



TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1812.

Having been obligingly favoured with the London Gazette of April 24, containing Lord Wellington's despatch announcing the capture of Badajoz, and a manuscript copy of the only paper in the fleet, which contained the particulars of the most atrocious murder committed on Mr. Percival, we hasten to lay the contents before the public.

It is afflicting to observe, that the perpetrator of such a deliberate act of perfidious barbarity should have met with abettors and applauding voices amongst the English Populace, whose most violent commotions, though sometimes in the moment of agitation, productive of dreadful effects, have never hitherto been disgraced by premeditated cruelty, and who, on the contrary have always evinced their detestation of the cool-blooded assassin. This trait, combined with the sanguinary complexion, which the proceedings of the rioters in Nottingham and other Northern counties has lately assumed, indicates a melancholy change in the character of the lower orders of people, which loudly calls on Government and the Legislature for an investigation of its cause, that suitable remedies may be timely applied.

London Gazette Extraordinary.

APRIL 24, 1812.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing Street, April 24, 1812.

CAPTAIN CANNING, Aid-de-Camp to General the Earl of Wellington, arrived last night at this Office, bringing dispatches, addressed by his Lordship to the Earl of Liverpool, of which the following are extracts or copies.

Extract of a Dispatch from the Earl of Wellington, dated Camp before Badajoz, April 3, 1812.

We opened our fire on the 31st of March from twenty-six pieces of cannon, in the second parallel, to breach the face of the bastion at the south east angle of the fort called La Trinidad; and the flank of the bastion by which the face is defended called Santa Maria. The fire upon these has continued since with great effect.

The enemy made a sortie upon the night of the 29th, upon the troops of General Hamilton's division, which invest the place on the right of the Guadiana, but were immediately driven in with loss. We lost no men on this occasion.

The movements of Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham and of Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill have obliged the enemy to retire by the different roads towards Cordova, with the exception of a small body of infantry and cavalry, which remained at Zalamea de la Serena, in front of Belalcazar.

Marshal Soult broke up in front of Cadiz on the 23d and 24th, and has marched upon Seville with all the troops which were there, with the exception of four thousand men.

I understand that he was to march from Seville again on the 30th or 31st.

I have not heard from Castile since the 30th ultimo. One division of the Army of Portugal, which had been in the Province of Avila, had on that day arrived at Guadapero, within two leagues of Ciudad Rodrigo, and it was supposed that Marshal Marmont was on his march with other troops from the side of Salamanca.

The River Agueda was not fordable for troops on the 30th.

Copy of a dispatch from the Earl of Wellington, dated Camp before Badajoz, April 7, 1812.

MY LORD,

MY dispatch of the 3d instant will have apprised your Lordship of the state of the operations against Badajoz to that date, which were brought to a close on the night of the 6th, by the capture of the place by storm.

The fire continued during the 4th and 5th against the face of the bastion of La Trinidad, and the flank of the bastion of Santa

Maria; and the 4th, in the morning, we opened another battery of six guns, in the second parallel, against the shoulder of the ravelin of St. Roque, and the wall in its gorge.

Practicable breaches were effected in the bastions above mentioned, in the evening of the 5th; but as I had observed that the enemy had entrenched the bastion of La Trinidad, and the most formidable preparations were making for the defence as well of the breach in that bastion, as of that in the bastion of Santa Maria, I determined to delay the attack for another day, and to turn all the guns in the batteries in the second parallel on the curtain of La Trinidad, in hopes that by effecting a third breach, the troops would be enabled to turn the enemy's works for the defence of the other two, the attack of which would besides be connected by the troops destined to attack the breach in the curtain.

This breach was effected in the evening of the 6th, and the fire of the face of the bastion of Santa Maria and of the flank of the bastion of La Trinidad being overcome, I determined to attack the place that night.

I had kept in reserve, in the neighbourhood of this camp, the 5th division, under Lieutenant-General Leith, which had left Castile only in the middle of March, and had but lately arrived in this part of the country, and I brought them up on that evening.

The plan for the attack was, that Lieutenant-General Picton, should attack the castle of Badajoz by escalade with the 3d division; and a detachment from the guard in the trenches, furnished that evening by the 4th division, under Major Wilson of the 48th regiment, should attack the ravelin of St. Roque upon his left; while the 4th division, under the Honourable Major-General Colville, and the light division, under Lieutenant-Colonel Bernald, should attack the breaches in the bastions of La Trinidad and of Santa Maria, and in the curtain by which they are connected. The 5th division were to occupy the ground which the 4th and light divisions had occupied during the siege, and Lieutenant-General Leith was to make a false attack upon the outwork called Pardeleras, and another on the works of the fort towards the Guadiana, with the left brigade of the division, under Major-General Walker, which he was to turn into a real attack, if circumstances should prove favourable; and Brigadier-General Power, who invested the place with his Portuguese brigade on the right of the Guadiana, was directed to make false attacks on the tate-du-pont, the fort St. Christoval, and the new redoubt called Mon-cœur.

The attack was accordingly made at ten at night. Lieutenant-General Picton preceded, by a few minutes, the attack by the remainder of the troops. Major-General Kempt led this attack, which went out from the right of the first parallel; he was unfortunately wounded in crossing the river Rivollas below the inundation; but notwithstanding this circumstance, and the obstinate resistance of the enemy, the castle was carried by escalade, and the 3d division established in it at about half past eleven.

While this was going on, Major Wilson, of the 48th regiment, carried the ravelin of St. Roque by the gorge, with a detachment of two hundred men of the guard in the trenches, and, with the assistance of Major Squire of the engineers, established himself within that work.

The 4th and light divisions moved to the attack from the camp along the left of the river Rivellas and of the inundation. They were not perceived by the enemy till they reached the covered way, and the advanced guards of the two divisions descended, without difficulty, into the ditch, protected by the fire of the parties stationed on the glacis for that purpose; and they advanced to the assault of the breaches, led by their gallant officers, with the utmost intrepidity; but such was the nature of the obstacles prepared by the enemy at the top and behind the breaches, and so determined their resistance, that our troops could not establish themselves within the place. Many brave officers and soldiers were killed or wounded by explosions at the top of the breaches; others who succeeded to them were obliged to give way, having found it impossible to penetrate the obstacles which the enemy had prepared to impede their pro-

gress. These attempts were repeated till after twelve at night, when, finding that success was not to be attained, and that Lieutenant-General Picton was established in the castle, I ordered that the 4th and light divisions might retire to the ground on which they had first assembled for the attack.

In the mean time Major-General Leith had pushed forward Major-General Walker's brigade on the left, supported by the 38th regiment under Lieutenant-Colonel Nugent, and the 15th Portuguese regiment under Lieutenant-Colonel De Regoa; and he had made a false attack upon the Pardeleras with the 8th Cacadores under Major Hill. Major-General Walker forced the barrier on the road of Olivenca, and entered the covered way on the left of the bastion of St. Vicente, close to the Guadiana. He there descended into the ditch, and escalated the face of the bastion of St. Vicente.

Lieutenant-General Leith supported this attack by the 38th regiment and the 15th Portuguese regiment; and our troops being thus established in the castle, which commands all the works of the town, and in the town; and the 4th and light divisions being formed again for the attack of the breaches, all resistance ceased; and at day-light in the morning, the Governor-General Philipon, who had retired to fort St. Christoval, surrendered, together with General Veilande, and all the staff and the whole garrison.

I have not got accurate reports of the strength of the garrison, or of the number of the prisoners; but General Philipon has informed me, that it consisted of five thousand men at the commencement of the siege, of which twelve hundred were killed or wounded during the operations, besides those lost in the assault of the place. There were five French battalions, besides two of the regiment of Hesse D'Armstadt, and the artillery, engineers, &c.; and I understand there are four thousand prisoners.

It is impossible that any expressions of mine can convey to your Lordship the sense which I entertain of the gallantry of the officers and troops upon this occasion.

The list of killed and wounded will show that the General officers, the staff attached to them, the commanding, and other officers of regiments, put themselves at the head of the attacks which they severally directed, and set the example of gallantry which was so well followed by their men.

Marshal Sir William Beresford assisted me in conducting the details of this siege, and I am much indebted to him for the cordial assistance which I received from him, as well during its progress, as in the last operation, which brought it to a termination.

The duties in the trenches were conducted successively by the Honourable Major-General Colville, Major-General Bowes, and Major-General Kempt, under the superintendance of Lieutenant-General Picton. I have had occasion to mention all these officers during the course of the operations, and they all distinguished themselves, & were all wounded in the assault. I am particularly obliged to Lieutenant-General Picton, for the manner in which he arranged the attack of the castle, and for that in which he supported the attack, and established his troops in that important post.

Lieutenant-General Leith's arrangements for the false attack upon the Pardeleras, and that under Major-General Walker, were likewise most judicious, and he availed himself of the circumstances of the moment, to push forward and support the attack under Major-General Walker, in a manner highly creditable to him. The gallantry and conduct of Major-General Walker, who was also wounded, and that of the officers and troops under his command, were highly conspicuous.

The arrangements made by Major-General Colville for the attack by the 4th division, were very judicious, and he led them to the attack in the most gallant manner.

In consequence of the absence, on account of sickness, of Major-General Vandeleur and Colonel Beckwith, Lieutenant-Colonel Bernald commanded the light division in the assault, and distinguished himself, not less by the manner in which he made the arrangements for that operation, than by his personal gallantry in its execution.

I have also to mention Major-General Harvey, of the Portuguese service, commanding a brigade in the 4th division, and Brigadier-General Champelemond, commanding the Portuguese brigade in the 3d division, as highly

distinguished. Brigadier-General Harvey was wounded in the storm.

Your Lordship will see, in the list of killed and wounded, a list of the commanding officers of regiments. In Lieutenant-Colonel M'Leod, of the 43d regiment, who was killed in the breach, His Majesty has sustained the loss of an officer who was an ornament to his profession, and was capable of rendering the most important services to his country. I must likewise mention Lieutenant-Colonel Gibbs of the 52d regiment, who was wounded, and Major O'Hare of the 95th, unfortunately killed in the breach; Lieutenant-Colonel Elder of the 3d, and Major Algeo of the 1st Cacadores; Lieutenant-Colonel Harcourt, of the 40th, likewise wounded, was highly distinguished, and Lieutenant-Colonel Blakeney of the royal fusiliers, Knight of the 27th, Erskine of the 48th, and Captain Leaky who commanded the 23d regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Ellis having been wounded during the previous operations of the siege.

In the 5th division I must mention Major Hill, of the 8th Cacadores, who directed the false attack upon the fort Pardeleras. It was impossible for any men to behave better than these did. I must likewise mention Lieutenant-Col. Brook of the 4th regiment, the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Carlton of the 44th, and Lieutenant-Colonel Grey of the 30th, who was unfortunately killed. The 2d Battalion of the 38th under Lieutenant-Colonel Nugent, and the 15th Portuguese regiment under Colonel De Regoa, likewise performed their part in a very exemplary manner.

The officers and troops in the 3d division have distinguished themselves as usual in these operations. Lieutenant-General Picton has reported to me particularly the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Williams of the 60th, Lieutenant-Colonel Ridge of the 5th, who was unfortunately killed in the assault of the castle, Lieutenant-Colonel Forbes of the 45th regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzgerald of the 60th, Lieutenant-Colonels Trench and Manners of the 74th regiment, Major Carr of the 89d, and the Honourable Major Pakenham, Assistant Adjutant-General to the 3d division.

He has likewise particularly reported the good conduct of Colonel Campbell of the 94th, commanding the Honourable Major-General Colville's brigade during his absence in command of the 4th division, whose conduct I have so frequently had occasion to report to your Lordship. The officers and men of the corps of engineers and artillery were equally distinguished during the operations of the siege, and in its close. Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher continued to direct the works (notwithstanding that he was wounded in the sortie made by the enemy on the 19th March), which were carried on by Major Squire and Major Burgoyne, under his directions. The former established the detachments under Major Wilson in the ravelin of St. Roque on the night of the storm; the latter attended the attack of the 3d division on the castle. I have likewise to report the good conduct of Major Jones, Captain Nicholas and Captain Williams of the royal engineers.

Major Dickson conducted the details of the artillery service during this siege, as well as upon former occasions, under the General superintendance of Lieutenant-Colonel Framingham, who, since the absence of Major-General Borthwick, has commanded the artillery with this army. I cannot sufficiently applaud the officers and soldiers of the British and Portuguese artillery during this siege, particularly Lieutenant-Colonel Robe, who opened the breaching batteries; Majors May and Holcombe, Captain Gardiner and Lieutenant Bouchier, of the royal artillery; Captain De Retberg, of the King's German artillery; and Major Tulloh, of the Portuguese.

Adverting to the extent of the details of the ordnance department during this siege, to the difficulty of weather, &c. with which Major Dickson had to contend, I must mention him most particularly to your Lordship.

The officers of the Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General's departments rendered me every assistance on this occasion, as well as those of my personal staff; and I have to add, that I have received reports from the general officers commanding divisions, of the assistance they received from the officers of these departments attached to them, the greatest number of whom & of their personal staff are wounded.

In a former dispatch I reported to your Lordship the difficulties with which I had to contend, in consequence of the failure of the

Civil authorities of the province of Alentejo to perform their duty, and supply the army with means of transport; these difficulties have continued to exist; but I must do General Victoria, the Governor of Elvas, the justice to report, that he, and the troops under his command, have made every exertion, and have done every thing in their power to contribute to our success.

Marshal Soult left Seville on the 1st instant with all the troops which he could collect in Andalusia; and he was in communication with the troops which had retired from Estremadura, under General Dronet, on the 3d, and he arrived at ~~Lieena on the 4th.~~ I had intended to collect the army in proportion as Marshal Soult should advance; and I requested Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham to retire gradually, while Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill should do the same from Don Benito and the upper parts of the Guadiana.

I do not think it certain that Marshal Soult has made any decided movement from Llerena since the 4th, although he has patrolled forward with small detachments of cavalry, and the advanced guard of his infantry have been at Usagra.

None of the army of Portugal have moved to join him.

According to the last reports which I have received to the 4th instant on the frontiers of Castile, it appears that Marshal Marmont had established a body of troops between the Agueda and the Coa, and he had reconnoitred Almeida on the 3d. Brigadier-General Trant's division of militia had arrived on the Coa, and Brigadier-General Wilson's division was following with the cavalry, and Lieutenant-General the Comde D'Amarante was on his march, with a part of the corps under his command, towards the Douro.

I have the honor to enclose returns of the killed and wounded from the 31st March, and in the assault of Badajoz, and a return of the ordnance, small arms, and ammunition found in the place; I will send returns of the provisions in the place by the next dispatch.

This dispatch will be delivered to your Lordship by my Aide-de-Camp, Captain Gunning; whom I beg leave to recommend to your protection. He has likewise the colours of the garrison and the colours of the Hesse D'Armstadt's regiment, to be laid at the feet of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent. The French battalions in the garrison had no eagles.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

Copy of a Dispatch from the Earl of Wellington, dated Camp at Badajoz, April 8, 1812.

MY LORD,

It gives me great pleasure to inform your Lordship that our numerous wounded officers and soldiers are doing well.

I have had great reason to be satisfied with the attention paid to them by Mr. McGregor, the Inspector-General of Hospitals, and the medical gentlemen under his direction, and I trust that the loss to the service, upon this occasion, will not eventually be great.

I have the honor to be, &c.

WELLINGTON.

The Earl of Liverpool, &c. &c. &c.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing of the Army under the Command of His Excellency General Arthur Earl of Wellington, K. B. at the Siege of Badajoz, from the 31st of March to the 2d of April 1812, inclusive.

Head-Quarters, Badajoz, April 3, 1812.

Royal Artillery—3 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 12 rank and file, wounded.

2d Batt. 5th Foot—2 rank and file wounded. 1st Batt. 7th Foot—4 rank and file killed; 3 rank and file wounded.

1st Batt. 23d Foot—1 rank and file wounded.

3d Batt. 27th Foot—2 rank and file wounded.

2d Batt. 31st Foot—1 lieutenant wounded.

1st Batt. 40th Foot—1 sergeant, 1 rank and file, wounded.

1st Batt. 43d Foot—3 rank and file wounded.

1st Batt. 45th Foot—1 lieutenant killed; 1 sergeant, 2 rank and file, wounded.

1st Batt. 48th Foot—1 rank and file killed.

1st Batt. 52d Foot—1 sergeant wounded.

5th Batt. 60th Foot—1 rank and file killed; 4 rank and file wounded.

74th Foot—1 sergeant wounded.

77th Foot—1 rank and file killed; 3 rank and file wounded.

2d Batt. 83d Foot—1 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded.

1st Batt. 88th Foot—3 rank and file killed; 3 rank and file wounded.

1st Batt. 92d Foot—1 lieutenant wounded.

94th Foot—1 lieutenant, 1 rank and file, wounded.

1st Batt. 95th Foot—1 rank and file wounded.

3d Batt. 95th Foot—2 rank and file killed; 4 rank and file wounded.

Duke of Brunswick Oels—1 rank and file wounded.

Total British loss—1 lieutenant, 16 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 4 lieutenants, 4 sergeants, 44 rank and file, wounded.

Total Portuguese loss—1 captain, 12 rank and file, killed; 1 ensign, 1 sergeant, 51 rank and file, wounded.

Total British and Portuguese loss—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 28 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 4 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 4 sergeants, 95 rank and file wounded.

CHARLES STUART, M. G. and A. G.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing of the Army under the Command of His Excellency General Arthur Earl of Wellington, at the Siege of Badajoz, from the 6th to the 7th April 1812, inclusive.

Head-Quarters, Camp before Badajoz, April 8, 1812.

Royal Artillery—1 captain, 8 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 12 rank and file, wounded. General Staff—1 captain killed; 5 general staff, 3 majors, 6 captains, 2 lieutenants, wounded.

Royal Engineers—2 lieutenants killed; 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 5 rank and file, wounded.

3d Batt. Royal Scots—2 lieutenants wounded. 1st Batt. 4th Foot—1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 2 sergeants, 38 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 4 captains, 8 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 8 sergeants, 1 drummer, 164 rank and file, wounded.

2d Batt. 5th Foot—1 major, 1 sergeant, 10 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 3 sergeants, 1 drummer, 26 rank and file, wounded.

1st Batt. 7th Foot—1 major, 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 2 sergeants, 42 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 10 lieutenants, 11 sergeants, 108 rank and file, wounded.

1st Batt. 23d Foot—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 3 sergeants, 10 rank and file, killed; 3 captains, 10 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 7 sergeants, 1 drummer, 84 rank and file, wounded; 1 sergeant, 19 rank and file, missing.

3d Batt. 27th Foot—1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 3 sergeants, 35 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 7 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 1 staff, 9 sergeants, 123 rank and file, wounded.

2d Batt. 30th Foot—2 sergeants, 36 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 6 sergeants, 82 rank and file, wounded.

2d Batt. 38th Foot—1 ensign, 1 sergeant, 11 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 sergeant, 1 drummer, and 23 rank and file, wounded.

1st Batt. 40th Foot—2 lieutenants, 5 sergeants, 46 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 2 captains, 9 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 11 sergeants, and 162 rank and file, wounded.

1st Batt. 43d Foot—1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 lieutenants, 3 sergeants, 71 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 2 captains, 12 lieutenants, 16 sergeants, 1 drummer, 238 rank and file, wounded.

2d Batt. 44th Foot—2 lieutenants, 2 sergeants, 35 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 captains, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 7 sergeants, 1 drummer, 80 rank and file, wounded.

1st Batt. 45th Foot—1 captain, 2 ensigns, 1 sergeant, 18 rank and file killed; 3 captains, 6 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 8 sergeants, 1 drummer, 55 rank and file, wounded.

1st Batt. 48th Foot—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 3 sergeants, 29 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 3 captains, 7 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 6 sergeants, 116 rank and file, wounded.

1st Batt. 50th Foot—1 lieutenant wounded. 1st Batt. 52th Foot—3 captains, 2 lieutenants, 3 sergeants, 50 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 2 captains, 8 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 staff, 18 sergeants, 234 rank and file, wounded.

5th Batt. 60th Foot—1 lieutenant, 4 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 1 lieutenant, 1 staff, 2 sergeants, 24 rank and file, wounded.

74th Foot—1 sergeant, 11 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 4 lieutenants, 3 sergeants, 30 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

77th Foot—1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 lieutenants, 1 staff, 2 sergeants, 8 rank and file, wounded.

2d Batt. 83d Foot—1 captain, 1 sergeant, 22 rank and file, killed; 4 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 3 sergeants, 36 rank and file, wounded.

1st Batt. 88th Foot—1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 4 sergeants, 25 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 4 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 9 sergeants, 1 drummer, 96 rank and file, wounded.

94th Foot—1 ensign, 12 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 6 sergeants, 46 rank and file, wounded.

1st Batt. 95th Foot—1 major, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 3 sergeants, 24 rank and file, killed; 4 captains, 6 lieutenants, 15 sergeants, 3 drummers, 136 rank and file, wounded.

3d Batt. 95th Foot—4 lieutenants, 9 rank and file, killed; 4 lieutenants, 2 sergeants, 45 rank and file, wounded.

Brunswick Oels—7 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 drummer, 25 rank and file, wounded.

JOHN WATERS, Lt. Col. and A. A. G.

Recapitulation.

British loss from 3d to 5th April 1812—3 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 26 rank and file, wounded.

British loss from 6th to 7th April 1812—51 officers, 40 sergeants, 557 rank and file, killed; 212 officers, 153 sergeants, 12 drummers, 1945 rank and file, wounded; 1 sergeant, 21 rank and file, missing.

Total British loss—51 officers, 40 sergeants, 560 rank and file, killed; 213 officers, 153 sergeants, 12 drummers,

1971 rank and file, wounded; 1 sergeant, 21 rank and file, missing.

Portuguese loss from 3d to 5th April 1812—1 officer, 9 rank and file, killed; 3 officers, 1 drummer, 12 rank and file, wounded.

Portuguese loss from 6th to 7th April 1812—8 officers, 6 sergeants, 1 drummer, 140 rank and file, killed; 45 officers, 32 sergeants, 2 drummers, 466 rank and file, wounded; 30 rank and file, missing.

Total Portuguese loss—9 officers, 6 sergeants, 1 drummer, 149 rank and file, killed; 48 officers, 32 sergeants, 3 drummers, 498 rank and file, wounded; 30 rank and file missing.

British loss during the siege—66 officers, 45 sergeants, 715 rank and file, killed; 251 officers, 178 sergeants, 14 drummers, 2564 rank and file, wounded; 1 sergeant, 32 rank and file, missing.

Portuguese loss during the siege—12 officers, 6 sergeants, 2 drummers, 195 rank and file, killed; 55 officers, 38 sergeants, 3 drummers, 684 rank and file, wounded; 30 rank and file, missing.

Grand total from 18th March to 7th April 1812, inclusive—72 officers, 51 sergeants, 2 drummers, 910 rank and file, killed; 306 officers, 216 sergeants, 17 drummers, 3243 rank and file, wounded; 1 sergeant, 62 rank and file, missing.

Names of the Officers killed and wounded at the Siege of Badajoz, from the 31st of March to the 2d of April 1812

45th Foot—Lieutenant White. Portuguese Artillery—Captain Antonio Velaz Barreiro.

Wounded. Royal Artillery—Captain Dundas, lost an arm.

King's German Artillery—Lieutenant Thielo, slightly.

34th Foot—Lieutenant Masterman, Acting Engineer, severely, not dangerously.

92d Foot—Lieutenant Cattenaugh, Acting Engineer, slightly.

94th Foot—Lieutenant Munroe, slightly.

21st Portuguese—Ensign Francesco de Castro, slightly.

Names of the Officers killed, wounded, and missing at the Siege of Badajoz, from the 6th to the 7th April 1812 inclusive.

28th Foot—Captain Johnstone, Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Bowes.

Royal Artillery—Captain Latham.

Royal Engineers—Lieutenants Lacelles and De Salabury.

1st Batt. 4th Foot—Captain Bellingham, Lieutenant Stavely.

2d Batt. 5th Foot—Major Ridge.

1st Batt. 7th Foot—Major Singer, Captain Cholwich, Lieutenants Ray, Fowler, Pike.

1st Batt. 23d Foot—Captain Maw, Lieutenant Collins.

3d Batt. 27th Foot—Captain Jones, Lieutenants Levine, Simcoe, Whyte.

2d Batt. 38th Foot—Ensign Evans.

1st Batt. 40th Foot—Lieutenants Ayling and Greenshuld.

1st Batt. 43d Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel M'Leod, Lieutenants Harvest and Taggart.

2d Batt. 44th Foot—Lieutenants Unthank and Argent.

1st Batt. 45th Foot—Captain Herrick, ensigns M'Donald, Gollins.

1st Batt. 48th Foot—Captain Brooke, lieutenant Chilcott, Ensign Barker.

1st Batt. 52d Foot—Captain Jones, Captain Madden, Captain Poole, Lieutenant Booth, Lieutenant Royal.

5th Batt. 60th Foot—Lieutenant Sterne.

2d Batt. 83d Foot—Captain Fry.

1st Batt. 88th Foot—Captain Lindsay, Lieutenant Mansfield, Lieutenant M'Alpin.

94th Foot—Ensign Long.

1st Batt. 95th Foot—Major O'Hare, captain Diggle, Lieutenant Stokes.

3d Batt. 95th Foot—Lieutenant Hovenden, Lieutenant Carey, Lieutenant Allix, Lieutenant Croudace.

1st Batt. 40th Foot—Mr. O'Brien, a volunteer.

Wounded.

77th Foot—Lieutenant-General Picton, slightly; Major-General the Honourable C. Colville, severely, not dangerously.

81st Foot—Major-General Kempt, slightly.

1st Batt. 50th Foot—Major-General Walker, severely.

6th Foot—Major-General Bowes, severely, not dangerously.

7th West India Regiment Foot—Major the Honourable H. Pakenham, Assistant Adjutant-General, severely, not dangerously.

Major Brooke, Permanent Adjutant Quarter-Master-General, severely, not dangerously.

81st Foot—Captain James, Deputy Adjutant-General, severely, not dangerously.

92d Foot—Brevet Major M'Pherson, Brigade Major, severely, not dangerously.

28th Foot—Captain Potter, Brigade Major, severely, not dangerously.

45th Foot—Captain Campbell, Brigade Major, slightly.

30th Foot—Captain Machell, Brigade Major, severely.

71st Foot—Captain Spottiswoode, Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Colville, severely.

5th Foot—Captain Bennett, Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Kempt, severely.

50th Foot—Lieutenant Johnstone, Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Walker, slightly.

18th Hussars—Lieutenant Harris, Aide-de-Camp to Major-General the Honourable C. Stewart, very slightly.

King's German Artillery—Lieutenant Goeben, severely.

Royal Engineers—Captains Nicholas and Williams, and Lieutenant Emmett, severely.

1st Royal Scots—Lieutenants Rae and O'Neil, Acting Engineers, slightly.

1st Batt. 4th Foot—Major Faunce, slightly; Captains Williamson, Wilson, Burke, and Hanwell, severely; Lieutenant Salvin, slightly; Lieutenants Dean, Brown, and Sheppard, severely; Convey, slightly; Craster, severely; Boyd, slightly; and Ale, severely; Ensign Rawlins and Arnold, severely.

2d Batt. 5th Foot—Captain Doyle, Lieutenant J. Pennington, Ensign Hopkins, severely.

1st Batt. 7th Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel Blakeney, Captain Mair, Lieutenants St. Pol, Mosos, Dovey, Barrington, Lester, Russell, and George, severely; Lieutenants Heury, Baldwin, and Knowles, slightly.

1st Batt. 23d Foot—Captains Lacey and Stainforth, severely; Captain Hawtyn, slightly; Lieutenants Johnstone, Harrison, Tucker, G. Brown, Farmer, Brownson, Walker, Fielding, Whaley, Holmes, Second Lieutenants Winyatts & Llewelyn, severely.

3d Batt. 27th Foot—Major Erskine, (Lieutenant-Colonel,) Captain Ward, (Lieutenant-Colonel,) severely; Lieutenant Gordon, slightly; Lieutenants A. Thompson & Radcliffe, severely; Lieutenants Moore, Handey, Pollock, and Weir, slightly; Ensign Phillips, severely; Ensign Warrington, severely, (since dead); Adjutant Davidson, severely.

2d Batt. 30th Foot—Major Grey (Lieutenant-Colonel,) severely, (since dead); Captain Hitchin, slightly; Captain Chambers, severely; Lieutenants Bailie and Neville, and Ensign Pratt, slightly.

2d Batt. 38th Foot—Captain Bernard, severely; Lieutenants Magill and Lawrence, slightly; Ensign Rier, severely.

1st Batt. 40th Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel Harcourt, Major Gillies, Captain Phillips, severely; Captain Bowen, slightly; Lieutenants Street, Grey, Moore, Turton, Butler, Miller, Anthony, and Taole, severely; Lieutenant Gorman, slightly; Ensign Johnson, severely.

1st Batt. 43d Foot—Major Wells, severely; Captain Ferguson and Stroud, slightly; Lieutenants Pollock, Rideout, and Capell, severely; Lieutenant W. Foster, right arm amputated; Lieutenant Oglander, left arm amputated; Lieutenant Madden, severely; Lieutenants Hodgson, O'Connell, and Cook, slightly; Lieutenants E. Freer, Considine, and Bailie, severely.

2d Batt. 44th Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Carleton, Captains Berwick, Brugh, Jervoise, severely; Lieutenant Mead, slightly; Lieutenant Sinclair, severely; Ensign O'Reilly, slightly.

1st Batt. 45th Foot—Captains Lightfoot and O'Flaherty, slightly; Lieutenants Powell, Reynett, and Metcalf, severely; Lieutenants M'Pherson, Dale, and Moore, and Ensign Stewart, slightly; and Ensign Jones, severely.

1st Batt. 48th Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel Erskine, severely; Major Wilson, Captain Bell, slightly; Captain French, severely; Captain Turpenny, slightly; Lieutenant Brook, severely; Lieutenants Stroud, Cuthbertson, Robinson, Armstrong, Wilson, and Pountney, slightly; Ensigns Thatcher, Johnson, Bourke, Thomson, slightly.

1st Batt. 50th Foot—Lieutenant M'Carthy, Acting Engineer, severely.

1st Batt. 52th Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel Gibbs, Major Mein, and Captain Campbell, severely; Captain Merry, severely (since dead); Lieutenants M'Nair, Kinloch, and York, slightly; Lieutenant Blackwood, severely; Lieutenants Davis and Royds, slightly; Lieutenants Barlow and C. Dawson, severely; Ensign Gowler and Adjutant Winterbottom, slightly.

5th Batt. 60th Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel Williams and Fitzgerald, and Lieutenant Gilsa, slightly; Adjutant Breetz, severely.

74th Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel the Honorable Power French and Captain Langlands, severely; Captain Thomson, slightly; Lieutenant Grant, severely; Lieutenant Pattison, slightly; Lieutenant King, severely; Lieutenant Ironside, slightly.

77th Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel Duncan, slightly; Lieutenant Clark, severely; Lieutenant Pennefather and Adjutant Jones, slightly.

2d Batt. 83d Foot—Lieutenants Bowles, O'Neil, and Bloomfield, severely; Lieutenant Barry, Ensigns Vavasour, Fitzgibbons, slightly; Ensign Lane, severely.

1st Batt. 88th Foot—Captain Murphey, severely; Captain Peschall, very slightly; Captain Dauern, slightly; Captains Colborn, Whitelaw, W. Stewart, and Ensign Gratton, severely.

94th Foot—Lieutenant Bogue, severely.

1st Batt. 95th Foot—Captains Crampton and Balvaard, severely; Captains Gray and M'Dermid, slightly; Lieutenants Johnston and Gardner, severely; Lieutenant Fitzmarrice, slightly; Lieutenants Manners, M'Pherson, and Forster, severely.

3d Batt. 95th Foot—Lieutenant Macdonald, severely; Lieutenant Stewart, slightly; Lieutenant Worsley, severely; Lieutenant Farmer.

Bunawick Oels—Captain Girswald, severely; Lieutenant Kunowsky, slightly.

40th Foot—Volunteer Widenham, slightly.

43d Foot—Volunteer O'Connell, severely.

45th Foot—Volunteer Percy, slightly.

83d Foot—Volunteer Illers, slightly.

95th Foot—Volunteer Lawson, slightly.

Killed.

3d Regiment Line, Portuguese—Lieutenant A. de Silveira.

11th ditto—Lieutenant-Colonel M'Donnell, 91st British.

23d ditto—Ensign D. de Cavallo.

1st Cacadores—Lieutenant J. M. St. Valez.

3d ditto—Capt. Morphew, R. W. I. R. Brit.

8th ditto—Captain de Bruning, Y. Lt. I.

8th ditto—Lieutenant Pinto de Lousao.

Wounded.

79th British Regiment—Brigadier-General Harvey, severely.

44th ditto—Captain Peacocke, Brigade-Major, severely.

Lieutenant, Alvaro de Costa, Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Harvey, severely.

Royal British Artillery—Major Tulloch.

42d Batt. 11th Line—Major Anderson, slightly; Captain J. de Mattos, severely; Captains F. de Almeida, J. Maria, and Lieutenant J. V. de la Serda, slightly; Lieutenants Clements, El Pinto, M. dos Santos Cedral, and Ensigns J. de Gouvoa, M. Favary, Oliva, and J. D'Avenida, severely; Ensign Gos Bernido, slightly.

15th Line—Captain Thomas O'Neil (32d British), severely.

15th Line—Ensign F. de Poulal, severely.

21st Line—Lieutenant Peruva, severely.

23d Line—Captain R. Felix, Lieutenant J. Rebocho, and Ensign J. Mendorea, slightly; Lieutenant A. Madieras, and Ensigns Pedro Re Bocho and F. Serviera, severely.

1st Cacadores—Major Algeo (late 34th British); Captain M'Donald (71st British), severely; and Ensign Rebello.

3d ditto—Lieutenant-Colonel Elder (late 96th British), Major P. de Selveira, Captain I. Ignasio, Captain Dobbin (27th British), Lieutenants M. Paxato and J. C. D'Aindardo, Ensign J. Fexeira.

7th ditto—Captain O'Hara (47th British), Lieutenant R. Carmacho, severely; Lieutenant A. Graves, Ensign J. Joze de Almeida, slightly.

8th ditto—Captain J. F. de Magelaens, severely; Lieutenant J. W. Cardoso, Ensign J. Lecha, slightly.

Return of Ordnance, Ammunition, and Small Arms found in the City of Badajoz when taken by Assault by the Allied Army under the Command of His Excellency the Earl of Wellington, K. B. on the Evening of the 6th April 1812.

Camp before Badajoz, April 8, 1812.

Spanish Brass Guns.

30 twenty-four-pounders, 19 sixteen-pounders, 17 twelve-pounders, 3 nine-pounders, 12 eight-pounders, 4 six-pounders, 29 four-pounders.

Spanish Brass Mortars.

7 twelve-inch, 5 ten-inch, 7 six-inch.

Spanish Brass Howitzers.

11 eight-inch, 9 six-inch.

Total—172.

Ammunition and Small Arms.

5481 muskets with bayonets, 163,000 musket-cartridges, 10 tons of loose musket-balls, 12,000 lbs. of gunpowder, 23,650 twenty-four-pounder round shot, 3200 eighteen-pounder ditto, 12,847 sixteen-pounder ditto, 3167 twelve-pounder ditto, 22,850 eight-pounder ditto, 50 six-pounder ditto, 20,200 four-pounder ditto, 311 twenty-four-pounder grape shot, 10 eighteen pounder ditto, 60 sixteen-pounder ditto, 30 sixteen-pounder case shot, 183 four-pounder ditto, 150 sixteen-inch shells filled, 70 sixteen-inch empty shells, 60 twelve-inch ditto, 165 ten-inch ditto, 100 eight-inch ditto, 75 six-inch ditto.

With a quantity of materials for making gun-carriages.

(Signed) HAYLETT FRAMINGHAM,
Lieut. Col. Royal Artillery.

His Excellency the Earl of Wellington, K. B. Commander of the Forces, &c. &c. &c.

THE ASSASSINATION

MR. PERCEVAL.

It is under feelings of horror, grief and dismay, that we record an event unparalleled in the history of our country, or perhaps of any other—the assassination of Mr. Perceval, as he was entering the lobby of the House of Commons yesterday at a quarter past 5 o'clock. Of this atrocious act, we thought it our duty.—God knows how painful a duty it was! to communicate at different intervals last night as many and as accurate particulars as we could collect. We this-day publish more ample details, beginning with the following accounts taken from different morning papers, to which we add as many farther particulars as we have been able to collect this morning.

HOUSE OF LORDS,—Monday, May 11.

The House of Lords had finished hearing counsel in an appeal case, and were proceeding with the reading of some private bills, when a bustling noise of a number of people in confusion, was heard without doors. The business was interrupted, and a few moments of silence ensued in the house; all the Peers, of whom a considerable number had assembled to proceed with the evidence on the petitions against the Orders in Council, looking towards the doors. Presently a cry was heard, "Mr. Perceval shot, Mr. Perceval shot."—A gentleman connected with one of the Parliamentary offices, we believe one of the officers belonging to the House of Commons, rushed in, in the utmost anxiety and alarm. Most of the Peers came to the bar, and the officer mentioned was instantly surrounded both by their Lordships and those without the bar, all making the most eager enquiries. The account he gave was that he was standing close by Mr. Perceval in the lobby of the House of Commons, when a pistol was fired at Mr. Perceval, who uttered a cry of "murder," staggered two or three paces, fell on his side, and then rolled on his face. The officer then came away; but, he said he believed that "Mr. Perceval was dead."

No doubt could now be entertained of Mr. Perceval having been shot at, but a gleam of hope still appeared that he might only have been severely, not mortally wounded. Some of the Lords, upon the first mention of the circumstance, had rushed out to ascertain the fact. They were now followed by most of the rest, hardly any except the Lord Chancellor and three of the Bishops remaining behind. These continued their enquiries at the bar; but the person who brought the intelligence, could state no additional circumstances, though also assailed with questions by those on the outside of the bar. The Lords who had gone out, at length began to return. The eyes of those who remained were rivetted on the countenance of him who first approached, and hope vanished. Their Lordships crowded together near the Woolsack, and continued for a few minutes in earnest private conversation; a call of "seats, seats," followed, and the Lords sat down.

The Lord Chancellor then addressed them. I am not certain my Lords (he said) whether what I am now about to suggest is in exact conformity with the orders of your Lordship's house, but there may be occasions when a rigid adherence to orders which have been established for the convenience of ordinary business, may lead to the greatest disorder. I have just been informed of a melancholy and most atrocious event, which has happened in the lobby of the other house. In this situation I feel it my duty to apprize your Lordships, that I shall take care to give the proper directions to the officers, that none go out of the doors of this House of Parliament till we have been fully satisfied that they have not the means of doing farther mischief.—This was understood to have reference to a determination that those below the bar should be searched by the officers as they went out, so far as to ascertain whether they had fire-arms: but this precaution seems afterwards to have been considered as unnecessary and the resolution was not persevered in.

Their Lordships continued their private conversation near the Woolsack for some time longer, while some went out and others returned at intervals. The facts of Mr. Perceval's death now appeared certain; and the question, what proceeding it was fitting for the house to adopt under the circumstances, was next considered. Some mention was made of a message from the House of Commons. It was then stated that the House of Commons had adjourned; and it was suggested this might be the most proper course for their Lordships. Previous to adjourning, however, it was agreed on all hands that it would be proper to address the Prince Regent to express the sentiments of the House on the melancholy and horrid occurrence. No one doubted the fact of the assassination; but, to found upon it such a proceeding as that of an address, it was necessary to have it established in a formal manner. There was some doubt as to the mode in which this should be done. At length there was a second call of "seats, seats," and their Lordships resumed their seats on the benches. The Duke of Cumberland then rose and said, Having seen the Right Honorable Mr. Perceval wounded and dead, I think fit to communicate this fact to your Lordships, that you may take such measures upon it as to your Lordships shall seem proper.

Lord Ellenborough—Where did the noble duke see this?

The Duke of Cumberland—I saw Mr. Perceval lying dead in a chair in the Speaker's chamber off the lobby of the House of Commons, with a Surgeon and several other persons standing by him.

Lord Ellenborough—We still have no evidence how Mr. Perceval came by his death,—whether by fire arms, or in what other manner. All we know from this is that he is dead in the Speaker's chamber.

Lord Liverpool suggested that the declaration of one of their Lordships upon his honor, as to his belief of the fact, might be sufficient ground for the address; but after a few words from Lord Holland, the purport of which we could not collect, it was agreed to call witnesses to the bar, and the bar was immediately cleared for that purpose. Mr. Taylor, one of the door-keepers of the House of Commons, was then called to the bar, and examined by the Lord Chancellor, who had left the Woolsack and taken his seat at the Committee table.

Q. What is your name? A. Taylor.

Q. You are an officer belonging to the House of Commons. A. I am.

Q. What do you know in relation to Mr. Perceval? A. My Lords, I saw Mr. Perceval in the lobby of the House of Commons: I saw a pistol aimed at him, and at the same instant I saw the fire, and immediately after I saw Mr. Perceval fall.

Q. Did you hear the report of the Pistol? A. I did.

Q. Did Mr. Perceval fall immediately after? A. He did my Lord.

Mr. Taylor's evidence being so directly to the point, their Lordships did not think it necessary to examine any more witnesses.—The Lord Chancellor again took his seat on the Woolsack and Lord Radnor moved a resolution, "that an humble address be presented to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, expressive of the horror which this house feels at the atrocious assassination of Mr. Perceval in the lobby of the House of Commons: and to pray that H. R. H. would take the speediest and most effectual measures for bringing the perpetrators of the crime to justice."

Earl Grey seconded the motion.—He said a very few words in a low tone of voice as if overpowered by his feelings: concluding with this, that he most completely and heartily concurred in the motion. The motion was unanimously agreed to. It was immediately proposed and agreed to that the address should be presented forthwith, by Lords specially appointed for that purpose. Lords Grey, Fitzwilliam, Winchelsea, Mulgrave, Chichester, Radnor, Holland, Bathurst, Ellenborough and others were then appointed to go up with the address forthwith. These noble Lords went out immediately for that purpose, and the house adjourned till to-morrow at 2 o'clock.

House of Commons.

Mr. Brougham moved the order of the day, &c. &c. &c.

Mr. Brougham had closed his examination, and Mr. Stephen was in the course of his cross-examination of the same witness, when about a quarter past 5 o'clock, the report of a pistol shot was heard in the house and in the gallery; it did not at first interrupt the business of the House—a rush was heard between the door and the bar and cries of "order." A whisper ran round that somebody was shot. The assassin was seized near the fire in the lobby. He made not the slightest resistance, but avowed himself as the perpetrator, said that his name was John James Bellingham, ship-broker, of Liverpool. That he had been travelling in Russia, in the service of Government, and that Mr. Perceval stood in the way of his remuneration, and that thus he had avenged himself. The villain had kept post near the door, and as soon as Mr. Perceval had approached sufficiently near, he put the pistol to his breast and shot him. For the proceedings of the house on the occasion we refer our readers to the following.

From the Morning Chronicle.

Yesterday afternoon, at about a quarter past five, as Mr. Perceval was entering the lobby of the House of Commons, he was shot by a person of the name of Bellingham, who had placed himself for that purpose at the side of the door leading from the stone stair case.

Mr. Perceval was in company with Lord Francis Osborne, and immediately on receiving the ball, which entered the left breast, he staggered and fell at the feet of Mr. W. Smith, who was standing near the second pillar. The only words he uttered were "oh! I am murdered," and the latter was inarticulate—the sound dying between his lips.—He was instantly taken up by Mr. Smith who did not recognize him until he had looked in his face. The report of the pistol immediately drew

great numbers to the spot, who assisted Mr. Smith in conveying the body of Mr. Perceval into the Speaker's apartments; but before he reached them all signs of life had departed. Mr. Perceval's corps was placed upon a bed, and Mr. Lynn of Great George Street, who had been sent for, arrived, but too late even to witness the last symptoms of expiring existence. He found that the ball, which was of an unusually large size, had penetrated the heart near its center, and had passed completely through it. From thence the body was removed to the Speaker's drawing room by Mr. Lynn and several Members, and it was laid on a Sofa.

The horror and dismay occasioned by the assassination of Mr. Perceval, prevented any attention from being paid to other persons, and it was not until the Right Honorable Gentleman was raised from the floor, that a person belonging to the vote office exclaimed, "where is the rascal that fired?" when a person of the name of Bellingham, who had been unobserved, stepped up to him and coolly observed, "I am the unfortunate man." He did not make any attempt to escape, though he had thrown away the pistol by which he had perpetrated the horrid deed, but resigned himself quietly into the hands of some of the bye-standers. They placed him upon a bench near the fire place, where they kept him, and all the doors were closed and the egress of any persons prevented. When the assassin was interrogated as to his motive for this dreadful act, he replied "My name is Bellingham; it is a private injury.—I know what I have done.—It was a denial of justice on the part of Government." At this time the prisoner was in no legal custody, but was surrounded by many members, who insisted that he should be taken into the body of the house. The criminal was however, previously searched, to which he made no resistance, and upon his person were found a steel pistol, loaded, about seven inches in length, (the fellow to that with which he had effected his fatal purpose, which had been secured) with a short screw barrel, and a bundle of papers folded like letters. Two messengers, Wright and Skelton then conveyed the prisoner to the bar of the House of Commons, where the utmost confusion and anxiety prevailed. The Speaker had quitted the Chair, the house having resolved itself into the Committee on the Orders in Council, but on hearing the afflicting intelligence, he returned and resumed his seat. Order having been restored, General Gascoyne said in an audible voice, "I think I know the villain," and walking up to the assassin, and looking in his face, inquired, "Is not your name Bellingham?" He returned no answer but by shaking his head, and stood afterwards motionless and apparently composed, resting his hands upon the bar and looking directly forward towards the chair.

The Speaker then proposed in a firm voice, that the criminal should be conveyed to the prison room, and that a Magistrate should be sent for to receive the examination of the witnesses of the shocking transaction.—(Hear, hear!)—He also stated that, in order that the Prisoner might be less able to attempt an escape, or a rescue be affected by accomplices, it would be fit that he should be conducted to the place of confinement, not through the lobby where the murder had been perpetrated, but through the private avenues round the house.

This proposal was highly approved, and the Speaker further said, that it might render the detention of the criminal more secure if Members would precede, in order to see that all the passages were clear.

A great many Gentlemen rose to comply with the request, when Mr. Whitbread, in a tone of voice which betrayed the difficulty he felt in commanding his feelings, observed, that to prevent confusion it would be better if those Members who should go before for the purpose of seeing that the passages were clear, should be named from the Chair, or the eagerness of all to fulfil the undertaking would prevent its proper execution. (Hear). The Speaker added, that it would be right that the utmost precaution should be used, not only lest the criminal should injure others, but should attempt violence upon himself. (Hear, hear). He then named Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Long, and Mr. Bootle, who directly left the house to clear the avenues to the prison room.

The assistance of several other Messengers was called in, who followed with Bellingham in their custody, and they were succeeded by Lord Ossalton, Mr. Villiers, and about twelve others.

The Speaker also directed that all Members who were Magistrates of Middlesex, as well as all persons who had witnessed any part of the transaction, should attend

the Committee to examine and give evidence. Sir C. Burrell produced the loaded pistol taken from the Prisoner, and another Member the bundle of papers found in his pocket. The house was then adjourned.

Bellingham was conducted without the slightest resistance to a large room beyond the termination of the lobby, where the Magistrate, Mr. Watson, Serjeant at arms of the House of Lords, who had been sent for, attended.

Mr. Alderman Coombe, Mr. Angelo Taylor, and other Magistrates assisted at the examination. The Witness proved the facts we have above communicated. It appeared that a person was standing between the deceased and the prisoner at the time the pistol was fired, and that the latter, to effect his diabolical design, was obliged to raise his hand over the shoulder of the intervening individual, and the ball consequently took a slanting direction, entering rather high upon the breast bone. The flash of the pistol was seen by many, but the perpetration of the crime was so instantaneous that its prevention was impossible. The assassin has been often seen lately in the gallery of the house, and it appears that he had yesterday been watching the entrance of every Member into the lobby with great attention, altho' this circumstance could excite no peculiar notice.

General Gascoyne, the Member for Liverpool, deposed before Mr. Watson and the other Magistrate, that he had seen Bellingham often, and that he had received many petitions and memorials from him, respecting some claims upon Government which he ought to be allowed. Those demands it is stated originated in services alleged to have been performed in Russia, for which he complains that he obtained no remuneration. It seems likewise, that numerous similar ineffectual applications were made to the unfortunate victim of his revenge and to the Speaker.

General Tarleton also gave evidence, as well as many others who witnessed the perpetration of the sanguinary deed, and those who first seized upon the Prisoner's person.

The dreadful intelligence spread with amazing rapidity, and before 6 o'clock, the crowd collected on the out side was so great, that it was deemed prudent to close the doors of Westminster-hall, as well as to plant Constables at the entrances, to prevent a concourse within the passages of the house. Ingress was denied to all persons but Members and Witnesses. The multitude kept augmenting every minute, and at length it was resolved, that in order to ensure tranquillity and to produce a dispersion of the mob, the horse-guards should be called out. They accordingly left their quarters and paraded in old and new palace yard and Parliament Street until a late hour. The gates of St. James's Park were closed about 8 o'clock, where the foot-guards were drawn out, and the City Militia, as well as several bodies of Volunteers, were called on to preserve the peace of the metropolis; and they all mustered with alacrity that did them the highest honor.

During the whole of the examination the assassin maintained the utmost composure. He said he had for more than a fortnight watched for a favorable opportunity of effecting his purpose; that he had implored for justice in vain; that he had made applications to every person likely to procure him redress; and that he had been at length driven to despair, by being told at the public offices that he might do his worst. "I have obeyed them. I have done my worst, and I rejoice in my deed." Not the slightest symptoms of remorse appeared in the wretch, notwithstanding the universal horror which his atrocity had produced on all that surrounded him.

Mrs. Perceval was on a visit to the Honorable Mrs. Ryder, lady of the Right Honorable Secretary of State for the Home Department, at his house in Great George Street, when the sad catastrophe happened, and was apprized of it on her return at 5 o'clock to Downing Street. Mrs. Perceval and her children, 12 in number, are plunged into inexpressible grief, as is Lord Arden, his brother. Every window of the house was immediately closed, but the street was thronged with the populace till midnight. The environs of Parliament Street and Palace yard were rendered almost impassable, by the pressure of the crowd, notwithstanding the vigilance of the Police Officers.

A Cabinet Council was summoned, and the departure of the post was delayed, till dispatches could be made out, and instructions prepared for the Civil and Military authorities in every part of the United Kingdom, in order that seasonable steps may be taken for preserving the peace throughout the country, and particularly in those districts, where an inflamed and

infatuated multitude have committed the most savage barbarities. We have every reason to believe, that the measures taken will be effectual, as the Military power in the disturbed counties is entrusted to a most vigorous and yet humane officer, the Honorable General Maitland, in whose sagacity, firmness and exertions, the public may have the most entire confidence. The Earl of Derby and Earl of Stamford have also left town for their respective counties, to exert their authority as Lords Lieutenants to restore tranquillity.

The Committee concluded their examination of the assassin at 1/2 after 9 o'clock, and a notice was sent to Mr. Newman, the keeper of New-gate, to prepare for the reception of the delinquent. Mr. Sheriff Heygate went himself to New-gate, and gave particular directions, that the murderer, when received into the Jail, should be watched in such a way as to prevent the possibility of his perpetrating suicide.

The Cabinet Council sat to a late hour, and between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning he was conveyed under a strong escort of Dragoons in a coach to Newgate, accompanied by Michael Angelo Taylor, Esq. who signed the commitment; and by order of the Cabinet Council two men were ordered to sit up with him.

Bellingham is a tall, large boned man, about 40 years of age, with a thin, long visage and aquiline nose; his eyes are sunken, and his complexion at the time we saw him, just after the assassination, of a ghastly pallid hue.

After committing the horrid deed he quietly sat himself down on the bench near the fire in the lobby; but before he was taken into the house, he appeared greatly agitated, and clasped his hands, although he was far from supplicating pity. His principal anxiety seemed to be to persuade the wondering spectators that the act was justified from the provocation he had received.

The British Press, after giving a minute detail of the examination of witnesses, states, that "the examination being bro't to a conclusion, the prisoner was asked what he had to say against the fact with which he was charged, and again cautioned by Sir John Cox Hipplesey not to say any thing that would be injurious to himself.

The prisoner spoke to the following effect:

"I have admitted the fact—I admit the fact; but wish, with permission, to state something in my justification. I have been denied the redress of my grievances by government—I have been ill treated. They all know who I am and what I am, through the Secretary of State and Mr. Beck, with whom I have had frequent communications. They knew of this fact six weeks ago, through the Magistrates of Bow-street. I was accused most wrongfully by a Governor-General in Russia in a letter from Archangel to Riga, and have sought redress in vain. I am a most unfortunate man; and feel here (placing his hand upon his breast) sufficient justification for what I have done."

In answer to an observation from Lord Castlereagh, the prisoner said, "Since it seems best to you that I should not now explain the cause of my conduct, I will leave it until the day of my trial, when my country will have an opportunity of judging whether I am right or wrong."

The Courier proceeds—

We have thus in our preceding columns given the particulars of that most afflicting event which has filled us with astonishment and anguish.

A Coroner's jury assembled this morning at 11 o'clock in the speaker's chamber. Of their verdict there can be no doubt.

It is not believed that the assassin had accomplices; but it is fit that it should be known that against Mr. Perceval or against the government he had no ground of complaint whatever. (Here follows a detail of his alleged grievance.) But of any memorial or of any claims, or even of the name of the man, Mr. Perceval was as completely ignorant as he is now of all worldly things.

He is said to have been afflicted with insanity, and for the sake of the national character we hope he is. That this horrible crime is at all connected with any political principles or bias, we disbelieve. Yet, in one way, recent political events may have instigated him. Insanity is worked upon by external objects and events; and a man subject to that malady, &c. &c. Thus Hadfield, &c. and in this instance Bellingham, hearing of these assassinations in Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire, may have resolved to commit a similar crime upon the Prime Minister.

These dreadful acts, unheard of at all, or but rarely in this country till lately, would almost make one believe that the

character of some of our classes had undergone a material change. We have had in former times riots and violence and disturbance, but no midnight murders, no secret assassination; and last night, when the assassin was to be taken to Newgate, there was, says a morning paper, some shouts of applause from the mob.

Surely this cannot be; are we to hear this in England from a British populace? Are we to sympathize with assassins? To give all our pity, not to the object thus unreasonably cut off, but to the wretch who has been the perpetrator of the deed?

We here close our account of the sad and sudden termination of the life of the Rt. Hon. Spencer Perceval, a life which we had hoped would have been long preserved.

Who is to be his successor we do not know. That it will not be easy to find one capable of treading the difficult path with equal propriety we may safely assert. As safely may we assert that in proportion as his successor follows or departs from his principles, will he consult the honor or risk the security and prosperity of the country.

Since writing the above we have to state that considerable numbers of persons are loitering this morning about the House of Commons and in Downing-street, and we are sorry to add that upon personal enquiry this morning upon the spot, we find that the mob manifested a most atrocious disposition—that of abetting assassination. When the prisoner was attempted to be put into the coach last night, a great bustle was set up, and an attempt to rescue him. In the most detestable spirit they huzzaed and cheered him, calling out "Burdett forever," and execrating the soldiery as murderers. For this spirit in the mob we are sorry to say they have received encouragement in high quarters. For, if they call their murderers in higher classes, higher characters and higher places have set them the example. That example in the eyes of an ignorant mob, may even seem to authorize them in abetting assassination, which, by their conduct last night they did.

The mob not only execrated the soldiers as murderers, but hissed and hooted the carriages of the members and other gentlemen in the most audacious manner; in consequence of which they were obliged to draw away to Abingdon street and other remote places.

Lord Ellenborough has been sitting this morning in the King's Bench, and the business of the law Courts is going on as usual.

It may well be supposed that we have little heart or attention to give to any other subject. There is a Lisbon mail arrived with accounts to the 5th instant. (May) Lord Wellington is advancing to Ciudad Rodrigo: the French are flying before him.

Lord Wellington advances towards Ciudad Rodrigo, the French flying before him. His H. Q. are now at Fuente Guinaldo. Rodrigo is completely supplied and all things in those parts quite secure from future attacks.

We know from good authority that Marmont's rear guard entered Salamanca on the 23d April, and that not a single Frenchman remained on this side of that city.—Portuguese Diary, 1st May.

We are sorry to state that accounts have been received of the loss of the ship Coromandel, on Poonoo Chooroot, near the coast of Borneo. While lying aground, in a defenceless state, she was assailed by a piratical vessel, the crew of which, after taking out every thing of value, among which was a considerable quantity of Opium, set the ship on fire. The situation in which she was found by the pirate precluding all idea of defence, was probably the cause that the Commander, Officers, Passengers and crew of the Coromandel experienced more lenity than is commonly shewn by this sanguinary race, to the unfortunate victims who fall into their hands. Their lives were spared. Captain Dickey, Mr. Palmer and a part of the Officers and Lascars were sent to Pontianoo, and the remainder taken on board of the pirate. The account is brought by the brig Hope, which had sailed from Duke of York's Island in company with the Helen, but parted from her in blowing weather.—She took the Piratical ship for the Helen, which prevented any endeavour to escape till it was too late. The Pirate is a ship which was taken sometime ago by crews from the Portuguese. She mounts 24 guns. In addition to this vessel, seventeen large crews, supposed to be pirates, were seen by the Matilda on her passage from Duke of York's Island to this port.

Yesterday arrived the ship Admiral Drury Capt. King from Calcutta—sailed the 25th of August, and by this conveyance we have received Bengal papers up to the 20th of that month.—The Honorable Company's extra ship Sovereign had arrived in the river, being one of the fleet which left England on the 8th of April.—This being the latest period to which intelligence from the mother country had reached Bengal, these papers contain no news from Europe so recent as that of which we are already in possession. On a rapid inspection of them the only article which seemed interesting is one which states that Mr. Humboldt, whose discoveries in South America have gained him so much celebrity, was preparing to leave Paris on a tour to Asia, and purposes to make some stay in Tibet, a region hitherto almost unknown to Europeans.

The papers are almost equally barren of domestic intelligence. His Excellency the Commander in Chief, whose departure from Calcutta was at a date prior to the commencement of the series which we have received,

ed, quitted Bhabulpoor on the 24th of July, in prosecution of his tour to the Upper Provinces.

The ship Charlton, bound from Calcutta to China, was lost off Chittagong in the beginning of August. The crew and passengers saved.

The Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary of the 13th August, contains the conditions of a new six per cent loan, an abstract of which we shall lay before our readers in the Gazette of Saturday.

FIRST Java Road Lottery.

First day's Drawing. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1812.

Table with columns for Prizes and amounts. Includes prizes of 25,000 Spanish Dollars, 500 Sp. dols., 100 Sp. dols., and 25 Sp. dols.

Table with columns for Blanks (2, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 17) and corresponding numbers. Lists numbers from 2 to 3930.

ADVERTISEMENT.

An application having been made to Government to ascertain how far the current Rate of the Spanish dollar in the Proclamation of the 19th September last has reference to Payments previously due, the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the rate so established shall not affect any such Payments, but that the rate of 64 stivers for one Spanish dollar shall be taken as a legal tender in those transactions.

By order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. G. BLAGRAVE, Act. Sec. to Govt.

BATAVIA, Oct. 5, 1812.

PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD, —Molteni's

First Java Road Lottery.

FIFTH DAY'S DRAWING.
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1812.

SIXTH DAY'S DRAWING.
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1812.

Nos. 36 1277 and 1519 Prizes of 500 Spanish Dollars each.

Nos. 193 334 561 606 1070 1515 2744 2903 3226 and 3529 Prizes of 100 Spanish Dollars each.

Nos. 158 193 195 286 705 952 1004 1046 1106 1242 1468 1666 2101 2130 2318 2594 2630 2626 2652 2815 2948 3094 3243 3590 and 3839 Prizes of 25 Spanish Dollars each.

BLANKS.

6	16	30	38	72	85	98
115	124	132	137	138	148	157
160	166	168	181	189	196	199
209	219	234	246	307	309	335
341	342	349	353	355	356	363
367	371	300	398	400	408	415
419	421	422	430	438	446	473
479	504	506	516	524	526	534
536	596	601	602	616	619	625
627	630	635	651	680	681	687
701	707	716	720	737	743	744
747	752	759	762	769	789	803
804	806	807	824	830	832	835
840	841	844	851	856	857	866
879	906	924	942	965	968	973
979						
1000	1018	1019	1029	1030	1032	1038
1040	1042	1073	1076	1079	1080	1103
1130	1132	1136	1145	1147	1177	1181
1186	1193	1197	1205	1213	1225	1235
1251	1255	1290	1326	1328	1331	1338
1345	1356	1358	1359	1362	1366	1369
1384	1389	1392	1397	1408	1415	1418
1424	1428	1431	1439	1445	1451	1454
1464	1466	1490	1498	1504	1511	1524
1530	1536	1544	1546	1550	1557	1565
1571	1572	1586	1599	1603	1618	1637
1640	1646	1653	1657	1658	1664	1672
1711	1715	1720	1724	1736	1737	1743
1744	1747	1751	1754	1784	1786	1817
1819	1821	1823	1824	1827	1829	1835
1837	1841	1850	1853	1864	1872	1880
1888	1891	1895	1899	1904	1911	1920
1930	1943	1950	1954	1956	1957	1962
1995						
2007	2016	2026	2027	2034	2037	2038
2056	2078	2102	2107	2113	2114	2117
2134	2138	2151	2163	2165	2175	2179
2180	2184	2187	2191	2200	2204	2205
2222	2227	2244	2253	2273	2275	2281
2290	2291	2299	2300	2304	2336	2337
2342	2347	2349	2350	2351	2358	2360
2393	2397	2416	2422	2427	2438	2468
2474	2476	2484	2485	2489	2391	2497
2516	2525	2528	2529	2532	2537	2542
2545	2563	2589	2590	2595	2607	2609
2616	2627	2628	2630	2641	2683	2687
2693	2711	2732	2735	2736	2743	2754
2770	2774	2783	2808	2816	2819	2822
2827	2847	2860	2874	2879	2894	2902
2904	2905	2928	2941	2943	2960	2965
2969	2975	2982	2985	2994		
3003	3010	3029	3050	3054	3063	3078
3082	3084	3085	3110	3138	3154	3185
3204	3225	3233	3247	3251	3253	3275
3294	3296	3302	3303	3307	3308	3310
3320	3327	3366	3368	3374	3379	3381
3393	3422	3425	3427	3328	3430	3444
3457	3459	3467	3474	3486	3587	3494
3497	3503	3511	3528	3531	3532	3549
3551	3564	3581	3583	3594	3622	3627
3628	3637	3641	3659	3663	3673	3685
3686	3728	3736	3741	3747	3761	3762
3764	3771	3775	3789	3801	3803	3806
3809	3810	3834	3836	3841	3842	3846
3866	3873	3878	3883	3887	3889	3891
3892	3897	3915	3921	3929	3934	3937
3945	3948	3966	3978	3993	3994	4000

No. 1963 a Prize of 2,000 Spanish Dollars;
 Nos. 1350 1420 and 2826 Prizes of 500 Spanish Dollars each.

Nos. 129 528 783 2469 2636 and 3013 Prizes of 100 Spanish Dollars each.

Prizes of 25 Spanish Dollars.

7 159 263 453 494 505 538
 641 667 963 1060 1566 1681 1808
 1936 1949 2142 2257 2260 2279 2463
 2710 3073 3383 3445 3471 3755 3935

BLANKS.

4	18	25	39	58	60	66
79	97	103	113	114	121	142
171	178	198	202	205	228	230
232	245	250	257	261	266	283
285	288	291	295	310	314	315
322	325	328	359	361	365	366
372	374	406	416	418	436	454
460	471	476	480	510	513	517
522	529	531	541	551	560	585
588	594	599	605	620	621	626
647	657	668	673	683	689	692
711	712	721	724	741	745	750
766	767	777	791	793	796	808
813	817	834	843	847	855	864
877	880	885	892	911	916	931
932	935	956	959	970	977	983
989	996					
1003	1009	1013	1014	1037	1045	1049
1072	1083	1090	1096	1097	1098	1111
1116	1135	1161	1180	1185	1187	1188
1200	1206	1211	1219	1232	1237	1241
1243	1250	1254	1270	1281	1284	1291
1293	1312	1330	1335	1336	1378	1396
1414	1423	1432	1438	1448	1471	1472
1475	1480	1482	1484	1494	1512	1514
1526	1543	1561	1573	1576	1577	1596
1601	1609	1621	1638	1650	1663	1677
1679	1680	1684	1686	1693	1706	1707
1719	1725	1735	1760	1762	1777	1796
1803	1807	1830	1834	1836	1838	1849
1851	1852	1855	1868	1876	1877	1881
1883	1884	1889	1894	1901	1906	1918
1919	1933	1945	1964	1981	1990	1992
1996						
2004	2015	2024	2028	2035	2049	2062
2066	2068	2076	2084	2097	2123	2124
2146	2155	2156	2159	2169	2170	2171
2172	2173	2177	2190	2197	2206	2207
2209	2214	2216	2223	2225	2231	2235
2246	2259	2280	2285	2286	2314	2315
2323	2368	2370	2371	2382	2389	2412
2419	2433	2434	2437	2440	2458	2475
2480	2490	2492	2496	2502	2506	2514
2515	2531	2544	2555	2566	2567	2578
2587	2588	2599	2600	2606	2621	2622
2637	2639	2645	2646	2649	2662	2663
2667	2674	2692	2698	2703	2716	2722
2724	2726	2728	2759	2763	2764	2769
2784	2805	2807	2828	2830	2832	2836
2841	2848	2862	2863	2865	2873	2876
2877	2883	2888	2889	2893	2900	2921
2925	2930	2933	2934	2950	2953	2958
2962	2983	2995				
3000	3009	3039	3044	3048	3053	3055
3062	3065	3071	3098	3105	3128	3148
3153	3156	3158	3159	3174	3182	3200
3207	3209	3212	3220	3221	3227	3236
3260	3264	3272	3277	4278	3304	3318
3319	3321	3332	3406	3421	3432	3465
3470	3473	3479	3484	3495	3509	3513
3519	3522	3526	3527	3548	3550	3563
3568	3574	3580	3592	3593	3598	3621
3631	3634	3648	3652	3656	3670	3676
3687	3706	3739	3746	3779	3781	4812
3813	3814	3818	3821	3822	3830	3831
3832	3837	3857	3861	3863	3864	3870
3871	3872	3880	3882	3896	3926	3950
3969	3970	3986	3988	3990	3992	

