

ON READING AN ACCOUNT of the gallant NELSON'S
last VICTORY and DEATH, on the 21st October, 1805.

Dulce est et decus pro Patria mori. Hor.

IN the Scripture we're told
How blind SAMSON of old,
For the loss of his Eye-sight flew more
At his Death, of his Foes,
Than by former hard Blows,
And in all his Achievements before.

Thus brave NELSON of late,
Gave his Foes a Defeat
More compleat than at any time past,
And although in the Strife,
He, alas! lost his Life,
Yet he gloriously conquer'd at last.

How he conquer'd and fell,
Distant Ages shall tell,
And his Fame Sons yet unborn shall sing:
Whil'st his Name stands enroll'd,
With the Heroes of old,
Who bled for their Country and King.

* See Judges, Chap. xvi. v. 28, &c.

Digby, 28th December, 1805.

J. B.

Latest European Intelligence.

LONDON, October 25.

When the French Government hear of the expedition preparing in this Country for immediate offensive operations being ready to sail we shall not be surprised if the British Fleet was ordered to put to sea to cause a diversion, and to protract the operations of the expedition. The Admiralty seem aware of this, as letters received yesterday from Portsmouth state, that the Eagle, Superb, Saturn, and L'Athenienne, at Spithead, had received orders on Wednesday to proceed immediately to sea, for the purpose of joining the Channel Fleet, in consequence of a rumour that the British Fleet was actually at sea.

The plan of the French is at present to push forward with the utmost rapidity, and to attack the Austrians even in their strongest holds, regardless of the loss of men, provided they can obtain a temporary triumph, to stimulate the conscripts, and to make a flourish in the *Moniteur*, before the Russians join the Austrians. Until they form a junction, the accounts from the hostile armies of course are expected to be in favour of the French. The onset of the French will be desperate, and in a great measure effective, but the Allies will strengthen in numbers daily, and therefore it would be absurd to draw a conclusion from immediate events.

If the charges exhibited by the Elector of BAVARIA against AUSTRIA be well founded, every friend to the cause of the Allies, and to the re-establishment of the balance of Europe, will seriously deplore the circumstances. It is to be remembered, however, that we have yet heard only one side; and that it is confidently asserted, that the EMPEROR was informed of a secret treaty having actually been formed between the ELECTOR and the French. This would no doubt very materially alter the complexion of the case. But at the same time we are obliged to remember, that it has been officially declared by the French Government, that the Government of Austria has repeatedly importuned it to consent to the division of the Bavarian territory, even when the Bavarian forces were fighting under the banners of Austria. If this on the other hand be true, a secret treaty with the French seems no more than was absolutely necessary to the safety of the ELECTOR. Amid these accusations, there is too much evidence of *misconduct on all sides*; and we are very strongly inclined to accede to that declaration of Lord HAWKSBURY, when defending the Treaty of Amiens, that this country is too honest for Continental Allies.

The Dutch Papers to the 22d, confirm the accounts brought by the *Hamburgh Mail*, in many points. Under the head of Paris intelligence, the names of the Noble Persons who were exiled from the Court of Madrid, through the influence of the PRINCE OF PEACE, are given. They are all of the first rank of Spain and most of them were attached by their officers to the Heir of the Spanish Throne. With the cause of their exile we are not acquainted, but we suppose it to be the consequence of some free opinions on the conduct of the favourite of the Court.

In all the Manifestoes, Declarations, and other diplomatic papers of AUSTRIA and RUSSIA, we observe not a single word respecting poor ENGLAND, or what share it is to have in the Confederacy, except *paying her money*. We appear to be completely excluded from all benefit in the result, as the BOURBONS themselves. As a price for being released for a time from the fear of invasion, we are to pay nearly the whole expence of the contest, leaving the Powers on the Continent to conduct the cause in what manner, and to what object they think fit.

NOVEMBER 2.

In consequence of an express having been sent to Lord KEITH yesterday, his Lordship arrived in town last night, and this morning attended the Board of Admiralty at eleven o'clock, on business of the greatest importance.

Some time ago we stated, on what we knew to be unquestionable authority, that Admiral Sir ROBERT CALDER was to be tried by a Court Martial. Many of our contemporaries pretending to better means of information, denied the fact in positive terms. Now, however, they will maintain a perfect silence respecting their former statements, and content themselves with barely announcing the measure as being determined upon.

Sir ROBERT received his order of recall on the 4th of October. This preliminary step was perfectly understood by the Admiral, who immediately demanded a Court Martial, and Lord NELSON, in the dispatch to the Admiralty, transmitted his letter. The Noble Lord softened the terms

of the recall, by that generous attention to his feelings, which is so congenial to his nature. Instead of sending him home in a frigate, he is coming home in his own ship. The reception of Lord NELSON by the fleet, was marked by their expressions of love, attachment and devotion, which his popularity in the service never fails to inspire.

The log books of the different ships composing the fleet under the command of Sir ROBERT CALDER, when he fought the Combined Fleets on the 22d of July, have been for some time in possession of the Admiralty, for the purpose of this investigation. It is believed, however, by many of the first naval characters, that the trial will add to the reputation of Sir ROBERT, who has been very injuriously traduced by ignorant clamourers.

The Sybille frigate goes out to Cuxhaven immediately, with dollars to the amount of £300,000 sterling. An insurance was done yesterday upon the amount, at the rate of a guinea and a half per cent. from the Bank to the place of delivery at Hamburgh, including land and sea risks.

We are happy in being able to state, that Government have this morning received dispatches, which confirm the intelligence received yesterday from Newcastle. The Russians now occupy Hanover, and our commerce with Cuxhaven may now be considered as free from all interruption.

There was an inaccuracy in our statement yesterday of the force momentarily expected to sail from the Downs. It consists of the German Legion, which we believe amounts to about 12,000; the 1st battalion of the 4th foot 1000; the 1st battalion of the 14th foot 1200; the 1st battalion of the 23d foot 750; five companies of the 95th 450, and a brigade of the Guards. The whole amount to about 25,000 men.

An augmentation of the Foot Guards will speedily take place, of one Sergeant, two Corporals, and twenty-eight private men to each company, which, when complete, will make the effective force of this highly meritorious corps to consist of 10,800 rank and file.

His Grace the Duke of Northumberland has raised among his tenantry a corps of 1511 men, consisting of a body of horse artillery, commanded by a Captain, six troops of cavalry, and 17 companies of infantry; the whole clothed, appointed, paid and maintained by himself, for Government has only found arms and accoutrements. The Captain of Artillery and the Staff receive permanent pay. Such a command and such a saving to the State are proud circumstances to boast of, and worthy of a British Nobleman.

The following enumeration of distances between the places at and near the seat of war may be useful in serving to illustrate the relative situation of the armies:

From Vienna to Munich there are three roads, the two principal of which, at this juncture, are those by the way of Brunau and Salzburg. From Vienna to Ens the distance is 105 English miles; from thence to Brunau on the Inn, the tall Imperial town, 105 miles; to Munich 85; from Ens to Salzburg, the distance is 100 miles; and from thence to Munich 85. General Keimayer has joined the Russians either at Brunau or Salzburg; if at the latter place, assistance might have been sent, if there had been time, to General Mack, by Inspruck in the Tyrol: this place is 60 miles from Füssen, very strong, and 30 from Kempten, which lies by Insee and Waagen; from Lindau 45 miles; from Memmingen 20, and from that place to Ulm 30 miles. Ulm by Memmingen to Lindau, is 75 miles, and by Ravensburgh, 65; Regentz is from Lindau 32 miles. From Ulm, by Frankfurt and Cologne, to Amsterdam, the distance is 410 miles; and by way of Basil to Paris 390 miles. A person may with ease reach Amsterdam in four days, and Paris in three days.

NOVEMBER 4.

THE EXPEDITION.

The expedition which has been so long preparing in the Downs has probably proceeded to its destination. On Friday morning the Commander in Chief General Don and his Staff, embarked in the *Ariadne* frigate. The whole of that day it was deemed imprudent for the fleet, from the violent gale which blew, to get up their anchors; but we understand that intelligence reached the Admiralty that the whole of the expedition had put to sea on Saturday.

The force embarked in this instance, for the purpose of co-operating with the Russians and Swedes, of whose arrival from Pomerania in the Duchy of Mecklenburgh, on their march to the Electorate of Hanover, Government has received undoubted intelligence, amounts to about 12,000 men. The transports are conveyed by the *Leopard* of 50 guns, *Alert* and *Fly* sloops of war, and *Piercer* gun-brig. The landing will, in all probability, be effected in the *Weser* at Bremen, from which point our troops will be enabled to commence their operations almost instantly against the French forces, which still remain in the Electorate. The Russians and Swedes are now considered more numerous than the force which was generally understood to be collected in Pomerania. Their united strength falls little short of 40,000 men, under the chief command of Gen. Tollstoy. The French force remaining in the Electorate of Hanover consists of about 5000 men, which, it is supposed, will attempt to defend the fortresses of Hameln and Nimburch, that have lately been repaired and strengthened by the enemy.

A second embarkation will immediately take place at Ramsgate for the same destination. It will consist of the second brigade of Guards, under the command of Major-General Finch; and a brigade of the line, commanded by Major-General Paget.

PORT NEWS.

FALMOUTH, OCTOBER 21.

Arrived yesterday his Majesty's ship *Phoenix*, Capt. Baker, from the Channel Fleet, which she left three days since. She brings an account that the Rochefort squadron was seen off Vigo, and supposed to be going into that port; and further states, that from the disabled state of the *Calcutta*, and fearing it would prevent their getting into port, they had destroyed her.

Arrived this day, the Auckland packet, Schuyler, nine days from Lisbon. It was feared, that part of the Lisbon

and Oporto fleets, with the convoy, had fallen into the hands of the Rochefort squadron; but by the Pomone's gale, which came up with the packet after 30 hours chase, we learn, that the *Camilla*, with some vessels, were seen off the Rock, going into Lisbon. The Pomone gave the following intelligence to the packet—that on the 10th inst. in lat. 41, 43, his Majesty's ship *Amiable*, of 36 guns, fell in with the Rochefort squadron, consisting of five ships of the line (one a three decker) and, from the course they were steering, supposed to be bound for Ferrol or Vigo.

PLYMOUTH, OCTOBER 28.

Yesterday, pursuant to an order of the Prussian Consul in London, the Prussian Vice-Consul at this port stopped all Prussians bound to France; of course the *Cattel* Prussian brig *Elizabeth*, which brought over Lady Elgin, and the Rev. Mr. Hunt, Chaplain to Lord Elgin, and was to have sailed yesterday for Morlaix, was amongst those vessels ordered to remain till further orders.

So strict are the Municipal and Custom-House Officers in France, that if an English book be found on board any vessel, or English newspaper or caricature discovered, the vessel is seized, and most probably confiscated, and the master and crew sent to prison; if found in the possession of a private person, the parties are usually sent to prison.

The Lords of the Admiralty, in compliment to the gallantry of Capt. Mudge, his officers, and ship's company, have named *La Didon*, of 44 guns, captured by the *Phoenix*, of 44 guns, *La Blanche*, and when she is docked, and fitted for sea, Capt. Mudge is to have the command of her.

PORTSMOUTH, OCTOBER 29.

The squadron which was forming to go in quest of the Rochefort fleet is rendered nugatory, by their arrival at Ferrol. The *Saturn*, therefore, which was under orders to go to Cawland Bay, to join Sir John Duckworth's force, was this morning ordered to remain at Spithead till further orders; and the *Orpheus* frigate, which was under similar orders, was desired to sail for the Downs immediately. The *Regulus*, of 44 guns, Capt. Boys, was also ordered for the Downs. They both sail to-morrow.

DUBLIN, OCTOBER 21.

The admirable state of discipline to which Lord Cathcart's exertions have brought the Irish army, entitles him to the gratitude of his country. Unbiaised by any private motives, he has pursued inflexibly the object of his duty and retired from this country with the full consciousness of having fully and efficiently discharged his important trust.

Pedestrian Exercise is quite the rage at present in this city. On Thursday a painter, from Church-street undertook for a trilling bet to walk sixty times round St. Stephen's Green in 11 hours, and although he sacrificed pretty freely to Bacchus on the preceding evening, he won his wager with apparent ease. Immense crowds attended the performance, but the smallest accident did not occur.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 7.

Our Readers have perused the model and affecting account of the total defeat of the Combined Fleets, and the ever to be lamented death of Lord NELSON, with those mixed feelings of grief, gratitude, and joy, which it is so well calculated to inspire. We have some interesting particulars to add to it.

It has afforded much surprise that the Combined Fleets should have adopted the resolution of putting to sea, and it has been supposed, that nothing but a total want of provisions could have induced them to have hazarded a battle with Lord Nelson. The fact was not so—they had received orders to put to sea the first opportunity that should be afforded them by our fleet being weakened by detachments from it, or by its being forced by stress of weather to quit the blockade off Cadiz. Their object was to make for the Mediterranean, to collect in their passage the Carthagenian squadron, and to proceed to Toulon, where, being joined by the vessels in that port, they would have formed a fleet of between 40 and 50 sail of the line, with which it was their design to prevent, if possible, the sailing of any expedition with British troops from Malta, or of any expedition with Russian troops from Corsica. Such is said to have been their plan, and the course they were steering, and Vice-Admiral COLLINGWOOD's dispatches, justify us in giving credit to the assertion. The enemy heard of Admiral LOUIS having been dispatched with seven sail of the line to Tetuan Bay for provisions and other necessities, and they conceived that our fleet had been thereby diminished to about twenty sail of the line. It must not be imagined that his Lordship remained directly off Cadiz with his fleet, or within sight of the port. His great object was to induce them to come out. "Let them come out," he would often say—"My object is not to induce them by the display of all my force to remain in Port, but to do every thing in my power to tempt them to come out." In pursuance of this design he never kept all his fleet before Cadiz.—This was the manner in which he stationed his fleet. The *Euryalus* frigate was within half a mile of the mouth of the harbour to watch the enemy's movements and give him the earliest intelligence.—Off the harbour, but at a greater distance he had about seven or eight sail of the line.—He remained himself off Cape St. Mary's with the remainder of his fleet, and a line of frigates extended and communicated between him and the seven or eight sail off Cadiz. The advantage of this plan was that he could receive supplies and reinforcements off Cape St. Mary's without the enemy's being informed of it, and thus they remained constantly ignorant of the real force under his command.—But being acquainted, as we have already said with the circumstance of Admiral LOUIS having been detached with seven sail of the line, they conceived his force not to amount to more than 20 sail of the line.—Great praise is due to the Admiralty for the active and vigorous exertions they had made to place Lord Nelson's force in the best possible state—the combined fleets at Cadiz had in a more particular manner fixed their attention—they had strong reasons to suspect what their intentions were.—Just before they came out of port, his Lordship had been reinforced by three or four sail of the line from home—of this by Lord Nelson