

GOVERNMENT



GAZETTE

EXTRAORDINARY.

MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1812.

Extract of a Letter from Colombo, dated the 11th March 1812.

Late yesterday evening anchored in the Roads, H. M. ship *Africaine*, the Hon. Capt. Rodney, from England, left Portsmouth on the 26th November, and Madeira the 14th of December 1811.

Lieutenant General Brownrigg and Suite have arrived by this conveyance, and landed early this Morning under the accustomed honors. His Excellency's Commission as Governor &c. &c. of the settlements on the Island of Ceylon were soon after read, and on its conclusion the usual Salute of three Volleys of Musquetry were fired, by the Troops assembled on this occasion.

His Majesty remained in the same state without any symptoms of recovery, or discernible increase of his disorder.

Lord Wellington had retreated within the frontier of Portugal.—For a few days there were partial engagements, in which the French were rather beaten, and in the end they in their turn had retreated.

General Hill had surprised a French force, and taken two General Officers, and a thousand Men prisoners. No change of Administration nor any thing certainly known on that subject.

From the **CEYLON GOVERNMENT GAZETTE,**

COLOMBO, **ARCH 11, 1812.**

Yesterday evening anchored in the Roads His Majesty's Ship *Africaine*, the Hon. Capt. Rodney, having on board His Excellency Lieutenant General Brownrigg, Governor and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Possessions on Ceylon.—The *Africaine* left England on the 26th November and Madeira the 15th December.

Passengers per Africaine:—His Excellency Lieut. Gen. Brownrigg, Mrs. Brownrigg,—Lieut. Col. Ross; Dep. Adj. Gen. and Mrs. Ross,—Lieut. Col. Sewell, 89th Regt.—Capt. Brownrigg, Aid-de-Camp and Military Secretary to His Excellency Lieutenant General Brownrigg,—Mr. Charles Brownrigg,—Captain Willmann, Aid-de-camp,—Mr. Pennel,—Mr. Casamajor, for Madras—Capt. Fontaine, Bengal Army,—Lieutenants Wauchope, Clifford, and Montgomery, of the Royal Navy.

This morning Lieutenant General Brownrigg landed at the Beach with Mrs. Brownrigg and Family under a Salute of 19 guns.—He was met on the Quay by his Honor the Lieutenant Governor, the Members of Council, the principal Civil Servants, & by the Military Staff.—He then proceeded to the Government House, the Streets and Parade through which he passed being lined with the troops of the Garrison.

Lieutenant General Brownrigg accompanied by his Honor the Lieutenant Governor, the Members of Council, the principal Civil Servants and the Military Staff afterwards returned to the Parade within the Fort where the troops of the Garrison were formed into a hollow square, and His Majesty's Commission appointing Lieutenant General ROBERT BROWNRIGG, Governor and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's possessions in the Island of Ceylon, was publicly read by the Secretary to Council.—His Majesty's Commission appointing him Vice Admiral of the Island of Ceylon & its Dependencies was also read; the troops presented arms during the Ceremony, and at its conclusion fired three Volleys; a Royal Salute was also fired from the Batteries.—Mrs. Brownrigg & Mrs. Ross (the General's daughter) were present and seemed much pleased with the Ceremony which presented a fine spectacle.

The Lieutenant General then returned to the Council Chamber, when the usual Oaths as expressed in His Majesty's Instructions were administered to him by the Chief Justice, after which His Excellency took His Seat in Council as Governor & Commander in Chief of these settlements and a Salute of 19 guns was fired on the occasion.

A Public Breakfast was given at the Government House at which were present the principal Civil and Military Servants.

Sir Samuel Hood appointed Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces in the Indian Seas.

Sir Samuel had left England in the *Owen Glendower* and touched at Malacca this country about three weeks before the *Africaine* arrived there.

*From the Bombay Gazette,
MARCH 11, 1812.*

Since the publication of our extra on Monday, have been diligently employed in examining a Frankfort Journals, which the kindness of a friend, has favored us with the perusal of. We have now the pleasure to lay before our Readers the result of our labours, being a translation of many of those articles which we judged would find most interesting, at the time we have for the task would permit.

*From the Frankfort Journals,
SEPTEMBER 25, 1811.*

The Morning Chronicle of the 9th September contains the following articles.

A general contradictory statements have been published by the reinforcements which French armies in Spain may have received, are very happy to have it in our power to throw some light on this subject by means of two letters which have been found on a Courier, who was on the 6th of August near Burgos by attachment of the Guerilla Force commanded Don Joseph Paille, who forwarded them to Junta of Galicia. They are as follows.

From the General of Division the Count to his Majesty King Joseph at Madrid.

My Majesty, I have the honor to inform you that on the 21st of August, I arrived having left Burgos on the 23rd of August, ready to the orders which I received in his Majesty the Emperor, to proceed to join with the division of 6500 men, that I command. I quitted Vittoria the same day, and continue my march towards Burgos to now having arrived very late at Miranda del Rio.

I have charge of a letter from his Majesty the Emperor to your Majesty, I have accordingly enclosed it in my dispatch and forward both to your Majesty and to your Majesty's aide-de-camp Don Solit. The orders which I have received not permit me to proceed to Madrid, to offer services to your Majesty.

I ought however to announce to your Majesty that the Frenches accompanied by 700 men under the command of Cosimier, who according to the intentions which he has received is marching to join, to co-operate with the army of the 1st. I am, with submission, &c.

BRISARD,

General of Division.

Madrid Elbro, 5th August.

Letter from Napoleon to Joseph

MY DEAR BROTHER,

It is not in my power to send you all the reinforcements which you require; but I have ordered several divisions to march towards the frontier, and I have directed one of these divisions to proceed to Madrid to await your orders, fully sensible of all the obstacles which you are to encounter.

I have confided this letter to General Broussard will forward it to you as soon as possible, and himself proceed to proceed to Valladolid, where he will arrive about the middle of the month. He will be followed by other troops; at this moment I cannot with perfect security, in those who have for some time been posted in the North part of my Empire. As soon as instances permit, I will send you other reinforcements.

Your affectionate Brother,
JULY 15, 1811. NAPOLEON.

On the following notice on this intercepted correspondence have appeared in the Paris papers. These are the miserable means which are employed in England! Every thing absurd and is made familiar there to the people. False reports; false certificates; False proofs of Avarice; False Bank Notes; false treaties; intercepted Letters; but all this serves well to accomplish the object in view, that is, to deceive the people of London.

There is no French General of the name of Broussard. Secondly, no division of the French army on the 23d of July. Thirdly, the Emperor on the 18th of that month was at Madrid and not at Paris. Fourthly, the Emperor is on any of the affairs of his Empire; done by his Ministers, for all the orders of the Army, his chief of the Staff Major of all letters which treat of objects of importance, and are presented as intercepted; for since the letter written at Madrid was intercepted by General Moore, it has been taken overwriting all these letters, we are really sorry for the assistance, they are not skillful. It proves to conviction this odious device of the people of England, by

falsification, is that just about the close of the month of July, four divisions consisting of more than 60 Battalions, arrived at Paris; and Millions of people know this fact—there are at Rochfort more than 15,000 men; at Toulouse, more than 20,000; in Italy, more than 100,000.

It is not then the fear of weakening the Northern frontiers, which prevents troops from being sent into Spain.

But it is absolutely necessary to seize every method of persuading the people of England, that there is not a six peace in France, that there is not a man; and that children of sixteen years old are ordered to march; that there is not a vessel, &c. &c.

Whenever a Government has recourse to lies and imposture, it is a fatal prognostic for it.

[The French Editor has here by accident, stumbled on the truth, and we look with impatience to the time when this prognostic shall become a reality. It is useless to remark how completely it applies to the present Government in France.]

DUBLIN, July 22.—The Catholics of the County of Kerry, agreeably to the public notice, assembled on Saturday last at Tralee. The assembly was held in the New Chapel, a handsome and large edifice.

There never was in this County so numerous a meeting, nor one so remarkable by the rank and respectability of the persons who assembled. The Chapel was crowded and the Gallery filled by Ladies who displayed the most elegant attire. Twenty Magistrates were present, and we perceived amongst this numerous assemblage, many of the most respectable protestants of the County.

The Chair was taken by Dominick Rice, Esquire, a Barrister, and a Gentleman of the highest character; and the meeting was opened by Counsellor O'Connell whose eminent services in the Catholic Cause it is impossible sufficiently to appreciate.

Just as Counsellor O'Connell, in a most able and clear statement was speaking of the reasons for assembling, John Weeks the High Constable of the County, entered, and addressing himself to the President, said that he was come in his official capacity as Head-Constable under the authority of the Sheriff and the Coroner (Conrad de la Couronne) to disperse the assembly. He was immediately asked, if he had a written warrant from any Magistrate, who could receive a deposition on oath. He answered that he had not; on which the President said with dignity and firmness, that the assembly was held for a legal and constitutional object and that it would not disperse.

The Constable was disconcerted, he changed countenance, cast his eyes on the ground, and appeared to tremble with shame and confusion, a general burst of laughter followed even from the Protestant Magistrates. Four John Weeks retired staggered from the meeting in the midst of the laughter.

The Protestant Magistrates were decided to protect the assembly in case any insult had been offered, & the most cordial unanimity prevailed between the Irish of the two persuasions.

After having carried unanimously the resolutions of Counsellor O'Connell, Mr. Hartlett, a Magistrate of the County, proposed thanks to O'Connell and Hussey.

The New York Gazette mentions the constant arrival of Irish Emigrants, and that many of them are distinguished and opulent persons, from May to the middle of July three thousand had arrived at New York.

New York, Aug. 4.

The Mission of Mr. Forster has failed, like those of Messrs. Erskine and Jackson. He could not come to an understanding with the American Government relative to the African and Berlin decrees. Mr. Forster demanding, what the United States could not ask of France, that is to say, that English Merchandise should be admitted on the Continent as well as that of the United States.

Congress has been in consequence convoked by the President, who announced at the same time the necessity of taking some speedy measures. General opinion is for war, particularly at Washington.

LONDON, 12th August.

American papers have been received by the Lydia up to the 15th of July, the general tenor of them is hostile.

These papers are filled with bitter reflections on the conduct of Great Britain: they complain much of the continuation of the Press and insert such paragraphs as the following.

"The 4th of July was celebrated with much talent in the United States at New York; the two following toasts were drunk with much applause. Commodore Rogers—the firmness and courage with which he sustained the honor of our Flag, and humiliated English insolence, merits the applause of his fellow citizens."

Captain Bingham—and may some new lessons on the rights of Nations procure him preferment in the British Navy.

By private letters received from New York from persons of the greatest respectability, we learn that the Captain of the *Wanderer* has excited in the Government and people of America, the same indignation as was felt at the affair of the *Little Belt*, because it was only six miles from the shores of the Republic that this Capture was made. This hostile outrage (as it is termed) has induced the American Government to take measures which appear very like actual war. The President, Commodore Rogers, and the United States, Captain Ducenten, with two other Frigates, have received orders to sail immediately—we are assured that if these Frigates meet with any English Frigates cruising in what is called the waters of the United States, they will not hesitate to attack them; unless the English should be superior in force.

AUGUST 15.

The battle of Albuera is the fifth battle in which the 48th Regiment has served; at one time during this battle the whole Regiment was taken to a man; but it was afterwards released by the 4th and 3d Dragoons and a Regiment of Spanish Cavalry. The Regiment lost its colours, one of which was taken by the Enemy and the other destroyed during the action. This Regiment embarked at Portsmouth 906 strong, and it has now not 30 in a state to serve. The remains of this Regiment have been incorporated with the 1st Battalion; the three Battalions altogether which have returned to England, amount to 200 including Officers.

Extract of a letter from an Officer on board one of the Majesty's ships before Taragona.

Taragona was taken by assault on the 28th of June about half past six o'clock in the evening. I was on shore the evening before, and I examined all the works. Altho' the French were then not more than pistol shot from the Ramparts, it did not appear probable that the place would be so soon taken, from the intrepidity of the Spaniards, who bore with the greatest tranquillity the shot flying about them, and on account of the precautions which had been taken of fortifying a line of Boats placed parallel to the Rampart, of stopping up the Streets which led to them with loads of Earth, and by making a deep ditch in front of the enemy, which was as effective as a Barrier as the Ramparts, and did not require new works from the Enemy to destroy it.

Such was the situation of the unfortunate City of Taragona on Friday the 28th June, at half past six in the morning, the French commenced a very heavy and constant fire of Artillery and Musketry, which the Spaniards answered with equal vigour. It had indeed been settled in the morning by the Spanish General Campo-Verde, who was at Cambridge with 10,000 men, that he would attack the French on one flank early on the following morning, whilst Colonel St. John commanded about 1200 English should make an attack on the other side, and that the Garrison should make a sortie; But the conduct of the Governor was so indecisive that a short time after this arrangement he sent to know if the British Squadron could embark the Garrison.

Captain Codrington represented the inconvenience which such a step would cause, after the arrangements which had been made for the attack, and advised the Governor to proceed. The Governor then sent him a fresh message to tell him that he would defend the place to the last extremity; that the Enemy had indeed made a breach, but that it was very inconsiderable one.

About six o'clock, whether it was treason or whether it was shameful negligence on the part of the principal Officers, the troops who were posted on the defence of the Ramparts were left without any ammunition. The French, always vigilant, marched very early to the foot of the Gates, and entered the City. The Spaniards on the Ramparts resisted with the bayonet for some time, but were at length forced to submit to the united attack of musketry and the bayonet.

A most horrible tumult ensued. Women, children, and the routed soldiery cried out on all sides, "The French are in the Town." These struck a panic into the soldiers who were yet in a situation to resist, and every one took to flight towards the Gate which was opposite to the one through which the French had entered. But this place of refuge was too small to allow time for a great multitude to escape from the fury of the French, who had already commenced a horrible carnage.

Many Spaniards perished in precipitating themselves from the Ramparts, about 4,000 got outside of the Gate and resisting part of a body of French Infantry were waiting to receive them continued their fight on the road which leads to Barcelona, they were now out of the reach of the fire of the French Musketry, & were rejoicing in the thoughts of having escaped, when they found themselves suddenly overwhelmed by the fire of some Artillery which the French, anticipating what might happen and resolved not to let a single man escape, had according to custom

taken the precaution of placing behind a ditch, which they had made across the road. The wretched fugitives almost stifled with terror, endeavored to gain the heights, but the French prepared to gain the heights, at every point exposed them. Those who escaped death, threw themselves in desperation into the sea, where a boat made every possible effort to preserve it, and succeeded in preserving 500, the miserable remains of 8000 Spaniards.

We lost a brave young man Lieutenant of the Centaur, who was killed, he had two or three sailors wounded in endeavor to save the fugitives, those who remained in the city experienced a dreadful lot. Several of the Town took fire, and a Hospital of 3000 wounded was burnt to the ground are the sad events of which we have been witnesses, and which are more easy to be taken than described.

BOULOGNE, SEPTEMBER 5.

The line of the Flotilla before this port not remain idle, but executes every day small operations, it consists of 63 armed vessels, of all kinds.

Marshal the Duke of Elchingen, who commands the camp at Boulogne, and Ad. Baste, who commands the Flotilla, embarked day before yesterday, and remained the whole in the fleet.

LONDON, 6th SEPTEMBER.

There are now at Portsmouth two transports having on board a number of convicts for Botany Bay, a young Lady, of a respectable family, and rich, has embarked, accompanied by several female servants, on board one of these transports, to marry one of the convicts on his arrival at the colony.

11th SEPTEMBER.

Fourteen Regiments of the English militia are quartered in Ireland, and three regiments of the Irish militia are sent into Scotland.

The Admiralty have given directions to construct a Bridge of Boats, from the North of Ireland to the coast of Lock Sully.

The Catholics continue to assemble in Ireland, and the Government still persists in opposing their meetings.

The Printers and Proprietors of the Dublin Evening Herald, and the Freeman's Journal, are prosecuted by the Attorney General, for publishing the speech of Mr. Scully at the last Catholic assembly.

81

SEPTEMBER 20.

Lord Liverpool has received a dispatch from Lord Wellington dated Fuente Guinaldo the 31st of August, the following extract has been published.

The enemy has made no important movement since the last report which I made your excellency on the 14th—one of his detachments composed of 2200 men, infantry and cavalry, arrived this evening at Gata a village situated on the Southern side of the chain of mountains which separates Castile from Estremadura, and the day before yesterday it surprised a Piquet of Dragoons posted at Saint Martin-de-Trebo commanded by Lieutenant Wood, who with ten men, were made prisoners.

SEPTEMBER 21.

A great number of Combinations of Workmen to raise the prices of their wages, have been formed at London, during these few days past the Braziers stopped their work; but they have since resumed it, by the advice of their Council Mr. Allen; prosecutions had already been commenced against them, and some of them arrested.

SEPTEMBER 22.

At a meeting of proprietors of Bank stock held the day before yesterday, Mr. Clifford complained that the Directors and the Ministers had caused all the Gold to vanish out of England, and that it would soon be the same with Silver.

The Duke of Norfolk said that he should be very ready to press on the Bank the great inconvenience which was felt by the want of Gold and Silver, and assured the meeting that he understood it was the intention of the Bank to put into circulation as much coin as possible.

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 23.

The Emperor in quitting Boulogne went on the 22d to Calais. The inhabitants of that town have manifested the most lively joy, from Calais his Majesty went to Ostend, from whence he departed for Brekens where he arrived the 23d in the evening, after having rode on horseback over the Island of Cadzand.

The 24th, about one o'clock the Emperor went on board the Squadron, his Majesty sleeps on board every night, it is from the Squadron that he makes excursions on the two Rivers in the islands of Zealand, his Majesty continues to enjoy the best health.