

THE EXAMINER.

No. 86. SUNDAY, AUGUST 20, 1809

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. SWIFT.

No. 86.

SPAIN.

It has been said, and by a Bishop too, that politics are the art *non tam regendi quam fallendi homines*, of cheating rather than of governing mankind. This maxim may do very well in times when by custom and almost by agreement the People are content to shut their eyes for the love of repose; but when their attention is forcibly roused by those great interests and actions, which create eras in history, and when the deceptions practised upon them have been the cause of this forcible attention, the saying is not worth a jot, except with those illustrious politicians who are so profound in the art as to deceive even themselves. Of late years, the cheaters have been of all men the most cheated: the time has even come, when the poor superstitious Spaniards cannot be deceived by the gravest old gentlemen among them; and shall we be deceived by these old gentlemen? Shall we put our faith in men of straw and saints of wood? In short, shall we imagine for a moment longer, that we can make a nation free in spite of itself?

Occasion has been taken from the late glorious *repulse* of the French in Spain to represent the affairs of that nation as in a fresh state of promise; and nobody can wonder to see the Ministerial Writers, who have so long been chewing the end of their melancholy reflections, eagerly snapping at the first bait that offered itself, and lashing themselves into a rage of transport with long-tailed comparisons about Cressy and Agincourt: but that any of the less corrupt Journalists should be influenced by these cries so as to lose their reasoning faculties also, is a matter to be lamented on account of the wretched deception it may produce. Sir ARTHUR WELLESLEY has done himself honour, and the British have sustained their usual reputation, but with regard to Spain, things are precisely as they were and as they naturally would be. The truth of the case is this. The French, animated by the late mysterious delay, left their post at Santa Olalla to attack the combined armies: they did so; the Spaniards, who were very properly used as a set of palisades on the occasion, stood firm; the British displayed a most active valour; and the French were compelled to make a retreat, which they did "in the most regular order," back to their post at Olalla. Sir ARTHUR states that the enemy was "more than double our numbers," and that his loss was "much greater;" both the statements may be true, but as he gives us no authentic computation of the numbers on either side, the reader is somewhat at a loss. Granting however, that the enemy

was so situated, his great superiority of numbers, notwithstanding his great loss, is no advantage to the present state of things, though it was glorious for the past: he is still in possession of his posts with more current strength at his command; Sir ARTHUR manifestly relies as little upon the Spaniards as any other reasoning man; the Junta, according to his own phrase, are yet to be urged to do something; and how is a British army so circumstanced to achieve the deliverance of Spain; and to conquer it, not only from the French, but from its own dastardly self-love, its stupidity, its corruption, its absolute dotage? At a time, when the Seville Junta were toiling with a proud liberality to set the nation free, and to let it be ruled by whom it pleased, then it was that the Central Junta, headed by old men, and composed of the refuse of the old Courts, *usurped*, literally and in contradiction to the laws which they professed to maintain, *usurped* the government, and said, "The legitimate government is in danger from these *Precautionists*." At a time, when every energy of the country ought to have been unshackled, and refreshed, and, to borrow a familiar phrase, set in training for the great struggle, then it was that the Central Junta acted in contradiction to one of the first maxims of civil liberty, and said "The Press shall not be free." And now, after all the insufficiency of which it has proved itself guilty,—after the prophecy of Sir JOHN MOORE that nothing could be done for Spain till the rulers were altered,—and just before the complaint of Sir A. WELLESLEY himself that the Junta are doing nothing,—the Marquis ROMANA issues a Proclamation in the style of a feudal chieftain, forbidding any one upon pain of death to speak against the existing powers! For such a government, what is to be expected but the complaints of its allies, the indignation of thinking people, and the ultimate triumph of its enemies!—Supposing for an instant, that by the help of the British something like its former government could be resumed,—folly and superstition would be resumed also *out of gratitude*; and the corruptions that propped up the monarchy for an instant, would save it only for a more dreadful downfall on the first irruption from its neighbour.—In fine, the battle of Talavera is but a battle of Corunna on a larger scale; we can retire with better leisure and greater glory; and if Sir ARTHUR has the prudence, the high sense of propriety, and the preference of solid to splendid actions, that characterized Sir JOHN MOORE, the sooner he retreats, the sounder will be his reputation.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

GERMANY.

VIENNA, JULY 29.—We understand that the Minister of State, Count Stadion, has given in his resignation. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria has received from Eads

to the fortress of Campsin, in order to accelerate the conclusion of the negotiations for peace. Count Dietrichstein is also expected at Schoenbrunn. A contribution of fifty millions of francs has been imposed on Lower Austria, which it seems absolutely impossible to raise. The Austrian dominions are to pay two hundred millions, with the exception of the city of Trieste, on which a separate contribution has been imposed. Report states, that a Congress will be held in Presburgh, to settle the terms of peace.

POLAND

WARSAW, JULY 24.—Immediately after the entrance of the Polish troops in Cracow, Prince Poniatowski put up the French Eagles there, and administered the oath of fidelity to the public authorities there.—He published a Proclamation, to signify that he took possession of the city and district in the name of his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy. The Russian General in Chief, Prince Galitzyn, has sent a Courier to St. Petersburg for further orders.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, AUGUST 5.—The loss of the Spanish army in the battle of Talavera exceeds 1000 killed: among the prisoners are several Officers of superior rank, and a General. The intrusive King retired before the conclusion of the action, and it is probable that he immediately set off for Madrid, whither the wounded have been conducted. The French army consisted of 40,000 men, among whom was a considerable quantity of cavalry. The allies intended advancing upon the enemy, and some corps were already at Toledo. Marshal Soult was not in the action, nor his division, which is at Salamanca, and in motion, against which the troops under the Marquis Romana are advancing.

Postscript.—After this Paper was at press, certain intelligence was in circulation, that the enemy was totally defeated at Madrid, which the Spanish General Vanegas had entered, with his division, almost all the French being put to the sword who were found with arms in their hands. The people of Madrid contributed greatly to the glory of this action. Joseph Bonaparte fled precipitately, abandoning his troops. It is even said that Victor was killed. To-morrow we shall give more circumstantial accounts.—*(Lisbon Diary.)*

SPAIN.

CADIZ, AUGUST 2.—His Britannic Majesty's ship the Donegal cast anchor yesterday in this port, having on board his Excellency the Marquis Wellesley, Ambassador of his Britannic Majesty to the Supreme Central Junta of the Kingdom. His Excellency was received on the morning of the same day, with all the honours due to his rank; and with expressions of enthusiasm from all classes, who concurred in celebrating his arrival. The populace, anxious to express their attachment and gratitude to the magnanimous nation of which his Excellency was the representative, took the horses from the carriage which had been provided for his Excellency, and conducted him in triumph to his abode. An instance of disinterested patriotism, on the part of an artisan, Justo Lobato, is worthy of public and honourable mention. This worthy Spaniard refused, in the name of all those who accompanied him, the generous present which his Excellency offered him, in

terms as courteous as they were energetic:—"Patriotism and sincere gratitude are the motives of our actions, and not interest." The members of the garrison, the public authorities, and distinguished persons, waited on his Excellency to compliment him on his arrival.

TURKEY, JUNE 30.—According to accounts from Moldavia, the Russian army, in conjunction with the Servian insurgents, has made great progress on the right bank of the Danube, and already taken possession of the greater part of Bulgaria. They find, as usual, great support from the Greeks. A decisive battle with the Turkish army is expected near Adrianople. The Porte, according to its usual custom, has declared against Russia a war of religion; the holy green standard of Mahomet has been raised at Constantinople by the Mufti, and all true Mussulmen required to take up arms. But the fall of the active Mustapha Bairactar, the suppression of the Seymens (soldiers exercised in the European manner) which was effected by the mutinous Janissaries, the anarchy which prevails throughout all the provinces, the mutual jealousies of the Pachas, and other evils under which the Turkish Empire has long groaned, threaten to bring on it a great catastrophe.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

A shocking accident happened at Scarborough on Sunday night, between six and seven o'clock, to a Mr. Armytage, a Gentleman of that town. Mr. A. and his brother were returning from grouse-shooting, and had to cross a stream called Scalby-beck, which was so swelled by the winter rains, as to wash away a good stone bridge. A temporary one of wood was thrown over it for foot passengers, and as in summer it was usually little more than ankle deep, carriages drove through it. Mr. A. not apprised of the great rise occasioned by the storm of Friday night, pushed forward in his gig; the horse was immediately taken off his legs, and Mr. A.'s brother, seeing the danger, leaped out and saved himself; but Mr. A. was unfortunately borne away by the torrent, and instantly overwhelmed in the flood. Every attempt was made by his brother, and others, who rushed to his assistance, to save him, but in vain. The body was not found till next morning. The horse broke his leg, and the gig was dashed to pieces. Mr. Armytage has left a widow and five children.

Fatal effect of unbridled passion.—On Saturday, W. Parsons, farmer, of Dulcote, near Wells, having some dispute with his son, respecting the sale of an ox, which the latter claimed as his own, he took a flail, and after repeated blows with it, killed the young man on the spot; for which offence he has since been committed to Shepton Bridewell.

ASSIZES.

CROYDON, AUGUST 11.—GRAVENER v. ANDERSON.—Mr. Serjeant SHEPHERD stated, that this was an action to recompence for one of the most grievous injuries which one man could receive from the hands of another, viz. for the seduction of the Plaintiff's wife: at the same time, he knew that the degree of damage which a Plaintiff sustained in an action of this sort was peculiarly to be gathered from the circumstances of the case. The Plaintiff was a farmer, a resident in the neighbourhood of this town, and was a man estimated to be peculiarly skilful in his profession, which indeed was the primary cause of his misfortune. The Defendant was a young man of considerable West India property, who wished to become acquainted with the agriculture of England; and as the Plaintiff was esteemed a skilful agriculturist, he was placed by his friends in the house of the Plaintiff: he had not long been there before he seduced the affections of the Plaintiff's wife; but as it does not uncommonly happen, an injured husband is the last person to be informed of the wrong that is done

It was so with the Plaintiff; he had not the most remote suspicion that he was injured in the tenderest point, until he himself one day accidentally discovered his wife and the Defendant in the act of criminal intercourse; and then, as he had no witness near him, he could only do that which he did, namely, dismiss both his faithless wife and her paramour from his house. He understood the subsequent conduct of the Plaintiff was to be urged against, but when that conduct came to be explained, it would add to his honour, in the mind of every feeling man. It seemed the unhappy and guilty woman, soon after her detection, from remorse of conscience he hoped, was fixed to a bed of sickness, from which she was never more expected to rise, and on that occasion she solicited an interview with her husband—and at such a moment, who would have refused even a guilty wife that small consolation in the supposed hour of death—yet he understood that that act was this day to be urged as a reason for diminishing the damages, which, by the present action, he sought to recover. He should prove the case, and he was sure the Jury would give a verdict which would answer the demands of justice.

A Mrs. Johnson and a Mr. Hitchin proved, the Plaintiff and his wife lived together in great apparent affection and harmony; he was a farmer at Colesden, and the Defendant they knew by visiting at his house. He was a young gentleman, by birth a West Indian, and, as they understood, was an agricultural pupil to the Plaintiff.

Anne Bell, servant to the Plaintiff, said, she remembered the Defendant coming to live with the Plaintiff in 1807. One day in the month of February she went into the bed-room, where she saw her mistress and the Defendant. She did not speak, but immediately retired: on two other occasions, she also saw them together, but she never said a word to her master, or any one else, until after she quitted the family. She then told it to several persons, when she heard that the Plaintiff had one day himself detected his wife. She did not tell, she said, because she did not like to disturb the peace of the family.—The Learned Judge observed to her, that her morality did not seem to be of the soundest sort. The Defendant, she said, appeared about 21 or 22, and her mistress, she supposed, was near 40.

William Hopkins deposed, that he met the Defendant about twelve months ago in Tooley-street, when he told the witness it was a lucky thing for the Plaintiff, as he would get rid of a d—d bad wife.

Mr. COMMON SERJEANT addressed the Jury on behalf of the Defendant; and in mitigation of damages urged that the relative ages of the parties warranted a suspicion that the Defendant was not the seducer but the seduced.

After the summing up of the Learned Judge, the Jury found a verdict for the Plaintiff—Damages 400l.

AUGUST 1.—James Cooper, and Mary Cooper, his mother, aged 71, were indicted for the wilful murder of Joseph Hollis, at Compton, on the 4th of May last.

Mr. GURNEY and the COMMON SERJEANT prosecuted the case, which was of rather a singular nature, and depended on circumstances. The deceased was a man possessing more property than is usual with persons in his class of life. He lived in a small cottage adjoining to the prisoners, indeed it had been formerly but one cottage. There was a door of communication between the two tenements; but it was proved, that whatever passed in one house could be distinctly heard in the other, and, as one of the witnesses stated, the clock could be heard to tick. The deceased, Hollis, was an old man of near 70, but was hale and hearty, he was of very penurious habits, and had saved money, which he was fond of displaying. One of the witnesses described him as always carrying three canvass bags, in one of which he kept notes, in another gold and silver, and in a third copper money; and if he wanted to pay only a sixpence, he would tip all the gold and silver into his hand; and the witness added, he had seen him with a hundred pounds in his possession. The whole cottage in which he lived was his property, and the prisoner Cooper was his tenant for the part which he occupied. Nobody lived in Cooper's part but himself and his mother, and Hollis, the deceased, lived

alone; a woman of the name of Wisdom coming to him daily to perform his little household arrangements. On Wednesday the third of May, the day preceding Guildford fair, he desired a person of the name of Goddard to go with him to the fair, as he wanted to buy some sheep; Goddard told him he could not go with him, but advised him to be early. On this he declared his intention of breakfasting and setting off the next morning, by four o'clock; and having declared this to Mary Wisdom, he told her she need not come to him the next day, as he should be at the fair; she therefore did not on the Thursday make her daily visit, but on the Friday, about ten, she sent her daughter, a girl about thirteen. The child found the door unfastened, and on opening it, she saw Hollis lying dead on the floor, with a great deal of blood about him. She run out, and saw Moore the Constable, crossing the Common, and he immediately returned with her. A surgeon was sent for, and soon several people came. The body was lying on the floor with the legs crossed, and the head lying on the arm, evidently composed to that attitude by the murderer after the deed. A cup of coffee, half drunk, was on the table, a piece of toast before the fire, another piece, partly eaten, lying on the hearth, the water bason broke, and the pat of butter on the floor, near the feet of the deceased. The chair in which he had been sitting was overturned, and his hat lying near, from whence it appeared he had been attacked while he was sitting at breakfast. The body was shockingly mangled—the skull was fractured in two places, the jaw broken, a finger broken, the arms bruised, and the throat cut so as almost to sever the head from the body. Under the body was found a clasp knife, almost covered with blood, and a poker, which fitted the bruises made in the chimney piece; and as from these circumstances it appeared that some struggle must have taken place, which the prisoners must have heard in their cottage if it had been done by any stranger, they were apprehended on the Friday evening, and their house searched, but no evidence of their guilt was found. The trunk of the deceased had been rummaged, and as only two shillings were found on his person, it was presumed that the murderer had carried off his money. The Magistrates, on examination, finding nothing but suspicion against the prisoners, discharged them, but on subsequent inquiries, they were again apprehended, and the following circumstances were given in evidence.—About a fortnight before the murder, the deceased and the prisoner, James Cooper, had been quarrelling, upon which the deceased declared, as Cooper had not paid his rent, he would have him out of the cottage, and he actually applied to a person to distrain upon him. In this quarrel, as Cooper went in doors, he said to his mother, "that once within a fortnight he would be up sides with him"—his mother exclaimed, "God forbid!" His answer was, if she did not hold her tongue he would serve her so too: to which she replied, "Well, it is no great matter, for nobody likes the old fellow." In fact, the murder was perpetrated within that time.

Mary Wisdom proved, that on the Wednesday evening she told Dame Cooper that Master Hollis was going to the fair the next day, and that she should not come again until the Friday, and she also mentioned that he was going at four in the morning. When the knife was found in the room under the body, the prisoner, Mary Cooper, exclaimed "That is Old Hollis's knife;" upon which a Mr. Smallpiece, in the room, observed, "you cannot have seen enough of the knife to know it;" and indeed it was then so covered with blood, that no person could have recognized it, in its then state. Mary Wisdom proved it was Hollis's knife, and that his knife was found in the corner of the room, probably knocked out of his hand in the scuffle.

James Wigman said, that he verily believed the bloody knife to be the prisoner's; that he had borrowed Cooper's knife a few days before, when they were at work together, to cut some tullies; and he verily believed that the bloody knife produced was the same knife which the prisoner then lent him.

The poker was then produced, and Mary Wisdom said, she never knew Master Hollis to have any poker.

Elizabeth Mart said, she dined twice a week at Cooper's,

and she believed it to be the same poker which she had seen at Cooper's, especially as since the murder she had missed Cooper's poker.

Colingbourne, an officer, searched the house again on the 11th of May, on which occasion he found a frock, which had then been lately washed, and about the sleeves were stains of blood. This the old woman said was probably occasioned by her son's having cut his leg, but the son afterwards denied that any blood was upon it. Upon these circumstances the prisoners were fully committed, and then it was that the old woman made a confession to several witnesses; but as it was not made in the presence of her son, it could not be received in evidence as far as it went to affect him. She described it to have been done betwixt three and four o'clock in the morning; that the person who did it (her son) was fully bent upon it. She was asked by the witness (E. Hart) why she did not make it known. She said, she could not do it; that he went in a smock frock, without shirt or breeches; and that it made a considerable noise, particularly when the old man fell against the wainscot. She added, that there was no occasion to murder the old man, for they could have got into the house any hour of the day or night, but the person was fully bent upon doing it. The old woman, however, always added, that she was never out of her room, and only looked out at the window.

Several contradictory statements of the prisoners being given in evidence, they were called upon for their defence. The man said he was innocent, and the old woman, that she had no hand in the murder.

The Learned Judge observed to the Jury, that this was a case requiring their most serious attention, that they might arrive at a safe conclusion, from all the circumstances which they had heard detailed. They would first consider whether the murder was perpetrated by the prisoner alone (if at all by him) or with any other, and whether that other was the old woman; for although she might know of the murder, and afterwards endeavour to screen the murderer, yet that would make her only an accessory after the fact, and not a principal. His Lordship then minutely pointed out the evidence, and its bearings as to this point. It appeared, he observed, by her own confession, she was looking out at the window. If she did that with a view of apprizing the murderer of the approach of any one, she was as much a principal as though she had actually inflicted a wound on the deceased. He advised the Jury, therefore, seriously to consider what was the just inference from the circumstances proved.

The Jury withdrew for some time, and at seven o'clock returned a verdict of *Guilty* against the son, and *Not Guilty* for the mother.

William Moulds was indicted for the wilful murder of William Turner, by shooting him on the King's highway, near Farnham, in this county, on the 18th of May last. This was a most aggravated case. The prisoner was a soldier, in the 52d regiment, from which he deserted from Winchester, accompanied by two females, of the names of Eliz. Roper and Mary Fisher. As he was on the road, he declared to them that he must have some man's cloaths, to prevent his being taken as a deserter, and he would shoot some one to get them. As they went along they were joined by the deceased, and after some conversation about a bed, he told them they should have some straw in his brother's barn, at Farnham. The deceased was walking a few yards before with Elizabeth Roper, when the prisoner fired at him with his musket, and the ball entered his back; he had, however, strength enough to run to Farnham, when he reached the house of a Mr. Bott, a surgeon; he lived two days, and then expired. A party of soldiers was sent out in pursuit of the prisoner, and he was apprehended. The deceased saw him and identified his person before he died. After he had shot the deceased, one of the girls fainted, and he and the other took her into an adjoining clover field. Here he declared he was sure that the ball must have entered the man's body, and he could not have run above 30 yards, and he wished he had gone back to have had his money and cloaths.—The Jury found him *Guilty*.

The Learned Judge, immediately after the conviction of the

above murderers, sentenced them to be hanged on Wednesday morning, and their bodies to be dissected and anatomised.

[The above culprits were on Wednesday executed at Horse-monger-lane in the Borough. Their bodies were afterwards conveyed to St. Thomas's Hospital for dissection.]

SOMERSET.—On Monday, Captain John Davison, of the Royal Marines, was indicted before Sir SOULDEN LAWRENCE, Kut. for stealing a piece of muslin, of the value of 30s. the property of James Bunter, mercer, of Taunton.

Alexander Baller said, I am an apprentice to Mr. James Bunter, of Taunton. I know Capt. Davison; he came to my master's house on the 25th July, at half past seven in the morning: there was no one in the shop but myself; he asked if Mr. Bunter was up? I told him he was, and on that he went away. Mr. Bunter came into the shop in about five minutes, and on seeing some one go by with whom he wished to speak, he walked out towards the Parade, and Capt. Davison came in immediately after. I was cleaning the windows on the outside of the shop. On Capt. Davison's again going into the shop I followed him—he asked to look at the muslins he had seen the night before, and walked to the lower end of the counter on the right hand, and I carried to him ten or twelve pieces, as he was sitting on the counter—he took the first I shewed him in his hand, and very carelessly laid it by his side, and he did the same to some other pieces. After looking at them some time he went towards the door, but before that he had thrown his handkerchief upon four or five of the pieces, which he had folded up. When at the door he asked me how the handkerchief he had on looked, and whether we had any of the same?—I told him we had none of them. He asked me then for a looking-glass?—I told him we had none but what were fixed, that if he would walk into the parlour he might see there; to this he made no reply; he then sat down in a chair rather below where the muslin was, and asked to look at some stockings at about 5s. a pair, for his brother—before this, I had taken away the pieces of muslin that were not covered over; there was at this time a piece under his handkerchief, which I could plainly perceive. I took him out some stockings from the opposite side of the shop, but kept my eyes on him, and I observed him draw his handkerchief from the counter into his lap with both his hands—I observed the muslin was still under the handkerchief as he drew it towards him. He then asked for some fashionable waistcoat patterns; I went across to the other counter to get him some—my face was towards him, and I observed him take up the handkerchief and squeeze it together, and put it under the left lapel of his coat; he took the patterns of the waistcoats, as he said he wished to shew them first to Yandell, his tailor. At this time his arm was over his coat towards his lapel, where he had put his handkerchief, and he walked out of the shop. Mr. Bunter came into the shop whilst Capt. Davison was there, but stayed only two or three minutes. I missed the first piece of muslin I had shewn him immediately after his going out; it was marked with O | GS | R—the S had been altered, it had been an I. When I missed the muslin I rung the bell, and Mr. Bunter came; I described to him what had happened, and the particular piece which was missing, and that Capt. Davison was gone to Yandell's. Mr. Bunter left the shop to go to Yandell's, through Hammet-street; I then went out and saw Capt. Davison standing at Mr. Bluett's shop-door. When I perceived Capt. Davison was not gone to Yandell's, I called to Mr. Bunter aloud, and Davison walked by the Market-house towards his own lodging. At the time I shewed Captain Davison the first piece, I took notice of the mark.

Charles Sutton, constable of Taunton.—I went, in company with another constable to search the house of Mr. Owen; we first went into a bed-chamber, and then into a dressing-room. Captain Davison was not there: when before the Justice, he desired to sleep in his bed-room at Mr. Owen's. In the chamber there was a trunk with Capt. Davison's name on it, on a brass plate; we broke it open, and found in it a piece of muslin (produces it). Capt. Davison desired of me to have the things found in the trunk, which were not owned,

returned to him, particularly a pocket-book, containing papers; when he came back from the Justice, he asked for his trunk, I told him I had taken it to my house—the muslin was not in my hand, but never out of my house.

Mr. Bunter.—The marks on the muslin are my writing, the muslin is my property, and worth more than 30s. In ten minutes after the search, the muslin was brought to me, and I knew it. I am certain I had a piece of this quantity, six yards and a quarter, on the 25th of March, when I took stock, and no other piece of that price and quantity, and I have never sold that piece.

Here the evidence for the prosecution closed.

Colonel Mears, T. Woodford, Esq. Surgeon, — Bryant, Esq. R. Morgan, Esq. Rev. Mr. Townshend, Rev. E. H. Clapp, H. C. Standart, Esq. and the Rev. D. Webber, all of whom are persons of the first respectability, and who had known the prisoner nearly two years, severally gave him a most excellent character.

The Judge then summed up the evidence, and told the Jury, however they might lament that a Gentleman of the Prisoner's condition in life, holding the rank of a Captain in the Royal Marines, and who had borne so high and honourable a character till the present time, should on the present occasion have forfeited that character, and have forgotten his situation, that it was their duty, if they were satisfied with the evidence they had heard, to find him Guilty, however painful the discharge of that duty might be.

The Jury, after a few seconds consideration, returned a verdict of Guilty.

The trial lasted an hour and a half; the prisoner is a gentleman, 28 years of age. The trial excited an uncommon degree of interest, and the Court was extremely crowded.

THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, OF TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1809.

Downing Street, August 15, 1809.

Dispatches, of which the following are Copies and Extracts, were this day received at the Office of Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieut.-Gen. the Right Hon. Sir A. Wellesley, K. B. dated Talavera, July 29, 1809:—

MY LORD, Talavera de la Reyna, July 29.

Gen. Cuesta followed the enemy's march with his army from the Alberche on the morning of the 24th, as far as Santa Olalla, and pushed forward his advanced guard as far as Torrijos.

For the reasons stated to your Lordship in my Dispatch of the 24th, I moved only two divisions of infantry and a brigade of cavalry across the Alberche to Casalegos, under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Sherbrooke, with a view to keep up the communication with Gen. Cuesta and me, and with Sir Robert Wilson's corps at Escalona.

It appears that Gen. Vanegas had not carried into execution that part of the plan of operations which related to his corps, and that he was still at Daniel, in La Mancha; and the enemy in the course of the 24th, 25th, and 26th, collected all his forces in this part of Spain, between Torrijos and Toledo, leaving but a small corps of 2000 men in that place.

His united army thus consisted of the corps of Marshal Victor, of that of Gen. Sebastiani, and of 7 or 8000 men, the guards of Joseph Bonaparte and the garrison of Madrid, and it was commanded by Joseph Bonaparte, aided by Marshals Jourdan and Victor, and General Sebastiani.

On the 26th, Gen. Cuesta's advanced guard was attacked near Torrijos, and obliged to fall back, and the General retired with his army on that day to the left bank of the Alberche, General Sherbrooke continued at Casalegos, and the enemy at Santa Olalla.

It was then obvious that the enemy intended to try the result of a general action, for which the best position appeared to be the neighbourhood of Talavera, and Gen. Cuesta having consented to take up this position on the morning of the 27th, I ordered Gen. Sherbrooke to retire with his corps to its station

in the line, leaving Gen. Mackenzie with a division of infantry, and a brigade of cavalry as an advanced post in the wood on the right of Alberche, which covered our left flank.

The position taken up by our troops at Talavera extended rather more than two miles; the ground was open upon the left, where the British army was stationed, and it was commanded by a height on which was, in echelon and in second line, a division of infantry under the orders of Major Gen. Hill.

There was a valley between this height and a range of mountains still farther upon our left, which valley was not at first occupied, as it was commanded by the height before-mentioned; and the range of mountains appeared too distant to have any influence upon the expected action.

The right, consisting of the Spanish troops, extending immediately in front of the town of Talavera down to the Tagus. This part of the ground was covered by olive trees, and much intersected by banks and ditches. The high road leading from the bridge over the Alberche, was defended by a battery in front of a church, which was occupied by Spanish infantry. All the avenues to the town were defended in a similar manner; the town was occupied, and the remainder of the Spanish infantry was formed in two lines behind the banks on the roads which led from the town and the right, to the left of our position.

In the centre, between the two armies, there was a commanding spot of ground, on which we had commenced to construct a redoubt, with some open ground in its rear.

Brigadier Gen. A. Campbell was posted at this spot with a division of infantry, supported in his rear by General Cotton's brigade of dragoons, and some Spanish cavalry.

About two o'clock on the 27th, the enemy appeared in strength on the left bank of the Alberche, and manifested an intention to attack Gen. Mackenzie's division.

The attack was made before they could be withdrawn; but the troops, consisting of Gen. Mackenzie's and Col. Donkin's brigades, and Gen. Anson's brigade of cavalry, and supported by Gen. Payne with the other four regiments of cavalry, in the plain between Talavera and the wood, withdrew in good order, but with some loss, particularly by the 2d battalion 87th regiment, and 2d battalion 31st regiment, in the wood.

Upon this occasion the steadiness and discipline of the 45th regiment, and of the 5th battalion 60th regiment, were conspicuous; and I had particular reason for being satisfied with the manner in which Major-Gen. Mackenzie withdrew his advanced guard.

As the day advanced, the enemy appeared in greater numbers on the right of the Alberche, and it was obvious that he was advancing to a general attack upon the combined army.

General Mackenzie continued to fall back gradually upon the left of the position of the combined armies, where he was placed in the second line, in the rear of the guards, Colonel Donkin being placed in the same situation further upon the left, in the rear of the King's German Legion.

The enemy immediately commenced his attack in the dusk of the evening, by a cannonade upon the left of our position, and by an attempt with his cavalry to overthrow the Spanish infantry posted, as I have before stated, on the right. This attempt failed entirely.

Early in the night he pushed a division along the valley on the left of the height occupied by General Hill, of which he gained a momentary possession, but Major-General Hill attacked it instantly with the bayonet, and regained it.

This attack was repeated in the night, but failed, and again at day-light in the morning of the 28th, by two divisions of infantry, and was repulsed by Major-General Hill.

Major-General Hill has reported to me in a particular manner the conduct of the 29th regiment, and of the 1st battalion 48th regiment, in these different affairs, as well as that of Major-General Tilson, and Brigadier-Gen. Richard Stewart.

We have lost many brave officers and soldiers in the defence of this important point in our position; among others I cannot avoid to mention Brigade-Major Fordyce, and Brigadier-Major Gardner; and Major-General Hill was himself wounded, but I am happy to say but slightly.

The defeat of this attempt was followed about noon, by a

general attack with the enemy's whole force upon the whole of that part of the position occupied by the British army.

In consequence of the repeated attempts upon the height on our left by the valley, I had placed two brigades of British cavalry in that valley, supported in the rear by the Duc d'Albuquerque's division of Spanish cavalry.

The enemy then placed light infantry in the range of mountains on the left of the valley, which were opposed by a division of Spanish infantry under Lieutenant-General De Bassecourt.

The general attack began by the march of several columns of infantry into the valley with a view to attack the height occupied by Major-General Hill. These columns were immediately charged by the 1st German light dragoons and 23d dragoons, under the command of General Anson, directed by Lieutenant-General Payne, and supported by General Fane's brigade of heavy cavalry; and although the 23d dragoons suffered considerable loss, the charge had the effect of preventing the execution of that part of the enemy's plan.

At the same time he directed an attack upon Brigadier-General Alex. Campbell's position, in the centre of the combined armies, and on the right of the British.

This attack was most successfully repulsed by Brigadier-General Campbell, supported by the King's regiment of Spanish cavalry, and two battalions of Spanish infantry; and Brigadier-General Campbell took the enemy's cannon.

The Brigadier-General mentions particularly the conduct of the 97th, the 2d battalion 7th, and of the 2d battalion 53d regiments, and I was highly satisfied with the manner in which this part of the position was defended.

An attack was also made at the same time upon Lieutenant-General Sherbrooke's division, which was on the left and centre of the 1st line of the British army.

This attack was most gallantly repulsed by a charge with bayonets, by the whole division, but the brigade of Guards, which were on the right, having advanced too far, they were exposed on their left flank to the fire of the enemy's battery, and of their retiring columns; and the division was obliged to retire towards the original position, under cover of the 2d line of General Cotton's brigade of cavalry, which I had moved from the centre, and of the 1st battalion 48th regiment.

I had moved this regiment from its original position on the heights, as soon as I observed the advance of the Guards, and it was formed in the plain, and advanced upon the enemy, and covered the formation of Lieutenant-General's Sherbrooke's division.

Shortly after the repulse of this general attack, in which apparently all the enemy's troops were employed, he commenced his retreat across the Alberche, which was conducted in the most regular order, and was effected during the night, leaving in our hands twenty pieces of cannon, ammunition, tumbrils, and some prisoners.

Your Lordship will observe by the inclosed return the great loss which we have sustained of valuable officers and soldiers, in this long and hard-fought action, with more than double our numbers. That of the enemy has been much greater. I am informed that entire brigades of infantry have been destroyed, and indeed the battalions that retreated were much reduced in numbers. By all accounts their loss is ten thousand men. Generals Lapisse and Morlot are killed; Generals Sebastiani and Boulet wounded.

I have particularly to lament the loss of Major-General Mackenzie, who had distinguished himself on the 27th; and of Brigadier-General Langwerth, of the King's German Legion; and of Brigade-Major Beckett, of the Guards.

Your Lordship will observe, that the attacks of the enemy were principally, if not entirely, directed against the British troops. The Spanish Commander-in-Chief, his officers and troops, manifested every disposition to render us assistance, and those of them which were engaged did their duty; but the ground which they occupied was so important, and its front at the same time so difficult, that I did not think it proper to urge them to make any movement on the left of the enemy while he was engaged with us.

I have reason to be satisfied with the conduct of all the officers and troops. I am much indebted to Lieutenant-General Sherbrooke for the assistance I received from him, and for the manner in which he led on his division to the charge with bayonets.

To Lieutenant-General Payne and the cavalry, particularly General Anson's brigade, to Major-Generals Hill and Tilson, Brigadier-Generals Alexander Campbell, Richard Stewart, and Cameron, and to the divisions and brigades of infantry under their commands respectively, particularly the 29th regiment, commanded by Colonel White, the 1st battalion 48th, commanded by Colonel Donnellan, afterwards, when that officer was wounded, by Major Middlemore; the 2d battalion 7th, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Wm. Myers; the 2d battalion 53d, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Bingham; the 97th, commanded by Colonel Lyon; the 1st battalion of detachment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Bunbury; and the 2d battalion 31st, commanded by Major Watson; and of the 45th, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Guard, and 5th battalion 60th, commanded by Major Davy, on the 27th.

The advance of the brigade of Guards was most gallantly conducted by Brigadier-General Campbell, and, when necessary, that brigade retired and formed again in the best order.

The artillery under Brigadier-General Howorth was also, throughout these days, of the greatest service, and I had every reason to be satisfied with the assistance I received from the Chief Engineer Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher, the Adjutant-General Brigadier-General the Hon. C. Stewart, and the Quarter-Master-General, Colonel Murray, and the Officers of those Departments respectively; and from Colonel Bathurst and the Officers of my personal Staff.

I also received much assistance from Colonel O'Lawlor, of the Spanish service, and from Brigadier-General Whittingham, who was wounded when bringing up the two Spanish battalions to the assistance of Brigadier-General Alex. Campbell.

I send this by Captain Lord Fitzroy Somerset, who will give your Lordship any further information, and whom I beg leave to recommend. I have the honour to be, &c.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, on the 27th July.
Seven officers, 2 serjeants, 122 rank and file killed; 24 officers, 17 serjeants, 1 drummer, 465 rank and file wounded; 3 officers, 1 serjeant, 2 drummers, 202 rank and file missing.

Names of the Officers killed, wounded, and missing.

Killed.

General Staff—Captain Fordyce, 81st Regiment, Deputy-Adjutant-General.

Coldstream Guards—Lieutenant-Colonel Ross.

2d Batt. 31st Foot—Capt. Lodge.

1st Batt. 88th Foot—Lieutenants Graydon and McCarthy.

1st Batt. Detachments—Lieutenant M'Dougal, 91st Regiment.

2d Batt. 87th Foot—Ensign La Serre.

Wounded.

1st Light Dragoons, King's German Legion—Lieut. Heimbruck, severely in the arm.

Royal Engineers—Capt. Boothby, severely in the thigh.

1st Batt. Coldstream Guards—Captain and Adjutant Bryan, severely.

29th Foot—Lieut. Popham, severely.

2d Batt. 31st Foot—Capt. Coleman, Lieut. Geo. Beamish, severely; Ensigns Gamble and Surden, slightly.

1st Batt. 45th Foot—Lieut. Col. Guard, severely.

5th Batt. 60th Foot—Cap. Wolf, severely.

1st Batt. 61st Foot—Major Coghlan, ditto.

2d Batt. 87th Foot—Capt. Macrea, severely; Capt. Summersall, slightly; Lieut. Kavannah, ditto; Lieuts. Bugnall, Kingston, Johnson and Carroll, severely; Ensign Moore, slightly; Ensigns Knox and Butler, severely.

Rifle Corps, King's German Legion—Capt. Daring, slightly; Lieut. Halle, severely.

7th Line, King's German Legion—Adjutant Delius, severely.

Missing.

1st Batt. Detachments—Capt. Poole, 52d Foot; Capt. Walsh, 91st Foot, and Lieut. Cameron, 79th Foot.

Return of the numbers of killed, wounded, and missing, on the 28th July, 1809.

Twenty-seven officers, 26 serjeants, 4 drummers, 612 rank and file, killed; 171 officers, 148 serjeants, 15 drummers, 3672 rank and file, wounded; 6 officers, 14 serjeants, 7 drummers, 418 rank and file missing.

Return of Ordnance, &c. taken in the Battle of the 28th July.

Four eight-pounders, 3 six ditto, 1 four ditto, 1 six-inch howitzer, 2 tumbrils, complete in ammunition; taken by Brigadier General A. Campbell's Brigade.

Six pieces of ordnance, 1 six-inch howitzer, left by the enemy, and found in the woods.

One standard, taken by the 29th regiment; 1 ditto; destroyed by ditto.

Three standards, taken by the King's German Legion.

*Names of the Officers killed, wounded, and missing, on the 28th July, 1809.**Killed.*

General Staff—Major General Mackenzie and Brigadier General Langworth.

Coldstream Guards—Captain Beckett, Brigade Major to Brigade of Guards.

43d Foot—Captain Gardner, Brigade Major to Brig. Gen. R. Stewart.

29d Light Dragoons—Lieutenants King and Powell.

1st Bat. Coldstream Guards—Ensign Parker.

Royal Artillery—Lieutenant Wyatt.

1st Bat. 3d Guards—Captains Walker, Buchanan, Dalrymple; Ensign Ram; Adjutant Irby.

2d Batt. 7th Foot—Lieutenant Beaufoy.

1st Batt. 61st Foot—Major F. Orpen, Capt. H. James, Lieut. Daniel Haines.

2d Batt. 83d Foot—Lieutenant Colonel Gordon, Lieutenants Dahman, Montgomery, Flood.

1st Batt. 88th Foot—Captain Blake.

1st Light Batt. King's German Legion—Capt. Versalle, Capt. Henry Hoderberg.

Wounded.

Major General Hill, slightly.

Brigadier General A. Campbell, slightly.

Ditto H. Campbell, severely, but not dangerously.

13th Light Dragoons—Captain Whittingham, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, slightly.

91st Regiment—Captain Blair, Brigade Major to General Cameron, severely.

Coldstream Guards—Captain Bouverie, Aid de Camp to Sir A. Wellesley, slightly.

92d Foot—Ulysses Burgh, ditto ditto.

1st Batt. Line, King's German Legion—Captain Zerssen, Aid de Camp to Gen. Langworth, severely.

Sicily Regiment—Captain Craig, Aid de Camp to Gen. Sherbrooke, slightly.

3d Dragoon Guards—Colonel Hawker, slightly; Capt. Chapman and Hawker, severely; Lieut. Ellis, ditto; Lieuts. Wainman and Smith, slightly.

16th Ditto—Lieutenant Bence, slightly.

23d Ditto—Captains Howard and Frankland, severely; Lord William Russell, slightly; Cornet Dodville, ditto.

1st Light Dragoons King's German Legion—Lieut. Potan, severely; Cornet Teuts, slightly.

Royal Engineers—Lieut. Stanway, slightly.

Royal Brit. Artillery—Lieut. Col. Frammingham, slightly; Captains Taylor and Baynes, ditto.

Royal Staff Corps—Capt. Todd, slightly; Lieut. Shanham, ditto.

1st Batt. Coldstream Guards—Lieut.-Col. Stibbert, and Sir Wm. Sheridan, but not dangerously; Captains Millman and Christie, ditto; Captains Collier and Wood, slightly; Capt. Jenkinson, severely; Ensign Sandilands, ditto, but not dangerously.

1st Batt. 3d Guards—Lieut.-Col. Gordon, slightly; Major Fotheringham, ditto; Capt. Geils, ditto; Ensigns Atcheson, Towers, and Scott, ditto.

1st Batt. 3d Foot, or Buffs—Lieut.-Col. Muter, severely;

since dead; Major Drummond, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, severely.

2d Batt. 7th Foot—Lieutenants Kerwan and Muter, severely; Adjutant Page, slightly.

2d Batt. 24th Foot—Lieut.-Col. Drummond, severely; Major Popham, ditto; Capt. Collis, ditto; Capt. Evans, ditto, since dead; Lieut. Vardy, slightly; Ensigns Grant, Skene, and Johnson, severely.

2d Batt. 24th Foot—Ensign Jessamin, severely; Adjutant Topp, slightly.

29th Foot—Captain Gauntlett, severely; Lieutenants Stanns, Leslie, and Stanhope, ditto; Lieut. Nicholson, slightly; Capt. Newbolt, ditto.

2d Batt. 31st Foot—Capt. Nicholls, slightly; Lieut. Girdlestone, slightly; Lieut. A. Beamish, severely.

1st Batt. 40th Foot—Capt. Colquhoun, slightly.

1st Batt. 45th Foot—Major Gwyn, slightly; Lieut. Cole, ditto.

1st Batt. 48th Foot—Lieut.-Col. Donellan, severely; Brevet Major Marston, slightly; Captains Wood and French, ditto; Lieutenants Drought, Page, and Cheslyn, severely; Lieutenants Giles and Cuthbertson, slightly; Ensign Vandermeulen, severely.

2d Batt. 48th Foot—Lieut. Johnson, slightly; Ensign Keny, severely.

2d Batt. 3d Foot—Major Kingscote, slightly; Capt. Stowell, ditto.

5th Batt. 60th Foot—Capt. Garliff, B. Major, slightly; Capt. Andrew, ditto; Lieutenants Zulke, Ritter, and Mitchell, severely; Ensign Altenstein, ditto.

1st Batt. 61st Foot—Captains Furnace, Laing, Goodson, and Hartley, slightly; Lieutenants M'Lean and Tench, ditto; Lieut. Collins, severely; Lieut. Gwan, slightly; Ensign Brackenburgh, ditto; Adjutant Drewe, severely.

2d Batt. 66th Foot—Capt. Kelly, slightly; Capt. Studart, severely; Capt. Adams, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, ditto; Lieutenants Morris, Dudgeon, Humbly, and Steel, severely; Lieut. Shewbridge, slightly; Lieut. Morgan, severely; Ensign Cotter, ditto; Ensign Macarthy, slightly.

2d Batt. 83d Foot—Capt. Summerfield, slightly; Capt. Reynolds, leg amputated; Lieut. Nicholson, severely; Lieutenants Baldwin and Johnson, slightly; Lieut. Abell, severely; Lieut. Pyne, slightly; Ensigns Boggie and Carey, severely; Ensign Letoller, slightly; Adjutant Braham, ditto.

2d Batt. 87th Foot—Major Gough, severely; Lieut. Rogers, slightly; Ensign Pepper, ditto.

88th Foot—Capt. Brown, severely; Lieut. Whittle, ditto; Ensign Whitelaw, ditto.

1st Batt. Detachments—Major Ross, 38th Regiment, severely; Capt. M'Pherson, 35th ditto, ditto; Capt. Bradley, 28th ditto, slightly; Capt. Chancellor, 38th ditto, ditto; Lieut. Gilbert, 28th ditto, severely; Lieut. M'Beth, 42d ditto, ditto; Lieut. Fullerton, 38th ditto, slightly; Lieut. Munroe, 42d ditto, ditto; Lieut. Brown, 42d ditto, ditto.

1st Batt. Line, King's German Legion—Major Bodeker, severely; Capt. Marshall, ditto; Capt. Saur, slightly; Capt. Petersdorf, ditto; Lieutenants Garben, Senior, Ernest Hoderberg, and Fred. Hoderberg, severely; Lieutenants Staffe, and Schlatter, sen. slightly; Ensign Allen, ditto.

2d Line Batt. King's German Legion—Lieut. Col. Brauns, severely; Major Bellaville, slightly; Capt. Bergman, severely; Capt. Heldrath, slightly; Capt. Sharnhorst, severely.

2d Line Batt. King's German Legion—Lieutenants Beuerman, Winkstern, Wessell, Week, and Holle, severely; Ensign Tinch, severely; Ensigns Schmidt, Billeb, Blumenhagen, severely.

5th Batt. Line King's German Legion—Capt. Hamelberg, severely; Capt. Gerger, slightly; Lieutenants Linsingen and Ouring, severely; Ensign Braudes, slightly; Ensign Kohler, severely.

1st Batt. King's German Legion—Major Berger, slightly; Lieut. Volgee, slightly; Lieut. Freytag, severely; Ensign Offen, ditto.

32d Dragoons—Captains Allen and Drake, wounded and missing; Lieut. Anderson, ditto.

45th Foot—Capt. Leckey, Brigade Major, missing.
49th Foot, 2d Batt.—Ensign Reeves, missing.
97th Foot—Lieut. Shipley, missing.

General Total.

Killed—5 General Staff, 2 Lieut. Colonels, 1 Major, 7 Captains, 15 Lieutenants, 2 Cornets, or Ensigns, 1 Adjutant, 28 Serjeants, 4 Drummers, 735 Rank and File.

Wounded—9 General Staff, 10 Lieutenant Colonels, 12 Majors, 53 Captains, 71 Lieutenant, 34 Cornets, or Ensigns, 6 Adjutants, 55 Serjeants, 16 Drummers, 3587 Rank and File.

Missing—5 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 1 Cornet, or Ensign, 15 Serjeants, 9 Drummers, 620 Rank and File.

Total—5367.

Return of the Horses Killed, Wounded, and Missing, on the 27th and 28th of July.

211 killed—74 wounded—159.

Extract of a Letter from Lieut. Gen. the Right Hon. Sir A. Wellesley, K. B. to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, dated Talavera, Aug. 1, 1809.

Since I had the honour of addressing you on the 29th of July, the enemy have continued to keep a rear-guard of about 10,000 men on the heights on the left of the Alberche.

The extreme fatigue of the troops, the want of provisions, and the number of wounded to be taken care of, have prevented me from moving from my position.

Brigadier-Gen. Craufurd arrived with his brigade on the 29th in the morning, having marched twelve Spanish leagues in little more than 24 hours.

Extract of a Letter from Lieut.-Gen. the Right Hon. Sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B. to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, dated Talavera, August 1.

When I addressed you this morning, I had not received the report from the outposts. It appears that the enemy withdrew the rear-guard, which was posted on the heights on the left of the Alberche, last night at eleven o'clock, and the whole army marched towards St. Oballa; I conclude with an intention of taking up a position in the neighbourhood of Guadarama.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

W. Johnson, Hertford, coal-merchant, from Aug. 12 to 29, at ten, at Guildhall, London.

BANKRUPTS.

P. Bidings, Manchester, dealer. Attornies, Messrs. Foulkes and Creswell, Manchester.

C. Sharp, Great Yarmouth, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Bell, Great Yarmouth.

J. Roberts, Nottingham, hosier. Attornies, Messrs. Middlemore and Percy, Nottingham.

J. Cooley, Reet-lane, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Walker, Old Jewry.

R. D. Jones, Cheltenham, linen-draper. Attorney, Mr. Bennet, Doctor's Commons.

CERTIFICATES—SEPT. 5.

J. Edney, High Holborn, cheesemonger.—J. Longwig, Manchester, warehouseman.—J. Tarter, Balford, Lancaster, ropemaker.—S. R. Kitton, Holt, Norfolk, printer.—H. Budden, Little Chapel-street, Westminster, carpenter.—T. Lee, Holborn, glover.—J. Egan, Rensgate, snopkeeper.—P. Smith, Liverpool, victualler.—J. Gordon, Westbury-upon-Trip, merchant.—J. Moon, Manchester, and Wm. Mayman, Haslingden, cotton-manufacturers.—M. Sherwood, Doncaster, widow, jeweller.—D. Jenkins, Lantreham, Glamorgan, med-draper.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

August 19.
Copies, have been re-
ward John Strachan, Bart.



K. B. Rear-Admiral of the White, &c. addressed to the Honourable William Wellesley Pole.

Kangaroo, in the West Scheldt, off the Kabout, Aug. 11, 1809.

Sir,—I beg leave to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that I am this moment going up to Bathz, in South Beveland, which has been attacked by a strong detachment of the enemy's flotilla, and which by Sir Richard Keat's Reports, consists of two frigates, one bearing a Vice-Admiral's flag, thirty brigs, eight luggers or schooners, and fourteen gun-boats.

I was under the necessity of detaining our flotilla to prevent supplies being thrown into the garrison at Flushing, and to assist in cutting off its communication with Cadsand, which service was effectually done, except during the late heavy gales, which drove the gun-boats from their stations, and prevented our ships entering the Scheldt, from the circumstance of their not being able to weigh their anchors. Since the weather has moderated, the wind has provokingly drawn round to the south-east, which is the only obstacle that prevents Lord William Stuart, with a squadron of ten heavy frigates, passing Flushing, as well as Rear-Admiral Lord Gardner, with the effective line of battle-ships, taking up the anchorage in Dykeshook Bay, where I intend his Lordship shall remain, with a view of having the assistance of that squadron in our further operations against the enemy, and eventually to proceed up the Scheldt.

The divisions of the army under the Earl of Rosslyn and Marquis of Huntley landed on South Beveland on the 9th.

The cavalry and ordnance ships, with the brigs and some sloops of war, have passed through the Slough into the West Scheldt, and are now availing themselves of every favourable tide to proceed to Bathz. I am also endeavouring to warp the Pallas and Circe through by the same channel, and with every probability of success.

Sir, Home Popham was detached with some gun-vessels for the purpose of sounding the river, and of joining Sir Richard Keats at Bathz.

The batteries are not yet ready to open on Flushing, therefore I hope to be here again in time to co-operate with the army in the attack on that garrison.

I am concerned to add, that the enemy has cut the dyke to the right of the town, and the island is likely to be inundated. I have ordered Rear-Admiral Otway to send the Monmouth and Agincourt to England for water, as soon as they can be got down from Zierickzee; and earnestly intreat that other means may be adopted for supplying the army and navy from England, as I apprehend all the water in this island will be spoiled by the inundation, and that there is not more in the other islands than is necessary for the subsistence of the inhabitants.

Their Lordships must be aware, that in this extensive and complicated service, it is impossible for me to enter so fully into detail as I could wish, especially as our arrangements must vary in proportion with the movements of the enemy.

In my absence I have directed Rear-Admiral Otway to superintend the several duties relative to the investment of this island, and to correspond with the Admiralty on all matters of service.

Captain Dobbie, who acted in the Pallas during the absence of Captain Seymour, is the bearer of this dispatch. He had my flag for some time in that ship, and has been particularly attentive to the public service.

In consequence of the protracted siege of Flushing, and the necessity for the flotilla going up the Scheldt, I have ordered guns from the ships of war to fit 20 transports as gun-ships, and with the launches of the ships under Rear-Admiral Otway, to form a flotilla for the lower part of the Scheldt, which I trust their Lordships will approve.

You will please likewise to inform their Lordships that Lord Gardner has ordered the Centaur and Theseus to cruise off the Texel.—I have the honour to be, &c.

Hon. W. W. Pole.

R. J. STRACHAN.

Kangaroo, in the West Scheldt, Aug. 12, 1809.

Sir.—Having directed the frigates named in the margin*, to proceed up the West Scheldt, under the orders of Lord Wm. Stuart, Captain of the Lavinia, the moment the wind was favourable, that zealous officer availed himself of a light air from westward on the afternoon of the 11th inst. notwithstanding the tide was against his proceeding, and passed the batteries between Flushing and Cadsand; the ships were under the enemy's fire nearly two hours.

The gallant and seaman-like manner in which this squadron was conducted, and their steady and well-directed fire, excited my warmest sensations of admiration. The army witnessed their exertions with applause, and I am certain their Lordships will duly appreciate the services of Lord W. Stuart, the Captains, Officers, Seamen, and Marines, on this occasion.

No very material accident happened, except by a shell striking L'Aigle, and which fell through her decks into the Bread Room, where it exploded; one man was killed, and four others wounded; her stern frame is much shattered.

Lord W. Stuart's modest letter accompanies this Dispatch, together with a Return of the Killed and Wounded, and the Damages sustained by his Majesty's ships in forcing the entrance of this river.

I have the honour to be, &c. R. J. STRACHAN.

* Lavinia, Heroine, Amethyst, Rota, Nymphen, L'Aigle, Euryalus, Statira, Dryad, and Perlin.

His Majesty's Ship Lavinia, in the Scheldt, August 11, 1809.

Sir.—I have the honour to inclose you a report of the killed and wounded, and the damage sustained on board his Majesty's ships, which you did me the honour to place under my orders to force through the passage of the Scheldt, between the batteries of Flushing and Cadsand.

As from your position you must have been a witness to the execution of this service, I have only to thank you for the honour you did me in placing the squadron under my orders.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. STUART.

To Sir R. J. Strachan, Bart.

Names of the Killed and Wounded.

Amethyst—Michael Patterson, killed; Joseph Manfree, wounded.

L'Aigle—Elisha Higginson, private of marines, killed; William White, landman, wounded; William Brownley, boy, second class, ditto; H. L. Vine, Lieutenant, royal marines, ditto; Thomas Donovan, Acting Schoolmaster, ditto.

Heroine—2 men, not named, slightly wounded.

R. J. STRACHAN.

Kangaroo, in the West Scheldt, Aug. 13, 1809.

Sir.—I had dispatched Sir Home Popham with the sloops, brigs, and vessels, named in the margin*, together with a light flotilla, under Captains Lyford, Lowe, and Buck, up the West Scheldt, to sound and buoy the channels of that river, to enable the larger ships to advance, for the purpose of putting into execution the ulterior objects of this Expedition. Sir Home Popham has executed this service with his usual judgment and correctness.

I have the honour to inclose, for their Lordships' information, a copy of a Letter I have received from Sir Richard Keats, to whom I have given the command of the Naval part of our operations in the upper part of both Scheldts, until I get the frigates advanced under Lord William Stuart, and which will be done with the utmost dispatch.—I have the honour to be, &c.

R. J. STRACHAN.

* Skylark, Harpy, Challenger, La Fleche, Pilot, Parthian, Daring, Thais, Cracker, Bloodhound, Gaigo (rocket ship).

Fort Bathz, Aug. 12, 1809.

Sir.—I have the honour to inform you, that, in pursuance of your directions, I arrived at Bathz yesterday, and in order to render, if practicable, an attack on the enemy's flotilla more complete, I ordered thirty flat boats armed with carronades, and some other boats from the ships under my orders, to rendezvous at this place, and meet the flotilla under Sir Home Popham, but before the arrival of either, six of the enemy's gun-

boats having grounded on a bank within reach of the artillery of the fort, after sustaining some injury by it, were abandoned; five of which were destroyed, and the other brought in.

The arrival of Sir Home Popham and my boats from the East Scheldt took place nearly at the same time, but the enemy's flotilla moved up to Lillo with the same tide that brought ours to Bathz, one of which was handsomely burned by the advanced gun-boats almost amongst them.

As the navigation of the West Scheldt is now open as far as it can possibly be cleared by the Navy, and a flotilla force of upwards of 50 sail in the East Scheldt demand attention, and I can at any time return in a few hours to this place, it is my intention to repair this morning to the Superb, where I have ordered the boats of my division.

Sir Home Popham is examining the Channels.

Although we are now masters of the navigation to Lillo, it may be proper to observe, that it is in the enemy's power, by sending a superior naval force, to deprive us of it, as far as Bathz, (before some larger ships ascend) whenever he pleased.

I have, &c.

R. G. KEATS.

Rear-Admiral Sir R. Strachan, Bart.

BANKRUPTS.

- R. Cooper, Paradise-street, Mary-le-bone, plasterer. Attorney, Mr. Upstone, Charles-street, Cavendish-square.
- J. Norman, Strood, Kent, ironmonger, Attorney, Mr. Gibbs, Rochester.
- R. Poklington, Wintharpe, Nottinghamshire, and W. Dickin-son, Newark-upon-Trent, bankers. Attorney, Mr. Haad-ley, Sleaford.
- J. Dean, Langley, Cheshire, corn and flour dealer. Attornies, Messrs. Griffith and Hinde, Liverpool.
- W. Cozins, Buckingham, cabinet-maker. Attorney, Mr. Mil-ler, Buckingham.
- W. Hudson, Stapleton, Gloucestershire, malster. Attorney, Mr. Martin, Exchange Buildings, Bristol.
- J. Fisher, Bristfield, Yorkshire, clothier. Attorney, Mr. Wood, Leeds.
- H. Coward, Leather-lane, warehouseman. Attornies, Messrs. Price and Williams, Lincoln's-Inn.
- T. Murray, Paternoster-row, Spitalfields, shoemaker. At-torney, Mr. White, Old-square, Lincoln's-Inn.

CERTIFICATE—SEPT. 9.

Wm. Angus, Rochester, Kent, linen-draper.

The following is an abstract of the total loss of the re-spective regiments (including officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates) in killed, wounded, and missing, in the battles of Talavera:—

General Staff	- - - 14	1st Batt. 45th	- - - 193
3d Dragoon Guards	- - - 3	1st Batt. 48th	- - - 176
4th Dragoons	- - - 12	2d Batt. 48th	- - - 71
14th Light Dragoons	- - - 16	2d Batt. 53d	- - - 89
16th Light Dragoons	- - - 14	5th Batt. 60th	- - - 77
23d Light Dragoons	- - - 207	1st Batt. 61st	- - - 271
1st Light Drag. Ger. Leg.	42	2d Batt. 66th	- - - 278
Royal British Artillery	- 34	2d Batt. 83d	- - - 282
Royal German Artillery	- 34	2d Batt. 87th	- - - 253
Royal Engineers	- - 2	1st Batt. 8th	- - - 140
Royal Staff Corps	- - 2	1st Batt. 97th	- - - 53
1st Batt. Coldstream	- 297	1st Batt. Detachments	374
1st Batt. 3d Guards	- 322	2d Batt. ditto	- - - 21
3d Foot	- - - 142	1st Line Batt. Germ. Leg.	300
2d Batt. 7th Foot	- - - 65	1st and 2d Light Batt. do.	79
2d Batt. 24th	- - - 355	2d Line Batt. ditto	- 390
1st Batt. 29th	- - - 186	5th ditto, ditto	- - 306
2d Batt. 91st	- - - 209	7th ditto, ditto	- - 256
1st Batt. 40th	- - - 58		
Killed	- - - -		801
Wounded	- - - -		3,013
Missing	- - - -		713
Total	- - - -		5,427

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.
Consols... 68½ | Red. Ann. 68½ | Omnium... 4 prem.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, AUGUST 20.

DISPATCHES were received from Sir ARTHUR WELLESLEY on Tuesday last, giving an account of a sanguinary conflict at Talavera, which lasted from the afternoon of the 27th to the next night, when the French retreated across the Alberche. The enemy consisted of the corps of VICTOR and SEBASTIANI, and of 7 or 8000 guards of JOSEPH BONAPARTE and the garrison of Madrid, amounting in the whole, it is said, to 44,000 men. This force, under the command of JOSEPH, assisted by Marshal JOURDAN and the two Generals above mentioned, advanced on the 27th from its post at Santa Olalla against the British and Spanish, who extended a line of two miles before Talavera, the right consisting of Spanish troops placed in front of the town, and the left of the main British army commanded by a height in possession of Major General HILL: in the centre was a redoubt, on which Brigadier General CAMPBELL was stationed with General COTTON's brigade of dragoons, and some Spanish cavalry in his rear. The advanced guard, under Gen. MACKENZIE, was posted in a wood, on the right of the Alberche, covering our left flank.—The French came on towards the evening, and after dislodging General MACKENZIE from his position with considerable loss, commenced his attack at dusk by a fruitless attempt with cavalry to overthrow the right of the line, consisting of Spaniards. They then attacked the height on the left, occupied by General HILL, who, after losing it for a moment, regained it with charge of bayonet. This attack was repeated in the night and at the dawn, but was repulsed in both instances, though not without considerable loss in officers as well as privates. Thus foiled on right and left, the enemy at last collected his strength and made a general attack on the main British army, in three points, one, for the fourth time, against Major-General HILL, which was met and defeated by a charge of dragoons,—another upon Brigadier-General CAMPBELL, between the combined armies, which was repulsed with the loss of the enemy's cannon,—and a third on the left and centre of the British line, under Gen. SHERBROOKE, which was repulsed by a charge of bayonets from the whole division: in this attack the brigade of Guards, having advanced too far and exposed their left flank to the enemy's battery, were dreadfully handled, but Sir ARTHUR sent Gen. COTTON's brigade from the centre, and the 43th regiment from the heights, to their assistance, and by these scientific moves saved them from destruction. In a short time, the enemy commenced his retreat across the Alberche, which he effected at night "in the most regular order," leaving in our hands 20 pieces of cannon, ammunition, &c. and some prisoners. His loss is estimated in the dispatches, "by all accounts," at "ten thousand men," among whom General LAPISSE and MOR-

LOF are killed, and Generals BOULET and SEBASTIANI wounded. Our own loss consists of 5367 men, of whom 653 are missing, 3913 wounded, and 801 killed; and among the last are 34 Officers, two of them Generals.

This was undoubtedly a glorious battle for the English in one respect, as it was fought against three of NAPOLEON's most experienced Generals; and Sir ARTHUR WELLESLEY deserves great praise for his skill, particularly with regard to the excellent position he took on the left, which was evidently the object of the enemy's most anxious attempts. But when this engagement is compared with the victories of Cressy, Poitiers, and Agincourt, in which kingdoms were conquered and Kings taken prisoners, nothing can be more ridiculous in point of fact, or more hurtful to Sir ARTHUR's real reputation.

The battle terminated in an excellent *repulse*, and that is the precise amount of its exploits. But there is a cant in triumphant as well as in common dispatches, and one great part of this cant is the superior loss on the enemy's side. If the reader has access to the Gazettes during the campaigns in Holland, he will see some exquisite specimens of it during that triumphant period: the enemy was never handled so severely, since the Duke became a General, as in those dispatches: there was always a "sorry to say," or some such phrase, but then it was sure to end with "but the loss on the enemy's side"—and so forth. Now there are three very obscure passages, to say the least of them, in the dispatches before us—1st, with regard to the numbers of the enemy; 2d, with regard to the share which the Spaniards took in the battle; and 3d, with regard to the losses. Sir ARTHUR, in his preceding dispatches, had stated the corps under JOSEPH BONAPARTE and VICTOR to amount to 35,000 men, and that under SEBASTIANI to 10,000, thus forming, when united on the 27th, an army of 45,000 men: the Spanish army he represented, at the same time, as amounting to 38,000 men, and with regard to our own, the Ministerialists estimated it the other day at 28,000. By this account, the British and Spanish amounted to 66,000 men: and granting for the Ministerialists in excuse, that they exaggerated Sir ARTHUR's force, yet, taking away a full 8,000, there still remain 58,000 British and Spaniards to meet the 45,000 French. Where then is the superiority of the latter? Where are the "double our numbers?"—2. The Ministerialists will answer perhaps, that we must look upon Sir ARTHUR's estimate as a *way of speaking*, and that he means those who fought, i. e. the British and French. The Spaniards then did not fight? But Sir ARTHUR expressly praises such of them as "were engaged." What does he mean by that? A mere trifle I suppose. But was it a trifle to bear the brunt of the enemy's cavalry on the right, to hinder him from turning that flank, and to occupy, according to Sir ARTHUR's very strange words, a post "so important" and a front "so difficult" that he did not think proper to "urge" them to quit it? This word urge, has, it must be confessed, a very disagreeable aspect. It is a phrase

of anxious request, and Sir ARTHUR in this sentence represents himself as at once wishing and not wishing the Spaniards to quit the post; in the first wish appearing to throw a slur on their fitness for the situation, and in the second contradicting his own apprehensions by fixing them in it. I dare say the Spaniards did not do much in an active way, but what they suffered and *sustained* should by all means have been brought into consideration: their patient obstruction of the enemy's first attack, was a service, not remarkably glorious to them perhaps, but very useful to Sir ARTHUR's glory; and so far, exclusive of the Spaniards he used elsewhere, they were to all intents and purposes engaged in the battle, and he could not on any pretence talk of "double his number." You may be very valiant in a crowd, but if a lamp-post saves you a blow or two, and helps to disable your enemy's fist a little, you must do justice to your wooden ally, though it is a post:—the Quaker in the novel protested he never fought, but then while he was holding out this argument he held out his fist also in such a manner, that his antagonist got a great many bruises against it:—and after all, the influence of the matter is not a little; the neighbourhood of a large force, at the disposal of the inferior enemy, renders him essentially superior, particularly if he has the advantage of the ground. 3. With respect to the loss of the enemy, which Sir ARTHUR states "by all accounts" to be 10,000 men, it would be as well to know of what description all these accounts are, whether in figures or in fancy. Two French Generals are said to have been killed, and two wounded, while we, with our little comparative loss, have two killed and three wounded: then the Gazette says we took "some prisoners," but where are the 653 men that are *missing* on our part?—The latest dispatches from Sir ARTHUR, dated two days after the battle, are given to the public in two extracts, one of nine lines, the other of six. They state nothing but the return of the French to St. Olalla, and the detention of the British in their position from fatigue and want of provisions. But why publish the whole of one dispatch, and only atoms of the others? What new complaint against the Junta, what new argument in favour of Sir JOHN MOORE, what prospects after victory are to be concealed now? All these inconsistencies, had they appeared in a French Paper, would have produced a torrent of invective from the very men that now shed their moonstruck glories round Sir ARTHUR's head, who is as much libelled in the prose epics that are written upon him, as his great namesake was by BLACKMORE's poetry. Let us give Sir ARTHUR his due, but let us not encourage exaggeration and deceit; let us beat the French as much as possible, but let us not contract the filth of the carpet we are beating, and lose the purity and clean hands of Englishmen.

It is a singular circumstance, that very positive details of the surrender of Flushing on Tuesday last, as will be seen in the present paper, were received by the *Times* in the middle of the week, while so far from the arrival of

any official intelligence to that effect, the Gazette of last night contains nothing but an account of naval operations at the Scheldt up to the day before. Whether the *Times*' intelligence was an ardent anticipation of the surrender, or whether the strange reason be true, that the dispatches may have been delayed by the necessity of sending them first to Lord CRATHAM at Bath, and so round to England, is not to be discovered: the thing is as probable as not; but the Flushingers had inundated the country—a mark of determined resistance—and the Governor may have held out a show of surrender to gain time, which is a gain much more precious to the French than Flushing will be to us. French and Dutch troops are assembling in great numbers towards Zealand, to act under the Prince of PONTE CORVO, who is in the neighbourhood of Antwerp, perhaps at Fort Lillo, ready to commence the bloody conflict with the invaders. Thus, men and money in abundance are to be sacrificed, and for what? To give the Dutch ship-builders a little extra work, for that can be the only amount of our success.

Since writing the above, Dispatches are said to have been received at the Admiralty, announcing the SURRENDER OF FLUSHING.

According to the foreign papers, up to the 11th inst., which arrived yesterday afternoon, the preliminaries of peace between France and Austria had not been signed as late as the 28th of last month, though the contrary was reported at Hamburgh on the 9th and 10th: the Vienna papers, of the 29th, say nothing of the matter, but it is the daily subject and expectation every where. As to those, who calculate upon hostilities from the great military works which the French are still constructing, they forget that the same skill which makes a General prudent in war makes him cautious in peace. Chance is the enemy against whom his greatest efforts are directed. The talk of a contingent, which Austria, in conjunction with France and Russia, is to furnish against Turkey, is every way probable; a feeble and fallen enemy is too eager to be cheated with temporary indemnities in the room of lasting securities. The Russian army, united with the Servian insurgents, has already, it is said, taken great part of Bulgaria, and a decisive battle is expected near Adrianople. The Mufti have, as usual, raised the standard of MANOMET, i. e. the pretence of religion against their invaders; but this mode of inspiration, so powerful when the Mussulmen themselves had fine realms to invade, and a youthful system to give them vigour, has become a mere nothing under the growth of corruption and slavery. The Greeks, it is said, are warm against them; and there can be little doubt that this active people, a finer kind of French in the ancient world, would rejoice in an opportunity to throw off the sackcloth and ashes of their slavery, and rekindle the spark that lit their ancestors to immortality. The restoration of the Eastern Empire was a favourite project of CATHERINE, who in the fondness of her hopes had one of her grandsons brought up in the Greek habit and language, as the future Emperor. This was the present Grand Duke CONSTAN-

is most likely, that with the revival of this hope BONAPARTE has at once flattered the ambition and secured the alliance of the feeble ALEXANDER.

Yesterday afternoon Paris papers to the 2d, Hamburg to the 11th, and Frankfort to the 4th, were received, from which the following extracts are made:—

PARIS, AUG. 1.—The preparations making here induce us to presume that his Majesty will soon be here. The Imperial Guard has already received orders to occupy the same posts as is usual when the Emperor is here. It is reported here that a general Congress of all the Princes of the Confederation will be held in this City.

VIENNA, JULY 23.—The Prince of Lichtenstein makes frequent journeys from Comorn to Schoenbrunn. According to reports, the signature of peace is near; the conditions will be very advantageous to the Princes of the Rhenish Confederacy, but particularly to Bavaria and Saxony. The frontiers of Austria will be removed far to the East.

EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTER.

"The reports relative to peace are too vague to make us place much confidence in them. Some persons state, that Austria offers to cede the Coast, Salzburgh, and Galicia; but nothing positive is known of the conditions upon which Austria will obtain peace. The negotiations continue, and it is probable that hostilities will not be renewed.—They speak of a contingent which the Emperor of Austria is to furnish in conjunction with France and Russia against Turkey. But all these rumours rest upon no authentic source."

LOUISBOURG, JULY 31.—Our Court Gazette states, that on the 21st the town of Gratz, and on the 23d the citadel, were given up to the French, and the whole province evacuated by the Austrians. Count Guilay at first refused to give up Gratz, till Marshal Macdonald advanced with two French divisions.

DORDRECHT, AUGUST 4.—The English have experienced the most obstinate resistance in Walcheren. The town of Veer stood a bombardment of 24 hours. We know not yet the fate of the flotilla. General Monnet retreated on the 31st to Flushing. The Island of Cadsand is not yet attacked, and troops are conveyed to it by waggons. The French fleet is gone up the Scheldt, and anchored under Fort Lillo, where it is believed to be in security. The enemy has as yet undertaken nothing against it. All the letters from Antwerp, Bergen-op-Zoom, and other frontier places, speak of the arrival and march of French and Dutch troops in great numbers towards Zeeland.

AMSTERDAM, AUG. 5.—His Majesty returned here on the 2d, at eleven in the forenoon. An extraordinary meeting of the Council of State immediately took place, and after some conferences with the Ministers, his Majesty set off for Rotterdam. Our Court Gazette states, that a considerable French force, destined to drive out the enemy, is assembled in the neighbourhood of Ghent, under the Prince of Ponte Corvo, who must by this time (the 2d) have arrived there. The troops are marching daily from Ghent towards Antwerp.

From the Court Gazette.

AMSTERDAM, AUG. 4.—The English Expedition against Zeeland appears to be openly directed against the French squadron at Antwerp. The army, assembled under General Tereyta, is daily increased. Troops arrive at Antwerp from

all quarters, and in a short time a serious battle will take place. The flotilla under Admiral Ruysch has taken a position off Kramer. Marshal De Winter commands in chief on the water. He has informed the King of the gallant conduct of Colonel Osseward. He commanded a division of the flotilla at Veer, and had an action with a division of the enemy's squadron, and formed a junction with Admiral Ruysch. Marshal Dumonceau commands the Dutch troops by land, and the naval force at Amsterdam. General Bruce, who commanded in South Beveland, surrendered the batteries of that Island without firing a musket, and retreated to Bergen-op-Zoom. His Majesty has, by a decree, declared him unworthy of having any military rank.

THE GRAND EXPEDITION.

"Middleburgh, Four o'clock, Tuesday Afternoon.

"Flushing, after having been exposed, during the two last nights, to a most tremendous bombardment, offered to surrender at half past two this morning. The place has not yet been formally taken possession of by the British troops; but the delay has arisen, not from any supposition that the garrison will hold out longer, but for the purpose of adjusting satisfactorily some details of minor importance. The garrison are to be prisoners of war. It is understood that the 95th, and the German regiment of Col. Halkett, will take possession of the gates of the town at six o'clock this evening, when the British flag will be hoisted on the ramparts, and the whole of this island will then be completely in possession of the British army. The terrible havoc made by the bombardment of Sunday in the town of Flushing, induced the Governor to offer yesterday terms of capitulation.

"The offer, however, was not considered admissible, and consequently the bombardment was resumed with equal vigour, but with more effect, last night, and the firing did not cease till half past two o'clock this morning, when terms nearly of unconditional surrender were proposed by the garrison. The nature of the enemy's offer yesterday has not transpired; but the rejection of it in the most peremptory manner is said to have arisen from the demand, on the part of the French Governor, of more favourable terms for the Irishmen in the garrison of Flushing than the British General could with propriety grant, or the Frenchman had any right to expect.

"It is not yet possible to collect any materials to form a correct estimate of the loss on the part of the French, or of the extent of the injury sustained by the town. The loss of the British army is comparatively small, when the strength of the enemy's works, the obstinacy of their resistance, and the eager impetuosity of our troops in the contest, are taken into consideration. The whole of our loss does not exceed eight or nine hundred in killed, wounded, and missing. The loss on the part of the line-of-battle ships, which had a most exposed post assigned to them, is not yet known. With the town tumbling about them in ruins, and a well-directed and accumulated fire against their batteries, it was scarcely possible for the enemy to return the fire with equal or adequate effect: the ships, therefore, though most exposed, could scarcely have suffered very materially.

Every effort was made during the course of last week to complete the batteries, in order that no delay should take place in the attack of the town, as soon as the ships of war destined to co-operate with the army should come into their station. The whole of the preparations were complete on Sunday. About two, P. M. the bombardment commenced,

and continued without the slightest intermission until five o'clock. The town was set fire to in several places, and the works of the enemy materially injured. Such was the tremendous extent and continuity of the explosion on both sides, that several Officers who have been in most of the great battles which have decided the fate of nations on the Continent, declare that they never witnessed so terrible and destructive a cannonade. Besides the impression made on the town and its defence by this bombardment, an important battery in front of the town was taken from the enemy, an acquisition the more valuable, because it was so situated as to give the enemy the means of greatly annoying the British troops in their approaches. Humbled by all these circumstances, and depressed, too, by the disastrous result of another sortie, the enemy condescended to proffer those terms of capitulation which the Commander in Chief felt himself bound to meet with instantaneous rejection. A short interval of suspended hostility ensued, but the awful pause served only to augment, by contrast, the horrors of the renewed bombardment. Soon after dark the cannonade was resumed, and it would not be an exaggeration to state, that the whole island was shaken by the effect of the explosion. Taking advantage of the night, and the impression made upon the enemy, the advanced party of Halket's German regiment and of the 32d, pushed on against two batteries occupied by the French in advance before the town. A sharp and obstinate conflict ensued between them and the party of the enemy stationed in the batteries; but the arrival of reinforcements gave the enemy a temporary superiority, and our troops were repulsed in the first instance with some loss. Not intimidated, however, by this check, they advanced again to the attack; and as they did not discharge their fire as they proceeded, they were intermixed with the enemy in their own batteries, before any effort was made to impede or repulse them. The conflict at close quarters, which succeeded, was not of long duration, and terminated in the dispersion of the French, and the consequent capture of this advantageous position, and of the formidable batteries erected upon it. The possession of these batteries by the British army placed the town at its mercy; and this consideration, combined with the success of our operations in all the other parts of the line, and the dreadful carnage and destruction in the town, reduced the French Commandant to make that proposition, which caused the firing to cease this morning, and will place the important fortress of Flushing at the disposal of the Sovereign of Great Britain. The dawn of light exhibited flags of truce flying on every bastion of the place, and the result has been such as before stated.

"The French fleet is above Lillo, a very strong fortress, and the siege of which will doubtless occupy some time.— A French Admiral has hoisted his flag on board a frigate, and has advanced in that way down the Scheldt. He has about 20 frigates, and about 100 gun-vessels. This looks as if the enemy had seriously determined to defend the passage of the river against our fleet; but their resistance will be vain. Our Admiral, I am informed, intends to send up the river ten or eleven sail of the line, with frigates, brigs, cutters, and gun-boats in abundance. There will, of course, soon be hot work in the Scheldt, but we are satisfied that our brave tars will soon clear the passage, while the army advances on the land side."

Sir ARTHUR WELLESLEY is immediately to be elevated to the Peerage. Generals SHERBOURNE, HILL, ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, and CAMBRON, will be made Barons.

Colonel GORDON, who was slain in the battle of Talavera, was the brother of the Member for Worcester. He fell at the head of his regiment, the 83d, whilst bravely leading it into action.—Major-General MACKENZIE, who also gloriously fell in the battle, was Member of Parliament for the county of Sutherland.

Sir A. WELLESLEY, it is said, received a severe contusion in the shoulder from a spent musket-ball, and had the good fortune to escape two bullets which passed through his clothes.

It is said the Supreme Junta have conferred the rank of Captain-General in the Spanish army on Sir ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

Orders were received at Plymouth on Tuesday to prepare for the reception of 1000 sick and wounded men, daily expected from Sir ARTHUR WELLESLEY'S ARMY.

Letters from America represent, that a great impression had been made on the commercial part of the Americans by the news of the non-ratification of the agreement by the Hon. DAVID ENSKINE. The news of the non-ratification reached the United States by three vessels from England, about the 10th or 11th ult. The Arab schooner arrived at Norfolk with the news—an armed brig at New York—and a merchantman from Bristol at Boston. Wherever the event became known, the impression was instantaneous and tumultuary. The Federalists, who had gained the complete ascendancy throughout the States, were treated with the utmost indignation; and those who had taken the most conspicuous part as advocates for English connection were even put in personal danger. Mr. MADISON summoned a Private Council, to be held at Washington on Sunday, the 16th ult. the proceedings of which, however, had not transpired.

The medical advisers of the Duke of PORTLAND deem it improper, at present, for his Grace either to be removed from Bulstrode, or to devote his attention to any public business.

In the *Gazette* of the 25th ult. we find Captain ROBERT BROWNIGG, of the 4th Garrison Battalion, exchanged from that corps back to the 52d Regiment, from which, in the *Gazette* of the first of the same month, he had been promoted to a company in this very garrison battalion. Thus, Lieutenant BROWNIGG, in the succession of a few *Gazettes*, steps into a company in the 52d Regiment, over the heads of about thirty Lieutenants in that very corps, many of whom are of twice his standing in the army! We should have thought, after the affair of Lord BURGHERSH, so justly deposed from his irregular promotion, that no similar insult would have been speedily offered to the military body.

One of the Right Hon. Members of the Four-in-hand Club while lately on his return to London, stopped at the Red Lion Inn, at Brentford. An old woman wanting to go to London, went to the Right Hon. Driver, supposing him to be the coachman, as he was standing close to the horses, in a true coachmanlike style, and the carriage to be a stage-coach, and asked him to take her to London, outside; to which he agreed, but persuaded her to get inside, observing that they should not fall out, when they got to London, about the fare. The groom, who was acting the part of the guard, opened the door for her, and she went off in grand style.

On Tuesday the Lord Mayor ordered the price of bread to be raised 1d. in the peck loaf; the quarter loaf of wheaten is now sold for 1s. 2d. and household 1s. 1d.

America is said to be, and doubtless with justice, a "rising country;" but it would be much more satisfactory to see the American character rise in *humanity* and *morals*, as well as in *wealth*.—Of the moral state of society in the Southern States, the following paragraph from an American newspaper is a forcible illustration:—

"At a Court of Sessions held at Charleston (America), on the 25th May last, George Burrows and Robert Welch, convicted of *negro-stealing*, were ordered to be hanged. James Hutton, convicted of having killed a negro, was fined fifty pounds."

And this too in the Trans-Atlantic seat of Freedom!—The Legislature of America would have been more honourably employed in delivering the unhappy African from a condition, in which the destruction of human existence is valued at the sum of 50l.—than in delivering Mr. THOMAS JEFFERSON, the late President, from the oppressive evil of *postage*—a resolution which, it appears by the following paragraph, was lately adopted:—

"Congress has enacted, that THOMAS JEFFERSON, their late President, shall send and receive letters, free of postage." Did ever nation act with inconsistency so gross!

When we are told of the impossibility of the Continent existing without commerce, it is natural to inquire by what means it existed before the discovery of America? The experience of the last 20 years might surely restrain the folly of announcing that to be impossible which is only so because it is untried. Was it deemed possible 14 years ago to produce wool in England that should ever afford a hope of substituting the British fleece for that produced in Spain?—Indisputably it was not—And yet last week, 153 sheets of British wool, from the Merino breed, were sold by public auction at Garraway's Coffee-house, a large proportion of which went off at or above 5s. One lot as high as 6s. 2d. per lb. and *one pocket* at 6s. 3d.!—Was it believed practicable 30 years ago to manufacture bar-iron by the use of pit coal?—Is not that manufacture rapidly increasing and advancing towards perfection?—Was it deemed possible, at the commencement of the French Revolution, that the Republicans could obtain saltpetre to make gun-powder? Did they not find it in the cellars and stables of Paris? Is not the collective genius of the French chemists at this moment intently occupied in the attempt to produce from grapes a saccharine substance which shall supersede the necessity of sugar? Is there any one so hardy as to say that it is impossible?—We have, in our own time, seen the use of the muslins of India, the porcelain of China, and the iron of Russia, if not annihilated, reduced to insignificance by the ingenuity and industry of England—and however great may be the difficulties, of which we are fully aware, we do not see any reason to doubt the possibility of producing Merino wool. As little reason do we see to doubt the possibility of two currently believed impossibilities, the complete exclusion of our commerce from the Continent of Europe, and the penetration of an European army by land to India.

On Wednesday evening a Quartet was introduced at Vauxhall, in which the repetition of the "*Duke and the Army*" excited the disapprobation of the company.—Much hissing ensued, and "*The Duke and the Darling*" was loudly vociferated.—The singers were at length hissed off; but Mr. DIONYS, like a lion retreating before his pursuers, exhibited certain gesticulations of defiance to the audience, from which it may perhaps be made apparent at some future period, that the zeal of Mr. DIONYS very greatly exceeded his prudence.

THE DUKE OF BRUNSWICK OELS.—"On Tuesday, at noon, Capt. GOATE, of the Mosquito sloop of war, arrived at the Admiralty. His Serene Highness the Duke of BRUNSWICK OELS had arrived with Capt. GOATE, at the Clarendon Hotel, in the morning. About three o'clock her Royal Highness the Princess of WALES came to the house of Mr. WELLESLEY POLE, at the Admiralty, where the Duke of BRUNSWICK had the first interview with his Royal sister. Their Royal Highnesses remained a long time at the window facing the street for the gratification of the public. His Highness appears to have suffered by bodily exertions and the effect of weather: he is thirty-five years of age, five feet eight inches high; has extremely large mustachios, and whiskers on his upper lip and side of his face, with eye-brows of a light colour. He was dressed in a dark green coat, pantaloons, boots, and spurs, and a large sabre by his side, and a leather cap, square at the top, from whence hung some horse-hair. Lord MULGRAVE and the Board of Admiralty offered their congratulations to his Highness. At four o'clock, the Princess of WALES, accompanied by the Duke, left the Admiralty for Blackheath, to pay their respects to their Royal Mother. On his Highness leaving the Admiralty-yard, the populace gave him cheers."—*Times*.

The troops belonging to the Duke of BRUNSWICK have arrived at Harwich in several vessels.

GENERAL CLAVERING.

East Grinstead, Tuesday.

MR. EDITOR,—From that alacrity which you have ever evinced in the exposition of Faction, Corruption, and Court Favour, I am somewhat surprised that the case of Brigadier-General CLAVERING should have escaped the notice of your *Examiner*.—I wish to learn through the medium of your Paper, how he has been able to elude that justice which was due to his proceedings in the House of Commons in the late Investigation? I am informed that he intends, or has written a vindication of his conduct:—in what manner he can attempt to clear himself, I am at a loss to conceive: he came forth a *voluntary* evidence; therefore, in my humble opinion, there can be no palliation for his falsehoods and gross prevarication," for which he was committed to Newgate by the House of Commons. Capt. HUXLEY SANDON has been dismissed his Majesty's service in consequence of the same crime, and as I can see no reason why Brigadier-General CLAVERING should not experience a similar fate, unless the enormity of the offence is lessened in the eyes of Ministers by his being a Brigadier-General, and supported by the Scotch interest, whose favour they so assiduously court. It would have tended much more to the honour of those Noblemen who accompanied the culprit from the House of Commons to the jail of the county, if they had not blazoned forth their names, although one of them was his near relation. A Plebeian would have shrunk from such an act, yet it passed unnoticed in the Noble.—If General CLAVERING wishes to save the *little* reputation he can possibly have amongst his friends, he will resign his Commission, to prevent his name becoming more public by his having been "dismissed," for he must be well convinced that no Officer or man of honour can be seen in public with one who has forfeited all claim to either of those appellations.

I remain, yours,
A CONSTANT READER.

LORD CASTLEREAGH AND SIR W. CURTIS.
[FROM THE MORNING CHRONICLE.]

Many persons of sensibility were much affected at the parting interview between Lord CASTLEREAGH and Sir Wm. CURTIS, when the worthy Alderman sailed with the Expedition. Since Gay's "Black-eyed Susan," there has scarcely occurred a more pleasing subject for Lyric Poetry, and a Parody on that beautiful composition has been prettily attempted by Mr. DENT. The simile of the Sky Lark and Mr. HAWKINS BROWNE is one of Mr. DENT's happiest efforts.

All in the Downs the Fleet was moor'd,
The streamers waving in the wind,
When CASTLEREAGH appear'd on board,
"Ah! where shall I my CURTIS find?
"Tell me, ye jovial Sailors, tell me true,
"If my fat WILLIAM sails among your crew?"

WILLIAM, who high upon the poop,
Rock'd by the billows to and fro,
Heard, as he supp'd his turtle soup,
The well known VISCOUNT's voice below.
The spoon drops greasy from his savoury hands,
And quick as lightning on the deck he stands.

So ISAAC HAWKINS BROWNE at prayer
Shuts close his hymn-book to his breast,
If PERCEVAL's shrill note he hear,
And drops into the Treasury nest.
The noblest Biscuit-baker in the fleet,
Might envy WILLIAM's ear that call so sweet.

"Oh CASTLEREAGH, thou spotless Peer,
"My Vote shall ever true remain,
"Let me wipe off that Union tear,
"We only part to meet again.

"Change Ministers about!—my Vote shall be
"The faithful compass that still points to thee!

"Believe not what Reformers say,
"Who tempt with doubts thy constant mind,
"They swear Contractors, when away,
"Two strings to ev'ry bow can find;
"Yes, yes, believe them when they tell thee so,
"Thine are my only strings, and only bow.

"Though Flushing claim this face to-day,
"Let not a paler Statesman mourn,
"Though cannon roar, yet CASTLEREAGH
"Shall see his Alderman return,
"All safe and sound, tho' forced meat balls should fly,
"And claret still shall wet his civic eye."

Tremendous CHATHAM gave the word,
Sir HOME his swelling topsails spread,
No longer CASTLEREAGH's on board,
Sir WILLIAM wept, and went to bed.
The Viscount's boat unwilling rows to land,
"A Jew!" he cried, and waved his lily hand.

Yorkshire and Middlesex; the former county contains 62,128, and the latter 98,278. Cumberland contains 46,210; Durham 16,331; Lancaster 43,092; Northumberland 17,861; Westmoreland 6,097.

DISEASES AND CASULTIES IN LONDON IN THE YEAR 1808.

Abortive and Stillborn	462	Measles	1280
Abscess	49	Miscarriage	2
Aged	1555	Mortification	200
Ague	5	Palsy	98
Apoplexy and Suddenly	229	Piles	1
Asthma and Phthisic	588	Pleurisy	17
Bedridden	3	Purples	1
Bleeding	28	Quiasy	3
Bursten and Rupture	26	Rheumatism	7
Cancer	54	Scurvy	2
Canker	2	Small Pox	1169
Chicken Pox	3	Sore Throat	9
Childbed	172	Sores and Ulcers	5
Colds	11	Spasm	15
Colics, Gripes, &c.	19	St. Vitus's Dance	1
Consumption	5220	Stoppage in the Stomach	12
Convulsions	4164	Teeth	319
Cough, and Hooping		Thrush	48
Cough	326	Tumour	1
Cow Pox	1	Worms	1
Croup	76		
Diabetes	2	Bit by a Mad Cat	1
Dropsy	870	Bit by Mad Dogs	3
Evil	8	Bruised	1
Fevers of all kinds	1168	Burnt	52
Fistula	1	Drowned	123
Flux	10	Excessive Drinking	7
French Pox	28	Found Dead	17
Gout	33	Fractured	2
Gravel, Stone, and Strangury	18	Frighted	1
Grief	5	Frozen	1
Headmouldshot, Horseshoe-headed, and Water in the Head	193	Killed by Falls and several other Accidents	77
Jaundice	39	Killed themselves	36
Jaw Locked	2	Poisoned	3
Inflammation	765	Scalded	5
Lethargy	1	Starved	2
Livergrown	14	Suffocated	4
Lunatic	172		
		Total	335

Christened { Males 10,189 } In all 19,906.
 { Females 9,717 }
Buried { Males 10,228 } In all 19,954.
 { Females 9,726 }

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	6078	Fifty and sixty	1699
Between two and five	2466	Sixty and seventy	1499
Five and ten	847	Seventy and eighty	1200
Ten and twenty	643	Eighty and ninety	504
Twenty and thirty	1200	Ninety and a hundred	66
Thirty and forty	1792	A hundred	1
Forty and fifty	1971	A hundred and two	1

Increased in the Burials this year 1820.
This Register exhibits a considerable increase in the proportion of deaths under two years of age, the whole number of deaths exceeding the preceding year only 1620, and the mortality of children under two years of age greater by nearly 500 than in 1806 or 1807. This may be accounted for by the great increase of measles, which exceeds every thing that can be produced in any former years. It is also well known that inflammatory diseases have been more severe and frequent than usual. The Yearly Bills, inaccurate as they are, confirm this; as well as most other facts on a large scale. The number of

POPULATION.—In the year 1377 the population of England was 2,092,978 souls; in 1483—4,686,000; in 1688—6,500,000; in 1786 and at the last enumeration, by order of Parliament, about 8,000,000.—The number of houses and cottages in the county of Cumberland is greater than in any other province in England, excepting

deaths by croup is greater than in either of the two preceding years; and under the general term of "inflammation," the difference is not less remarkable. The deaths by small pox are 128 less than last year, and 11 more than the preceding year.

MR. HOWARD.

VARIOUS paragraphs in the Newspapers have mentioned the repeated attempts made by a person of the name of HOWARD, who claims a right to some property now possessed by the Duke of Norfolk, to obtain a hearing in the Court of Chancery. By some of the Papers he has been called a lunatic, and none of them appear rightly to understand the case of this unfortunate man, who really appears to have some well-founded claims upon the Norfolk family. Mr. HOWARD, whose poverty prevents his appealing to the Courts in the due course of law, says that he is a nearer relation to the former Dukes of Norfolk than the present possessor of that title: however this may be, his history is not a little singular and mysterious. When a youth, he was sent to St. Omer's for his education, but remained there only a short time. His father died when he himself was yet a lad, and at an early age he was sent out to Oporto, under the care of Mr. SEARLE, a wine-merchant there, with whom he lived five years. At this period, now between 40 and 50 years since, EDWARD Duke of Norfolk died, and by will left Mr. HOWARD an annuity of 45*l.* on which he has lived, or rather starved, with his wife, for these many years. In the year 1796, the present Duke of Norfolk, as both Mr. HOWARD and his wife affirm, caused him to be liberated from a prison, where he had lingered a long time, for a very trifling debt, and sent him and his wife to an estate called Ewood, in Surrey, which they say the Duke promised should be theirs: but Mr. HOWARD, not finding himself at ease in this place, where the Duke had ordered him to pass by the name of *Smith*, after dwelling there nearly a year, came to London, and has ever since been endeavouring in vain to obtain possession of property which he claims in right of inheritance. In poverty, without friends, and wholly abandoned by the Duke of Norfolk, his situation is indeed a melancholy one; and having applied to get a Letter to the LORD CHANCELLOR inserted in this Paper, it is impossible to refuse the request, though it is equally impossible to search out the grounds of his claims, or to vouch for their truth. These claims however have so frequently been alluded to in the Newspapers, that the mention of them again cannot possibly hurt the feelings or be a cause of injury to any person.

TO LORD ELDON, LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND.

MY LORD,—Labouring under every hardship, in consequence of my appeal to your Lordship, and the wrongs and injustice I sustain in consequence, I find myself at length compelled to adopt this mode of addressing your Lordship.—I have been ignominiously turned out of the Chancery Court, for no other reason than having humbly attempted to ask permission to represent my cause in your Lordship's presence and that of the Court. For though perhaps I am neither qualified by the regular forms of Law, nor by the possession of abilities for such a task, yet I still cannot but be of opinion that I have an undoubted right to plead my own cause in a Court of Equity, when, on account of my poverty, none of the Gentlemen of the Law will interfere in my behalf.

The property to which I lay claim, and to which I have particularly called your Lordship's attention in my Appeal and other writings, is Ewood Estate, in Surrey,—an estate which

my wife and myself were put in possession of by Mr. WILLIAM SEYMOUR, the Duke of Norfolk's Agent, who purchased it for me in consideration of my having been disinherited of greater rights and property. This Estate is now occupied in the name of the present possessor of the Norfolk title.

It is now more than four years since my appeal to your Lordship, and I cannot but think that I have reason to complain of the hardship of not being allowed to have my cause brought before the Court. If the present possessor of the estate can prove his right to it, he cannot fear the operation of the Law. If I am an impostor, a trial would at once prove me one: it is therefore quite as necessary for his honour as for my interest. My credit and reputation are lost, owing to the various means adopted to ensure my ruin.

For myself, I have used every endeavour to bring my cause to trial, but none will undertake it by reason of the expense; and of this the present Possessor of the title of Norfolk takes the most ungenerous advantage. The last time I addressed your Lordship was to request you would order a reference to Sir A. PIGOTT; that gentleman being intimate at Norfolk House, I was in hopes of obtaining through him a favourable answer, in order that I might cease to trouble your Lordship and the Court; but to this request I have obtained no reply.

If the present Possessor of the Norfolk title does not think proper to deliver up the estate of Ewood, as well as the estate he told my wife he had in charge for me, which he cannot prove he has any just claim to, I trust I have a right to make my appeal to your Lordship as a Pauper, and to solicit the interference of the Law in my behalf. I am, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient servant,

July 10, 1809.

WALTER HOWARD.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

Wednesday evening — Richardson, the person who lately absconded, belonging to the Post Office, and for whom a reward of 100*l.* was offered for the apprehending, was taken at his lodgings in Crane-street, Dover; a woman who was with him, whom he called his wife, and for whom a reward of 50*l.* has been since offered, was likewise apprehended, since which she has been in fits the greatest part of the time. Notes to the amount of 1200*l.* were found concealed at their lodgings.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday, at St. George's Church, the Hon. and Rev. G. Bridgeman, to Miss Poyntz, daughter of the late W. Poyntz, Esq.

On Thursday, at Woodford Church, by the Rev. S. Birch, Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, T. Widiana Goodwyn, Esq. of Blackheath, to Miss E. Flower, second daughter of his Lordship.

DEATHS.

On Monday, at Cottesey Hall, Norfolk, aged 74, Sir Wm. Jerningham, Bart. and (subject to the decision now pending in the House of Lords) Baron Stafford, of Stafford Castle.

On Thursday, at Marylebone Church, G. Carrington, Esq. of Bengal, to Miss Parris, daughter of the late D. Parris, Esq. of the Island of Barbadoes.

Friday week, at Laycock Abbey, in the 86th year of her age, the Right Hon. Eliz. Countess Dowager of Shrewsbury, relict of the late George Earl of Shrewsbury, and daughter of the late John Lord Dormer.

Wednesday night Mrs. Biggs, widow of the late — Biggs Esq. many years storekeeper in the Ordnance Department at Dover; and daughter to the late Admiral Bazeley; she was found by her servant sitting in her chair, by the bedside, quite dead; she had gone up stairs to go to bed, not long before, apparently in good health.

On Thursday morning, Mr. Bolton, the respectable head of the celebrated Soho Manufactory, Birmingham.

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