

FROM THE LONDON GLOBE OF SEPTEMBER 5.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, SEPTEMBER 4, 1810.
Copy of a letter from Vice-Admiral Bertie, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's ships and vessels at the Cape of Good Hope, to John Wilton Croker, Esq. dated on board the Ranger transport, Table Bay, 30th of June, 1810.

SIR—I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of their Lordships, a copy of a letter addressed to me by Captain Lambert, of His Majesty's ship *Iphigenia*, with its inclosures from Captain Willoughby, commanding his Majesty's ship *Nereide*, containing an account of an enterprize successfully performed by him at Port Jacotet.

I have the honor to be, &c.

A. BERTIE.

His Majesty's ship *Iphigenia*, off the Mauritius, May 5, 1810.

SIR—I have the honor to transmit you a letter that I this day received, bearing date the 1st inst. from Captain Willoughby, of His Majesty's ship *Nereide*, detailing an account of a most gallant enterprize performed by him at Port Jacotet, the south east coast of this Island; his success I am happy to add, was crowned with inconsiderable loss considering the force he had to contend with.

I have the honor to be, &c.

H. LAMBERT.

Vice Admiral Bertie, &c. &c. &c.

His Majesty's ship *Nereide*, May 1, 1810.

SIR—On reconnoitering the south-east coast upon this date, I perceived at the anchorage of Jacotet a ship of about four hundred tons; and as she lay within pistol shot of the two batteries which commanded the entrance of the harbour, I did not leave the *Nereide* until twelve o'clock A. M. and after much difficulty, found and entered (at five) the narrow and intricate passage; and owing to low water, the surf half filling the boats. I was in hopes of landing and falling in upon their left battery without being discovered, but the Imperial schooner *L'Elafette*, of four brass guns and thirteen men, commanded by Ensign De Vaisseau Henry Charwin, unfortunately laying at anchor, so completely gave the alarm, that by the time the boats grounded, both batteries and two field pieces were playing upon the only spot we could land; and our men no sooner formed upon the beach than received by a heavy fire of musketry. As every officer knew before we landed what was to be done afterwards, the whole party was instantly upon the run, and in ten minutes in possession of the above battery: having spiked the guns, we moved towards the guard-house, protected by two field pieces, forty troops of the 18th regiment of the line, twenty-six artillery and a strong party of militia, the whole commanded by Lieut. Rockman, of the 18th regiment. This party, while we were taking the battery, had attacked and driven our boats, with the division left to protect them, into the centre of the harbour. Their opening fire upon us was the signal for charging, and to my amusement, they instantly gave way with a speed we could not equal; their officer, who deserved to command better soldiers, was taken prisoner with his two field pieces.

Hitherto twilight had hid our force; full day shewed to the enemy the *Nereide's* small band of volunteers, consisting of 50 seamen, and the same number of marines; the strongest battery in their possession, and to gain which it was necessary to pass the river Jacotet, at the foot of a hill, covered with wood, and defended by the Commandant of the Savannah district, Colonel Etienne Colgard, two cannon and a strong body of militia. Owing to the late heavy rains, we found the river swelled, and current so strong, that the tallest men could scarcely wade, the short helped over, and more than half the party upon the swim, and in the thick of fire from the enemy; but this difficulty no sooner surmounted (though not without the loss of the greatest part of our ammunition,) than three cheers warned the enemy to prepare for the bayonet. The jungle-hill, two guns battery, and colours, were carried in style, and the Commandant, Colonel Colgard, taken prisoner; nor do I think an officer or man of the party, except myself, had an anxious thought for the result of this unequal affair.

Having spiked the guns and one mortar, burnt and destroyed their carriages, the works, magazines, &c. and embarked the field pieces, some naval and military stores, I was upon the point of returning to the ship, when the strong party I had driven from the first battery and field pieces, appeared to have recovered from their panic, re-assembled, (strongly reinforced by the militia and bourgeois inhabitants of the Island) upon our left; and as the *Nereide's* attack of Jacotet was the first ever made upon any point of the Isle of France, and knowing its principal defence consists in its militia, I determined upon running some risk to let them know what they had to expect if their Island was ever attacked by a regular British force. Moving towards them, they at the same time, advancing within musket shot, they opened their fire, and I instantly turned direct into the country, in an oblique line to them, to get into their rear, and if so, not to leave to the defeated party the resource of a retreat: at first they halted and remained upon their ground; but the moment we began to move in quick time, and they understood my intention, then they again beat us in fair running, for more than a mile in the country. On returning to our boats, we burnt the signal-house, flag-staff, &c. a mile from the beach; and, having founded well the harbour, and done all I wished, I again embarked, and returned to the *Nereide*.

I now beg you will allow me to express how highly I approve of the gallant and regular conduct of every officer and man who landed; indeed, I feel myself under the greatest obligation to the Senior Lieutenants, Burn, Langhorne and Deacon, and Lieut. Cox, commanding the marines, with Lieut. Desbriay, under him. I have to regret my return of killed and wounded.

The loss of the enemy could not be ascertained, nor do I know the force opposed to us; but from every information gained, and from the French officers themselves they declare that 600 men can reinforce the batteries by signal in an hour. I remained on shore four hours in a clear morning, and the signal was flying the whole of the time.

I have, &c.

(Signed) N. J. WILLOUGHBY.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 3.

The French Commandant before Cadiz, until lately, allowed water to be drawn from Port St. Mary for the use of the French prisoners on board the Spanish prison ships; but with a view to distress the city, by increasing its consumption of that necessary article, he has peremptorily forbidden the supply; and the prisoners, who are still numerous, are in consequence much inconvenienced.

The American Traders to the Baltic have, on several recent occasions, given such information to the French Consuls at the Russian, Prussian, and other ports in that sea, as has tended to the seizure and confiscation of numerous vessels supposed to be British, navigating under foreign colors—One of the New-York papers (the *Gazette* of the 23d July), after mentioning the state of the Swedish markets, adds, "about 20 sail of British vessels, under American colours, laden with colonial produce, &c. are at Gottenburgh with forged papers." The Americans seem not aware, that in raising doubts as to the legality of ship papers, they furnish Bonaparte with a most plausible pretext for their own destruction.

A decree of Joseph Bonaparte was published at Madrid on the 14th of July, in which he requires all the Municipalities of the kingdom to subscribe to the Madrid Gazette. This is going a step beyond his brother, who only prescribes what newspapers are to be sold; not what are to be bought and read.

SEPTEMBER 5.

Yesterday's Gazette contains a letter from Captain Willoughby, of His Majesty's ship *Nereide*, giving an account of one of the most splendid exploits ever performed by human beings. It is like reading a romance to read that letter. Yet the style is not arrogant, or boasting. The letter is modestly written, as this fine passage shews—"Nor do I think an officer or man of the party, except myself, had an anxious thought for the result of this unequal affair." It is the *chivalry* of the deed that throws an air of extravagance, and almost of fiction, over the scene.

CONFISCATED SHIPPING IN RUSSIA.

Note from the Emperor Alexander to Baron Kampenhausen, Privy Counsellor, &c.

Having observed from the note you presented me with, the representations made by the commissioners (of the Neutral Navigation Act,) who were appointed to examine the case of the ships that have, during this season, reported their arrival from Teneriffe.

1st. That these cargoes from all appearances and confronting circumstances, are evidently doubtful and suspicious.

2d. That the false papers and documents of said vessel, given in for examination to the commissioners, have been proved to them, and discovered, without the least doubt, to have been forged, this act alone admits of such sufficient reason for confiscating the said cargoes without any further proof. I therefore agree with your opinion, that examining the masters and owners of these ships, as heretofore has been usual by the commissioners, in ordinary cases, will occasion a detention to them, without any utility arising to them from such an examination, but occasion a prolongation of the business. And as a quick decision will be beneficial to the commercial interests, during the present navigation, and to the general credit, I empower you, through the medium of the commissioners of the Neutral Navigation Act, immediately to confiscate the cargoes of said ships.

The Captains, owners, and part owners of said confiscated cargoes, having permission, within the usual time, to appeal according to the form of law prescribed; you shall receive particular instructions in what way the sale of the confiscated cargoes are to be made. *Ad interim*, you are to take proper care of the same. And although from the above mentioned circumstances of forged documents being discovered, and false declaration of their coming from Teneriffe, the ships ought equally to be confiscated; but finding that most of the vessels are the property of the subjects of neutral powers, the resolution with respect to them shall be shortly formed. I order you immediately to take off the arrest of such vessels as are absolutely neutrals, permitting them to load with our produce, and sailing, taking the usual precaution, that it is agreeable to the prescribed rules of permitting the export of our produce.

(Signed) ALEXANDER,
(Counterigned) Baron KAMPENHAUSEN,
Privy Counsellor, &c. &c. &c.

St. Petersburg, 20th July, O. S. 1810.

Professor Leslie, of Edinburgh, has discovered a new mode of producing artificial cold. Without any expenditure of materials, he can, by means of a simple apparatus, in which the action of certain chemical powers is combined, freeze a mass of water, and keep it for an indefinite length of time in a state of ice. In an hour he has thus formed a cake of six inches in diameter, and three quarters of an inch thick; with very little trouble, he can produce a permanent cold of 90 degrees of Fahrenheit, below the temperature of the air, and might easily push it to more than 100 degrees.

The following singular circumstance occurred on Sunday last, at a gentleman's, residing in the neighborhood of Dulwich; having a few friends to dine with him, he afterwards invited them to take a walk into his garden, leaving in the dining-room a decanter full of water on the table. The servant, on his going in to clear away, to his great astonishment observed that one of the window shutters was on fire by the rays of the sun, having collected itself into a point, or focus, which shone full upon the decanter, and which having thus set the shutter in a blaze would, in all probability, soon have destroyed the whole of the building, had it not been timely discovered.

An extraordinary person has sprung up at Paris, in the person of a M. Comte, a ventriloquist, whose life, according to his own account, has often been endangered by his performances. In Spain he narrowly escaped being burned; in Germany the peasants would have beaten him to death, (a circumstance totally unknown in that country,) especially at Freyburg, where he teased them rather too much. In another place he renewed the miracle of Balaams ass. A peasant, unable to get forward with his sluggish Donkey, fell unmercifully upon the poor animal which at

once opened his mouth, and thus addressed his master:—"Has not God Almighty created us all equal? It is time for us at length to change our parts. Descend then and let me mount thy back." The peasant, who, in the whole course of his life, had never heard any but two legged asses speak, was excessively terrified, sprung from his seat, and ran away, firmly convinced that his poor donkey was possessed with a devil.

Mr. Chalmers, a Comedian of considerable merit, and of long established provincial celebrity, was found speechless on the night of Wednesday the 22d ult. at the door of a house in the city of Worcester, and died shortly afterwards in the infirmary. It was supposed that he fell down in a fit of apoplexy, and broke a blood vessel.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 14.

The Mufi has sent all his plate to the mint, in imitation of the Grand Seigneur and Grand Vizier. A contribution of 3,000,000 of pialtres has been imposed on the Greeks, Armenians, and Jews, residing in Turkey.

At the entrance of the Seraglio four horse tails are placed, as a sign that the Grand Seigneur is going to take the field.

LECHORN, AUGUST 7.

Letters received yesterday from Marseilles state the English fleet which is cruising off Toulon, has been lately reinforced, and consist of 18 sail of the line.

An English line of battle ship and two frigates are cruising in sight of our port, and prevent all merchants ships from entering the same.

BANKS OF THE MAIN, AUGUST 20.

According to accounts received from Paris, Madame Recamier, who was said to have perished in the late conflagration, is still living in the country, whither she retired after the failure of her husband.—(Correspondent of Aug. 24.)

LONDON, AUGUST 30.

Two Gottenburgh mails arrived this morning. It is confidently stated, in accounts from Orebro, where the states are assembled, that choice of a successor to the present king of Sweden will fall upon Bernadotte. Other accounts are in favor of Duke Frederick Christian of Holstein Augustenburg, eldest brother to the late Crown Prince. The object of the journey of the Ex-King of Sweden to Berlin, was to procure the succession for his son, the Prince Gustavus; but he received no encouragement. King Louis of Holland was so ill at Toplitz, in the early part of the present month, as to be confined to his chamber. The Dutch Vice Admiral Bloys Van Treslong, accompanied his Majesty to Toplitz, and remained there on the 13th inst.

The St. Petersburg Court Gazette, contains an account of some actions between the Turks and Russians, before Schumla, in the latter end of June.

An article in the Swedish papers, dated Gottenburg the 20th of August, says:

"Intelligence has been received here, that the Prince of Ponte Corvo (Bernadotte) has been elected Crown Prince."

We have received Paris papers to the 21st inst. The *Moniteur* of the 20th contains two decrees of Bonaparte, relative to the formation of a Council of Marine, to assist the Minister at the head of that department.

AUGUST 31.

There is to be but one newspaper in every department in France, the Seine excepted; and is to be under the orders of the prefect. Great freedom of discussion, of course may be expected.

Some important commercial information was yesterday received from the coast of France, in letters dated the 28th inst. They mention that the ports of depot, or ports into which importation is to be permitted, are limited, by an order of Bonaparte, to five; namely, Ostend, Rouen, Rochelle, Nantes, and Bordeaux. Ten licences were known to have been issued for the admittance of vessels into these ports; but on the condition that their return cargoes consist of half wines or brandies. The new licences, in addition to the articles allowed to be imported by the old, extend this privilege also to all kinds of indigoes, cochineal, nutmegs, cloves, and cinnamon. Sugar and coffee will be objects of particular licences; the advantages resulting from the importation of which, will, it is supposed be exclusively conferred on the United States, in case of an arrangement with that government. The Commissary at Ostend was lately arrested and conveyed to Paris, on an accusation that he had afforded too much facility to trade.

Another decree has been issued by the Danish government for the purpose of placing additional fetters upon commerce. The following extracts from our Swedish letters:

Gottenburgh, August 20.

"About 4000 French have left Hamburg to march to Stralsund; it is thought that this measure is owing to orders received from the Emperor of France, that such a force shall attend the election of a new Crown Prince of Sweden."

Another letter assigns a different occupation for these troops:

Gottenburgh, August 20.

"The 4000 men advancing upon Stralsund from Hamburg, are gone for the express purpose of seizing all the English property in the former."

PRICE OF STOCKS—3 per cent Cons. for Money 68—Do. for Ac. 68 69—3 per cent Reduced, 69 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Omnium 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.

Hamburg, August 3. Since the union of Holland, the magazines of Heligoland find no longer any vent, and are quite choked up. The quantity of merchandise, &c. lost is inconceivable. Every moment, we see new magazines formed, but all are full, and most of the bales remain unpacked. This example is singular, and shews to what a degree the distress of England extends. Under this point of view, it cannot be doubted but that the union of Holland is a terrible blow to the commerce of England; and it remains to be asked, why that measure has been so long delayed? It is evident that if Holland has been formerly united, England would have sooner experienced the horrible crisis in which her commerce is now placed. Bankruptcies succeed each other in London. Her exchange loses 40 per cent, and her bank paper has ceased to possess the character proper to that kind of paper money, which is every day further discredited.