

# Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,177.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1811.

PRICE FOUR PENCE.

LONDON GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, AUGUST 16.

Receipt of a letter from Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, late late Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Squadron in the Mediterranean, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. Secretary to the Admiralty, dated 10th June, 1811, at Tarragona, 20th July, 1811.

Sir—The Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty will be informed by my dispatch No. 108, of the 31st ult. of the state of affairs in Catalonia up to the 27th May: I have now the honour to transmit accounts of the further events in that quarter to the 1st inst. contained in the accompanying extracts of communications from Captains Collington and Adams and Lieutenant Colonel Green, as set forth in the margin\*, by which their Lordships will regret to see that the late accounts brought me this day by the Volunteer state of Tarragona to have been stormed, taken, and set fire to by the French force under Suchet, on the 28th June.

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
(Signed) CHARLES COTTON.

No. 1.

Invincible, Tarragona Roads, June 5.

Sir—On the 28th, in the morning, the enemy opened his fire on Fort Olivo from two batteries, one of four guns and a mortar, the other of three guns and a howitzer, placed on the flank of the fort. About mid-day of the 29th Colonel Green examined the works of the Olivo, owing to a report from an Officer that its defences were in a bad state, and he found them very much destroyed. At night it was intended to substitute the regiment of Almeria for that of Iberia, which had been hitherto in the fort; and after dark the former regiment was marched out of the town for that purpose; but I am sorry to say the enemy found means to mingle himself with that regiment, and he got possession of the Olivo without firing a shot, making 300 men prisoners.

The enemy's force at present is considered to be between ten and eleven thousand men; he is supposed to have lost four thousand since the commencement of the siege in killed and wounded and deserters.

The Spaniards, including the prisoners made at the Olivo, have lost about three thousand.

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
(Signed) CHARLES ADAM.

Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. &c. &c. &c.

No. II.

Tarragona, 11th June, 1811.

Sir—The small advanced work on the sea beach, called the Francoil, was destroyed in four hours by the batteries thrown up in the night of the 6th inst. but its situation was such as always to have made its tenure very uncertain, by being very much detached. On this occasion the conduct of the Spanish troops was particularly gallant, all the men who occupied the Francoil, to the amount of about 145, being either killed or wounded, and the Officer in command having left the fort the last person. The enemy has since made several attempts to carry these works, which protect the communication between the sea and the town, but by the vigilance and bravery of Brigadier Sarsfield, who commands these defences, they have been repulsed with considerable loss, and, indeed, in one instance, though the enemy had rallied three times, he was completely defeated in his object. But the very hard work by day in constructing works for the support of the line, which becomes necessary in consequence of the radical defects of the fortifications, and the constant alarms and attacks by night, causes serious anxiety for the earliest relief. I have the honour to be, Sir,  
(Signed) E. R. GREENS.

Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart.

No. IV.

Blake, off Villa Nueva, 15th June, 1811.

Sir—As Captain Adam has informed you of the occurrences at Tarragona, during my absence, up to the 5th June, I have only to add, that although the French have advanced their works to within half pistol shot of the lines of the Puerto, besides having entirely destroyed the battery of Francoil, a strong party under the position of its ruins, they have been beaten off with some very serious loss. On the 6th inst. I sent the Marquis of Campo Verde, to the Puerto, to examine the state of the batteries, and to see that the Spaniards under General Sarsfield have made several successful sorties, with few troops that could be spared for the purpose. My last letter to you, dated 15th May, will have informed you of my intention of proceeding to Valencia and Alicante with General Dawley, and I have now to make known to you the successful result of our visit to the sphere.

Leaving Tarragona on the 16th we reached Peniscola on the forenoon of the 17th, where finding the Invincible with four empty transports bound to Cartagena, I directed Captain Adam to remain until he heard further from me. From thence General Dawley went to Alicante, and of my detaching Captain Adams at Peniscola in readiness to receive any reinforcements which he might be pleased to send to that garrison. Upon our arrival at Murcia we found General O'Donnell had already ordered the embarkation of 2,000 infantry, and 211 artillerymen, &c. &c. which, by the zeal and exertions of Captain Adams, who received 700 of them on board the Invincible, were safely landed at Tarragona on the 22nd.

Desiring to General O'Donnell 2,000 stand of arms, accoutrements, and clothing, to enable him to bring into the field as many of the regulars as possible, would supply the place of the regular troops.

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
(Signed) EDWARD COBURNISTON.

Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, &c. &c. &c.

No. VI.

Blake, in Tarragona Roads, June 23, 1811.

Sir—Besides employing the launches and gun-boats during the whole of every night in annoying the enemy's working parties, I have supplied the garrison with about 2000 sand-bags made by the squadron, and sent all the women, children, and wounded people by the transports to Villa Nueva, added to which, the boats of the squadron, under the particular directions of Capt. Adam, but assisted by Capt. White and myself, took off above 200 men who retreated to the Mole after the French had taken the batteries, and who were safely landed again during the night at the Milagro, that is, within the works on the east of the town. And in order to counteract the depression which might ensue from the extensive and unexpected advantages gained by the enemy on the night of the 21st, I yesterday led the squadron as near to the Mole and Puerto as could be done with safety, and drove the enemy from the advanced position they had taken. This position, which was taken with the view of picking off the artillery-men at their guns, as they did on the lines of the Puerto, was immediately afterwards, and still remains, occupied by the Spanish Gun-boats.

But the French are making a work near the Puente Real Battery, from which they will quickly breach the wall of the town, and are digging their trenches in such a direction as will secure them from the fire of the batteries. In the mean time they are destroying the Custom-house, the large Stores, and all the buildings of the Puerto, in order, I presume, to ruin the place as much as possible, and I have no doubt but the town will share the same fate, if it should unfortunately fall into their hands.

Desiring to General O'Donnell 2,000 stand of arms, accoutrements, and clothing, to enable him to bring into the field as many of the regulars as possible, would supply the place of the regular troops.

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
(Signed) EDWARD COBURNISTON.

The Baron de Eroles has taken a convoy of five hundred mules laden, and destroyed some of the escort.

The exertion and ability of the French in besieging this place has never, I believe, been exceeded, and, I trust, the brave garrison will still make a defence worthy the brilliant example which has been set them in some parts of the Peninsula. But I am sorry to see the efforts of the place seem to depend particularly upon the arms of the Marquis of Campo Verde; and, I fear, the town will eventually fall a prey to the merciless and sanguinary enemy, who has so greatly circumscribed its means of defence.—I have the honour to be, Sir,  
(Signed) EDWARD COBURNISTON.

No. VII.  
Blake, off Tarragona, June 29.

Sir—Yesterday morning, at the dawn of day, the French opened their fire upon the town about half-past five in the afternoon a launch was made in the works, and the place carried by assault immediately afterwards. From the rapidity with which they entered, I fear they met with but little opposition; and upon the Parosol side a general panic took place. Those already without the walls stripped and endeavoured to swim off to the shipping, while those within were seen sliding down the face of the batteries; each party thus equally endangering their lives more than they would have done by a firm resistance to the enemy.

A large mass of people, some with muskets and some without, then pressed forward along the road, suffering themselves to be fired upon by about twenty French, who continued running behind them at only a few yards distance. At length they were stopped entirely by a volley of fire from one small party of the enemy, who had entrenched themselves at a turn of the road, supported by a second a little higher up, who opened a masked battery of two field pieces. A horrible remainder of these poor wretches, above 200, tamely submitted to be led away prisoners by less than a hundred French.

The launches and gun-boats went from the ships the instant the enemy were observed by the Invincible (which lay to the westward) to be collecting in their trenches; and yet so rapid was their success, that the whole was over before we could open our fire with effect.

All the boats of the squadron and transports were sent to assist those who were swimming or concealed under the rocks; and, notwithstanding a heavy fire of musketry and field pieces, which was warmly and successfully returned by the launches and gun-boats, from five to six hundred were then brought off to the shipping, many of them badly wounded.

I cannot conclude my history of our operations at Tarragona without assuring you that the zeal and exertion of those under my command, in every branch of the various services which have fallen to their lot, has been carried far beyond the mere duties of duty.

The Invincible and Centaur have remained with me the whole time immediately off Tarragona; and Captains Adam, White, and myself have passed most nights in our gigs, carrying on such operations under cover of the dark as could not have been successfully employed in the sight of the enemy; I do not mean as to mere danger, for the boats have been assailed with shot and shells both night and day, even during the time of their taking off the women and children, as well as the wounded, without being in the smallest degree diverted from their purpose.

It is impossible to detail in a letter all that has passed during this short but tragic period. But humanity has given increased eagerness to our exertions; and the bodily powers of Captain Adam have enabled him perhaps to push to greater extent that desire to relieve distress of which we have all partaken in common.

Our own ships as well as the transports have been the recipients of the miserable objects which we no shelter but in the English squadron; and you will see by the orders which I have found it necessary to give, that we have been called upon to clothe the naked and feed the starving, beyond the regular rules of our service.

Our boats have suffered occasionally from the shot of the enemy, as well as from the rocks from which they have embarked the people; among others, the large of the Blake, which, however, I was so fortunate as to recover, after being swamped and overset, in consequence of a shot passing through both her sides, with the loss only of one woman and child killed out of twelve, which were then on board in addition to her crew. But the only casualty of importance which has happened in the squadron is that which held the Centaur's launch on the evening of the 25th, and I beg to refer you particularly to the observations of Captain White respecting the extensive and unexpected advantages gained by the enemy on the night of the 21st, I yesterday led the squadron as near to the Mole and Puerto as could be done with safety, and drove the enemy from the advanced position they had taken. This position, which was taken with the view of picking off the artillery-men at their guns, as they did on the lines of the Puerto, was immediately afterwards, and still remains, occupied by the Spanish Gun-boats.

But the French are making a work near the Puente Real Battery, from which they will quickly breach the wall of the town, and are digging their trenches in such a direction as will secure them from the fire of the batteries. In the mean time they are destroying the Custom-house, the large Stores, and all the buildings of the Puerto, in order, I presume, to ruin the place as much as possible, and I have no doubt but the town will share the same fate, if it should unfortunately fall into their hands.

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
(Signed) EDWARD COBURNISTON.

Captain Collington further states, that he had received intelligence that General Contreras was wounded and made prisoner, and that the General personally distinguished himself, that the Government (Gonzalez), with a handful of men, defended himself to the last, and was by ordered to death in the square near his house; that many women and children were put to the sword upon the French first entering the town, and afterwards all those found in uniform or with arms in their houses; and that many of the women, and young girls of ten years old, were treated in the most inhuman way; and that after the soldiers had satisfied their lust, many of them, it was reported, were thrown into the flames, together with the badly wounded Spaniards; 1,000 men had been left to destroy the works; the whole city was burnt to ashes, or would be so, as the hazards

were all set fire to, the only danger to the town was the calm weather, and the sudden gusts of French, by which some houses might be blown up.

GENERAL MEMORANDUM.

Whereas from the present distressed situation of Tarragona many families may be obliged to emigrate with the necessary means of subsistence, and they could be conveyed to other places on the coast, by the customary generosity of the people will be to them a share of what they may have for their own subsistence.

It is my direction that the ships of the British squadron furnish forth with such provisions, for the time of their embarkation and transport, as fitting, manly and liberal of our country will require.

A separate list of the provisions so required is herewith to be given to me, regularly signed by the proper Officer for the information of the Vice-Royal, in order that the people be enabled to procure for themselves such provisions as they may require.

(Signed) EDWARD COBURNISTON.

Blake, in Tarragona Roads, June 29.

Whereas in consequence of the town of Tarragona being taken this evening by assault, many of the troops and inhabitants have been obliged to board the different ships and vessels of the squadron perfectly naked, it is my direction that they be supplied with such articles of clothing as a due regard to decency and humanity may at all times require.

(Signed) EDWARD COBURNISTON.

Blake, in Tarragona Roads, June 29.

List of Killed and Wounded belonging to His Majesty's Ship Centaur, in action with the French troops on the beach near Tarragona, June 29.

Ship's Launch—Killed, 3 wounded.

OFFICER WOUNDED.

Mr. Henry Ashworth, Lieutenant, dangerously.

SEAMEN KILLED AND WOUNDED.

KILLED.

Henry Blisbrey, ordinary seaman: David Toole, ditto.

WOUNDED.

William Lubber, ordinary seaman, slightly on the shoulder.

TOTAL.

Two seamen killed, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Quarter-Master, 1 seaman, wounded.

(Signed) J. C. WHITE, Captain.

To the shore return I beg leave to add, that Lieutenant Ashworth's excellent character and conduct makes me feel most sincerely for his present affliction; and there is great reason to apprehend the dangerous wound he has received in the knee by a musket-shot may render amputation necessary; in the present state of his wound, a still point is the most prudent course to be pursued.

JOHN C. WHITE, Captain.

Commander of the Coast of Catalonia, July 1.

R U S S I A.

A Mr. Colman, a British subject, who had resided for some time in St. Petersburg, is just arrived in England, from the Russian capital, by the special permission of the Government; and will be allowed to return again in the moment he has cleared the business which has occasioned his visit to this Country.

This Gentleman has communicated to his friends the impression which was generally felt at St. Petersburg as to the amiable disposition of the Emperor Alexander towards this country. The first, however, which is most confidently avowed, and which there appears no reason to dispute, is, that some two 200 ships from England having entered the ports of Russia, in spite of the remonstrances of the French Government, shews, that the Emperor Alexander, either from necessity or choice, has departed from the system planned for him by his allies at Erfurt, and which was to cripple the power of England by the exclusion of her commerce.

Mr. Colman states, that, at the time of his leaving St. Petersburg, only one sentiment prevailed as to the probability of a war between France and Russia. From another quarter, of respectable authority, it is stated, that the point immediately under discussion between the two Powers, is the possession of the ports of Riga and Revel. Bonaparte is said to have demanded them precisely on the same plan on which he seized Stettin, Colberg, and the other Prussian ports, as being necessary to the completion of the Continental System; and without which England would never be compelled to accept a maritime peace, so necessary to the repose of the world.

Bonaparte's application to the Russian Emperor on this head was accompanied and enforced by a statement of what he himself had accomplished; that he had shut out the English from the ports of the Adriatic, from the Elbe and the Weser. English commerce was entirely excluded from all the ports of our dominions, and those of his confederates, in a certain degree to the temporary detriment of his own subjects; and it now only remained for the Emperor Alexander to give his assent to this system by closing his ports in the Baltic, the only instance, however, to say, which were at present open to the English.

All this General Lauriston was instructed to press upon the attention of the Court of St. Petersburg; and also to say, that his Master by no means doubted the good-will of the Emperor, but rather the ability of his Government, which was to carry into execution the full intentions of his Majesty. On this ground it was, that the French Government sought the possession of the two ports in question, and also as a guarantee to the system of exclusion should be followed up to its utmost extent.

(Signed) EDWARD COBURNISTON.

Captain Collington further states, that he had received intelligence that General Contreras was wounded and made prisoner, and that the General personally distinguished himself, that the Government (Gonzalez), with a handful of men, defended himself to the last, and was by ordered to death in the square near his house; that many women and children were put to the sword upon the French first entering the town, and afterwards all those found in uniform or with arms in their houses; and that many of the women, and young girls of ten years old, were treated in the most inhuman way; and that after the soldiers had satisfied their lust, many of them, it was reported, were thrown into the flames, together with the badly wounded Spaniards; 1,000 men had been left to destroy the works; the whole city was burnt to ashes, or would be so, as the hazards

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, ARTHUR BIRNIE, Bookseller and Stationer, Quay.

TO BE LET.

For One Year, from the 29th Day of September next, THE LANDS of BALLYHOBBS, containing about 200 Acres, Plantation Measure, at the distance of a Mile from this City, at the Kilkenny side.

Proposals to be received by Mr. A. BROWN, and Mr. THOMAS MILES.

Waterford, August 27, 1811.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Directors and Commissioners of the TURNPIKE ROAD will be held at Dunmore, on Monday, the 9th of September next, to settle the Treasurer's Accounts, set the Turnpike Gate of Cappinny, and transact such other Business as may be necessary.

August 20, 1811. Signed by Order, MICH. BARRON, Treasurer.

TOBACCO.

400 Hds for Sale by JOHN ALLEN and Son

100 Prime old, 300 Crop 1810.

Which they will commence landing on Monday, the 5th Instant, per the Castor, from Virginia.

August 20, 1811.

FOR BOSTON.

The fast sailing American Brig Union, Benjamin State, Master—Berthen 200 Tons—has excellent accommodations for Passengers, intended to sail the 1st of September next, and weather permitting. For Passage, immediate application to be made to Jonathan Gatechell, or the Master on board, Waterford, 8 Mo. (August) 8th, 1811.

TO BRIDGE-BUILDERS AND ARCHITECTS.

BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER AT CLONMEL, OPPOSITE THE LINE AND SALT-WORKS.

ANY Persons willing to make Proposals for the Erection and Upholding of the above Bridge, in conformity to the Plans Approved, and Passed, by the Grand Jurors of the Counties of Tipperary and Waterford, are requested to give in the same to the Secretaries of either of the Two Grand Juries, with whom the Plans may be seen, and also to name the Securities who are willing to pass Bonds, in Double City of Waterford, with the Towns adjoining, upon which said Bonds upwards of 10000, has been lately expended by Bankrupt, in erecting two Dwelling-Houses, which are at present unoccupied.—The Term 101 Years from 25th March, 1804, subject to the yearly Rent of 12l. 10s. 3d.—Dated the 14th Day of August, 1811.

For further particulars apply to Henry Ivie, Esq. Waterford, Agent to the Commission.

The above Sale is adjourned until the 4th day of September next.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—AUG. 26.

Butter, first Quality	45 15s. 0d.
second	45 10s. 0d.
third	45 5s. 0d.
Yellow (reduced)	45 0s. 0d.
Lard (blacked)	61s. 0d. 0s. 0d.
per Cwt	
Beef (black rendered)	61s. 0d. 63s. 0d.
Beef (white)	61s. 0d. 63s. 0d.
Pork (salted)	31s. 0d. 35s. 0d.
Mutton	48s. 0d. 52s. 0d.
Wheat	85s. 0d. 90s. 0d.
Barley	60s. 0d. 65s. 0d.
Cats (common)	11s. 0d. 10s. 0d.
(spotted)	11s. 0d. 10s. 0d.
Wheat	35s. 0d. 38s. 0d.
Yellow (rough)	48s. 0d. 52s. 0d.
per Stone	
Beef	6d. 10s. 0d.
Traders	4d. 5d.
quartern	4d. 5d.
quint	4d. 5d.
Yeast	7d. 8d.
Pork	2d. 4d.
Butter	22d. 25d.
Train Oil	45s. 10s. 0d.
Whiskey	8s. 6d. 9s. 0d.
per Gall	
Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday.	
67 Barrels Wheat	£1 17s. 8
00 Barley	0 0s. 0
00 Oats	0 5s. 6

LISBON MAIL.

LISBON, AUGUST 4.

Our army has again moved—it is now out of the marshy, unhealthy Alentejo, except the corps under General Hill. Head-quarters moved to Castello Branco.

EXTRACT OF AN OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM HIS EXCELLENCE LORD VISCOUNT WELLINGTON, DATED HEAD-QUARTERS, PORTALEGRE, 25TH JULY.

"The enemy's cavalry left Merida on the morning of the 17th inst. Since that time the enemy has continued his march for Almeida, and on the 30th a division of infantry arrived at Placentia, in which city, it is supposed, the most advanced part of the enemy's cantonnements will remain on the right bank of the Tago.

"On the same day Marshal Marmont was in Almeida, and other divisions had marched from Truxillo in a direction for the same point.

"According to the last accounts, a division of infantry and some cavalry still remained in Truxillo. The fifth corps has debited from Estremadura, and marched towards Seville.

"I have reason for believing that the French troops were repulsed in an attack which they made upon a Spanish detachment belonging to the army of Galicia. This attack took place in Ponte de Orizgo, on the 24th of last month. I have heard nothing new from the North excepting that on the 10th inst. King Joseph was in Valladolid, and on the 12th continued his journey in the direction of Madrid."

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM BAZA, JULY 17.

"Sebastian held a Council of Generals in Granada, at which the Governor-General Junca presented a plan of defence which was not adopted. Sebastian returned to Faudex, where the enemy still remains in force; they reinforced with 2 pieces of artillery and 2000 men Aladin, to which place Conde de Montijo was approaching. Our position at Baul becomes every day more respectable.

"In a short time the want of provisions will oblige the enemy to come to premature actions, the result of which are not usually fortunate, and every one knows that in circumstances of penury it is difficult to preserve discipline."

CORUNNA, JULY 19.

The Bulletin of the Caro, which contains information up to the 9th inst. says, in continuation, that on the 2d inst. Hegrete arrived at Valladolid, for the purpose of proceeding to Burgos, and there waiting for the intendant King, conformably to instructions received from Bessieres by the Governor of Salamanca; that on the 8th the enemy was on the line of Orizgo, making feigned marches in order to hide his forces; that General of Brigade Jannin had succeeded to the command of the troops of Orizgo, in the room of General Valleaux, who was killed in the action of Concordes the 23d June, and that the General of Division, Bonnet, had gone to Leon to observe the forces which on that side claimed his attention.

In the morning of the 9th the enemy's troops in Orizgo retroceded towards Leon, and on the 11th, in the morning, a fire was heard on the side of the said city, which General Silveira communicated to the Commander-in-Chief, who advanced with his forces.

It likewise states various measures adopted to improve the troops in discipline, moral, patriotic, and military virtues. These praise-worthy intentions do great credit to Santicolles, and his staff, who assist him.—The enemy have again occupied Orizgo.

ASTORGA, JULY 14.

The French do not in the least desist from the barbarous proceedings which have hitherto characterized them. On the 6th inst. they burned a place called Villa Gordo, the people whom they found in it, and three persons from Riega, and carried off 20 mules laden with coffee and sugar.

BORNEASCH, JUNE 21.

Baron de Eroles has taken, in the neighbourhood of Falset, 500 mules, belonging to a large convoy which the enemy was conducting to the camp of Tarragona; the rest were, with their escort, dispersed.

The French have been guilty of the cruelty and villainy of shooting the valiant partisan D. Pedro Aleardi, knowing that an expedition had been prepared to deliver him from the prison in which he was confined.

RUSSYENCO, JULY 5.

The French Generals Labussaye and Hogo, with their incredible column from Tarragona and Guadalajara, and the 12th regiment of dragons from Toledo, in all 4000 men, with 8 pieces of artillery, marched with the intention of seizing the celebrated Empress, but they did not dare to pass from Alcora, after suffering much loss in the plain through which they passed.

On the 29th ult. entered in Sequenza, General the Marquis de Zayas, with Brigadier Don J. Martinez (de Empuiciado), and all their troops; they were

received with the greatest demonstrations of joy and respect. The following day they reviewed the troops; and on the 1st inst. marched to reconnoitre the points of Alcañiz; to-day they are in the vicinity of Briegues, where General Hugo is with about 1000 French, among whom, and the Jaramentados, great desertion prevails.

VALENCIA, JULY 9.

According to intelligence from Madrid, of the 18th ult. the partisan Abul took, in the vicinity of San Ildefonso, 14,000 head of sheep.

CARTHAGENA, JULY 12.

The advanced posts of the 3d army, are advanced to El Farque.

VALENCIA DE ALICANTARA, JULY 19.

This province is almost entirely evacuated by the enemy's troops. Scarcely having reinforced the garrison of Badajoz, marched with his army in the direction of Andalusia, leaving only a military road with strong detachments, of which some have already been removed, and others are in motion.—Marmont's corps has likewise evacuated the positions it occupied, and is passing the Tago, with an intention, according to every appearance, of marching to Porto de Baulho.

The order for sending 3000 planks to erect an hospital at Truxillo has been countermanded.—Every thing, in short, induces us to suppose that, after having inundated this country with tears, the enemy is marching to inflict similar evils on others which tranquilly breathe, being free from their presence.

APPREHENSION OF THE ASSASSIN OF LORD SPENCER'S GAMEKEEPER.

By the exertions of Vickery and Lavender, the Bow-street Officers, the fellow who shot Earl Spencer's Game-keeper has been apprehended;—the particulars are as follow:—Last Saturday morning, as the nephew of William Astill, the Game-keeper at Wimbledon, was going out to work, he heard the discharge of a musket; he returned to his uncle's house in the Noble Earl's Park, and informed him. Astill suspecting it was some person shooting the young game, he went out in pursuit of him and took his gun with him; some labourers informed him the gun was discharged by a man in a field at the back of his house; he traced him, and was seen to come up with him.—The man who had discharged the gun walking deliberately, and the game-keeper making all possible speed after him. They had a little scuffle together, but all the violence that the man who was said to have discharged the gun used, was pushing the game-keeper from him. These circumstances were seen by some men at a distance; the last time that they were seen, they were getting over some paling together in the Park. In about half an hour after, the game-keeper reached his home, in a very exhausted state, from the loss of blood, from a desperate wound he had received on the left side of his head, just above his ear, and speechless. His state was such that he could not give any account who had wounded him, but by signs. An alarm was given at Earl Spencer's house, and the game-keeper being a highly respectable servant, having lived in the family between forty and fifty years, and is now at the advanced age of about seventy, every exertion was made for surgical assistance, and to pursue the perpetrator of the horrid deed. Mr. Shillito, the surgeon of Putney, arrived soon after, who, finding the wound of a very desperate nature, sent off an express for Mr. Carlisle, the surgeon, from London. Application was also sent to the Public-Office, Bow-street, and Lavender and Vickery were dispatched in a post-chaise. On their arrival at Wimbledon, on Saturday afternoon, they found, from the best information they could procure, that a man of the name of William Holt, who had come out of Hampshire, to work at the harvest, was the man suspected, and that he had been employed by a farmer, a tenant of Earl Spencer, to cut a field of barley in conjunction with another man, near the place where the gun was discharged from. He was to have finished the field of barley on Sunday by himself, the other man being employed in another part of the farm that day; he had been in the field of barley, it was ascertained, having left his virtuous and bottle of beer there for the day, but had not been at work. The Officers went to the Autolop at Wandsworth, where he lodged, but he did not go home during Saturday, nor did he go home at night. The Officers ascertained that he was at Richmond and Isleworth in the course of Saturday. On Sunday, the man who worked with him in the barley-field traced him to Isleworth, and walked with him to Brentford, Clitwick, and Putney, from thence he sent his fellow workman to endeavour to get his shoes and flannel waistcoat, but the

On the 24th July, General Panetier surprised Mina, between Estiba and Santa Cruz de Campezo, and forced him to fight, throwing him back upon Sotolava, which was attacked and carried during the night; several of the brigades were killed, some taken, with 600 horses. The next day General Panetier attacked a column which endeavoured to join Mina; he pursued it during the whole day from mountain to mountain. The brigades lost in these two affairs more than 600 men killed and wounded. General Buse joined General Panetier in the evening, with his column 2000 strong. General Reille also arrived with 250 hussars of the 9th. The pursuit acquired fresh vigour; in fine, after ten hours march in the mountains, the cavalry came up anew with three battalions of Mina and 150 cavalry in the woods of Baygorri. The French cavalry pushed forward upon the wretches; a whole battalion was destroyed; 300 were killed, 250 made prisoners; the two other battalions, constantly pursued by our troops, dispersed in the rocks.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 20.

Windor Castle, August 20.  
"The King is not better this morning; His Majesty has passed another sleepless night."  
(Signed) "H. HALFORD,  
"W. HERBERT,  
"R. WILLIS."

His Majesty's situation becomes every day more deplorable, and the only consolation now remaining, that it is impossible such sufferings can last much longer; the utmost powers of human nature being incapable of sustaining them.

We have received a letter dated Toulon, the 11th ult. It contains an account of a very gallant action between His Majesty's ship *Guadalupe*, Capt. Tetly, and a French corvette, of 22 guns, with a zebra, who both effected their escape. The action took place off Cape Grouse. Captain Tetly intrepidly ran his brig alongside the corvette, and silenced him in twenty minutes. They being hard pressed, made all possible sail, and got off Cruick, a strong breeze blowing in shore. Her consort, the zebra, during this time laid on the quarter of the *Guadalupe*, pouring in a galling fire, which heretofore to the corvette rendered it impossible to return. They both shamefully ran away, and succeeded in getting under the protection of the batteries on shore, or they would have been inevitably taken. The first Lieutenant (White) and 9 men were severely wounded, four of them dangerously. 1 man was killed, and the hull and sails of the *Guadalupe* have suffered much damage.

The gunpowder, lead, and other ammunition, accompanied by sealed orders, to be opened at Anholt, it is now directed, should be sent with all possible dispatch to the port of Riga.

A vessel arrived yesterday from the French coast, which she left so recently as the 17th. It was then reported that Bonaparte was on the eve of a distant journey, but whether to Spain or Poland was uncertain.

We had before received advices from Caracas to the 3d June, and have since obtained, from a respectable quarter, an interesting document, representing the most solemn and impressive act, in the nature and character of political institutions. It is the abdication by the Provisional Junta of the powers and authorities with which they have been invested, and the resignation of them into the hands of the first General Cortes elected and convened in South America. Twenty distinct Cities and Territories appointed their Representatives to this Assembly, which has received the appellation of the General Congress of Venezuela.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21.

Windor Castle, August 21.  
"His Majesty has slept throughout the night, and appears refreshed this morning."  
(Signed) "H. HALFORD,  
"W. HERBERT,  
"R. WILLIS."

The following are extracts from the morning Papers:—  
"It is now totally impossible to reckon even from day to day as to the result of His Majesty's illness; since, as we have said, even the cessation of the fever would be fatal."

"The letter received last night from Windor by the several Newspapers from their usual correspondent, states, that His Majesty, in addition to the afflictions suffered for some time past, was seized last morning with a violent cough. From private sources, we learn, with regret, that it is not that sort of cough which proceeds from a cold, but that sort of spasmodic affection which sometimes accompanies the last stage of a disorder. Indeed His Majesty has been rapidly declining for several days, and every symptom threatens a speedy dissolution. At nine o'clock last night an express from Windor arrived at York House, the present residence of the Prince Regent. His Royal Highness immediately ordered his travelling carriage to be got ready with post horses, and a messenger was sent off to have a relay of horses on the road.—The Duke of Cumberland, who was dining with the Prince, dismissed his carriage with his Secretary to Kew, and at half-past nine the two Royal Brothers set off for Windor. We have heard that the Express brought an account that His Majesty was not expected to survive the night.—The usual express arrived last night by the Prince Regent, never arrives at about eleven o'clock. It would be a melancholy and very ungrateful task, to detail minutely all the particulars of the present afflictive state to which His Majesty is reduced both in mind and body."

We received this morning New York and Boston Papers, the latter to the 23d ult. They contain very contradictory accounts relative to Mr. Foster's negotiation. Some state that it cannot proceed till after he has received an answer to the dispatches sent by Admiral Sawyer relative to the Little Belt. Others assert that the report of a rupture of the negotiations is unfounded; that the conference between our Minister and Mr. Monroe, the American Secretary of State, have been pacific, and that the objections to particular preliminary points have been waived for the present.

The Hawk sloop fell in with, off the coast of France, last Sunday, a convoy of nearly 30 sail, laden with naval stores. Five she captured, and drove on shore several others.

Stocks have experienced a rise since yesterday, The Omnium, which was at 14 discount yesterday, was today at only 12 discount.

The Pelorus has arrived with the Jamaica fleet. The favourable aspect of affairs with Russia excites, at the present moment, a considerable interest in the mercantile world. Mr. Gelson, whose arrival from St. Petersburg we noticed yesterday, on the subject of trade, further adds, that the greater part of the 200 ships, said to have arrived in the Russian ports, were American. On their way to the Baltic they came north about, to avoid being carried into British ports, by our cruisers, or captured by French privateers in the Channel. Their cargoes consisted of coffee, supplied from St. Domingo, Havana sugars, and cotton; with which articles, as we before stated, the markets were glutted for a time; particularly with the last, which could not find purchasers at 6d. per pound, a price which would be productive of considerable loss to the owners. From all this, it would appear, that the mission of Mr. Quincy Adams to St. Petersburg has been attended with considerable advantage to the mercantile interests of his country.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 22.

Windor Castle, August 22.  
"There is no variation in His Majesty's symptoms since yesterday."

(Signed) "H. HALFORD,  
"M. BAILEY,  
"W. HERBERT,  
"R. WILLIS."

The following are from the Morning Papers:—

"It is grateful to us to observe, that the tenour of our Bulletin of yesterday, though it contained no assurance that the Royal Sovereign enjoys some respite from his afflictive malady. These occasional reliefs must tend to render all professions as to the probable duration of the illness, or the strength of the patient to sustain its attacks, more uncertain. Should His Majesty's mind sink into a state of torpor, as frequent irritations will sometimes produce an absolute callousness or insensibility to similar feelings, there is no reason why his body may not survive for a long time. Should the mind continue to preserve its susceptibility, and remain alive to the details of the disorder, a corresponding degree of deterioration must be produced in the bodily habits; and it may be apprehended that the patient may sink more speedily."  
"His Majesty, we are concerned to state, is now supposed to be in a rapid decline, having fallen away so much within the last ten days, as to have left no traces of his former frame. None of the royal family have been permitted to visit him for a fortnight past, except the Prince Regent, of whom His Majesty does not appear to have the slightest recollection."

"We find in some papers that His Majesty is said to have the return of a voracious appetite; whereas the unhappy Sovereign would sink for the want of sustenance, if it were left to his own deplorable food. The fact is, as we have repeatedly said, that an indispotion to eating is part of his malady, and that it has only been by the resources of medical skill that nature has been sustained. We could be more particular on this point but from the delicacy of the subject."

"In like manner it was said erroneously in a Paper of yesterday, that Dr. Simmons, Dr. Moore, and Dr. J. Willis, were in attendance on His Majesty, and have the sole power over him in conjunction with Dr. R. Willis; whereas the fact is, that these three respectable practitioners had only a case referred to them on the 4th inst. upon which they held a consultation at the house of Sir H. Hallford, in Conzon-street, but they had no view of the Royal patient, nor was their attendance required at Windor."

"It was also stated that the Prince Regent had, in consequence of a report made to his Royal Highness by Sir H. Hallford of His Majesty's being in the most alarming state, set off after dinner for Windor, on the evening of Tuesday last. The truth is, that the Prince Regent went over that night only for the purpose of being in the way yesterday morning for our review."  
"Our readers will see by the Bulletin that His Majesty had the refreshment of sleep. He subsided into a calm after a long paroxysm; but we must not flatter ourselves that the symptoms of the malady have thereby abated."  
"The Duke de Infantado, the new Spanish Ambassador, and his suite, arrived yesterday at Spithold, in the Comus frigate from Cadiz. She left it on the 30th ult."

"By the Comus we have received Cadiz Papers to the 28th ult."

"General Blake has again sailed with a division of from 6000 to 7000 men; there are accounts of their having arrived at Algiers, but whether they will land there or not, is not known; the general opinion is that he intends to join the Army of the Centre."

"The Regular troop-ship arrived yesterday with the 47th Regiment, which had been sent to the relief of Tarragona, but came too late."

VALENTIA, JULY 13.

"Sachet knowing that on St. Peter's Day the garrison would make a sally, and attack him the same time in concert with the Marquis of Campo Verde, resolved to prevent this operation. On the 28th June, after an horrible fire, which lasted all day, and had, at five in the afternoon, opened a spacious breach, two of the enemy's columns of attack presented themselves at it, under the orders of General Montmaur. Twice they attempted to penetrate, and were both times driven back by their gallant opponents, at whose head was General Simon de Contreras, who gloriously died in the contest. But the enemy having received fresh reinforcements, made a third attack with considerable fury, succeeded in entering the breach, and penetrating into the city. A part of the garrison retreated, keeping up a horrible fire upon the enemy, who likewise suffered much from the houses and buildings; but he receiving succours every instant, occupied the city, without giving quarter, and covered it with its defenders and inhabitants. Two Spanish columns of 3000 men marched by the gate of San Antonio, but they fell, for the greater part, into the hands of their ferocious enemies."

"Of from 5 to 6000 gallant men, of which the garrison consisted on that day, 3000 are stated to be prisoners; the others being illustrious victims, who heroically sacrificed themselves for their country, on that memorable occasion.—*Reductor General, Cadiz, July 27.*"

"This morning anchored in this port the Spanish ship of war, El Mino, from Vera Cruz and the Havana, having on board fruits, clothing of different descriptions, and 2,750,582 dollars.—*Regency Gazette, July 23.*"

"Marshal Macdonald has put to death Capt. N. G. Mesina, Aid-de-Camp to Baron d'Evreux, who was made prisoner, in opposition to the opinion of the greater part of his Officers, and without allowing him time to be confessed."

"In retaliation, we are assured, that J. A. Martinez, Governor of the Castle of San Fernando, ordered five of the six officers made prisoners in the sally of the 14th inst. to be executed, and sent the remaining one to Macdonald with the information.—*Sicco Paper.*"

MANUA, JUNE 30.

"We are assured that the sally made by the garrison of San Fernando on the night between the 23d and 24th inst. cost the French who formed the blockade 1200 men, and that three batteries were destroyed and some cannon carried off. In Perpignan, from 2 to 300 men, who were wounded, in that action, most of them with the bayonet, have arrived."

"The attack made by the besiegers of Tarragona against that place, on the 16th inst. cost them, according to positive intelligence, 1500."

"At Reus, 120 waggons laden with wounded have arrived. The General in Chief, after incorporating Baron de Evreux's division with his own, on the 21st put the whole army in motion for Atealar."

"The enemies draw from Gerona, and take to Figueras, large quantities of ammunition, wine, and oil, and have suspended the construction of the fortifications which had commenced in the former place."

"By two soldiers who arrived with dispatches from the Castle of San Fernando to the Commander in Chief, we know that the garrison is full of courage, and will kill many Frenchmen.—*Regency Gazette, July 23.*"

"The accounts of the progress of the siege of Cadiz, published daily in the paper called, *el Reductor General*, are all similar, and merely state that the enemy continue their works, and fire from certain batteries, of which they give the names, at the ships and gun-boats upon their entering and leaving the bay."

"The *Reductor* of July 23 says, a Spanish frigate with troops has left the bay and sailed towards the eastward."

"No intelligence has been received from Lisbon later than the 22d ult.; a month this day. This is an unusually long delay; but the public impatience for advices from the army is not great; for it is known that the troops are gone into cantonments, and that no active operations are likely to take place on either side for some time."

REPORT OF  
THE TRIAL OF J. MONTGOMERY, ESQ.  
Held at the Court of Sessions, 1811.  
Before the Honourable Mr. Justice FOX.

At ten o'clock, on Monday, August 12, the Prisoner was brought into Court by the gaoler, and put into the dock. Being asked, by the Clerk of the Court, if he was ready for his Trial, he replied in the affirmative.

The Counsel for George Moore stated the case on the part of the Prosecution.

Bartholomew Connor sworn.—Knows the Prisoner at the Bar—lived with him as a servant on the 13th of November last—knew the Prisoner's wife—recalls when she died—saw her on the evening of that day, between five and six o'clock—saw her then in her own house—the Prisoner and the child were in company with her—the child was about 1 year old, his name was Robert—there was no one else in the room at that time—this was the drawing-room up stairs—attended them in the parlour that day, and laid the glasses on the table, and when I was shutting the door after me, I gave two or three

pulls, and I was going to walk away from the door, and I heard I thought a blow—I heard my mistress cry out, "God forgive you, John—your honour, dereed me." I went away from the door then—I was going to take the plate-basket down stairs—I met Jane McCulloch coming down the stairs—she was the lady's own child's maid—she came down the drawing-room-door to the place where I was—she had been over the drawing-room—she went into the room where they were, after saying some words—she remained in while I was there—I did not go into the room, I was afraid—I went down stairs to the kitchen—I saw the prisoner when I was walking from the maid—he walked into the parlour—I did not see him after that until a quarter of an hour—it was in the next room to the drawing-room—had no conversation with him at the time he came down to the kitchen, but in about twenty minutes after that, when he entered me to saddle the mare, he said, "it was a shame for Jane McCulloch, not to have told me she was so gone." I she answered, "my dear, Mr. Montgomery, don't be in trouble"—I did not hear any other conversation between them—I got a saddle and bridle, and the mare remained saddled all night—I was examined on the Coroner's inquest, which was held the second or third day after—I saw Mrs. Montgomery dead, about an hour after I heard the noise in the drawing-room—I was up stairs, and when I came down it was then I met Jane McCulloch.

Cross-examined.—Was examined before on this business, about a day or two after this accident happened—must have had a better recollection of the circumstances then than now—I cannot recollect whether I gave the same answers then as this day—I told the same story before the Coroner—I am sure I told before the Coroner I heard a blow—am sure I told the Coroner the very same words—[I was questioned and repeated, and the witness did not answer it.]—He was also asked, "Did you tell the Coroner that it was when you took down the plates that you heard the blow?"—he did not answer it—I did not tell the Coroner that the prisoner had gone down to the stable before the accident happened. I am sure of that.—He was asked, "Did you tell the Coroner that after the plates were taken away the prisoner came down with his child, and for the horses, and returned about half an hour after?"—he answered, "I did so."—I did not recollect that I said this before the accident happened—I do not recollect that I said the prisoner went up stairs and rang the bell before the accident happened—[this question was repeated distinctly by the Court, and answered as before.]—I do not recollect that the prisoner desired one of the maids to get fire and bring it to a particular room—has been with Mr. Eyre since the accident took place—never talked of this story to any one—did not hear that Mr. or Mrs. Montgomery had resolved to turn me away—they did not give me any notice of it—was not charged with thieving or lying—Father Bryan was his Parish Priest; the prisoner returned home that day; does not know where he was shortly before the death of Mrs. Montgomery; does not know whether it was a day or two before the accident he returned; is sure he attended them on that day; swore before the Coroner that they appeared to be on very good terms, and they appeared so at table; Mrs. Montgomery was not as pleasant that day as she was every other day; heard no word of difference between them at the table; when I left the room, the prisoner was about as far distant from my mistress as I am from that gentleman [pointing to a gentleman who was about four feet distant from him]; he was standing up; she was sitting at the same side of the table. The questions were repeated here, whether he told the Coroner the evidence he derived to before, and the witness answered that he did not recollect.

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