

VERSES,  
COMPOSED BY MR. CAMPBELL, RECITED AT THE  
LAST MEETING OF THE HIGHLAND SOCIETY OF  
LONDON, 21st MARCH, 1809.

Pledge to the much lov'd land that gave us birth,  
Invincible romantic Scotia's shore;  
Pledge to the memory of her parted worth;  
And, fill amidst the brave, remember MOORE.

And be it deem'd not wrong that name to give  
In festive hours, that prompts the Patriot's sigh:—  
Who would not envy such as MOORE to live?  
And died he not as heroes wish to die?

Yes, though too soon attaining Glory's goal,  
To us his bright career too short was given;  
Yet, in a mighty cause, his Phoenix soul  
Rose, on the flames of Victory, to Heaven.

How oft, if beats in subjugated Spain  
One patriot heart, in secret shall it mourn  
For him?—How oft, on far Corunna's plain,  
Shall British exiles weep upon his urn?

Peace to the mighty dead! Our bosom thanks,  
In sprightlier strains the living may inspire;  
Joy to the Chiefs that lead old Scotia's ranks,  
Of Roman garb, and more than Roman fire!

Victorious be the Thistle still unfurl'd—  
Dear symbol wild, on Freedom's hills it grows,  
Where FINGAL stemm'd the tyrants of the world,  
And Roman eagles found unconquer'd foes.

Joy for the day on Portugallia's strand,  
When bayonet to bayonet oppos'd  
Firt of Britannia's hosts, her Highland band,  
Gave but the death-shot once, and foremost clos'd.

Is there a son of generous England here,  
Or fervid Erin—he with us shall join,  
To pray that, in eternal union dear,  
The Rose, the Shamrock, and the Thistle twine.

Types of a race who shall the invader scorn,  
As rocks resist the billows round their shore—  
Types of a race who shall to time unborn  
Their country leave unconquer'd as of yore.

#### TRINIDAD, JUNE 6.

Government-house, 3d June, 1809.

The following Order of his most Excellent Majesty in Council, was received by his Excellency the Governor, from the right Honorable Lord Viscount Callereagh, and is published for general information.

By his Excellency's Command,

T. WALKER, Secretary.

(COPY.)

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 12th of April, 1809.  
PRESENT,

The KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

Whereas by an Act made and passed in the 46th year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for authorising his Majesty in Council to allow during the present war, and for six months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace, the importation and exportation of certain goods and commodities in neutral ships, into and from his Majesty's territories in the West-Indies and continent of South America:" It is enacted, that from and after the passing of the said Act, it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty, his heirs and successors, by and with the advice of his and their privy council, to permit or to authorise the Governors of the said Islands and territories in such manner and under such restrictions as to his Majesty, by and with the advice of his privy council, shall seem fit to permit, when the necessity of the case shall appear to his Majesty, with the advice of his privy council, to require it from time to time during the present war, and for six months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace, the importation into and exportation from any Island in the West-Indies (in which description the Bahama Islands and the Bermuda or Somer Islands are included,) or any lands or territories on the continent of South America to his Majesty belonging, of any such articles, goods and commodities as shall be mentioned in such order of his Majesty in council, in any ships or vessels belonging to the subjects of any state in amity with his Majesty; in such manner as his Majesty his heirs and successors, by and with the advice aforesaid, shall direct; provided such ships or vessels shall duly enter into, report and deliver their respective cargoes, and re-load at such ports only where regular custom-houses shall have been established; and whereas it appears at present to be necessary to permit for a limited time, subject to be sooner terminated varied or altered, as is hereinafter provided, the importation into and the exportation from the Islands and territories of his Majesty in the West-Indies (including the Bahama Islands and the Bermuda or Somer Islands,) and the lands and territories on the continent of South America to his Majesty belonging, of certain articles, goods and commodities hereinafter mentioned, in any ships or vessels belonging to the subjects of any state in amity with his Majesty; his Majesty is thereupon pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and doth hereby order, that the governors and lieutenant governors of his Majesty's Islands and colonies in the West-Indies (in which description the Bahama Islands and the Bermuda or Somer Islands are included,) and of any lands or territories on the continent of South America to his Majesty belonging, and each and every of such governors and lieutenant governors shall be authorised, and they and each and every of them are hereby authorised to permit for twelve months from the date hereof, subject to be sooner terminated, varied, or altered as is hereinafter provided, in any ships or vessels belonging to the subjects of any state in amity with his Majesty, the importation into the said Islands, colonies, lands and territories respectively of slaves and lumber, horses, mules, asses, neat cattle, sheep, hogs, and every other species of live stock and live provisions; and also of every kind

of provisions whatsoever (beef, pork, and butter excepted,) which are the growth or produce of the country to which such ship or vessel importing the same shall belong; and also the exportation from the said Islands, colonies, lands and territories respectively, into which such importation of slaves, lumber and provisions as aforesaid shall be made, of rum and molasses, and of any other articles, goods and commodities, whatsoever, except sugar, indigo, cotton wool, coffee and cocoa; provided always that such ships or vessels shall duly enter into, report and deliver their respective cargoes, and re-load at such ports only where regular custom-houses shall have been established.

BUT it is his Majesty's pleasure nevertheless, and his Majesty, by and with the advice of his privy council, is further pleased to order, and doth hereby order, that nothing herein before contained shall be construed to permit after the 1st of November, 1809, the importation of slaves, lumber, horses, mules, asses, neat cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, live stock, live provisions, or any kind of provisions whatsoever as aforesaid into any of the said Islands, colonies, lands or territories, in which there shall not be at the time when such articles shall be brought for importation a tonnage duty of not less than five shillings Sterling per ton on every ship or vessel bringing the same, according to the admeasurement of such ship or vessel, nor to permit after the first of July 1809, the importation of fish into any of the said Islands, colonies, lands or territories in which there shall not be at the time when such fish shall be brought for importation, a duty of not less than one shilling Sterling per quintal on dried or salted cod, or ling fish, cured or salted, and a proportionate duty per barrel on cured or pickled shads, alewives, mackerel, or salmon so imported; and also a tonnage duty to the amount above mentioned on every ship or vessel bringing such fish, according to the admeasurement of such ship or vessel.

AND his Majesty, by and with the advice of his privy council, is further pleased to order, and doth hereby order, that notwithstanding any thing herein before contained, the said permission and authority to import and export shall cease and determine, or be varied and altered before the expiration of the above-mentioned period of twelve months, at the expiration of six months after the notification in the London Gazette of any order of his Majesty, by and with the advice of his privy council, for revoking, varying or altering such permission and authority, or shall cease and determine at the expiration of six months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace.

(Signed)

STEPHEN COTTRELL.

#### BOSTON, JULY 13.

To the important intelligence, presented in our last paper we have the satisfaction of adding later, and still more interesting accounts, received by the way of New-York.

#### LATE AND IMPORTANT NEWS FROM LISBON AND CADIZ.

NEW-YORK, JULY 10.

"Capt. Hague, of the ship Paragon, who arrived here on Saturday, sailed from Lisbon on the 7th June, and informs, that the news of the surrender of Oporto to the English, whereby a French army of 25,000 troops were made prisoners, reached Lisbon on the first of June; and that, in consequence thereof, the British merchants, &c. who had left Oporto previous to the French taking possession of it, were returning.

It was also reported, that the Austrians had obtained a complete victory over the French, in which the latter lost 25,000 men, including the killed, wounded and prisoners.

A considerable force of cavalry arrived at Lisbon on the 2d of June from England, destined for the interior of Portugal; and it was supposed they would proceed to Spain. The British and Spaniards were using every exertion to clear the country of the French, and was supposed they would completely effect that object, calculating that Austria would find sufficient employment for the army of Bonaparte. It was also reported at Lisbon, that Russia had declared war against France.

Capt. Johnson, of the ship Caroline from Cadiz, informs that he had a Seville Gazette, which he understood contained the Russian declaration of war, but that he was boarded on his passage by a British frigate, and gave it to the boarding officer.

A British brig of war had arrived at Lisbon from Malta, and brought advices that on the 16th of April a severe battle was fought on the Tyrol between the Austrians and French; that the advanced guard of the Austrian army, consisting of 35,000 men, was twice repulsed by the French army of 50,000 men under command of Prince Eugene Beauharnois; that the Archduke John came up with a corps de reserve of 20,000 men, and entirely defeated the French, who lost 20,000 killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, amongst the wounded was Eugene Beauharnois.

St. Andero has been retaken by the Spaniards. Marshal Soult, whose army surrendered to the British and Portuguese, had made his escape.

We have received a letter from our correspondent, dated Lisbon, June 5, enclosing a paper of that city, of the 4th, stating the arrival of a British brig in 15 days from Malta, with the official news of the declaration of war on the part of Russia against France. Our correspondent also notices, in a triumphant strain, the brilliant success of the Austrians on the Tyrol, and the surrender of the French army in Portugal to British and Portuguese troops. Soult, with a few of his troops, had it is said made their escape. This with the taking of Oporto and St. Andero, occasioned the greatest rejoicings at Cadiz.

By the ship Caroline, 39 days from Cadiz, Seville Gazettes to the 28th of May are received at the Office of the Mercantile Advertiser; and by the Paragon from Lisbon, Portuguese papers to the 5th of June; from which the following articles are translated.

Extraordinary Gazette of the Government.

SEVILLE, MAY 27, 1809.

By official letters received from Trieste, dated 20th April, the Supreme Central Junta, have advice of the Archduke John having beaten the French army of 50,000 French,

under the command of the Vice Roy of Italy, Beauharnois, at Sallie, Poria, and Corneghiano.

They have also received officially through the same channel, advice of RUSSIA having declared in favour of AUSTRIA, against FRANCE. LISBON, JUNE 1.

The army commanded by General Romana, attacked the French at Meira, and followed them to Paradaxa. Here the enemy hid themselves in a forest, which we surrounded, fired on them, and killed many. They then retreated to Lugo, leaving in our hands 3 pieces of cannon, &c. Our troops followed the enemy to the gates surrounding the city, placing strong detachments at the gates, expecting that it will surrender by capitulation or compulsion. Fortunately the apostate Mazarrado, who has so long been praising King Joseph in Astorga, is now shut up in Lugo.

P. S. This day, at 7 o'clock in the evening, we have received the official account of the retaking of Lugo, by Marshal Nichola Mahi, second in the command of the army of the left, and commander in chief in the absence of the Marquis Romana. In this glorious action, the resistance made by the enemy, was obstinate, but were defeated after losing 4000 men, in killed, wounded and prisoners.

JUNE 2.—Letters from Elvas of the 28th ult. mention that General Cuesta had advanced his head-quarters from Mouarterio to Fuerte del Muertiro.

The Dutch papers mention about a battle in Polonia; Archduke Ferdinand commanded there, but say nothing of its result, a convincing proof that the French were defeated, and it is believed that Morosovia had fallen into his hands.

We learn from Seville, that it is certain, that peace has been made between Russia and England, and that Russia has entered into the Coalition against the grand usurper of Europe. With impatience, we expect a confirmation, as we have good reason to give credit to this news which is given by — who had arrived at Seville.—In England, this event, as late as the 13th of May, was considered probable.

Account of the battle fought on the 16th of April, near Fontanafreda.

JUNE 4.—In their retreat the French left one regiment of the line, number 35, in Padernone. This regiment commanded by Adjutant-General Dugomir and Col. Brellieu, was surprised by a strong body of Austrians, and compelled to surrender.

The Austrians in their march met in Sallie a French army of 35,000 men, commanded by the Vice Roy Eugene Beauharnois, and the general of brigade Gillet with 80 pieces of artillery, which, together with the reinforcements brought by General Cervelloni, who came from Italy, with 15,000 men, making a total of 50,000 men. The Austrians, commanded by the Archduke John commenced the attack with an army of 35,000 men, and were twice obliged to fall back; but, having been joined by 20,000 men from the Tyrol, from Seravale, and Ceneda, of infantry and cavalry, attacked the French army in the rear.—The French army was thus placed between two fires. The battle lasted the whole day of the 16th. The French after losing a great number of men abandoned the field to the victorious Austrians. Scarcely 15,000 men escaped, whose retreat was favoured by the conflagration of the village Ronco, which they set on fire to favour their retreat. The loss of the enemy was, in killed, wounded and prisoners, upwards of 20,000 men. The Vice Roy was wounded, a general Serras was made prisoner with a number of officers of rank. The Italian regiment called Velites laid down their arms but were afterwards compelled by the French cavalry to take them up again. Soon after this regiment was destroyed by the Austrian cavalry. The loss of the Austrians was considerable. General Gailay was wounded, after having two horses killed under him. Many of the staff officers were killed and wounded. Some of the Regiments remain with very few officers, most of them having fallen in the action.

The Austrian army continued advancing. In short the field was left completely in the power of the Austrians.—Upwards of 5000 wounded French have been found between Sallie and Padernone, amongst whom is General Desaix, who was wounded and made prisoner in the first action, and was sent to the house of Signior Galvani.

#### LONDON, JUNE 10.

Accounts were on Thursday received from Buenos Ayres, brought by a vessel from Cadiz, announcing the happy event of the total defeat and submission of Liniers to the patriotic party, who had established a Junta, proclaimed Ferdinand VII. and forced Liniers to sign a declaration that he would surrender the Government on the arrival of the person appointed to succeed him. In the conflict we learn, that thirteen of his adherents had been put to death.

#### PROCLAMATION OF COLONEL SCHILL.

"GERMANS—BROTHERS, groaning under the yoke of a Foreign Nation!—The moment is arrived to break your chains, and again to revive a Constitution, under which, for centuries past, you have lived happy, until the boundless ambition of a daring Conqueror had spread immeasurable misery in your country.—Be counselled—follow my advice, and we shall be what once we were.—Let the alarm bells sound—let the terrible sign of conflagration kindle in your hearts the pure flame of patriotism; and to your oppressors, let it be the signal of attack.—Hasten, then, to arms!—Let scythes and pikes be used in the place of common weapons. Soon will English arms, which have already arrived, supply their place. The peaceful scythe will become a deadly weapon in your powerful hands!—Hasten to arms; let each share in the glory of being a deliverer of his country, and conquer for himself and his children repose and happiness. Let the coward be branded with shame and detestation, who shrinks from this honorable call! To such a traitor no German woman will ever give her hand. Courage! God is with us and our cause. The prayers of the aged will supplicate blessings for us. Notwithstanding the boasted assurances of France, the armies of Austria are, as conquerors, advancing. The Tyroleans have broken their chains—the gallant Hessians are assembled—and at the head of tried and animated warriors do I hasten to you. The