

could to the progress of our works; but since the date of my last letter, he has attempted no fortie of any force. He has endeavoured to cause us some embarrassment by opening the sluices at Flushing, and letting in the salt water, but this has been attended as yet with little inconvenience, and the necessary precautions for letting off the water through the sluices in our possession at this place and at Veer, I have no doubt will be found effectual. The several batteries will probably be ready to open on the place either the 12th or 13th, and I shall look with great anxiety to the speedy reduction of Flushing (particularly under present appearances) is of the last importance, as till then so very large a portion of the force under my command is unavoidably detained before it.

The divisions of Lieutenant-General Lord Roslyn and Lieutenant-General Lord Huntly, were according to the intention I mentioned in my last letter, landed in South Beveland, on the morning of the 9th inst. but I am sorry to say that the division of transports, with the cavalry and artillery horses, the heavy ordnance, ammunition, and stores of all descriptions, have not yet been brought through the Slow Passage. The moment they appear, it is my intention to proceed towards Batz; but as till then no operation can be undertaken, I have thought my presence here was more useful.

A large portion of the flotilla has proceeded up the river to Batz, on which place I learn that the enemy had again made an attack, but had been repulsed by the guns of the fort.—I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

CHATHAM.

LONDON, August 15.

The Gazette Extraordinary which was published this morning, and which we present to our readers, will be read with exquisite pleasure by every man who feels for the honor of his Country. It exhibits a splendid proof, not only of the intrepidity of our gallant Countrymen, which has always been a prominent feature in the National Character, but shews that they are, in all points that constitute Military Skill, the best Troops in the world. The Battle of Talavera affords such a decisive proof of the truth of this tribute to their merit, as will never be effaced from the records of history. The enemy fought with great resolution and perseverance, and were commanded by the most distinguished officers; but nothing could withstand the heroism, discipline, and military skill of the British troops, though so much inferior in number to their opponents; and we may now fairly say, that their gallant Commander, Sir A. Wellesley, has raised himself to a level with the highest characters in military annals.

We this morning received Spanish and Portuguese papers, the former to the 31st ult. and the latter to the 6th inst. from which we have made the following extracts, respecting the late glorious victory:

Supplement Extraordinary to the Lisbon Gazette, Aug. 3.

The following advices have just been received, which we hasten to lay before the public for its satisfaction, as the official details have not appeared, of the most important battle gained, on the 28th July, by the English and Spanish armies, near Talavera de la Reyna, and which will be memorable in history.

The French lost 7000 men slain on the field of battle, 27 pieces of ordnance; some prisoners were made, and an immense number wounded. Upwards of 300 waggons with their wounded passed through Madrid. The loss of the French is estimated, in the whole, at from 20 to 22,000 men.

The English lost General MACKENZIE and some other superior Officers; the same happened to the Spanish.

The enemy's force, prior to the battle, was calculated at from fifty to sixty thousand men, the corps of JOSEPH BONAPARTE, VICTOR, SEBASTIANI, and NEY, having formed a junction. The latter arrived with his division the night before the battle, having come by forced marches from Salamanca. The French army, completely routed, is retreating in disorder to Madrid. The army of VENEZAS was expected to reach Toledo on the 29th.

It is stated in one of the Portuguese papers that the Spanish army, under General VENEZAS, has entered Madrid.

AUGUST 17.

SURRENDER OF FLUSHING.

This morning accounts were received at the Secretary of State's Office, and at the Admiralty, announcing the Surrender of this important place, after a most tremendous bombardment. These accounts are not official, but they are considered by Government, as in every respect entitled to the utmost credit.

It is true that General BURRARD received a private letter, which merely stated that Flushing had fallen. This, however, not being considered as official, there was no firing of the Park and Tower guns, nor even a Letter to the LORD MAYOR on the above occasion.

It was on Sunday morning early that the British batteries opened against Flushing; and in the course of the day a flotilla of gun-boats, and several sail of the line, under Admiral GARDNER, opened a heavy fire upon the place from the sea.

The bombardment was continued with hardly any intermission during that and the following day, and down to Tuesday morning about three o'clock, when the garrison requested to be permitted to surrender. The firing then ceased, and in about four hours after, viz. at seven o'clock, the place was taken possession of by our troops.

The town, we are concerned to state, has suffered most severely. The part next the sea is literally one heap of ruins. The fire from the 74s is spoken of as having been tremendous beyond any thing that language can describe or imagination conceive.

The Garrison attempted on Monday to obtain terms of surrender. They were rejected—and at three o'clock next morning the place was surrendered without conditions. A few hours were permitted to the Governor to prepare for the surrender and prevent confusion, after which time the 95th Regiment and a battalion of the King's German Legion took possession of the principal stations.

Our whole loss in killed and wounded is reported to be under 1000 men.

For other particulars we refer our Readers to the subjoined communications:

HARWICH, Half-past Six P. M. AUGUST 16.

Our anxious desires to hear of the fall of Flushing are at length gratified. A fishing smack from Campvere has brought the pleasing intelligence that the place was taken possession of yesterday (Tuesday) morning, at seven o'clock, after having been bombarded from one o'clock on Sunday morning to three o'clock yesterday morning, from the land-side, while a heavy and tremendous fire was kept up by the gun-boats and men of war from the sea.

On Monday the Governor sent out a flag of Truce offering to surrender on terms. His terms were rejected.

The enemy had received considerable reinforcements from Cadland, before our ships succeeded in cutting off the communication on that side, so that their force was very respectable—some accounts say between 10,000 and 11,000 men. Their works were also in such good order as induced in the besieged a belief that they would be able to hold out for a considerable time, if not to defeat entirely our attempts against the place; but nothing could withstand the ardour of the besiegers and the energy with which the fire was kept up after every thing was ready for the bombardment; and the bombardment instantly recommenced, and was continued unremittingly till three o'clock yesterday morning, when another flag of truce was sent out. The firing instantly ceased, and by seven o'clock our troops were in possession of the place.

The garrison, I understand surrendered at discretion.—Our loss was comparatively trifling—that of the enemy was great.

ANOTHER LETTER—SAME DATE.

I have the satisfaction to inform you, that a vessel which left Campvere yesterday afternoon at four o'clock, after a most tremendous bombardment, in which many of the inhabitants of all ages and sexes, perished. The fortifications and buildings next the sea were levelled with the ground. The bombardment lasted till three o'clock in the morning of yesterday. The news of the surrender was sent immediately to the Commander at Campvere by a special messenger.

Middleburgh, Tuesday Afternoon, August 15, 1809.

Flushing, after having been exposed, during the two last nights to a most tremendous bombardment, offered to surrender at half-past two this morning.—The place has not yet been formally taken possession of by the British troops; but the delay has arisen, not from any supposition that the garrison could possibly hold out longer, or any consequent difficulty respecting terms, but for the purpose of adjusting satisfactorily some details of minor importance, which though not essential to the merits, are necessary to the execution of the conditions of surrender. The garrison are to be prisoners of war: and, indeed, such had been the progress made by the British naval and land forces against the works of the fortrefs, that the enemy could not hope to obtain any terms but those of an unconditional surrender.—It is understood that the 95th, and the German regiment of Colonel Halkett, will take possession of the gates of the town at six o'clock this evening, when the British flag will be hoisted on the ramparts, and the whole of this Island shall then be completely in possession of the British army. The terrible havoc made by the bombardment of Sunday in the town of Flushing, induced the Governor to offer yesterday terms of capitulation.

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

It is not yet possible to collect any materials to form a correct estimate of the loss on the part of the French, or of the extent of the injury sustained by the town. That must be the business of actual observation and detailed enquiry. It is most satisfactory, however, to be able to state, that the loss of the British army is comparatively small, when the strength of the enemy's works, the obstinacy of their resistance, and the eager impetuosity of our troops in the contest, are taken into consideration. The whole of our loss does not exceed eight or nine hundred in killed and wounded, and missing. The loss on the part of the line of battle ships, which had a most important and a most exposed post assigned to them, is not yet known; but from the incessant fire, and the consequent havoc and confusion among the defenders of the batteries opposed to them, it is fair to conclude that it could not have been inconsiderable. With the town tumbling about them in ruins, and a well-directed and accumulated fire against the batteries, it was scarcely possible for the enemy to return the fire with equal or adequate effect. The ships, therefore, though most exposed, could scarcely have suffered very materially under such circumstances; and the value of the acquisition, no less than the splendor of the conquest, must be greatly heightened by the inferiority of the sacrifice made for its attainment.

Every effort was made during the course of last week to complete the batteries, in order that no delay should take place in the attack of the town, as soon as the ships of war destined to co-operate with the army should come into their station. By indefatigable and unremitting exertions on the part of both services, the whole of the preparations were complete at an early hour on Sunday. At half-past 2 P. M. the bombardment commenced, and continued without the slightest intermission until five o'clock.

The town was set fire to in several places, and the works of the enemy materially injured. Such was the tremendous extent and continuity of the explosion on both sides, that several Officers, who have been in most of the great battles which have decided the fate of nations on the Continent, declare that they never witnessed so terrible and

destructive a cannonade. Besides the impression made on the town and its defence by this bombardment, an important battery in front of the town was taken from the enemy, an acquisition the more valuable, because it was so situated as to give the enemy the means of greatly annoying the British troops in their approaches. Humbled by all these circumstances, and depressed, too, by the disastrous result of another fortie, the enemy moderated his tone, and condescended to proffer those terms of the capitulation which the Commander in Chief felt himself bound in duty and honor to meet with instantaneous rejection. A short interval of hostility ensued, but the awful pause served only to augment by contrast the horrors of the renewed bombardment. Soon after dark the tremendous cannonade was resumed, and it would not be an exaggeration to state, that the whole Island was shaken by the effect of the explosion.—Taking advantage of this night, and the impression made upon the enemy by the fire from the English batteries, the advanced party of HALKETT'S German regiment and of the 32d, pushed on against two batteries occupied by the French, in advance before the town. A sharp and obstinate conflict ensued between them and the party of the enemy stationed on the batteries. But the arrival of reinforcements gave the enemy a temporary superiority, and our troops were repulsed in the first instance with some loss.

Not intimidated, however, by this check, they advanced again to the attack; and as they did not discharge their fire as they proceeded, they were intermixed with the enemy in their own batteries, before any effort was made to impede or repulse them. The conflict at close quarters, which succeeded, was not of long duration, and terminated in the dispersion of the French, and the consequent capture of this advantageous position, and the formidable batteries erected upon it.

The possession of these batteries by the British army, placed the town at its mercy, and this consideration, combined with the success of our operations in all the other parts of the line, and the dreadful carnage and destruction in the town, reduced the French Commandant to make that proposition, which caused the firing to cease this morning, and will place the important fortrefs of Flushing at the disposal of the Sovereign of Great-Britain. The dawn of light exhibited flags of truce flying on every bastion of the place, and the result has been such as before stated.

The operations will now be prosecuted with promptitude and vigour for the accomplishment of the ulterior objects of the expedition. We know not whether Sir JOHN HOPE or Lord ROSSLYN have made any movements in advance. The head quarters of the former were yesterday at Schoer, those of the latter at Goes, while Batz was occupied by the Guards. It is now supposed here that the French have not any very formidable force at Antwerp, so that when reinforced by the army from this Island, the army in Beveland will be able to proceed to the accomplishment of the remaining objects of the Expedition. Indeed Lord ROSSLYN and Sir JOHN HOPE were expected, either yesterday or this day, to pass the narrow channel of the Scheldt, near Batz, on their route to Antwerp, so that probably the next accounts will contain intelligence of the highest interest and importance.

The following, according to the latest accounts, are the names and rates of the French ships of the line in the Scheldt, viz.—

Albanois	- - - 74	Duguesclin	- - - 74
Anversals	- - - 74	Friedland	- - - 74
Audaciex	- - - 74	Illustre	- - - 74
Charlemagne	- - - 74	Josephine	- - - 74
Commerce de Lyon	74	Pultusk	- - - 74
Dalmatia	- - - 74	Thesee	- - - 74
Dantzic	- - - 74	Ville de Berlin	- - - 74

Besides several frigates, and a number of brigs, gun-boats, &c.

SAINT JOHN, October 16, 1809.

We have been politely favored with London papers to 25th August, received by the Ship Rosina, Capt. Potter, from Portsmouth. The extracts made from them will be found in this day's Gazette, and Supplement thereto.

Lieutenant-General Sir ARTHUR WELLESLEY'S dispatch, giving an account of the defeat of the French in Spain, on the 27th and 28th of July, will be found in this day's Gazette.—Whatever effect these splendid achievements may have, as to the restoration of the Spanish legitimate monarchy we cannot pretend to divine, but that they have proved a model for their allies, and superior to their enemies in arms can never be denied. The force of the French is estimated at 45,000 men, and their whole efforts were directed against the British force, about 19,000 men! The enemies loss is estimated at not less than 10,000 men including Generals LAPISSE and MORLOT, killed, Generals SEBASTIANI and BOULET, wounded.

The expedition under the Earl of CHATHAM, according to the latest accounts, had bombarded and taken Flushing. Though we have not received the official documents of the reduction of that place, it has surrendered unconditional to the British army. The attack commenced on the 14th August, by a regular Cannonade, and Congreve Rockets, when in a short time, the whole town was in an immense blaze of fire, which had consumed the most considerable part of it.

The remnant of the DUKE OF BRUNSWICK OELS' forces, about 2000 men, have made good their retreat to the Weser, from whence they were taken off by Lord GEORGE STEWART, with the whole of the Duke's suit. The whole of them on the 15th of August, were ordered to the Isle of Wight, where they are to disembark for the present.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.

Schooner Eagle, Wilton, Shelburne; Brig Hope, Geray, Peterhead; Brig Mary, Mainland, Leith; Brig Charleton, Izat, Grangemouth; Ship Rosina, Potter, Portsmouth; Brig Primrose, Raitt, Belfast; Ship Jane, Atkinson, Liverpool.

Friday, H. M. Brig Plumper, Lieut. Friswell, from Halifax.

On Tuesday last the respective Polls for this City and County were finally closed, when the following Gentlemen were declared duly elected:—For the City—JOHN GARRISON and STEPHEN HUMBERT, Esquires.—For the County—HUGH JOHNSTON, WILLIAM PAGAN, THOMAS WETMORE and JOHN WARD, Esquires.

FOR SALE,

A NEGRO WENCH, named NANCY, belonging to the Subscriber.—A good title will be given. OCTOBER 6, 1809. D. BROWN.