To H. M. S. H. the Prince of Wagram and Neufchatel, Major General of all the Forces of the Empire.

SIR; General Regnier having acquainted the Duke of Dalmatia with his intention of attacking, on the 5th instant, Imaz's and Mendizabal's divisions in Xerez de les Caballiros, I collected, in pursuance of the Major General's orders, 8 Battalions (the only force that could be disposed of) and put them under the orders of General Gazan, for the purpose of attacking, in Aracena, Ballesteros's division which was 5 or 6000 strong, General Gazan could not overtake him, as he had taken shelter in Portugal.* This day I am directed by the Duke of Dalmatia to occupy Zalamea la Real (three long days marches from this place, and by roads where the men must pass one by one) Gibraleon, Huelva, and Moguer, at the mouth of the River Tinto. He likewise speaks of my detaching a division to Matemolin, Monasterio, Lierena, &c. I have besides, 3 Regiments scattered between Moran, Osuna, Ronda and Gausin. This dispersing of the troops is attended with daily losses of men without profit or object, on the other hand ever since the Major General has reserved to himself the direction of the most trifling movements of the 5th Division, the part, which I act in it, is completely ridiculous. Certainly, the Emperor, just and great as he proves himself in every thing he does, has not appointed me to this command that I should be every day humbled and mortified. It grieves me to the heart to see a beautiful division scattered all over Andalusia, and slowly destroyed by the enemy's fire, or by incessant marches over frightful mountains. I inclose to Y. E. the letter which I received, this morning, from the Duke of Dalmatia, and the answer which I have thought proper to return, I remain, &c.

Head Quarters,
Seville, July 13, 1810.

(Signed) THE MARSHAL DUKE DE TREVISO.

3d *From the same to Napoleon Bonaparte.*

Sir,—The state of nullity, to which I have been reduced, ever since the Major General Duke of Dalmatia has undertaken to regulate even the slighest movements of the 5th division, renders my presence here perfectly useless, nothing being left for me but the mortification of seeing excellent troops, animated with the best sentiments, scattered all over Andalusia, [illegible]d daily losing their best men to no manner of pur[illegible]se.—In such a state of things, I entreat Y. M. will [illegible] pleased to allow me to retire to Burgos, there to [illegible]it for your orders, if you do not think proper to [illegible]nt me leave to go back to France, an indulgence [illegible]h is called for by the state of my health, in cons[illegible]ence of a serious illness from which I am not yet p[illegible]ectly recovered. I have the honor to be, with the m[illegible] profound respect, Sir, &c.

(Signed) THE MARSHAL DUKE OF TREVISO.

H[illegible] Quarters, Seville, July 13, 1810.

RIO PLATA.

[illegible]uenos Ayres Paper contains the following docume[illegible] The circumstances alluded to in it must have bee[illegible]mething very uncommon to have called forth the [illegible]guage used by Lord Strangford.

OFFICIAL NOTE.

"[illegible]s Majesty's ship Bedford is arrived at this Port with[illegible] Spaniards who were taken out of the Neptune, com[illegible] from Lima, under very peculiar circumstances for w[illegible]ch the English Captain must be accountable. In th[illegible]ame of my sovereign I instantly remonstrated with [illegible], in the strongest terms, that he should deliver t[illegible]e the above mentioned Spaniards, which being co[illegible]lied with, I instantly placed them at the disposal o[illegible]e Spanish Minister. The conduct of the Captain [illegible] the Bedford, with respect to the said vessel and me[illegible] entirely disown, & am absolutely ignorant how he w[illegible] be able to justify himself with this government un[illegible] such delicate circumstances. Upon this occasion [illegible] detained men shall be sent to your city; and I beg [illegible]n the most serious manner, that your Excellency [illegible] overlook the conduct of a mere individual when the [illegible]aracter of his nation is at stake, and that it may n[illegible] the slightest manner disturb the harmony and fr[illegible]dship which subsists between the two nations. I [illegible]il myself of this opportunity to renew to your Exce[illegible]ncy the sentiments of my esteem and respect, and [illegible]ve the honor to be, with the utmost respect, your [illegible]xcellency's most obedient humble servant.

STRANGFORD.

Rio Janeir[illegible] 1st July, 1810.
To the [illegible]visional Junta
governing [illegible]he Capital of
the River [illegible]a.

London, O[illegible]ber 27.—A copy of Massena's order of attack upon t[illegible] British Line has just been received; with this docu[illegible]nt we have been favored by a most respectable me[illegible]antile house. We understand it was intercepted on [illegible] way to one of the French Generals. It is as follows:

[illegible]ost private orders.

Parole	Countersign
Le Etoile de Nap[illegible]on,	le Butin de Lisbon.

Marshal the Du[illegible] of Esslingen is informed that the disposition of the [illegible]emy's force is as follows—

The right is sta[illegible] to be at Allenguau, and the line of defence is conti[illegible]ed along the River to the left at Torres Vedras, the [illegible]rtified heights near this Town are strong by nature a[illegible] peculiarly strong by art, as they were fortified by Fr[illegible]h Engineers under the superintendance of the Du[illegible] of Abrantes, when he forced Lord Wellington to s[illegible]n the Capitulation of Cintra.

This being premise[illegible]he officers will feel the necessity of exerting every [illegible]ergy, and inspiring the troops with the utmost despe[illegible]tion.

The whole chain of [illegible]he enemy's posts will be attacked from right to left; [illegible]nd the different divisions will be so manœuvred as t[illegible]conceal the principal and real points of attack which will be on the right division of the enemy's left wing [illegible]nd the left division of his right wing.

Of the 78,000 men, in the Emperor's army 35,000 will be devoted to breaking the British line in the two points specified, Coute qui Coute, the right column under General Loison 15,000, the left General Merle 20,000; they are to be drawn up in solid columns of attack one platoon in front; the Eagles in the leading Platoon; the Generals Commanding columns will endeavour to skreen their troops from the enemy's Artillery; on approaching the British line they will order the pas de charge to sound and the 1st Battalion to rush forwards; they must be followed by Battalion after Battalion even to the total destruction of the columns, should the Allies stand firm so long, which is impossible.

"Of the remaining 43,000 Troops all the Infantry are to be drawn up so as to attack the allied Troops from flank to flank, and this will so engage the attention of the army and distract the General as to hinder their detaching reinforcements [illegible] division particularly;

The General will take care that the Commissariat supplies a proper portion of Brandy to the Troops; if they ask for bread they are to be told that they will find enough within the English lines—The plunder of Lisbon is promised.

"The wounded are to be left on the field as they fall, the men are forbidden, on pain of death to quit their ranks to assist them.

The Generals will remember not to attack any particular Portuguese Regiment, as the English at the battle of Busaco clothed several English and Scotch Regiments in Portuguese uniforms to entrap us; the ruse must not succeed twice.

Recapitulation.

Left Column,	Right Column,
Merle, 20,000	Loison, 15,000
Left wing,	Right wing,
Regnier 11,000	Ney 14,090

Centre.

Duke of Esslingen 10,000 with the grand park, [illegible]

Reserve.

Duke of Abrantes, with all the Cavalry and Reserve of Artillery.

(Signed) ESSLINGEN.

THE LATE QUEEN OF HOLLAND.

Copies of a very severe but feeling letter written by this lady to Bonaparte, are stated to be circulated at Paris by the partisans of Josephine; they report that in the year 1800 she sacrificed her innocence to his incestuous lust upon condition that all Ideas of a divorce from her mother should be laid aside and that she was pregnant by Napoleon when she was married to his brother; the letter is in seven pages close w[illegible]ing; we have only room for the following Extract.

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* Why then, did they say in the Seville Gazette of the 17th, that they had beaten and dispersed his troops?

My Sins " she writes, fall on your cul[illegible]e head, your threats and seduction and my mother[illegible]s made me a criminal before I knew what guilt was[illegible]e back your blood-stained sceptres your ruined kin[illegible]ns and restore me if you can, the innocence of wh[illegible]ou robbed me. Nothing proves more the ineffica[illegible]f your power, than your inability to render me my [illegible]irtue; your sovereignties, your diadems are th[illegible]es of infamy & of prostitution; they encrease the [illegible]aches of my guilty conscience; it is not hardened [illegible]ours, it dreads but it believes in a Remuneration [illegible]after. It implores his forgiveness and prays for you[illegible]epentance. I pity but I do not envy the unfortun[illegible] Princess exposed to your poisonous embraces; yo[illegible] treatment I am certain, will soon send her to a Co[illegible]nt, or to a grave. I mourn my mother's disgrace be[illegible]se she has not religion enough to support it with re[illegible]ation or philosophy enough to despise it with digni[illegible] Again what are all the empires of the world to peace o[illegible]ind; when it is gone, splendor and grandeur are only [illegible]iant misery; you—you—the sole cause of all my w[illegible]hedness—you have shut the gates of Paris, of my [illegible]tive City against me; thank God you cannot dispose [illegible]hose of Heaven. The most repentant of sinners I t[illegible] will find them open for her reception. She summo[illegible]s her destroyer before the throne of the almighty [illegible]eator—yes; yes; before 12 months you shall appe[illegible]n the presence of the Judge of Heaven and Earth t[illegible]ender an account for a fortune you have horribly [illegible]sed—for the victims you so cruelly have slain and [illegible]r the nations you so mercilessly have oppressed and [illegible]ined; tremble wretch, your punishment will surp[illegible] your prosperity.

Amsterdam, October 24th.—The following [illegible]perial Decree just been published here.

" *Palace of Fontainbleau, October* [illegible], 1810.

Napoleon, &c.

" Having considered the fourth and fifth [illegible]icles of our Berlin Decree of the 21st November [illegible]06. We have decree as follows:—

" *Article* 1st.—All merchandize, of wh[illegible]ver sort proceeding from English manufacture, an[illegible] which is prohibited, existing at the moment either i[illegible] the real, entrepots or in the warehouses of our custo[illegible] of whatever description it may be, shall be publicly [illegible]*nt.*

2d—In future, all prohibited merchandize [illegible]glish manufacture, proceeding either from our c[illegible]us or from seizures that may be made, shall be *bu*[illegible]

3d—All prohibited merchandize of Engli[illegible]anufacture which shall be found in Holland, in [illegible] Grand Duchy of Berg in the Hanseatic Towns, and [illegible]erally from the Mayne to the sea, shall be seized [illegible] *burnt.*

4th.—All the English merchandize to be [illegible]nd in our kingdom of Italy, under whatever des[illegible]ation it may come, shall be seized and *burnt.*

5th.—All the English merchandize whi[illegible] shall be found in our Illyrian provinces; or—

6th—In the kingdom of Noples; or—

7th.—In the provinces of Spain occu[illegible] by our troops shall be seized and *burnt.*

8th.—All the English merchandize w[illegible] shall be found in the towns, and within the reach [illegible] places occupied by our troops, shall be seized an[illegible]*rnt.*

(Signed) NAPOLE[illegible]

The Duke of Pla[illegible]a,
Prince Arch Trea[illegible]r & Lieut.
General of the E[illegible]ror & King.

IMPORTANT DOCUME[illegible]

RELATIVE TO SPANISH SOUTH [illegible]MERICA.

In the Spanish Papers received by th[illegible]ail from Cadiz, a translation appears of the dispat[illegible]f which we insert the following copy.

Downing Street [illegible]une 29, 1810.

BRIGADIER GENERAL [illegible]YARD.

Sir,—Your dispatches with its [illegible]sures, has been received and laid before the King[illegible]

I am commanded by his Majest[illegible] express his approbation of your conduct in s[illegible]ing your Aid-de-Camp, Captain Kelly, to this cou[illegible] with the intelligence of the events which have [illegible]ntly occurred in the province of Venezuela.

I think it of the utmost impor[illegible], that Captain Kelly should return, with as littl[illegible] as possible, to Curacoa, and that you should be app[illegible]zed of the line of conduct which, under the circumstances stated in your letter, it is his Majesty's pleasure that you should pursue in his name.

The great object which his Majesty has had in view from the first moment when intelligen[illegible] was received in this county of the glorious resistance of the Spanish Nation against the tyranny and usurpation of France was to assist, by every means in his power, this great effort of a brave, loyal, and high spirited people and to secure, if possible, the independence of the Spanish Monarchy in all parts of the world.

As long as the Spanish Nation persevere in their resistance to their invaders and as any reasonable hope can be entertained of ultimate success to their cause in [illegible] to be his duty, according to every obligation of justice and good faith, to discourage any proceeding which may have the effect of separating the Spanish Provinces in America from [illegible] state in Europe; the integrity of the Spanish Monarchy upon principles of justice and true policy, being not less the object of his Majesty than of all loyal and patriotic Spaniards.

If however, conteary to his Majesty's most anxious wishes, and, as he still continues to think well founded expectations, the Spanish dominions in Europe shall be deemed to submit to the yoke of the common enemy, either in consequence of actual force, or of any compromise which may leave to them only the semblance of independence, an event which his Majesty, relying on the tried energy and patriotism of the Spanish people, can in no degree consider as probable, his Majesty will feel himself bound, by the same principles which have influenced his conduct for the last two years in the cause of the Spanish Nation, to afford every assistance to the provinces in America which may render them independent of French Spain, may afford a place of refuge to those Spaniards who, in disdaining to submit to their oppressors, may look to America as to their natural asylum, and may preserve the remains of the Monarchy for their unfortunate Sovereign, if it shall ever be his lot, under such circumstances, to recover his liberty. His Majesty in thus explicitly declaring the motives and principles of his conduct disclaims every view of territory or acquisition for himself.

His Majesty observes with satisfaction, from the Papers which have been transmitted to him, that the proceedings in the Caraccas appear in a great measure, to have originated in a belief, that, in consequence of the progress of the French armies in the South of Spain, and the dissolution of the Supreme Junta, the cause of the Parent state had become desperate.—He trusts, therefore, that, as soon as the actual state of things shall have been correctly known in that quarter, the general acknowledgment throughout Spain of the Regency, and the unremitted exertions of the Spaniards in defence of their country under that authority, the inhabitants of the Caraccas will be induced to return to their connection with Spain as an integral part of the Spanish Monarchy.

His Majesty is led more particularly to entertain this expectation, from the consideration, that the Regency now established at Cadiz appears to have adopted the same wise and generous principles, with respect to the provinces in America, as were previously adopted by the Supreme Junta, in establishing the connection between every part of the Spanish Monarchy upon the most liberal footing in regard, to the American Provinces as integral parts of the Empire, and in admitting them in consequence to a place in the Cortes of the kingdom His Majesty feels confident, that the same generous and enlightened policy which has dictated these measures, will induce the Government, of Spain to regulate the intercourse of the American Provinces with other parts of the world, upon such a basis as will contribute to their growing prosperity, and, at the same time, augment all the advantages which the Parent state may justly expect to derive from them.

His Majesty trusts, that this exposition of his sentiments will enable you, without difficulty to regulate your conduct in any intercourse you may find it necessary to have with the contiguous Spanish Provinces in South America; and, as his Majesty has directed, that a copy of this letter should be communicated to the Government of Spain, he can have no objection to your making any use of the avowal of these his sentiments which circumstances may appear to you to require.

FRESH PAPER RECEIVED FROM SPAIN.

Tarragona October 25th.—By a dispatch of the 22d instant, from Camp-Marshal the Marquis of Campoverda, Commandant of the moveable division, to H. E. the Commander in Chief, we learn the result of the glorious action which he fought, on the 21st instant, in the environs of Cardona, with the whole of the enemy's forces under the Marshal of the Empire Macdonald who commanded in person—which dispatch is as follows:

Most Excellent Sir,

I have spent the whole of last night in fortifying the gates of this town and the posts which I had established outside, with an intention of waiting for the enemy who, as I told Y. E. last evening, I expected, would renew their fruitless attacks; instead of which they have fled during the night (leaving lighted fires behind) towards el Melagra and Solsona and, accordingly, I am endeavouring to ascertain the direction they have taken, for the purpose of falling upon them. And since I am allowed time for it, I will give Y. E. the particulars of what occurred in yesterday's glorious action:

At nine in the morning, I received the first report of the Officer whom I had stationed on the Solsona road, informing me, that a column of about 3000 of the enemys troops was advancing by that road, towards this; I immediately ordered the whole of my division to draw up, and Brigadier Belasco to march out by that road, and to occupy a position covered by the fires of the castle, taking along with him the Regiment of Iliberia, and the Battalions of America, Tarragona, and part of Gerona, together with the hussars of Granada who drew up on a small Flat to be found on that uneven ground, with directions to send onwards the companies of sharp-shooters of Iliberia, in order to make head against the enemy's light parties if they should advance: scarcely had I made these dispositions when I received a second report of the officer on the Milagro road, stating, that the enemy were coming, in considerable numbers and with great speed, by the same road; which laid him under the necessity of falling back, as their advanced guard was already close at hand I had only time to mount my horse; & to ride out, with the Regt. of Almeria, a party of Arragonese, the sharpshooters of the Granada Hussars & a light party of the same corps, by the Calaf road which is the same that joins the Milagro road, as I already heard the firing of the light parties and advanced posts. Upon my reaching the height of la Piedad, I noticed that the enemy were advancing most rapidly along the road, without minding the fire of my advanced posts; and that, from the heights on the right and left of St. Quintin two columns were moving down towards the town, I pushed onwards with the abovementioned Regiment of Almeria, posting the first Battalion in an advantageous position, under the orders of its Lieutenant Colonel D. Diego de Bega; and, pursuing my march with the second under Captain Claramun, I silenced the fire of the enemy's troops on the road and drove them back, but, observing, that the column of the right, which was coming by St. Quintin was proceeding towards my left, I ordered Lieutenant Colonel Bega to send two companies of his Battalion to check their progress; which they effected with such gallantry that their brisk fire made an impression upon the enemy who halted a while, in hopes to be reinforced by the strong bodies of troops which successively made their appearance on the top of the mountain. As I observed, that their numbers were increasing in that quarter, I ordered my Aid de Camp to make the greatest possible haste and carry word to the Regiment of Iliberia (seeing that the enemy's troops on the Solsona road were withdrawing from their former position for the purpose of joining those on the Milagro road), that they were immediately and with the utmost speed, to come up to me on the height, which movement they executed with great celerity and arrived so seasonably, that, upon one of the enemy's divisions taking the road to las Salinas, I ordered the Major of the said Regiment, D. Joseph de Erenas, to send 200 men to intercept them, his they performed in such a spirited manner, that they compelled the enemy to fall back to a position on a height behind a building. Iliberia followed them up, and, supported by the two companies of Almeria, assailed the building and put them to a shameful flight; which being perceived by the enemy, they sent superior forces to that point, I then ordered Erenas to fall upon them with the remainder of his Battalions, which he did with so much ardour and gallantry, that he compelled them to withdraw to the height where they had their Reserve.

The enemy again charged my right; upon which I brought up the Battalion of America to take the place of the Grenadiers of Almeria who had hitherto acted as the Reserve, and ordered Lieut. Colonel Roten to attack that point with his companies of Grenadiers. He executed this order in his usual style; and, upon his charging them, they sheltered themselves behind a parapet, whence he drove them with fixed bayonets, putting to the sword all who attempted to maintain that position. In this assault, he unfortunately lost two gallant officers, D. Joseph Haag and D. Juon Barranco, and, being subsequently charged by two Battalions of the enemy's which lay in ambuscade, he was, in his turn obliged to take shelter behind a parapet which he had on his right. There he made a stand and drove the assailants back, supported by the party of Arragon who were most anxious to be engaged and whom I drew from the Reserve, and by the equally well disposed sharp shooters of the Granada Hussars, under the command of Lieutenant Medina, who kept up a tremendous fire with their carbines, and rendered essential services.

The action was renewed through the whole extent of the line, when, finding myself covered on my right, left and centre, and having the two Battalions of America and Tarragona as a reserve and in an excellent position I ordered the enemy to be closely pursued, and succeeded in driving them one league and a half back as far as the mountain where their own Reserve, of foot and horse, was stationed, and where they sought an asylum in their disgraceful retreat. Night was coming on; and therefore I directed the general to be beat, drew up my troops in a line in front of their army, and then ordered the retreat in echellon towards this town, leaving the two battalions of America and Tarragona in presence of the enemy, as they had been the whole day with the Reserve, lamenting that they could not share the glory which their companies had acquired.

I can assure Y. E. that these brave Regiments have been engaged with forces treble their own, and that, without suffering themselves to be overawed by the considerable numbers opposed to them, they pursued them with the greatest intrepidity.

Our loss is a mere trifle to that of the enemy who left many dead bodies in the woods, exclusive of those which the peasantry ascertained had been buried or thrown into wells or ponds; which circumstance is confirmed by a French prisoner who has been brought by the Somatenes, and who states, that the Italian division suffered considerably.

I inclose to Y. E. a return of the killed and wounded whom we have had in this action (8 of the former and 33 of the latter), as well as of such individuals as have distinguished themselves and are entitled to the rewards which Y. E. may be pleased to grant them in his Majesty's name.

I particularly recommend to Y. E. the Commandants, Officers and Men who have all done their duty so us to fulfil my most sanguine expectations; while it has afforded me the most lively satisfaction to see the patriotism of the inhabitants of the town, all of whom, men, women and children, vied, in emulation of each other, which should reach the field of battle first, with supplies for our soldiers, such as bread, wine, brandy and water: and upon their return, brought the wounded on their shoulders without minding the enemy's shot, although they had seen a woman wounded in the arm by a musket-ball.

I likewise recommend to Y. E. the Staff and my Aides de Camp who were constantly in motion to convey my orders where required, without taking any rest during either the day or night. At the same time, I solicit to Y. E. in favor of the widow of the brave Adjutant of Almeira, De Josef Haag, who had always displayed the greatest gallantry, and yesterday was killed as he was jumping over the parapet in the presence of his Captain (Roten).

I also beg leave to call Y. E.—y's attention to the zeal and activity with which the Governor of this town, D. Miguel Banos, the Engineer Ponsick, &c. have lent their assistance to erect the works at the gates and outposts.

May God, &c. Cardona, October 22d 1810.

(Signed), EL MARQUIS DE CAMPOVERDE.

To H. E. Don Eunrique O'Donnell.

Tarragona, October 29th.—H. E the Commander in Chief of this army and principality has received from Lieutenant Colonel O. Ronan a dispatch dated the 21st instant from on board H. B. M. frigate Volontaire, of which the following is an extract.

Most Excellent Sir,

Since we left Mataro on the 9th instant, we have run all over the coast and landed upon every point of some importance, without ever meeting with any body of the enemy's, except about 60 Perrotes between Llanza and Colera, who fled as soon as they desried us. As I had no instructions to pursue any particular line of operations, I confined myself to getting information, and collecting the contributions in arrear; which was actually carried into effect in la Selva, Colera, Llanza and Cadaquez. From Llanza, I determined to proceed to Peralada, being able to do so without danger, from the knowledge I had of the country; but was prevented by a strong gale of wind which laid us under the necessity of puting to sea, the British frigate, commanded by Captain Fane, having been nearly lost.

In Llanza, I levied a contribution of about 2,000 hard dollars upon some notorious partisans of the French, and in Cadaquez 4,000 more upon those who trade with France, the whole of what I have collected, amounting to 10,000 dollars. All the merchantmen in the former harbour we destroyed, and in the latter we burned or sunk all those which refused to go to sea after 48 hours notice, during which our advanced guards continued in el Puig Rom, and the whole Spanish division within sight of Rosas, without the enemy daring to come out of the fortress.

This day, we were to land at la Escala, and proceed to Torruella for the purpose of raising contributions, and destroying the castle of Medas; but the Cambrian having lost her rudder at 10 at night, we were under the necessity of putting into the nearest harbour, as we were six leagues from the gulf of Rosas.

From Cadaquez. we brought off 19 vessels. 6 of which had cargoes of grain, floor and wine; but, it being impossible for them to keep company with us, the Commandants resolved upon sending them to Tarragona with six men and a corporal in each of ten of them—the whole under the command of the Sub Lieutenant of the Fielse Sarragossanos, D. Pedro Sanchez de Sierra.

In la Silva, we destroyed the batteries and threw 14 Iron 24 Pounders into the sea: the two frigates lost an anchor each in that harbour.

At Cadaquez, we destroyed a new battery, likewise throwing the cannon into the sea, with the exception of a few 6 and 4 pounders, all of Iron, which belonged to the French and were found in searching the houses.

Captain Bullen has just told me, that he is under the necessity of towing the Cumbrian to Minorca, but that he himself will not enter the port. That officer has been wounded in this expedition*, and his exertions as well as Fane's have been unremitted, on which account, I think them entitled to Y. E.—y's gratitude, I entered the town of Rosas with only 25 men, and, although the French had 280, they shut themselves up in the Castle, nor did they dare to come out: in that town, I got rations of bread and wine for my troops who eat them in the presence of the French who were looking on.

CORTEZ.

Substance of the most interesting part of the Proceedings of the Cortes, from the 27th October to the 12th December.

October 27.—Yesterday's sitting was secret it lasted from seven in the evening to half past three of this afternoon D. Joaquin Blake D. Gabrial Circar and D. Pedro and M. Puig and the Marquis del Palacio, as temporary substitutes for the two former who are absent.

October 28.—The sitting commenced at 10 in the morning with the doors shut, and continued so until 4 in the afternoon when they were opened, and D. Pedro Agar, the Marquis del Palacio and D. Josef Maria Puig went in to take the oath.

Mr Agar took it in the usual form, and was followed by the Marquis del Palacio who swore to the first two articles of the formule, and to the third answered, " yes, I swear, without prejudice of the oaths which I have taken to King Ferdinand VII." The congress and the public were struck with astonishment, (and the President said, that that act admitted no other words than the prescribed ones: *I acknowledge and swear*; and that, if the Marquis did not fully understand the formule, it should be read over again. And accordingly the Secretary read it over a second time; and the Marquis said this was a delicate point and matter of conscience; that he did not refuse to take the oath: but that he added this explanation to set his conscience at ease.

M. Arguelles said that the oath was to be taken in the prescribed manner, and maintained, as also Messrs. Garcia Herreros and Munoz Torrero, thet the Marquis had been called there to take the oath as it had taken by all the public bodies and authorities, and, therefore, moved, that the act should be suspended, and the Marquis ordered to the bar. The latter begged to be allowed to speak, but was denied that time. The cortes proceeded to receive M. Puig's oath who took it agreeably to the formule; after which the president sat down under the canopy with M. Agar on his right and M. Puig on his left.

It was decreed to inform the Regency officially, that an unforeseen accident prevented the Marquis del Palacio from proceeding to discharge the duties of the situation to which he had been appointed.

The Marquis del Palacio again requested to be heard, & being allowed to speak from the bar, said, that he had believed the invariable essence of the oath to consist in the formule of the question, not in the precise and only word of the answer; begged that the congress would reject oll idea of disobedience on the part of the Marquis del Palacio, and repeated, that what he had proposed was an explanation or rather scruple of conscience, ane that he was ready to swear in the same terms as the others. This was opposed by many deputies who moved, that it should be put to the vote whether or not his proposal should be admitted it was put accordingly, and negatived almost unanimously.

The Marquis again asked him to speak, to which the president answered; " H. M. does not think proper further to hear the Marquis del Palacio, and commands him to withdraw."

Scarcely had he left the hall of the Congress, when M. Capmany represented, that it was expedient to secure him, and hastened to the door to get him detained: upon which the President commanded silence, and that it was decreed, that he should, for the present, be detained in the guard-room of the Life-Guards of the congress. Some deputies wished the Cortes to deliberate upon the ulterior fate of the Marquis; but it was observed, that the time was not come for such a discussion, and it was more urgent that the Regents should proceed to take possession. The President immediately rose, and the new Regents went out accompanied by 12 Deputies as far as the door of the hall. Four of the latter, with the Secretary, further accompanied them to the town house, the present palace of the Regency. As they passed they were paid the honors due to their exalted dignity.

In the mean time, the discussion was opened upon the means of properly securing the Marquis's person; and, after various debates, it was decreed, that he should be confined in the above mentioned guard room as suggested by M. Tagle.

M. Luxan, the Secretary gave an account, of the taking of possession by the new Regents. He said that the late ones had come to the door of the hall to receive them, and had conducted them into the cabinet; that M. Saavedra, who acted as President, had taken his seat on the left of M. Puig; that Messrs. Castanos and Lardazabal, taking off their scarfs, had put them on the new Regents; and that the Secretaries of State had read, standing, the two Decrees of the Cortes.

The Decrees stated in substance, *viz* the first, that the cortes, attending to the often renewed tender of the resignation made by the Regents, had consented to accept it, and appointed the abovementioned gentlemen to succeed them.

And the second, that, owing to the absence of two of the gentlemen appointed, the Cortes had elected two substitutes to act until their arrival (1).

Some Deputies expressed their wish, that the sitting might be declared permanent, until a determination had been taken respecting the Marquis and his successor had been appointed: but the president said, that, the Regency being legitimately installed with the two Regents, it should be remembered, that it was high time to take a little rest the sitting having continued from 10 in the morning until past six in the evening; and that; therefore, he suspended it to be resumed at nine. *(Concise)*

Oct. 28. The sitting was resumed at nine in the evening and an official letter was read from M. Agar, as President of the new Regency, to the President of the Cortez, informing him of the installation of the Regency.

The debate on the refusal of the Marquis del Palacio to take the oaths without qualification was resumed, which terminated with a resolution that the Marquis had lost the confidence of the nation and that such being the case another Regent should be appointed in his stead.

The President made it known, that a paper had been delivered into his hands, in the Marquis's name without either signature or date, in which he stated himself to be in a damp room and without a seat, to the detriment of his health and begged to be allowed to go and remain in his house, on parole, & guarded by a sentry who should never lose sight of him.

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* We are desired to state, for the satisfaction of Capt. Bullen's friends, that the wound received by that gallant officer is not of the importance it was at first feared to be. It was occasioned by the stroke of an axe which flew out of the hand of a seaman during the destruction of a French battery and inflicted a deep wound under the right eye: By letters recently received from Captain B. we learn, that he is in a fair way of recovery.

(1) Mr. Puig entered into function as stated above, and Marquis de Castelar has been appointed to replace the Marquis del Palacio.

After some debate it was resolved that he go to his house on parole and be guarded by sentries and with respect to his offence, that the committee of justice should propose what they might deem proper.

OCT. 29. A justificatory memoir of the Marquis del Palacio was referred to the Committee of Justice—the 12th and 13th Articles of the project of a decree relative to the liberty of the press, were approved with some trifling modification and the Marquis de Castelar, General Blake's substitute, took the oath in the usual form. *(Conciso)*

OCTOCER 30.—Communication was given of an Order of the Council of Regency of the 25th, conferring the title of Count de la Besbal, with exemption from the tax paid in lieu of military service and from the half annats*, on General Donnell, in consideration of his signal services, military talents, victories and the eminent qualities by which he is distinguished. The Report of the Committee of Justice on the case of the Marquis de Palacios, was read as well as a second Memorial from the Marquis, but nothing was determined upon—Petitions from several bodies or private Individuals, were referred to the respective Committees.

OCTOBER 31.—M. Huerta stated, that, without questioning General O'Donnel's titles to the reward granted him, or even to greater ones, it did not belong to the Council of the Regency to confer such favors, particularly with the exemption from the tax in lieu of military service and from the half annats, as these were the patrimony of the State. He concluded by saying, that, while he conceived the Regency to have overstepped the limits of its power, in conferring that favor he also thought it requisite, that it should be duly confirmed by the Cortes. The discussion of this point was put off to another day, and that relative to the Marquis resumed. The Report of the Committee of Justice was read a second time; several Members delivered their sentiments upon the subject and, lastly, the Cortes declared, that the Marquis had lost the confidence of the Nation, and was, therefore, disqualified for holding the situations either of Regent or of Captain General of Arragon. With respect to the second question, "whether he should be tried," the Congress came to no determination.

NOVEMRER 1.—The Marquis del Palacio addressed to the Cortes a statement of his services, which could not be read from its excessive length, but will be taken into consideration in due time. Several military projects were referred to the Committee of War. Another Committee was appointed to enquire into the fsvors, pensions and places conferred by the Regency since the 30th of April last.

NOVEMBER 2.—A Memorial was read from some of the Members of the Central Board, containing a statement of their services, and concluding with a request to be tried either by the Cortes or by any tribunal that it may be thought proper to appoint for that purpose—Referred to the Committee of Justice—The 14th and 15th articles of the Projet of a Decree upon the liberty of the Press, were approved of.

NOVEMBER 3.—It was made known to the Public, that the Cortes, in a secret sitting, had resolved upon forming a Board of nine Members of the Supreme Councils and a few Clergymen, to try the Marquis del Palacio. The Board, after hearing the King's Attorney to the Royal Council, as well as the Marquis himself, shall draw up the sentence, and submit it to the Cortes. previous to its being passed. In the mean time the decree, declaring the Marquis incapable of holding the situation of Captain General of Arragon, is suspended. The debate on the Liberty of the Press having been resumed, the following additonal article was proposed and approved of: "Of the nine Members of the Supreme Board of Censure, three shall be taken from among the Clergy, and, of the Boards in the provinces, two, the others from among the Laity; and all of them to be well informed, virtuous and honest men, with the knowledge requisite for the discharge of such an important trust."

NOVEMBER 4.—After reading two Reports of the Committee of War upon various projects, the 15th, 16th and 17th articles of the Project of a Decree upon the Liberty of the Press, were debated and adopted, *namely*, the 15th and 16th such as they stood, and the 17th with the following modification: "The Author or Printer shall be at liberty to pray the Supreme Board, that his cause may be heard a first or even a second time, for which purpose, he may apply for a copy of all the proceedings. If the last decision of the Supreme Board should be against the work, the publication shall be stopped without any further examination; but, if faverable, it may from that moment, be put in circulation."

NOVEMBER 5.—Approved of the three remaining Articles of ten Project of a Decree upon the Liberty of the press, with some trifling modifications.

Nov. 6.—Official communications from Placencia and the Kingdom of Galicia were read, stating, that the Coates had been acknowledgee and the oath taken, according to the prescribed from, on those parts of the kingdom; and further cangratulating the assembly and expressing great satisfaction at its installation.

NOVEMBER 7,—M. Quintana read an excellent paper upon the establishment of a Bank of Credit, and was followed by M. Dou who read another paper partly relative to the same subject. The remainder of the sitting was almost entirely taken up with debates upon a complaint against the Edi[illegible] of the *Conciso* for having in one of his numbers, [illegible]aled the speech of a Deputy who had ascribed to [illegible]ins of the Nation the calamities with which she is [illegible]esent afflicted, &c. Both the complaint and the [illegible]er containing the offensive paragraph, were refer[illegible] the Committee of Justice.

NOVEMBER 8.—After readi[illegible]d referring to the respective Committies severa[illegible]ects on military, financial and other matters, [illegible]as decreed, that the Members of the Supreme Boar[illegible] Censure should not be taken from among the De[illegible] to the Cortes; and that, for the present, the elec[illegible] should fall upon persons residing in Cadiz or the [illegible]f Leon.

Nov. 9.—The Cortes proce[illegible] to the election of the Members of the Suprme Boa[illegible] Censure, when the following Individuals were el[illegible].

Clergymen.—D. Martin [illegible]avas, the Bishop of Siguenza, and D. Fernando [illegible]

Laymen.—Messrs. Anton[illegible] Menuel, Andres Lasanca, Manuel Ruiz del B[illegible] Ramon Lopez Pelegrin, Manuel Joze Quintana [illegible]ernando Riega.

Nov. 10.—A report was re[illegible] Nerning the public health in Cadiz, which cont[illegible] of in a good state.—A Memorial of M. Calatrava wa[illegible]ferred to the Regency after which, it having been p[illegible]sed to print M. Quintana's project on the Bank of [illegible]edit, the public sitting was raised, and the secret one [illegible]ted until half past two

November 11.—The Repor[illegible] the public health was read: it continues in the bes[illegible]ate—Read and approved anther Report of the Comm[illegible]ee appointed for proposing the plan upon which [illegible]ld be conducted the Cortes Gazette. The Paper s[illegible] be published on account of the Cortes themselve[illegible]nd not of any private. Individual; and the manuscri[illegible]f the Editor shall be revised by the Committee, pre[illegible]s to the publication of the same. *(Conciso)*.

December 2.—Resolved that [illegible] Council of Regency shall lay before the Cortes a [illegible]rn of all places or offices which are now or shall h[illegible]after become vacant in those parts of the Spanish D[illegible]ns which are not occupied by the enemy statiug t[illegible] annexed to the same and the opinion of the Co[illegible] respecting those which may be suppressed as usel[illegible] that none shall be filled up until the Cortes [illegible] have determined which are to be preserved,—tha[illegible] vacant place or office shall be filled up in the pr[illegible]s occupied by the enemy; that the several Minist[illegible]all give in correct returns of the places or offices [illegible]ich have been conferred to this day, mentioning t[illegible]dates of the Warrant or Commission; as also of all [illegible]sioners, and of the appointments or pensions paid t[illegible]n by the Treasury, —that no supernumerary place [illegible]ffice shall be filled up upon any pretence whatever [illegible]and lastly in order to check the abuses wuich have c[illegible]t into the Concession of Exemptions from a Decree [illegible]ich was to be enforced on the 1st of January last, [illegible]ecting certain reductions to be made in the ap[illegible]ntment of public functionaries that a correct list [illegible] such exemptions shall be laid before the Cortes incl[illegible]ng the individuals who have been authorized to re[illegible]e two pensions double appointments for two diffe[illegible] situations.

December 4.—Resolved that, in o[illegible] to render the Members of Cortes perfectly indepen[illegible]nt on the executive power, such of them as hold situ[illegible]ons under Government shall be excused from doing [illegible]e of the same while they continue Members of the [illegible]gress, without, however being debarred from their ri[illegible] to promotion of preferment, as already Decreed by [illegible] Cortes.

December 8.—Notice was given of [illegible]Motion to the following purpose, namely, that the C[illegible]tes declare 1st that they will not separate until they [illegible]e re-established and consolidated the Monarchy, [illegible]dly that one third of the deputies shall be rene[illegible]ed every six months reckoned from the day of the installation; 2dly that the old Members shall not [illegible]ithdraw until those who are to replace them shall ha[illegible] been elected, and most of them have arrived; and 4th [illegible]hat the deputies shall only be allowed their three har[illegible]ollars a day, without being permitted to receive the p[illegible] or appointments of such situations they may happe[illegible]hold.

December 9.—Approved of a Motion fo[illegible] appointment of a Committee charged to propos[illegible] project of constitution for the kingdom Notice w[illegible] also given of several Motions for directing the said [illegible]mmittee to lay before the Congress, within 8 days the [illegible]ught of a decree offering a reward to the writer of [illegible] best memoir upon the Constitution the 19th of [illegible]rch next. being the day named for the delivery of [illegible]memoirs, rnd for the appointment of other Commi[illegible]ees charged to prepare plans for the reform of the Civ[illegible] and Criminal Cases of the system of finances, of [illegible]hat of commerce and of the public instruction.

December 10.—Referred to the Committee of Constitution a Motion grounded upon the re[illegible]ort of Ferdinand's Marriage with a Princess of Aust[illegible]a, which has been announced in the newspapers—and the object of which is to get it enacted by the Cotes, [illegible]hat no king of Spain can marry without their consent.

December 11.—After a long debate upon the question whether Clergymen should be allowed to carry arms against the French, and granted promotion and other military rewards. A Committee was appointed to prepare the draught of a Decree upon the subject.

December 12.—Approved of the Motion of which notice had been given on the 9th for directing the Committee of Constitution to prepare within 8 days, the draught of a Decree inviting the [illegible] to send memoirs upon the Constitution of the kingdom.

(Conciso.)

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* de lenzas y medias anatas,