

TO THE MEMORY OF SIR JOHN MOORE.

AS musing the sentinel stands on his station,
 Whilst friends and companions are slumbering secure,
 He sighs o'er the fall of the flower of the Nation,
 The generous—the brave—the illustrious MOORE.

Now pale is his visage, and altered each feature,
 For peaceful he slumbers beyond the salt wave:
 Whilst gently the dew, the kind tribute of nature,
 Is shed o'er the green-growing skirts of his grave.

His country still grateful, his mem'ry may cherish,
 And fond admiration may ven'rate his name;
 The laurels he won, still through ages may flourish,
 But when shall we hear the sweet sound of his fame?

But why thus reflect o'er the fate that is glorious,
 And why thus lament o'er the fall of the brave?
 For death, tho' repuls'd, shall at last be victorious,
 And fearless, and fearful, must sink to the grave.

As an oak to be flood, in the dread hour of danger,
 When, waving, its branches rebound in the gale;
 As the sun, so he sunk, in the land of the stranger,
 When, glorious, it sets o'er yon western blue vale.

Then fame, to the tow'rs of thy gay gilded temple,
 His honors-dispatch on thy grey glossy wing;
 For the Soldier, inspir'd by his Gen'ral's example,
 Braves dangers and death, for his Country and King.

N. C. O. 1st Regt. L. L. M.

Glasgow, 28th March, 1809.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 29.

The Continental war may now be considered as nearly at an end. In this page our readers will find the two last Bulletins of the French army, in which are contained the particulars and terms of an armistice, concluded by the two Belligerent Powers near Znaim. The terms on which this armistice are granted, and the securities which the French have exacted, are pretty clear indications that peace is intended to be made by the Austrians, on the best terms they can obtain.

Thus has terminated another spirited attempt to restrain the tyrant of the Continent, and restore the balance of power. Yet we cannot discern in late events, supposing they should in reality be followed by a treaty of peace, any new causes of alarm, or of dependency. It cannot be affirmed that the war has ended more disast'rously than had been generally expected, but quite the contrary. It had been confidently predicted both here and on the Continent, that the contest would end in the utter ruin and the entire subversion of the Austrian monarchy; but from the tone of the late Bulletins, and the terms of the armistice, there is now little reason to apprehend any such misfortunes. The conduct and courage of Austria will probably obtain for her a much less severe fate.

Considering that she has fought single hand against France, Holland, Italy, Russia, and nearly half of Germany, it must be admitted that her courage has been astonishing, and her efforts prodigious. She has made as noble a stand as could have been anticipated by her warmest friends; and if at last she has been overwhelmed by numbers, she has even in defeat taught the enemy to respect her, and to contemplate with terror dear-bought victories. She has fought so desperately, that Bonaparte, like Phyrus of old, probably began to find that a few such victories would ruin him.

The greatest misfortune of the Austrians is that they did not begin to negotiate after the battle of Aspern, when Bonaparte, appalled by the carnage of that bloody field, threw out pretty certain indications that overtures for peace would have been gladly received. Austria then stood on high ground; her army powerful and in commanding positions; her hero victorious, and the enemy disabled. Now indeed every thing is changed; but still the French have been so roughly handled, that they will scarcely venture, by any unwarrantable propositions, to drive a gallant and still powerful enemy to despair.

AUGUST 2.

THE EXPEDITION.

On Saturday morning a Telegraphic dispatch reached the Admiralty, announcing that the last division of the Expedition under the command of Admiral Otway, had sailed at five o'clock, with a favourable wind. The first and second divisions sailed on Friday morning, and were soon clear of the Downs.

The object of the Expedition is, in the first instance, the attack of the three Islands of Cadzand, Walcheren, and Schouwen, which lie at the mouth of the Scheldt. The Marquis of Huntly's division of the 6th, 50th, 91st, 9th, 28th, and 42d regiments, will attack Cadzand. The second division under Sir John Hope, is destined for Schouwen, and the north part of Walcheren. The operations against Walcheren, will be committed to Sir Eyre Coote. Flushing and Middleburgh are both situated on the latter Island.

Government it is said have accounts from Flushing to Saturday last; the garrison of the place did not exceed one thousand men, consisting of Spaniards, Dutch, Irish, and a few French.

The Court Martial on Admiral Lord Gambier, commenced on Wednesday last. The evidence for the prosecution closed on Friday, and on Monday his Lordship will make his defence.

In the beginning of last month storms of thunder, lightning and rain, were generally experienced, in different degrees, throughout the kingdom. On Monday the 3d ult, just after a loud peal of thunder, the fall of hail, in different places near Salisbury, was so great, and the weather afterwards so cold, that it lay on the ground till the following day; but what is still more extraordinary, at Piton there was a fall of snow, which lasted several minutes, and some of the inhabitants cleared it away, that they might hereafter say "They had swept the snow from their doors on the 3d of July."

AUGUST 7.

This day's Gazette contains his Majesty's Order in

Council for taking off the Embargo; also for proroguing Parliament to the 28th of Sept.—The Gazette also contains a letter from Captain Martin, of H. M. S. Implacable, in the Gulf of Finland, giving an account of the capture of eight gun-boats, each mounting a 32 and 24 pounder, with 46 men each, who had taken a strong position under Percola Point, by the boats of the Implacable, Bellerophon, Melpomene, and Prometheus, under the command of Lieut. Hawkey, who advanced with perfect coolness, and never fired a gun till actually touching the enemy, when they boarded sword in hand, and carried all before them. Lieut. Hawkey was unfortunately killed in boarding the second boat. He was a leader in every kind of enterprize, and regardless of danger, he delighted in whatever could promote the Glory of his Country; his last words were, "Huzza! push on! England forever."—Our loss, we are sorry to state, is 17 killed and 37 wounded; that of the enemy, 127 prisoners of whom 51 are wounded. The Russian officer reports 63 killed, and the number drowned by jumping overboard is very great.

No official intelligence whatever has been received from the expedition, but the Captain of a vessel arrived at Harwich from off the Dutch coast, which he left on Wednesday night, states, that before he sailed, he received positive intelligence that the Island of Walcheren had surrendered to his Majesty's arms.

Lord Gambier's Trial terminated on Friday last, when he was most Honorably Acquitted.

LONDON, JULY 20.

A gentleman is arrived who left Flushing last Saturday: and so faithfully do public suspicions conspire on both sides of the water, in fixing upon that place as the object of our attack, that previous to his departure, the enemy had removed from thence all unnecessary stores, and whatever else could become the capture of war, to a more inaccessible position up the river.

Letters of a late date which have been received from Peterburgh, via Hambro', mention that the Emperor Alexander, with the Grand Duke Constantine, Count Romanzoff, and a numerous suite, accompanied by the Duke of Frioll (Marshal Duroc) were preparing to leave that city for the army in Galicia, and that events of great importance to the world might be expected soon to take place.

It is also said, there were no grounds to hope that Alexander would change his present system of politics: that Caulincourt was too active and intriguing; and that he was continually furrowed by the French party. The idea of possessing European Turkey, and placing his brother Constantine on the throne of Constantinople, tended not a little towards retaining in him a disposition favourable to Napoleon.

JULY 27.

Intelligence, brought by a cutter arrived in the Downs, has reached Government, announcing an attempt of the French fleet which had been in the Scheldt to effect their escape. The vessels of every description dropped down to Flushing from the Scheldt on Sunday morning; with all the sail they could crowd, and had actually reached the Durlow Channel, when the wind veered to N. W. which prevented their getting out. They were consequently compelled to return to their anchorage off Flushing.

JULY 29.

An article from St. Petersburg, dated June 28, says, "Three English frigates have taken possession of Catherine Harbour, in Kola, near the Icy Ocean, and of all the stores belonging to the Company of the White Sea, consisting in salt, cordage, &c. as well as some vessels loaded with corn. The garrison has also been in Kola, from which place the few inhabitants had fled. These frigates are now cruising at the mouth of the White sea. The Government has put an Embargo upon all vessels in Archangel, that they may not fall into the hands of the English, who seem to have devoted their attention principally to the corn vessels from Archangel. This is the first attack of the English upon the Russian territory."

JULY 31.

A cutter arrived on Saturday from off Flushing. A variety of reports were immediately in circulation on the coast. It was said by some that the Island of Walcheren had surrendered to our troops without resistance. Others, that a considerable body of French troops had been collected in the Island, and that the resistance would be obstinate. A Dutchman who arrived in the cutter says, that the crews of the vessels at Flushing have deserted and gone into the interior.

Government had not, when our paper was put to press, received any account of the troops having disembarked.

The Prague Gazette of the 14th ult. contains an account of the defeat of the army of General Junot, by the united corps of Radevovich Kienmayer, and the Duke of Brunswick Oels, near Bareuth.

It was reported at Dover on Saturday, that Flushing had surrendered without opposition, not to the expedition, which had not then arrived, but to the British Squadron which arrived off that station on Tuesday se'night, the French Squadron having returned up the Scheldt.

AUGUST 2.

Dutch papers to the 25th ult. have arrived.—Under the date of Paris, some accounts are given in them respecting the military operations in Spain.—They state, that on the 3d ult. General Pinot attacked the town of St. Felin de Quixols, and took it, though the Spaniards defended themselves obstinately on the heights. On the following day, the same General advanced against Palamos, which was taken, though defended by ten gun-boats and two brigades, which played upon the French; but these being forced off, the Spaniards were, for the greater part, driven into the sea; few prisoners were made. In Palamos, the French found about 1000 muskets and six cannon, St. Felin and Palamos are two little harbours, and are represented as useful, being asylums for French vessels, and assisting in maintaining a communication with Barcelona along the coast.

These papers contain a circular mandate, addressed by Bonaparte, on the 13th ult. to the Bishops, commanding them to offer up thanksgiving for the victories of Enzerdorf and Wagram. In this instrument he says:

"Though our Lord Jesus Christ sprang from the blood of David, he sought no worldly empire; on the contrary, he required that in concerns of this life men should obey Cæsar. His great object was, the deliverance and salvation of souls. We the inheritors of Cæsar's power, are firmly resolved to maintain the independence of our throne and the inviolability of our rights. We shall reserve in the great work of the restoration of the worship of God; we shall communicate to its Ministers that respectability which we alone can give them; we shall listen to their voice in all that concerns spiritual matters and affairs of conscience." "We shall not be drawn aside from the great end which we strive to attain, and in which we have hitherto succeeded in part—the restoration of the altars of our divine worship, nor suffer ourselves to be persuaded that these principles, as Greeks, English, Protestants, and Calvinists affirm, are inconsistent with the independence of Thrones and Nations. God has enlightened us enough to remove such errors far from us. Our subjects entertain no such fear."

AUGUST 4.

THE GRAND EXPEDITION.

No regular accounts have yet been received from the Armament, but intelligence was yesterday morning received at Dover, by a smuggling vessel, that the British troops took possession of the Island of Schouwen on Monday; and that the other Islands at the mouth of the Scheldt were expected to be also in their possession on the following day.

The Island of Schouwen is the northernmost of the three Islands at the mouth of the Scheldt. The Island of Cadzand is the southernmost, and Walcheren lies between them. The one reported to be in our possession is 15 English miles in length, and six in breadth. The principal town is Zierikzee.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

This morning Government received dispatches from Lisbon, brought by the Princess Elizabeth packet arrived at Falmouth. She left Lisbon on the 19th ult. and by this opportunity we have received Spanish papers to the 14th, and Portuguese to the 19th ult. The British army, under Sir Arthur Wellesley, continues advancing in the direction of Madrid, and the French are retreating before them, burning the villages through which they pass. Partial successes still continue to be gained by the Spaniards in various quarters. The following are the most important articles contained in these Journals:

LISBON, JULY 17.

Seville Papers have been received down to the 7th inst, which state, that General Vinegas made a report to the Central Junta, dated the 1st inst. informing the Junta of a glorious action which took place in the night between the 28th and 29th of last month, and in which he routed five French regiments of foot, two of horse, two of chassurs, and one of Uhlans, with the loss of 114 slain, and many wounded, according to the report of the deserters.

BADAJOS, JULY 13.

The English head-quarters are at Cosca, and their advanced guards at Placentia. Gen. Wellesley has promised that by the 10th inst. he would be in front of our army, on the right bank of the Tagus. On the 5th the English arrived at Placentia, and on the same day the French burned the town of Calera, and afterwards retired to Talavera de la Renas.

His Excellency Gen. Cuesta had ordered several batteries to be placed on various points of the banks of the Tagus.

On the 7th inst. the English were preparing to pass the Tietar.

AUGUST 6.

Our Dover Correspondent states, that a vessel has arrived at Folkestone, which brought intelligence that the Island of Schouwen, at the mouth of the Scheldt, had been taken by our troops.

On Wednesday night, a Telegraphic order was received at Deal from the Admiralty, for all the vessels, with the heavy artillery on board, lying in the Downs, to sail immediately to join the expedition; and they all sailed yesterday morning, under convoy of his Majesty's Sloop Rinaldo.

We are still unable to communicate to our readers any authentic intelligence respecting the expedition. No accounts had reached the Admiralty when this paper was put to press.

FROM THE BALTIMORE WHIG.

Extract of a Letter received direct from Spain by a Gentleman in this City, dated Seville, July 9.

"Soon after concluding my last letter, which was dated Cadiz, June 14th, in which I mentioned that the French army did not manifest any disposition to abandon Estremadura, the arrival of an English force at Badajos and Yelves, checking whatever operations might be intended against General Cuesta, I judged from the movement of the French that they intended to retire with a view to some other plan, effectually they gradually withdrew to the other side of the Tagus.

"Probably the movements of the French were intended to draw General Cuesta from his strong positions and from his proximity to the English, and to engage him on the right bank of the Tagus—it appears that both he and General Vanegas, (who commanded the army of Sierra Morena,) were too little aware of this tactic, and of the actual force of their enemy; Cuesta carried his army over the Tagus, and Vanegas advanced very far into La Mancha; but they soon became sensible of their error, and again retired; Cuesta has now the river in front of him, his quarter general at Miravete, and the two bridges of Almaraz and Obispo well defended by batteries; Vanegas has resumed his positions within the Sierra Morena; his quarter general at St. Helena, his advanced guard in the higher part of La Mancha,—the army of Victor is between Talavera and the river Alerche, and another corps which has lately received a reinforcement of 14,000 men and which is commanded by King Joseph in person, (who is at Almagro) advanced towards Vanegas, and made demonstrations of forcing the passes of the Sierra Morena, but subsequently fell back nearer to Castile. The English move forward, though heavily, towards the bank of the river Tietar. They should have been on the third of this month within twenty leagues