

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

Major Edward Nicolls, R. M. who had the honour of being presented at Court on his promotion last Wednesday, is the gallant Officer who has distinguished himself in no less than 104 actions with the enemy this war. After receiving three wounds he took a large French cutter with only one boat belonging to the *Blanche* frigate, for which daring exploit he received a valuable sword from the Patriotic Fund. He defended the lines on the attack of Curacoa with 250 men, against upwards of 1000. He, in the *Standard's* barge, boarded and struck the flag of the Capt. Pacha's ship at the battle of the Dardanelles, and also took a 35 gun battery. When the *Standard's* barge had charge of the blockade at Corfu, this brave officer took single handed a French gun-boat, his own having eleven shot through her, three men killed, and five wounded; for this heroic action, he was again complimented with a rich and elegant sword from the Committee of the Patriotic Fund. His last action was the capture of Anholt with a very inferior force, and which, in the absence of the fleet, he defended as Governor, under peculiarly trying circumstances last winter.

His Majesty has granted his most gracious permission to Capt. Brenton, of the *Spartan* frigate, to wear the insignia of the Sicilian order of St. Ferdinand and of Merit, conferred on him by the King of the two Sicilies, in testimony of the high esteem he entertains of that valuable, active and enterprising Officer.

We are happy to state, that confident expectations are entertained, by the various gentlemen of the faculty, who have visited Captain Brenton, of a complete recovery, except a little lameness. A ball was extracted from the hip shortly after the wound was received, which weighed five ounces and a quarter. Since he has been at Gosport, he has been visited by most of the Officers of the Royal Navy at Portsmouth.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

We announced yesterday the arrival of the *Conflict* gun-boat at Plymouth, from Corunna, with an account that Massena's army had been obliged to retreat, in consequence of want of provisions and clothing. Three French sergeants, who deserted from it, and came to England in the *Conflict*, confirm this intelligence. They state, that the usual allowance of bread, the principal article of subsistence, is no more than two pounds a man for three days, and frequently does not exceed half a pound for 24 hours. The number of sick amounted to upwards of 4000, and the main body of the army had fallen back five leagues on the 16th instant.—They also state, that Massena and Junot were at variance, in consequence of a difference of opinion respecting the military operations.

The *Conflict* sailed from Corunna on the 19th instant. The insurrections in Navarra had then attained a degree of strength and consistency that is likely to prove exceedingly embarrassing and troublesome to the enemy. Advices had been received, that the volunteers of that province had attacked and defeated a body of 1500 French, and taken several mules laden with dollars and church plate, which they were escorting. The Spaniards were about fortifying St. Antonia, in Biscay, a roadstead between Bilbao and St. Andero, which is capable of being rendered as impregnable as Gibraltar.

We announced yesterday the arrival of the *Tonnant* at Portsmouth, from Cadiz, with an account that the Spanish fleet had been sent away from that harbour. General Ferguson came home in the *Tonnant*, with despatches for Government, which relate chiefly to the removal of the fleet, which was disposed of as follows:—On the 8th, the day on which the *Tonnant* sailed, five Spanish ships of 74 guns had sailed for Minorca; two ships of the first rate were to sail for Havanna in a few days, under an escort; and the *Afa*, of 64 guns, was to sail for Plymouth with 250 French prisoners. Only one ship of the line, the *St. Elmo*, remained in the Road.

Sir R. Keats, who had arrived at Cadiz a few days before, states, that the enemy were working hard at their batteries, but had hitherto made no progress in the siege. He thinks, however, that they will be able to reach the Roads, where large ships can lie, with heavy mortars; and therefore he proposes to remove the large ships. He speaks favourably of the zeal and good will of the Spanish Admiral Villa Vecintia.

The Duke of Manchester, Governor of Jamaica, has come home in the *Freya* frigate. The reason of his quitting the Island is not yet ascertained.

LONDON, September 4.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has recently adopted a system of retrenchment in several of the Public Offices, which will produce a great annual saving.

The *Active* cartel, arrived at Plymouth from Morlaix, bringing Mr. Ney, with despatches from Mr. Mackenzie. Mr. Ney immediately set off for town with the despatches, and the *Active* was kept in readiness to carry him back, on his return from London. The contents of these despatches have not transpired, but a morning paper states, that "The only obstacle which now prevents the conclusion of an arrangement for the exchange of prisoners, is occasioned by a proposition of Bonaparte's, that the English shall be the last exchanged; that is, that the Spaniards and Portuguese shall have the precedence!"

The fall in the price of English cloth is perhaps the greatest ever known. The finer sorts from Wiltshire, which last year were sold at two guineas per yard, are not now worth 28s. and at some late sales at the Auction Mart, some of the best Yorkshire cloths did not fetch above 4s. per yard; so beneficial has been the late importation of Spanish wool.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

A Bill of Exchange was yesterday received by a Merchant, drawn for a sum exceeding 3000l.; the amount of which (as expressed in the body of the bill) is for the maintenance, support, and clothing of deserters from the army of the enemy, taken into the British and Spanish service.—The bill is drawn by General Doyle, at Tarragona.

Some passengers arrived at Harwich from Heligoland, report a rumour on the Continent, that the King of Prussia is about to renounce his throne.

LETTERS FROM PORTUGAL.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM LISBON, 11th AUG.

Our English Admiral Berkeley, has been appointed commander in chief of the Portuguese navy, and has taken the command of the ships, arsenal, and dock-yard. Lord Wellington and our Envoy, Mr. Stewart, have been named members of the Regency, and the Marquis das Minas has resigned his situation.

You are no doubt acquainted with the result of the battle on the 24th ult. General Craufurd, it is said, has been put under an arrest for having fought without orders. He lost 500 men.

The Portuguese troops look like real soldiers; and from what they have already done, much may be expected from them.

The enemy have retreated from Pinhel and the neighborhood owing to the great want of provisions which they experience. Lord Wellington, upon leaving Alverca, it is said has destroyed the windmills, and every thing that could be useful to the enemy.

You may expect to hear of further movements of Lord Wellington to the neighborhood of Abrantes, but there a grand stand will be made, and it is doubted whether Massena, with 100,000 men, will be able to carry that point.—Several lines of defence have been established from Guarda to Lisbon.

Three days ago, three Noblemen were brought to Lisbon from the Portuguese army under arrest, and with a strong guard.

Provisions begin to be very dear, but the merchants daily gain confidence, and we consider our situation here as a very safe one.

Independently of the war contribution, we are now called upon for another, to make good the payment of the peace with Algiers, and the ransom of the captives, which will be met with alacrity on our side, the call being irresistible, as 600 prisoners, for 200l. sterling, will be restored to their country."

ANOTHER LETTER, SAME DATE.

Massena has not only declined advancing, but there are reports, which gain very general credit with the army, that he is in full retreat. Various causes are assigned for this—scarcity of forage and provisions, great desertion, disaffection of the foreigners in his army, and sickness. It is well known that the mortality in the French army has for a long time been prodigious.

Lord Wellington's army is in the highest health and spirits; the anxiety of an engagement with Massena's army was general among our brave fellows. Lord Wellington certainly once offered Massena battle, and Massena as certainly declined the offer.

The English army was in a most healthy and effective state. Provisions and vegetables were in great abundance. For the first time, the Commissariat was the best department in the army and very popular.

The average number of deserters from the French army is from 90 to 100 a day; the number would be six times this but for the Portuguese, who when ever they see any thing in the shape of a Frenchman without mercy dispatch him. This deters many who would come in.

In some late affairs Lord Harcourt's noble regiment, the 16th dragoons, behaved admirably; they made prisoners some of Bonaparte's favourite regiment, his 1st dragoons.

AUGUST 30.

This morning arrived two Gottenburgh Mails. Below we have given an article relative to Marshal Bernadotte, Prince of Ponte Corvo. It would seem, that the election of this General, to be Heir to the Crown of Sweden, is a point already determined. The influence of France, the bait which is held out to the Diet, and perhaps the fears that are infused into it, will, very probably, decide the election in favour of Bernadotte.—The advantages held out to Sweden are, relief in her finances, by a Loan from the Prince of Ponte Corvo to the Government, at a low interest; the guarantee, by France, of the independence of Sweden, in its present political form; commercial advantages, whenever the maritime situation of Europe will permit; and, finally, the restoration of Finland to the Crown of Sweden, of which event, the election of the Prince, as heir of that Crown, is considered as an earnest. In a word, France has used every motive she could to gain the Diet; while, no doubt, she equally availed herself of every threat. With respect to the benefit Sweden is to derive from the succession of the Prince to the Throne, it is all ideal, except the Loan. As to the guarantee of the independence of Sweden, no doubt the French Emperor will guarantee that for the present. But what is his guarantee? Does any body trust to that now?—He will guarantee any thing to answer his nearest purpose, because nothing of remorse or shame can stand in the way of his future projects. One would wonder how his Ministers or his emissaries, can offer such guarantee with any gravity. As to himself, he can do any thing with gravity, and undo it with the same unrelaxed muscles. The Diet, no doubt, is compelled to assume the appearance of gravely believing Napoleon's propositions to be sincere; but they are not deceived; if they yield they give way to threats, and not flattery. As to the commercial advantages, no doubt Napoleon when he has made the country and its ports, in fact his own, in whatever form, will give it advantages of that kind—and he will probably hereafter compel Russia to restore Finland. Nor is it impossible that Denmark and Norway may eventually be united to Sweden, under one head. What then! It is not accession of territory, it is not commercial facilities that make a nation happy, or even prosperous; it is independence on other nations and wholesome government at home, arising out of a well regulated constitution, that form a people's real prosperity and happiness. And what chance of these, or any of them, will Sweden have under a General and creature of Napoleon? Foreign domination, and actual and ever-present tyranny are all she has to expect. The guarantee of her independence is nothing! and that being so, she loses her independence the moment her foreign Sovereign mounts his Throne! Who does not smile at the character given of Bernadotte by the French Editor of the Swedish Gazette? To all his heroic virtues, and amiable qualities, it is added

as matter of still further praise, that he can learn the Swedish language readily, and will change his religion with facility! Is there any such thing as bearing with this? The serious parts of the eulogium are falsehoods; and the parts that are true would be ludicrous if they were not scandalous!—Meantime, it seems, that the object of the journey of the late King of SWEDEN (*Count Gottorp*) was to obtain if possible, the election of his eldest son to the succession of the Throne. This was certainly no unreasonable request. It is from a race of heroes the boy is descended; and he cannot have participated in his father's errors, and will probably be fortunately schooled by his parents misfortunes.—The Swedes will not prove themselves now to be the gallant and generous people they have been, if they reject this reasonable boon to their deposed Prince. We fear, however, the unfortunate youth will find but few friends in the Diet, whatever he may have among the general population. Marshal Bernadotte's pretensions will outweigh him with the former.—It appears, that the late King of Holland has been foiled, at Toplitz, as to have been confined to his chamber! Is he about to pay the debt of his virtues?—The German papers contain very considerable details of the operations of the Turks and Russians. It appears from these more recent accounts, that the Russians at present have the advantage.

SWEDEN.

OREBRO, August 17.—The choice of Prince Ponte Corvo, as heir to the Crown, is no longer matter of doubt, it is already publicly spoken of, and on the 21st inst. the formal decision of the Diet will be announced. Great advantages are expected to result to our country from this choice: the financial embarrassments of the Government will be surmounted by a voluntary loan from the Prince of eight millions of Banco Dollars, at a low interest; the present state of our Government will be guaranteed to us, and further benefits afforded as soon as the maritime situation of Europe will admit of them; and what is of still greater consequence, we perceive in the present nomination, an earnest of the future restoration of Finland.

OREBRO, August 15.—Our Gazette of this day contains the following article:

"The Prince of Ponte Corvo, *ci-devant* Bernadotte, was born in 1763. As a hero he has proved himself invincible—As a Statesman he has promoted the welfare and prosperity of France, without any selfish view—As a conqueror he became the guardian angel of Hanover, and as a Philanthropist, he has deserved and obtained the blessings of Swedish Pomerania. As a private person, he avoids all excess and pageantry—and with the same sentiments he inspires his hopeful son, who is eleven years of age. Should it be objected that he is not of high descent, I answer, that the successive steps which he has been obliged to tread in order to attain the height where he is now placed, have made him acquainted with the concerns and relations of all intermediate situations in life; and his personal merits which raised him from one exalted station to another, cannot but be the more eminent, as it was not supported by any of those birth-rights to which prejudice or custom frequently, yet undeservedly, assign the highest offices of States.

As to his religion, being no Roman Catholic, but a Protestant; his tenets, therefore, differ but little from our own, merely in matters altogether trifling, and the transition of from his religion to ours will be as little perceptible as to leave no room either for blame or reproach. To learn the Swedish tongue will prove an easy task to a man like him. Our Frederick and Adolphus were German princes, also not acquainted with our language when they ascended the Throne, and yet their memory will be blessed by the Swedes."

DRESDEN, August 19.—The object of the journey of the Count of Gottorp (Gustavus Adolphus) was to procure the succession to the Throne of Sweden for his son, the Prince Gustavus. King Lewis of Holland has found himself so much indisposed at Toplitz, that for some days he has not left his chamber.

The Dutch Vice-Admiral Bloys Van Treflong, accompanied the King to Toplitz, and is still there. He must not be confounded with his father, who has not left Amsterdam. (*Correspondant, August 18.*)

OREBRO, August 9.—The secret Committee has now held two sittings, but of the result of their deliberations, with respect to the succession of the Throne, nothing has been made known.

SPANISH AMERICA.

Address by DON ANTONIO GONZALEZ MOLLINEDO Y SARAVIA, Field Marshal of the Royal Armies, of the Council of His Majesty, Governor and Captain General of the Kingdom of Guatemala, &c. &c. &c.

In the gloomy prospect, which the public affairs of Europe present to our view; after having given way to the natural overflow of grief, and renewed to Heaven the fervent prayers, by which we have never ceased to implore its protection; the mind inclines to the contemplation of other objects, which should attract universal attention.

What shall be the fate of Spain? What line of conduct should Spanish America pursue?

In considering these important questions, there is not a Spaniard, worthy of so glorious a name, who has not a reply engraved on the bottom of his heart; and that reply dictated by sound policy and sacred justice. But it is not sufficient, that it should be thus stamped in indelible characters: it is also necessary to proclaim it to the world, which now watches with mournful eyes our every word and action.

Spain has now for the third time, acquired the glory of surpassing in intrepidity those nations which have been esteemed most warlike. She obtained it over the Romans, who gave laws to all the known universe, but could not subdue that noble peninsula which alone cost them more slaughter and bloodshed than all the rest of the earth. She gained it from the Saracens, after eight centuries of continued warfare, and after disputing it in three thousand seven hundred battles. She has now gained it from the French, who though superior in cunning, are not inferior in arms to any of those ferocious tygers, who under the name of con-