

From London and Liverpool papers received at the Office of the Baltimore Federal Gazette.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.
MONDAY, August 7.

Downing street, August 7.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, were last night received at the office of Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his majesty's principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-General the Earl of Chatham, dated Middleburgh, 21 and 3d August, 1809.

H. Q. Middleburgh, 2d August, 1809.

My Lord—I have the honor of acquainting your Lordship, that having sailed from the Downs early in the morning of the 28th ult. with Rear Admiral Sir Richard Strachan, in his majesty's ship *Venerable*, we arrived the same evening, and anchored in East Capelle Roads, and were joined on the following morning by the division of the army under Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope. It blew in the course of that day a fresh gale from the westward, which created a heavy swell, and the small craft being much exposed, it was determined to seek shelter for them in the anchorage of the *St. John Pot*, where Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope's division was also directed to proceed, in order to possess such points as might be necessary to secure the anchorage: as well as with a view to future operations up the East Scheldt.

The left wing of the army under Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coote, particularly destined for the operation against Walcheren, arrived on the 29th and morning of the 30th—but the wind continued to blow fresh from the westward, and occasioning a great surf on the beach, both on the side of Zoutland, as well as near Demberg, it became expedient, in order to effect a landing, to carry the whole fleet through the narrow and difficult passage into the Veer Gat, hitherto considered impracticable for large ships; which being successfully accomplished, and the necessary preparations for debarkation being completed, I have the satisfaction of acquainting your Lordship, that the troops landed on the Breesand about a mile to the Westward of Fort der Haak, without opposition, when a position was taken up for the night on the Sand Hills, with East Capelle in front. Lieutenant-General Fraser was detached immediately to the left against Fort der Haak and Ter Vere, the former of which on his approach was evacuated by the enemy, but the town of Vere, which was strong in its defences, and had a garrison of about 600 men, held out till yesterday morning, notwithstanding the heavy and well directed fire of the bomb vessels and gun-boats during the preceding day, and until the place was closely invested.

Early on the morning of the 31st, a detachment from Middleburgh, from whence the garrison had been withdrawn into Flushing, having arrived in camp, terms of capitulation were agreed upon—copies of which I have the honor herewith to enclose as well as that of the garrison of Ter Vere; and the divisions of the army, under the orders of Lieutenant-General Lord Paget, and Major-General Craun, moved forward, and took up a position with the right to Maliskirke, the centre at Gyperskirke, and left to St Laurens.

On the morning of the 1st inst. the troops advanced to the investment of Flushing, which operation was warmly contested by the enemy. In this movement he was driven by Major-General Graham's division, on the right, from the batteries of Dykeshook, the Vygeter, and the Nole, while Brig. General Houston's brigade forced the enemy posted on the road from Middleburgh to retire, with the loss of four guns, and many killed and wounded. Lieutenant-General Lord Paget's division also drove in the posts of the enemy, and took up his position at West Zouberg.

Nothing could exceed the gallantry of the troops throughout the whole of this day, and my warmest praise is due to the several general officers for their judicious disposition in the advance of their respective columns. To Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coote I feel much indebted for his exertions in this service, and the prompt and able manner in which he has executed his orders. The light troops under Brig. General Baron Rottenburgh have been admirably conducted; and with the officers commanding the several corps engaged, I have every reason to be most perfectly satisfied. The 3d battalion of Royals, and the flank companies of the 5th Regiment, maintained the right under difficult circumstances, with great gallantry, and killed and wounded a great many of the enemy.

Ter Vere being in our possession lieutenant-general Fraser's division marched in the evening upon Ruttern, detached a corps for the reduction of Ramakens, which, when effected, will complete the investment of Flushing. I have to regret the temporary absence of Brig. General Browne, who was wounded late in the day, but I must not to be long deprived of his services.

I have the honor to inclose a return of the killed, wounded, and missing—Deeply as the loss of every British soldier is at all times to be lamented, the loss will not appear to have been great when the serious impediment it was in the power of the enemy to oppose to our progress are considered, as well as the formidable state of the batteries of Flushing,

the pressure of circumstances has prevented the commanding officer of Artillery from furnishing a detailed account of the guns and ordinance stores taken in the several batteries, and fortress of Ter Verre, but which will be hereafter transmitted, with a return of the prisoners taken since our landing supposed to amount to one thousand. Commodore Owen's squadron, with Lieutenant-General the Marquis of Huntley's division, remains at anchor in the Wieling Passage, and the division of Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Rosslyn, and Lieut. Gen. Grosvenor, are arrived at the anchorage in the Veer Gat.

I cannot conclude without expressing in the strongest terms my admiration of the distinguished ability with which the fleet was conducted through the passage into the Veer Gat, nor can the advantages resulting from the success of this operation be too rightly estimated, as by it we were not only enabled to effect a disembarkation, which, in the then state of wind, was impracticable in any other quarter, but also that the enemy probably relying on the difficulty of the navigation was less prepared for resistance. I must also warmly acknowledge the great assistance the service has derived from the zealous exertions of the officers of the navy, and the seamen employed, in drawing a considerable proportion of the artillery through a heavy sand, and without whose aid, the advance of the army must necessarily have been suspended. The strength of the tide rendering the landing of the horses for a time extremely difficult. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) CHATHAM.

P. S.—Since writing the above letter, I have received intelligence from Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope; that the reserve of the army had effected their landing on South Beveland, and that a detachment had occupied the town of Goes.

(Signed) CHATHAM.

[Middleburgh capitulated without firing a shot, but the enemy made a sortie from Flushing, when a smart action took place, in which we had about 300 men killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy was much greater. Three of our gun boats were sunk.]

[By the official returns, 519 prisoners were taken at Ter Vere.

The British lost from the time of their landing the 30th July to the 1st Aug. 1 officer, 2 sergeants, 2 drummers, 41 rank and file killed; 13 officers, 15 sergeants, 1 drummer, 184 rank and file, wounded; 34 rank and file missing.]

The surrender of Flushing was reported, but no official advice had been received. It was reported in Spanish papers of the 31st of July, that Venegas had captured Madrid.

Sir James Saumarez's squadron had made an official attack on Archangel (Russia) and took 100 ships in the harbor, laden with tallow and other valuable commodities.

The Emperor of Austria had repaired to Campsin to accelerate the conclusion of the Negotiations for Peace. It was reported that a Congress, would be held at Presturg, to settle the terms of peace.

Nothing of American affairs. The Triton reports, that the *Henrietta Charlotta*, was to sail from London on the 21st of August for New-York.

From the Gazette Extraordinary.

Downing street, Aug. 15.

Despatches of which the following are copies and extracts, were this day received at the office of Lord Viscount Castlereagh one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, from lieutenant-general the right hon. sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B. dated Talavera, July 29.

Talavera de la Reyna, July 29.

My Lord,

General Cuesta followed the enemy's march with his army from the Alberche on the morning of the 24th, as far as Santa Malla, and pushed forward his advanced guard as far as Turrijos.

For the reasons stated to your lordship in my dispatch of the 24th, I moved only two divisions of infantry and a brigade of cavalry across the Alberche to Casalegoes, under the command of lieutenant-general Sherbrooke, with a view to keep up the communication between general Cuesta and me, and with sir R. Wilson's corps at Escalona.

It appears that general Venegas had not carried into execution that part of the plan of operations which related to his corps, and that he was still at Daniel, in la Mancha; and the enemy in the course of the 24th, 25th and 26th, collected all his forces in this part of Spain, between Torrijos and Toledo, leaving but a small corps of 2000 men in that place.

His united army thus consisted of the corps of marshal Victor, of that of general Sebastiani, and of 7 or 8000 men, the guards of Joseph Bonaparte, and the garrison of Madrid, and it was commanded by Joseph Bonaparte, aided by marshals Jourdan and Victor, and gen. Sebastiani.

On the 26th, general Cuesta's advanced guard was attacked near Torrijos, and obliged to fall back, and the general retired with his army on that day to the left bank of the Alberche; general Sherbrooke continued at Casalegoes, and the enemy at Santa Olella.

It was then obvious that the enemy intend-

ing the best position appeared to be in the neighborhood of Talavera; and gen. Cuesta having consented to take up this position on the morning of the 27th I ordered gen. Sherbrooke to retire with his corps to its station in the line, leaving gen. Mackenzie with a division of infantry and a brigade of cavalry, as an advanced post in the wood, on the right of Alberche, which covered our left flank.

The position taken up by the troops at Talavera extended more than two miles; the ground was open upon the left, where the British army was stationed, and it was commanded by a height, on which was, in essence, and in second line, a division of infantry, under the orders of major-general Hill.

There was a valley between this height and a range of mountains still further upon the left, which valley was not at first occupied, as it was commanded by the height before mentioned; and the range of mountains appeared too distant to have any influence upon the expected action.

The right, consisting of Spanish troops, extended immediately in front of the town of Talavera down to the Tagus. This part of the ground was covered by olive trees, and much intersected by banks and ditches. The high road leading from the bridge over the Alberche, was defended by a heavy battery in front of a church, which was occupied by Spanish infantry. All the avenues to the town were defended in a similar manner: the town was occupied, and the remainder of the Spanish infantry was formed in two lines, behind the banks on the roads which I had from the town and the right, to the left of our position.

In the centre, between the two armies, there was a commanding spot of ground, on which we had commenced to construct a redoubt, with some open ground in its rear.

Brigadier-general Alexander Campbell was posted at this spot with a division of infantry, supported in his rear by general Cotton's brigade of dragoons, and some Spanish cavalry.

About two o'clock on the 27th, the enemy appeared in strength on the left bank of the Alberche, and manifested an intention to attack gen. Mackenzie's division.

The attack was made before they could be withdrawn; but the troops, consisting of gen. Mackenzie's and colonel Donkin's brigades, and general Anson's brigade of cavalry, and supported by general Payne with the other four regiments of cavalry, in the plain between Talavera and the wood, withdrew in good order, but with some loss, particularly by the 2d battalion 67th regiment, and 2d battalion 31st regiment in the wood.

Upon this occasion the steadiness and discipline of the 45th regiment, and of the 5th battalion 60th regiment were conspicuous; and I had particular reason for being satisfied with the manner in which major-general Mackenzie withdrew his advanced guard.

As the day advanced the enemy appeared in larger numbers on the right of the Alberche, and it was obvious that he was advancing to a general attack upon the combined army.

General Mackenzie continued to fall back gradually upon the left of the position of the combined armies, where he was placed in the second line, in the rear of the guards, colonel Donkin being placed in the same situation further upon the left of the position of the combined armies, where he was placed in the rear of the king's German Legion.

The enemy immediately commenced his attack in the dusk of the evening, by a cannonade upon the left of our position, and by an attempt with his cavalry to overthrow the Spanish infantry posted, as I have before stated on the right—This attempt failed entirely.

Early in the night he pushed a division along the valley on the left of the height occupied by general Hill, of which he gained a momentary possession, but Major-General Hill attacked it instantly with the bayonet and regained it.

This attack was repeated in the night, but failed, and again at day light in the morning of the 28th, by two divisions of infantry, and was repulsed by major-general Hill.

Major-general Hill has reported to me in a particular manner the conduct of the 29th regiment; and of the 1st battalion 48th regiment, in these different affairs, as well as that of major-general Tilson, and brigadier-general Richard Stewart.

We have lost many brave officers and soldiers in the defence of this important point in our position, among others I cannot avoid to mention brigade-major Gardner; and major-general Hill was himself wounded, but I am happy to say, but slightly.

The defeat of this attempt was followed about noon, by a general attack with the enemy's whole force upon the whole of that part of the position occupied by the British army.

In consequence of the repeated attempts upon the heights on our left by the valley, I had placed two brigades of British cavalry in that valley, supported in the rear by the Duc d'Albuquerque's division of Spanish cavalry.

The enemy then placed light infantry in the range of mountains on the left of the valley, which were opposed by a division of Spanish infantry under Lieut. General De Bassecourt.

The general attack began by the march of several columns of Infantry into the valley with a view to attack the height occupied by major-general Hill. These columns were

dragons, and 23d dragoons under the command of Gen. Anson, directed by Lieut. Payne, and supported by gen. Fane's regiments of heavy cavalry; and although the 2d dragoons suffered considerable loss, the effect had the effect of preventing the execution of that part of the enemy's plan.

At the same time he directed an attack on Brig. Gen. Alexander Campbell's position in the centre of the combined army on the right of the British.

This attack was most successfully repulsed by Brig. Gen. Campbell, supported by king's regiment of Spanish cavalry, and battalions of Spanish infantry; and Gen. Campbell took the enemy's cannon.

The Brig. Gen. mentions particularly the conduct of the 97th, the 2d battalion and of the 2d battalion 53d regiments, and was highly satisfied with the manner in which this part of the position was defended.

An attack was also made at the same time upon Lieut. Gen. Sherbrooke's division, which was on the left and centre of the 1st line of the British army.

This attack was most gallantly repulsed by a charge with bayonets, of the whole of the brigade of Guards, which were right, having advanced too far, they were exposed on their left flank to the fire of the enemy's battery, and of their retiring column, and the division was obliged to retire to the original position, under cover of the line of Gen. Cotton's brigade of cavalry. I had removed from the centre, and 1st battalion 48th regiment.

I had moved this regiment from its original position on the heights, as soon as served the advance of the Guards, and formed in the plain, advanced upon the enemy, and covered the formation of Lieut. Sherbrooke's division.

Shortly after the repulse of this general attack, in which apparently all the troops were employed, he commenced retreat across the Alberche, which was effected in the most regular order, and effected during the night, leaving in hands twenty pieces of cannon, ammunition, tumbrils and some prisoners.

Your Lordship will observe by the enclosed return the great loss which we have sustained of valuable officers and soldiers during a long and hard fought action, against more than double our numbers. Loss of the enemy has been much greater. I am informed that entire brigades of infantry have been destroyed; indeed the battalions that retreated were much reduced in numbers.—By all accounts their loss is 10 000 men, Gen. Lapisse and Morlot are killed, Gen. Sebastiani and Boulet are wounded.

I have particularly to lament the loss of Major-General Mackenzie, who had distinguished himself on the 27th; and of Brig. Gen. Langwerth of the King's German Legion; and of Brigade-Major Beckett, of the Guards.

Your Lordship will observe, that the attack of the enemy were principally, if not entirely directed against the British troops. The Spanish commander in chief, his officers and troops manifested every disposition to render us assistance, and those of them which were engaged did their duty; but the ground which they occupied was so important, and its possession at the same time so difficult, that I did not think it proper to urge them to make any movement on the left of the enemy while he engaged with us.

I have reason to be satisfied with the conduct of all the officers and troops. I am much indebted to Lieut. Gen. Sherbrooke for the assistance I received from him, in the manner in which he led on his division to the charge with bayonets.

To Lieut. Gen. Payne and the cavalry, particularly Gen. Anson's brigade, to Major-General Hill and Tilson, Brigadier-Generals Alexander Campbell, Richard Stewart, and Cameron, and to the divisions and brigades of infantry under their commands respectively, particularly the 25th regiment, commanded by Col. White, the 1st battalion 48th regiment, commanded by Col. Donnellan, afterwards, when that regiment was wounded, by Major Middlemore; the 2d battalion 7th, commanded by Lieut. Col. Wm. Myers the 2d battalion 53d, commanded by Lieut. Col. Bingham; the 97th regiment, commanded by Col. Lyon; the 1st battalion of the 4th regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. Bumbard, and the 2d battalion 31st, commanded by Major Watson, and of the 45th, commanded by Lieut. Col. Guard, and 5th, battalion 60th, commanded by Major Davy, on the 27th.

The advance of the Brigade of Guards was most gallantly conducted by Brigadier-General Campbell, and when necessary, that brigade retired, and formed again in the best order.

The artillery under Brigadier-General Fane, was also, throughout these days, of the greatest service, and I had every reason to be satisfied with the assistance I received from the Chief Engineer Lieut. Col. Fletcher, Adjutant-General Brigadier-General C. Stewart, and the Quarter-master-General Lieut. Col. Murray, and the officers of those Departments respectively, and from Col. Bathurst, the officers of my personal Staff.

I also received much assistance from Lieut. Col. O'Lawlor, of the Spanish service, and from Brigadier-General Whittingham, who was wounded when bringing up the two Span-