

LISBON, OCTOBER 29.

Extract of a Despatch from Marshal General Lord Wellington, to His Excellency Don Miguel Pereira Forjaz.

Most Illustrious and Excellent Sir,

The enemy continue to occupy the same positions (in front of this army) which I stated to your Excellency in my former despatch of the 20th inst. that they then occupied. I have however detached some troops towards Santarem, General Loison having on the 23d marched to that place with the division under his command; and it appears by advices from the officer commanding at Abrantes, dated on the 24th inst. that an enemy's corps of infantry and cavalry entered Thomar on that day.

The accounts which I have received from the prisoners and deserters, who have been brought to this army, all agree in confirming the statements of the difficulties and miseries, which the enemy suffer by reason of the great scarcity of provisions of every kind.

They also state that the enemy were collecting and preparing materials to construct a bridge over the River Tagus, but though we have a good view of that river, of the different points of the position which the army occupies, and have officers and several individuals employed on the left bank of the river for the purpose of observing the motions of the enemy, I have not hitherto been able to discover the place where they are at work, nor over what part of the river they can place the Bridge, should they succeed in constructing it.

The enemy at the same time appear very desirous to obtain or collect boats, and for that purpose they endeavoured on the 24th inst. to dislodge a party of Militia from Chamusca, by firing on them with artillery in order to obtain possession of some boats which were near that place, but the attempt did not succeed. Towards Ramalhal and Obidos the excursions of the enemy's detachments are limited and confined to such a degree that in reality they are in possession of no more ground than on which their army is posted.

By the last despatches from General Silveira, dated on the 17th inst. it appears that every thing remained quiet on the northern frontier, nor had that General then heard or received any intelligence of the march of troops in Castile.

The partizans had become more bold and enterprising than formerly, and had formed a junction in the vicinity of Valladolid in the beginning of the month of October to the number of 1500, for the purpose of taking a convoy of money, arising from the contributions which the enemy had imposed upon the country; but their design failed.

My last news from Cadiz is to the 4th inst.

I have the honor to be with esteem and consideration, your Excellency's most obedient servant,

WELLINGTON.

Head quarters at Peronegro, 27th Oct. 1810.

His Excellency Don Miguel Pereira Forjaz.

OCTOBER 31.

The enemy continue to front our line, with the exception of Loison's division, which has advanced towards Thomar, their object is probably to reconnoitre, and to procure provisions, of which the army of Massena is in great need. To supply the almost entire want of flour, they make use of corn in the following manner—They boil it in the grain, or pound it as well as they can, and when boiled until it is softened, they make a kind of cake, which, even without salt, and without leavening it, they throw into the fire, or into ovens, as may be most convenient, and then eat it. Miserable mode of subsisting! The cattle which could not wholly be taken away, although the large droves which pastured on the banks of the Tagus were sent to the southward, are now consumed, and there is in this respect an extreme scarcity—The inhabitants of the central country situated between the two roads of the Tagus and the sea coast, did not put their cattle within the line, perhaps because they erroneously supposed that the enemy would not advance so far as the Sierra de Monte Junto; but their quantity was not great, and the enemy's army consumed what there was in the first fifteen days of their stay in our vicinity.

A part of our troops, which left Coimbra, entered Obidos; and in that quarter and on the side of Ramalhal, whither some British cavalry have gone, it is impossible for the enemy to make excursions, or procure provisions. In a word, they are unable to subsist on what is afforded by the lands along the Tagus, from Villafranca to Thomar.

It is for this reason that the enemy have attempted several times to pass to the southward of the Tagus but always without success.

DEFEAT OF THE TURKS.

Official Account of the Russian Army.

The General in Chief, Kamenskoy, having left Lieutenant General Count Langeron before Rudshuk, marched on the 5th September, against the enemy; he arrived on the 6th, in the evening, with the army, forming five columns in the vicinity of the Turks, and ordered a general attack to be made on the following day. It began at 10 in the morning, and at 7 at night the Turkish army was no more; a position which seemed impregnable, entrenchments defended with the utmost obstinacy, nothing could withstand the gallantry and perseverance of the Russian troops; that memorable day covered them with fresh laurels. As soon as the attack began, Major-General Howaiski attacked and carried three redoubts, and rendered himself master of the whole entrenchment which covered the enemy's camp on his left flank, near the Danube. In the mean time Major-General Koutneff arrived from the other side also on the Danube, and engaged another Turkish camp which had been formed there. In this manner the enemy saw his entrenchments surrounded by our

troops, but notwithstanding his hopeless situation and a very brisk cannonade kept upon our part, he continued to defend himself in the most obstinate manner. An attempt made against his left flank having proved unsuccessful, the General in Chief, in order to bring the matter to a close, adopted the measures of ordering Count Kamenskoy, General of Infantry, to open a heavy cannonade, and detach immediately after twelve battalions to carry the entrenchment by assault, while he on his side detached Major-General Sebanajoff with ten battalions to take the enemy's camp in the rear. This General soon after entered the Turkish camp, and this unexpected attack, executed with the utmost rapidity, decided the victory. A great part of the enemy's horse took to flight, and was pursued by our cavalry, who killed a large number of them. The General in Chief without the least loss of time, ordered Major-General Sebanajoff to lead on part of his troops against the last and strongest Turkish entrenchment; but observing that the darkness of the evening prevented the troops to act, he postponed the attack until next morning, and ordered the troops to retreat. During that time Colonel Berlier attacked the enemy's flotilla, captured some vessels, sunk a great number, and dispersed the rest.

During the night, the Turks finding themselves surrounded, sent an officer to capitulate, and soon after surrendered at discretion. The whole camp, all the arms, baggage and artillery; 173 stand of colours; and upwards of 5000 prisoners, have fallen into our hands. Among the prisoners is Achmet, a Pacha of three tails, the Commander of the flotilla, a Pacha of two tails, and a great number of Officers of distinction. Seraskier Couch and Hah Pacha, was killed. All the entrenchments and their environs were covered with slain Turks. The enemy's loss in killed exceeds 5000; our loss is trifling. Thus was an army of 40,000 men dispersed and destroyed in nine hours time."

PORTUGUESE TREATY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

The following ARTICLES, being the 15th and 19th, of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, between His Britannic Majesty and His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, Signed at Rio de Janeiro, the 19th of February, 1810—are published, as they relate to the trade carried on by His Majesty's Subjects in His British American Colonies.

ARTICLE XV.

All Goods, Merchandizes, and Articles whatsoever of the Produce, Manufacture, Industry, or Invention of the Dominions and Subjects of His Britannic Majesty, shall be admitted into all and singular the Ports and Dominions of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, as well in Europe as in America, Africa and Asia, whether consigned to British or Portuguese Subjects, on paying generally and solely Duties to the amount of fifteen per cent. according to the value which shall be set upon them by a Tariff or Table of Valuations, called in the Portuguese language *Pauta*, the principal basis of which shall be the sworn Invoice, cost of the aforesaid Goods, Merchandizes and Articles, taking also into consideration (as far as may be just or practicable) the current prices thereof in the Country into which they are imported. This Tariff or Valuation shall be determined and settled by an equal number of British and Portuguese Merchants of known Integrity and Honor, with the assistance on the part of the British Merchants of His Britannic Majesty's Consul General, or Consul, and on the part of the Portuguese Merchants with the assistance of the Superintendent, or Administrator General of the Customs, or of their respective Deputies. And the aforesaid Tariff or Table of Valuations shall be made and promulgated in each of the Ports belonging to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, in which there are or may be Custom Houses. It shall be concluded, and begin to have effect as soon as possible after the exchange of the Ratifications of the present Treaty, and certainly within the space of three months reckoned from the date of that exchange. And it shall be revised and altered if necessary, from time to time, either in the whole, or in part, whenever the Subjects of His Britannic Majesty, resident within the dominions of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, shall make a Requisition to that effect through the Medium of His Britannic Majesty's Consul General, or Consul, or whenever the trading and commercial Subjects of Portugal shall make the same Requisition on their own part.

ARTICLE XIX.

His Britannic Majesty does on His Part and in His own Name, and in that of His Heirs and Successors, promise and engage that all goods, merchandizes and articles whatsoever, of the Produce, Manufacture, Industry, or Invention of the Dominions or Subjects of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, shall be received and admitted into all and singular the Ports and Dominions of His Britannic Majesty, on paying generally and only the same Duties that are paid upon similar Articles by the Subjects of the most favored Nation.

And it is expressly declared, that if any Reduction of Duties should take place, exclusively in favor of British Goods and Merchandizes imported into the Dominions of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, an equivalent reduction shall take place on Portuguese Goods and Merchandizes imported into His Britannic Majesty's Dominions, and vice versa; the Articles upon which such equivalent Reduction is to take place being settled by previous Concert and Agreement between the Two High Contracting Parties.

It is understood, that any such Reduction so granted by either Party to the other, shall not be granted afterwards (except upon the same Terms and for the same Compensation) in favor of any other State or Na-

tion whatsoever. And this Declaration is to be considered as reciprocal on the Part of the Two High Contracting Parties.

LONDON, OCTOBER 25.

CAPTURE OF BOURBON.

Last night the following official note was communicated to the Lord Mayor, for the information of the People:—

“Downing-Street, October 24, 1810.”

“MY LORD,—Captain Parkinson, Deputy Adjutant-General to the detachment acting under the command of Lieut. Col. Kieth, has arrived this evening at my office, with the intelligence that the Isle of Bourbon, since designated the Isle of Bonaparte, had surrendered by capitulation, to his Majesty's arms, on the 8th July last.

“I am happy in being able to add, that the loss sustained in the operation which has led to this event, amounts only to 1 subaltern, 1 serjeant, and 16 rank and file killed; 1 Major, 7 subalterns, 2 serjeants, and 68 rank and file wounded.—I have the honor to be &c. LIVERPOOL.”

To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

The expedition which made this capture, sailed from Madras, and consisted of the 69th and 86th regiments with detachments from the 12th, 33d, and 39th regiments, 6th and 12th native infantry, artillery, &c. 2500 Europeans and 2000 natives, to be joined by 1000 from Rudriquez. Lieut. Munroe, of the 36th was the only officer killed.

The next object of the above expedition will be the Isle of France, the only colony on earth, we think, which calls Bonaparte master.

FALMOUTH, October 26.—The Queen Charlotte, packet, which sailed from hence on the 13th inst. with the mails for America, met a heavy gale of wind on the 22d, in which she was dismasted, and met other serious damage.

Captain Mudge arrived here this evening from Mount's Bay, with the mails, which must be forwarded by another packet.

MUZZLE TO MUZZLE.

It is curious to observe, in past history, the progress of dominion keeping in exact pace with the improvement of military discipline. The Greeks first overran the world with the invention of their Phalanx. The Romans destroyed the Greek Phalanx with a new discipline of what they called their Tortoise Legion, in which the shields of the soldiers formed, as it were, a shell to unite and cover a battalion, which penetrated the Greek Phalanx, and conquered the world. The French have established a new system of terror to force their soldiers on the most desperate assault, by embodying their army in columns, and empowering every officer, commissioned and non-commissioned, to shoot any person they may suspect of cowardice, while their rear ranks are ordered to fire upon the fronts if they recoil, and, to complete this system of terror, the artillery, in the rear, threatens to fire upon the whole, if the division should not be triumphant, or moving forward to the assault.

This cowardly tactic was discovered in the experience of the revolution, and its success has given the whole continent of Europe to France, in less time than the Greeks or Romans took for the conquest of a single town or province.

The French tactic of artificial prowess is opposed by the moral tactic of sympathy and fortitude in the British nation, which has hitherto triumphed; but the French, aware of the superiority of British bayonets, seem determined never more to employ their columns into lines to meet the British, so that the cavalry and bayonet of the British will be of no effect against their deep columns, and it will become indispensably necessary to charge, in future with the artillery muzzle to muzzle, by land, as we constantly do by sea, and success is indubitable.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 1.

A Heligoland mail arrived yesterday, with Hamburg papers and letters to the 31st ult. An article from Vienna states, that a Convention has been concluded between the Courts of Paris and Vienna; one condition of which is, that Austria shall, under certain circumstances, furnish France with 80,000 troops.

Accounts were yesterday received from Gottenburgh of the arrival of Bernadotte in Sweden. He landed on the afternoon of the 20th at Helsinburgh, having passed over from Zealand, as it is rather triumphantly announced, in sight of a British fleet of 500 sail of different descriptions.

The last official account of the melancholy state of His Majesty's health was received in London at about 3 o'clock yesterday, and is as follows:

Windsor Castle, October 31, 1810.

Nine o'clock, A. M.

The King has passed a restless night, but His Majesty's fever is not increased.

HENRY HALFORD,
W. HEBERDEN,
M. BAILLIE.

The Bulletin of November 1, says, “His Majesty has passed a better night and is much the same to-day as yesterday.”

Several vessels were wrecked in the gales last week off South Wales, one an American vessel of 600 tons—crew saved.

On the arrival of the Messenger from Windsor, yesterday, with the above despatch, we learn, that a Cabinet Council was instantly held at the Secretary of State's Office, and was attended by the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis W. Ilesley, the Earl of Liverpool, Mr. Percival, Mr. Ryder, and Mr. Yorke. On the breaking up of the Council a Messenger was despatched to the Earl