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GUADALOUPE.

ADMIRAL COCHRANE'S DISPATCH.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, MARCH 15, 1810.

Pompee, Basseterre, Guadeloupe, Feb. 8.

SIR,

Having on the 10th of January, left the charge of the blockade of the Island of Guadeloupe to the senior Captain then present, I proceeded to Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, where I arrived on the following night; and upon consulting with his Excellency Lieut. Gen. Sir G. Beckwith, Commander of the Forces, no time was lost in embarking the artillery and stores, and in sending the ships of war to collect the troops from the several islands and colonies in this command, intended to be employed on the attack of Guadeloupe, all of which I directed to rendezvous in Prince Rupert's Bay, Dominica.

On the 22d of January, our arrangements being completed, the Lieut. General, with his Staff, embarked on board this ship, together with Major Gen. Hislop, Brig. Gen. Harcourt, and the Heads of Departments; we proceeded with several transports and armed vessels to the rendezvous; where, on my arrival on the 24th I had the pleasure to see all the ships assembled or in sight of the anchorage, with the exception of three or four transports having troops on board, which I, however, sent out frigates to tow in, and they all met us at Guadeloupe, in time to give their assistance.

The army being divided into two divisions and a reserve, I ordered Com. Ballard, of the Sceptre, about eight o'clock, on the 26th to go on to the Saintes, with the second division, commanded by Brig. Gen. Harcourt, to arrange there for the embarkation.

As soon as the second division had left Prince Rupert's, I ordered the first to get under way, and follow the Pompee; and, about noon of the 27th, we anchored off Gofier, Guadeloupe, where, having hoisted out all the boats, the troops of this division, under the command of Major Gen. Hislop, and under the immediate superintendance of the commander of the Forces, left the ships about four o'clock in the morning of the 28th, and proceeded under the orders of Commodore Fahie, to the village of St. Marie, where they landed without opposition at nine, and soon after moved onwards to Cabesterre, in the road to Trois Rivières.

While this division was advancing, I sent directions to Commodore Ballard to get under way from the Saintes, with his division, to draw the enemy's attention, by a feint, upon Trois Rivières, by which the enemy was deterred from opposing the progress of the troops through the difficult pass of Trochien; and after the close of the day, he was ordered to land the troops to the Northward of Basseterre, which he effected, without opposition, about three leagues distant from the town, when they marched in a direction for the enemy's right.

I followed along the shore in this ship, the route of the principal division, which enabled me to keep up a constant communication with Sir George Beckwith, and about noon anchored in the Bay of Trois Rivières, the enemy having evacuated all his batteries as the army advanced.

On the 2d of February, five days provisions having been prepared for the troops, they proceeded on to the heights of Palmiste, and the shipping anchored again about two miles to the northward of Basseterre. At half past six o'clock in the afternoon, on my appearing off the town, the chiefs of the provisional government sent off a flag of truce to implore safety for themselves and the town; to which I replied, by assuring the inhabitants that their persons and property should be protected and held inviolable, provided they gave up the forts which commanded the town, but on their sending off a second time to say they had no power to controul over the troops garrisoning them, and that there were only peaceable and defenceless inhabitants in Basseterre, I forebore to fire on the forts, for fear of injuring the town; but on the following day, at two o'clock, I sent Commodore Fahie with detachments of marines from all the ships, to march in and take possession of it, and to guard all the avenues leading to the forts, so as to keep the enemy's troops in them in check, which service was performed greatly to my satisfaction.

In the forenoon of this day (3d,) we saw from the ships, Brig. Gen. Harcourt's division warmly engaged with the enemy, who was beaten back with considerable loss; and in the evening the reserve under Brig. Gen. Wale, having turned and beat the enemy's left in the mountains above Matouba, and gained his most important pass, it alarmed him so much; and also being astonished by the vigour of the attacks of the British troops on each side, he, on the following morning (the 4th,) hoisted flags of truce in all his positions, and the Captain General Ernouf sent his Aid-de-Camp with proposals for the surrender of the Island. In consequence of this, I immediately proceeded to the head-quarters of the British camp, and it was agreed that commissioners should meet at ten o'clock on the 5th, to settle the terms of capitulation.

Brig. Gen. Harcourt and Commodore Ballard, were named for the purpose by the commander of the forces and me, and Col. Faujas and Lieut. Col. D'Alvymare were named on the part of the French, and the terms agreed on being ratified the next morning at eight o'clock, I have the honor to inclose a copy of them, and congratulate the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, on the accomplishment of this important conquest, achieved in the short space of eight days, from the time of embarkation, by the skill and valor of the army.

From the nature of the service, the seamen could not be much employed in actual fight with the enemy, but their exertions, in conveying howitzers, field pieces, ammunition, provisions, &c. to the troops deserves my reporting them to their Lordships in terms of the highest encomium.

Com. Ballard, and Capt. Stantell, Elliot, and Flin, with detachments of seamen, were attached to the second division of the army, and Com. Fahie and Capt. Dilks and Dowers, to the first division with all of whom the General is highly satisfied; as he is with the marines landed under Captain Abbot, belonging to this ship (who is slightly wounded. I am also much indebted to Capt. Watson and V. Ballard, and the other Officers employed for their great exertions; as well as to Captain Kempt, the principal Agent for Transports. And it is with peculiar pleasure I have again to report to their Lordships the cordiality which has uninterruptedly obtained between the two services, during the whole of this Expedition.

I send herewith all the Reports and Returns I have been able to collect. The only loss I have yet heard of in the Squadron is Lieut. Elliot, of the Sceptre, killed by a cannon shot, in the advanced battery, where he was a volunteer.

I have entrusted this dispatch to Capt. Stantell, Commander of his Majesty's ship Scorpion, who has been actively employed on this service, and will consequently be able to give such further particulars as their Lordships may require; and I take leave to mention him as an Officer whose zeal and merits entitle him to their Lordships' protection.

I have &c.

A. COCHRANE.

FRENCH AND DUTCH PAPERS.

PARIS, MARCH 1.—The Senate met on the 27th ult. at half past one o'clock. The Prince Arch-Chancellor, who presided on the occasion, read the following Message from his Majesty:—

"Senators,—We have dispatched to our Ambassador Extraordinary, our Cousin the Prince of Neuchatel, to solicit the hand of the Arch-Duchess Maria Louisa, daughter of the Emperor of Austria.

"We have given orders to our Minister of Foreign Relations to lay before you the Articles of the Treaty of Marriage between us and the Arch-Duchess Maria Louisa, which has been concluded, signed, and ratified.

"We have been desirous of eminently contributing to the happiness of the present generation. The enemies of the Continent have founded their prosperity upon its dissensions and divisions. They can no longer nourish war, by imputing to us projects incompatible with the ties and duties of affinity, which we have just contracted with the Imperial House reigning in Austria.

"The brilliant qualities which distinguish the Arch-Duchess Maria Louisa, have acquired her the love of the people of Austria. They have fixed our regards. Our people will love this Princess from their love for us, until, being witnesses of all

the virtues which have given her so high a place in our thoughts, they shall love her for herself.

"Given at our Palace of the Thuilleries, this 27th February, 1810.

(Signed)

"NAPOLEON."

After the Message was read, the Duke de Cadore communicated to the Senate the Articles of the Marriage Treaty, which are in the usual form.

The Senate appointed Counts Garneir, Lacedepede, Laplace, Jancours, Cornet, Barthelemy, De Merode, De Fontanes, and the Duke of Valmy, as a committee, to draw up an Address to his Majesty, and adjourned to Saturday, the 3d inst.

It is reported that the articles of the Treaty relative to the Emperor's marriage, are, with regard to portion, dowry, and jewels, in all respects the same as those in the marriage treaties in preceding reigns between the Kings and Dauphins of France, and the Princesses of Austria.

We are assured that the Duchesses of Bassano, and the Countesses Montmorency, de Bouille, and de Lauriston, are on the point of setting off for Brannau, which is on the frontier of Austria. It is added, that her Majesty the Queen of Naples will speedily take the same route.

His Majesty the Emperor presided yesterday at a Meeting of the Council of State.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

CAPTURE OF GUADALOUPE.

We have the satisfaction to lay before our Readers, the official details given in a LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, published this morning, of the capture of the only West-India Island of which our inveterate enemy remained possessed, whose prime object in continuing the conflict with us, is avowedly the acquisition of "Ships, Colonies, and Commerce."

We lament having to announce the loss of Lieut. Elliot, of the Sceptre, who having volunteered his services ashore, was killed by a cannon shot.

Here terminates at once the subject matter of dispute between this country and America, respecting the intercourse carried on by the vessels of the United States with the French West-India Colonies.—France has not a single colony in the West-Indies!

This valuable Island hitherto afforded a safe retreat to numerous privateers, which committed incessant depredations on our West-Indian trade, but which must now fall an easy prey to our cruisers. This is not the only benefit to be derived from the capture of Guadeloupe. It will render the support of a large naval force in those seas unnecessary, and thus enable us in some degree to curtail our expenditure.—We trust it will never again be given up. The first intelligence of this important capture was communicated in the city yesterday, in two letters from Lords Liverpool and Mulgrave, addressed to the Lord Mayor; who, on the receipt of them immediately repaired to Lloyd's, and from a table in the Subscription-room read them aloud, at the conclusion of which he was cheered with loud huzzas.

The publication of these letters was accompanied by a discharge of the Park and Tower guns.

MARCH 19.

Captured French Frigate.—The name of the French frigate captured by the Horatio, Capt. Scott, of which slight mention has already been made, is the *Necessite*, armed *en flûte*, pierced for 40 guns, having 80 mounted, and 185 men. She was taken on the 21st ult. off the Western Isles, lately out from Brest, bound to the Isle of France, laden with naval stores and provisions. The day before her being captured, she fell in with a Spanish schooner that had 20,000 dollars on board, of which she plundered the Spaniards, and destroyed the vessel. She is estimated, (including her cargo and specie) to be nearly as valuable as the *Cannoniere*, recently taken.

The *Moniteur* of the 10th contains a long official detail of the battle in Catalonia, briefly mentioned in the Dutch Paper received on Friday night, which was sent by Marshal Angereau to the Minister of War.

It is admitted that the attack was made with great fury, and we are not without hope, that the result was less favorable to the French than it is represented.

The article in the Dutch Papers on the state of the war in Spain, would be considered interesting, were it not that the accuracy of the whole of it seems questionable, by the falsity of the assertions respecting the tranquillity of Catalonia. Indeed it is even manifest, upon the face of this statement, that the French, notwithstanding their gigantic successes, are far from being masters of Spain. Navarre seems to be the only Province of which they have an undisturbed possession.