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FROM FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, to TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1809.

DOWNING STREET, August 19, 1809.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was this day received at the office of Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-General the Earl of Chatham, K. G., dated head-quarters, Middleburg, August 16, 1809,

Head-Quarters, Middleburg,
August 16, 1809.

My Lord,

I have the honour of acquainting your Lordship, that, on the 13th instant, the batteries before Flushing being completed, (and the frigates, bombs, and gun vessels, having at the same time taken their stations) a fire was opened at about half-past one P. M. from fifty-two pieces of heavy ordnance, which was vigorously returned by the enemy. An additional battery of six twenty-four pounders was completed the same night, and the whole continued to play upon the town with little or no intermission till late on the following day.

On the morning of the 14th instant, about ten o'clock, the line of battle ships at anchor in the Durloo passage, led by Rear-Admiral Sir Richard Strachan got under weigh, and ranging up along the sea line of defence, kept up as they passed a tremendous cannonade on the town for several hours with the greatest gallantry and effect. About four in the afternoon, perceiving that the fire of the enemy had entirely ceased, and the town presenting a most awful scene of destruction, being on fire in almost every quarter, I directed Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coote to send in to summons the place. General Monnet returned for answer, that he would reply to the summons as soon as he had consulted a council of war. An hour had been allowed him for the purpose, but a considerable time beyond it having elapsed without any answer being received, hostilities were ordered to re-

commence with the utmost vigour, and about eleven o'clock at night, one of the enemy's batteries, advanced upon the sea dyke in front of Lieutenant-General Fraser's position, was most gallantly carried at the point of the bayonet, by detachments from the 36th, 71st, and light battalions of the King's German legion, under Lieutenant-Colonel Pack, opposed to great superiority of number; they took forty prisoners, and killed and wounded a great many of the enemy.

I must not omit to mention, that, on the preceding evening, an intrenchment, in front of Major-General Graham's position, was also forced in a manner equally undaunted, by the 14th regiment, and detachments of the King's German legion, under Lieutenant-Colonel Nicolls who drove the enemy from it, and made a lodgement within musket-shot of the walls of the town, taking one gun and thirty prisoners.

About two in the morning, the enemy demanded a suspension of arms for forty-eight hours, which was refused, and only two hours granted, when he agreed to surrender, according to the summons sent in, on the basis of the garrison becoming prisoners of war.

I have now the satisfaction of acquainting your Lordship, that, these preliminaries being acceded to, as soon as the admiral landed in the morning, Colonel Long, Adjutant-General, and Captain Cockburn of the Royal Navy, were appointed to negotiate the further articles of capitulation, which I have now the honour to enclose. They were ratified about three this morning, when detachments of the Royals on the right, and of his Majesty's 71st regiment on the left, took possession of the gates of the town. The garrison will march out to-morrow, and will be embarked as speedily as possible.

I may now congratulate your Lordship on

the fall of a place so indispensably necessary to our future operations, as so large a proportion of our force being required to carry on the siege with that degree of vigour and dispatch, which the means of defence the enemy possessed, and particularly his powers of inundation (which was rapidly spreading to an alarming extent) rendered absolutely necessary.

Having hoped, had circumstances permitted, to have proceeded up the river at an earlier period, I had committed to Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coote, the direction of the details of the siege, and of the operations before Flushing, and I cannot sufficiently express my sense of the unremitting zeal and exertion with which he has conducted the arduous service entrusted to him, in which he was ably assisted by Lieutenant-Colonels Walsh and Offerey attached to him, as assistants in the Adjutant and Quarter-Master General's department.

I have every reason to be satisfied with the judicious manner in which the general officers have directed the several operations, as well as with the spirit and intelligence manifested by the commanding officers of corps, and the zeal and ardour of all ranks of officers.

It is with great pleasure, I can report the uniform good conduct of the troops, who have not only on all occasions shewn the greatest intrepidity in presence of the enemy, but have sustained with great pleasure and cheerfulness the laborious duties they have had to perform.

The active and persevering exertions of the corps of royal engineers have been conducted with much skill and judgement by Colonel Fyers, aided by Lieutenant-Colonel D'Arcey; and it is impossible for me to do sufficient justice to the distinguished conduct of the officers and men of the royal artillery, under the able direction and animating example of Brigadier-General M'Leod;

Price Sixpence Halfpenny.



The seamen, whose labours had already been so useful to the army, sought their reward in a further opportunity of distinguishing themselves, and one of the batteries was accordingly entrusted to them, and which they served with admirable vigour and effect.

I must here beg to express my strong sense of the constant and cordial co-operation of the navy on all occasions, and my warmest acknowledgments are most particularly due to Captain Cockburn of the *Belleisle*, commanding the flotilla, and to Captain Richardson of the *Cæsar*, commanding the brigade of seamen landed with the army.

I have the honour to enclose a return of the garrison of Flushing, in addition to which I have learned, that, besides the number killed, which was considerable, upwards of one thousand wounded men were transported to Cadiz, previous to the complete investment of the town.

I also subjoin a statement of deserters and prisoners, exclusive of the garrison of Flushing.

This dispatch will be delivered to your Lordship by my first Aid-de-Camp Major Bradford, who is fully qualified to give your Lordship every further information, and whom I beg leave earnestly to recommend to his Majesty's protection.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHATHAM.

His Excellency the General of Division Monnet, one of the Commandants of the Legion of Honour, Commandant in Chief of the fortress of Flushing, having authorized Monsieur L'Evêque, Captain of the Imperial Engineers, and Monsieur Montonnét, Captain of the Imperial Artillery, to treat of terms of capitulation for the surrender of the town of Flushing to the troops of his Britannick Majesty; and their Excellencies Lieutenant-General the Earl of Chatham, K. G., &c. and Rear Admiral Sir Richard Strachan, K. B., &c., commanding in chief the military and naval forces before Flushing, having authorized Captain Cockburn, of his Majesty's ship *Belleisle*, commanding the British Flotilla, and Colonel Long, Adjutant-General, to treat conjointly with the said Commissioners thereon, they have, after duly exchanging their respective powers, agreed to the following articles, viz.

Art. I. The garrison of Flushing shall be prisoners of war, and shall march out of the place with all the honours of war; they shall deposit their arms on the quay of the water gate; they shall return to France on their parole, and shall not for one year bear arms against his Britannick Majesty, or the allies whom he may have at the time of capitulation.

This article is applicable to the officers of marine actually at Flushing.

Answer—The garrison of Flushing will be permitted to march out of the town with the honours of war required, and they will lay down their arms on the glacis, but must be considered as prisoners of war, and sent as such to England.

The officers of marine will share the fate of the rest of the garrison.

Art. II. General and staff officers, officers of the marine, and of the corps composing the garrison, shall keep their arms, their horses, and all the property which belongs to them. The non-commissioned officers, soldiers, seamen, and officers servants, shall keep their haversacks.

Answer—Granted.

Art. III. The sick and wounded, capable of being sent out, shall be forwarded to France; the remaining sick shall be left to the care and humanity of the general commanding the troops of his Britannick Majesty, and sent to the French dominions as soon as their condition will permit; there shall be left a sufficient number of medical attendants for the care of the sick: the medical attendants shall receive the same allowances as those of his Britannick Majesty.

Answer—The sick and wounded must be considered

as prisoners of war. Such as are in a state to be removed shall be embarked with the garrison; the rest will remain under the care of French physicians and surgeons until sufficiently recovered to admit of their being removed.

The physicians and surgeons will receive the allowances usually granted to prisoners of war of their rank and description, together with such further remuneration for their attendance on the sick as the general commanding the British army may be pleased to grant.

Art. IV. The non-combatants, such as the sub-inspector, the commissary of war, the medical attendants, the heads of the different administrative departments, shall not be considered as prisoners of war; they shall be at liberty to dispose of their effects, their private and personal property, and to carry it to France, as well as all documents relative to their accounts, in order to justify their conduct to the French government. This arrangement is applicable to the commissaries and civil officers of the marine, to the artificers and attendants of the port, to the officers of the customs and duties, as well as to the purveyors of the army and navy.

Answer—The officers and others mentioned in this article, all attendants on the French army, and in short, Frenchmen of every description, not inhabitants of Flushing previous to the year 1807, will be sent to England, and hereafter treated according to such arrangement as may take place between the two governments respecting non-combatants; their private and personal property shall be respected, and permission will be given them to retain all such papers as specifically relate to, and may be necessary for the settlement of their accounts.

All Frenchmen and others, who may be permitted to remain, will be expected to take the oath of allegiance to his Britannick Majesty, when required, and to conform to all laws and regulations which may hereafter be made by the British government.

Art. V. If no particular stipulation has been made concerning the sick left at Middleburg, under the care of the medical attendants and the officers of the said hospital, they shall be treated according to Articles III. and IV. of the present capitulation.

Answer—Granted; conformably to the answers given to the third and fourth articles.

Art. VI. The property of the inhabitants shall be respected, they shall be at liberty to withdraw into France with their private property, they shall have every security in this respect, and shall not be molested in any manner for their opinions, and the part they have taken during the siege.

Answer—The property of the inhabitants of every description will be respected, it being understood that all naval and military stores will be held in requisition until proved to be the private property of individuals, and the British government shall, in that case, be at liberty to make use of the same on paying a just remuneration to the proprietors.

Such inhabitants as may be desirous of retiring to France, and shall certify this their intention within eight days after the ratification of this capitulation, shall be permitted to do so at a period to be determined by the British commander in chief, and no inhabitant shall be molested on account of any opinion or conduct he may hitherto have held.

Art. VII. The necessary carriages and vessels shall be furnished by the English commissioners, at the expense of their government, for transporting from this place to the French dominions the sick and the private effects of the officers. These effects shall not be searched, and shall have full security during their passage.

Answer—Every expense of transporting the French garrison, sick, &c. with their baggage, to England, will, of course, be defrayed by the British government.

Art. VIII. If any difficulty shall arise in the interpretation of any of the above articles, it shall be settled by the undersigned commissioners, and as much as possible in favour of the garrison.

Answer—Granted.

Given under our hands in Flushing this 15th day of August 1809.

(Signed) GEO. COCKBURN, Captain H. M. S. *Belleisle*, commanding the British flotilla.

ROB. LONG, Col. Adjutant-Gen.

(Signed) F. MONTONNET, Capitaine D'Artillerie.

P. L'EVÊQUE, Capitaine Commandant du Genie.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

Art. I. The undersigned commissioners have agreed that all ordnance, military and naval stores of every description, as well as all maps, charts, plans, and military

memoirs, &c., and all public property whatsoever, shall be made over with inventories thereof, to such commissioners as shall be appointed by the generals commanding the British and French forces, conjointly to deliver and receive the same.

Art. II. It is likewise agreed, that as soon as the ratification of the present capitulation shall be exchanged, the gates of the town and the sluices shall be occupied by detachments of the British army, and the French troops shall evacuate the fortress at noon on the 17th instant.

Art. III. It is further agreed, that this capitulation shall be ratified by the generals commanding in chief the British and French armies; and that the ratifications shall be exchanged at the French advanced posts on the Middleburg road, at 12 o'clock this night; in default of which, the present capitulation and suspension of arms to be considered as null and void.

Given under our hands at Flushing, this 15th day of August 1809.

(Signed) G. COCKBURN, Captain, H. M. S. *Belleisle*, commanding the British flotilla.

ROB. LONG, Colonel, Adjutant-General.

(Signed) F. MONTONNET, Capitaine D'Artillerie.

P. L'EVÊQUE, Capitaine Commandant du Genie.

Approved and ratified by us,

(Signed) CHATHAM, Lieutenant-General, commanding the forces.

R. STRACHAN, Rear-Admiral, commanding the naval forces.

Examined and ratified,

(Signed) MONNET, General de Division.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) T. CAREY, Lieutenant-Colonel, military secretary.

Amount of the Garrison which surrendered at Flushing, on the 15th August 1809, under the command of Monnet, General of Division.

16 officers of the staff, 101 officers, 3773 non-commissioned officers and soldiers, 429 sick and wounded, Total—4379.

Return of Prisoners and Deserters from the 30th July to August 15th 1809, taken in the island of Walcheren.

1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 15 captains, 27 lieutenants, 1 staff, 58 serjeants, 13 drummers, 1700 rank and file.

Return of the rank and names of Officers, and of the number of Non-commissioned Officers and Rank and File, Killed, Wounded, and Missing, from the 8th instant, to the surrender of Flushing, on the morning of the 15th inclusive, Head-Quarters, Middleburg, August 16, 1809.

Royal Artillery—6 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 10 rank and file, wounded.

Royal Engineers—1 rank and file killed; 2 officers wounded.

3d Batt. 1st Foot—1 officer wounded.

2d Foot—1 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 4 rank and file, wounded.

5th Foot—1 officer, 2 rank and file, killed; 1 drummer, 8 rank and file, wounded.

14th Foot—1 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 4 rank and file, wounded.

26th Foot—1 serjeant wounded.

35th Foot—1 serjeant killed.

36th Foot—3 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 2 serjeants, 7 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

59th Foot—2 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 2 rank and file, wounded.

63d Foot—2 rank and file wounded.

68th Foot—3 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 1 serjeant, 12 rank and file, wounded.

71st Foot—1 officer, 1 rank and file, killed; 2 officers, 7 rank and file, wounded.

76th Foot—2 rank and file killed.

77th Foot—1 officer wounded.

81st Foot—1 drummer killed; 2 officers wounded.

84th Foot—2 rank and file wounded.

95th Foot—1 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 8 rank and file, wounded.

1st Light Battalion King's German Legion—7 rank and file wounded.

2d Light Battalion King's German Legion—1 officer, 3 rank and file, killed; 1 drummer, 10 rank and file, wounded.

Total—3 officers, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 26 rank and file, killed; 15 officers, 5 serjeants, 2 drummers, 83 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

Killed.

5th Foot—Captain Talbot.
71st Foot—Ensign D. Sinclair.
2d Light Batt. King's German Legion—Lieutenant Sprecker.

Wounded.

Royal Artillery—Lieut. George Browne, slightly.
Royal Engineers—Colonel Fyers, slightly; Captain Pasley, dangerously.
3d Batt. 1st Foot—Lieut. A. W. McKenzie, slightly.
2d Foot—Lieut. Clutterbuck, slightly.
14th Foot—Ensign C. Harald dangerously; wounded August 9, since dead.
36th Foot—Major McKenzie, dangerously.
68th Foot—Captain Soden, slightly; Lieut. Smith, slightly.
71st Foot—Captain Spottiswoode, slightly; Lieut. D. McDonald, dangerously.
77th Foot—Captain A. V. Brown, dangerously.
81st Foot—Captain Taylor, slightly; Assistant-Surgeon Chizlet, dangerously.
95th Foot—Lieut. Manners, slightly; wounded 3d August, not reported in time to be included in the preceding returns.

ROBERT LONG, Col. Adj.-Gen.

AUGUST 21, 1809.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was this morning received at the office of Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-General the Earl of Chatham, K. G. dated headquarters, Middleburg, August 18, 1809.

MY LORD, Middleburg, Aug. 18, 1809.

I have the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, a copy of the articles of capitulation, for the surrender of the towns of Zeiricksie and Bruwershaven, and the islands of Schawen and Duiveland, concluded on the 15th instant by the Lieutenant-General the Earl of Rosslyn and Rear-Admiral Sir Richard Keats, with the deputies of those towns and islands; and I have much satisfaction in acquainting your Lordship, that I have every reason to believe we shall be enabled to draw very ample supplies of cattle, spirits, and biscuit, from that quarter.

The inclosed return of the late garrison of Flushing received from General Monnet last night, so materially differs from that which accompanied my dispatch of the 16th instant, that I think it expedient to transmit it for your Lordship's information.

I am also informed that the enemy during this service has suffered a very heavy loss in killed and wounded, which, together with the prisoners of war who have fallen into our hands, the enemy's force opposed to us in this island, may very fairly be stated at nine thousand men.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHATHAM.

Amount of Troops in the Garrison of Flushing on 17th August 1809.

200 officers, 4,985 rank and file, 618 sick and wounded.—Total, 5,803.

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION, entered into for the surrender of the towns of Zeirick Zee and Browsershaven, and the whole of the islands of Schowen and Duiveland, to his Britannic Majesty's forces, and concluded between the Earl of Rosslyn, Lieutenant-General, and Richard Goodwin Keats, K. B. Rear-Admiral of the Blue, on the one part, and Mr J. Nelemans, Mr Secretary Van Dopff, and Mr J. de Kater, Members of the Regency, Deputies from the towns of Zeirick Zee and Browsershaven, and

the whole of the islands of Schowen and Duiveland, on the other part.

The said Deputies, in consequence of the eighth article of the capitulation of the town of Middleburgh, communicated to them by the Prefect of Zeeland, and in conformity to the disposition from him of the 6th August, have expressed their readiness to accede to the conditions of the said capitulation, and to surrender the towns of Zeirick Zee and Browsershaven, and the whole of the islands of Schowen and Duiveland, to his Britannic Majesty's forces, upon the following articles of capitulation.

Art. I. Security shall be granted to every person, public functionaries, private persons, citizens, and inhabitants, whatever their political opinions may have been, or now are, provided they conduct themselves as peaceable citizens, and conform to such regulations as shall be hereafter established by authority of the British government.

Art. II. Protection shall be granted to all private property; but all public property is to be accounted for to such commissioners as shall be named by the general and admiral commanding his Britannic Majesty's forces.

Art. III. The arms of the inhabitants, which have been received from the government, shall be delivered up to such officer as shall be appointed on the part of his Britannic Majesty to receive the same; but it shall be permitted to the Magistrates to retain such proportion of them, and to arm such part of the burghers, for the purposes of the internal police of the towns, as shall appear to be proper and necessary, to the officers commanding in the island on the part of his Britannic Majesty; but none shall be retained or used, except subject to his authority and his discretion.

Art. IV. Public functionaries and their families shall be permitted, if they desire it, to return to any other part of Holland; but such as shall remain shall, if required and authorized so to do, by the officer commanding in the islands, continue to exercise their several functions, for the administration of the affairs of the towns and islands aforesaid.

Art. V. Inhabitants who are absent from their houses shall be permitted to return with their property, subject to the conditions in the first article.

Art. VI. Every care will be taken that the quartering of the troops stationed in the towns and islands shall be made as little burthensome to the inhabitants as possible.

Art. VII. If any misunderstanding shall arise regarding the foregoing articles, they shall be explained in favour of the inhabitants of the towns and islands aforesaid.

Done on board his Britannic Majesty's ship *Superb*, off Cattendyke, 15th August 1809.

(Signed) ROSSLYN, Lieutenant-General.
R. G. KEATS.
J. DE KATER.
JOH. NELEMANS.
A. J. VAN DOPFF.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, AUGUST 20, 1809.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, were received last night at this office from Sir Richard John Strachan, Bart. and K. B. Rear-Admiral of the White, &c. addressed to the Hon. William Wellesley Pole.

St. Domingo, Flushing Roads,
17th August 1809.

SIR,

I have much satisfaction in acquainting you, for the information of their Lordships, that the town and garrison of Flushing have capitulated upon the terms, a copy of which I send herewith.

Their Lordships have already been apprised that it was my intention to have proceeded up the Scheldt, with the division of frigates under Lord William Stuart, and that the greater part of our flotilla had advanced to Bathz, in the charge of Sir Home Popham, by whom the enemy were driven above Lillo, where their ships and gun-brigs had taken up a strong position.

The command of the important service of the Scheldt, I have given to Sir Richard Keats, and he has my directions to co-operate with Lieutenant-General the Earl of Rosslyn, as well as to use every means in his power for capturing or destroying the fleet and flotilla of the enemy.

Rear-Admiral Lord Gardner remained with the ships named in the margin* off Dykeshook, and his Lordship had received my direction to hold that squadron in readiness to go against the garrison of Flushing.

On the 12th instant, I was informed by Lord Chatham, that the advanced batteries were sufficiently prepared to open on the enemy the day following, at one o'clock in the afternoon; and as it appeared to me of consequence that the line of battle ships should pass the town at the same moment, I therefore, abandoned my intention of going up to the advanced flotilla, and proceeding to Dykeshook hoisted my flag in the *St. Domingo*. The batteries opened on the garrison, as it was previously settled, at one in the afternoon of the 13th instant, and the fire was returned with great vigour by the enemy.

The bombs and gun vessels under the direction of Captain Cockburn, of the *Belleisle*, were most judiciously placed at the south-east end of town; and to the south-west, Captain Owen, of the *Clyde*, had with equal skill and judgment, placed the bomb and other vessels under his orders. I had much satisfaction in witnessing the fire that was kept up by the squadrons under the command of these two officers, and the precision with which the shells were thrown from the bombs.

Unfortunately the wind was too scant to allow me to weigh when the batteries opened, but it proving more favourable the following day, I immediately put that intention into execution, and at ten in the forenoon of the 14th proceeded with the ships already named towards Flushing, meaning to pass to a more convenient anchorage for placing the squadron against it, when such a measure should appear to be necessary.

This squadron was led in by the *St. Domingo*, bearing my flag, and I was followed by the *Blake*, with the flag of Rear-Admiral Lord Gardner; the other ships advanced in succession. Soon after we had opened our fire, the wind came more southerly, and the *St. Domingo* grounded inside of the *Dog-Sand*. Lord Gardner not knowing our situation passed inside of us, by which the *Blake* also grounded. The other ships were immediately directed to haul off, and anchor as previously intended.

After being some time in this situation, during which the enemy's fire slackened, by the active and zealous exertions of Captain Owen of the *Clyde*, who came to our assistance, and anchored close to the *St. Domingo*, she was got off, and soon after I had the satisfaction of seeing the *Blake* also afloat, and came to anchor with the rest of the squadron.

I was much pleased with the conduct and exertions of Captain Gill, of the *St. Domingo*, and his officers, and with the steadiness, energy, and good order of the ship's company. Lord Gardner bears equal testimony to the behaviour of the officers, seamen, and marines, of the *Blake*, and his Lordship mentions the assistance he received from Captain Codrington in the highest terms of praise.

* *St. Domingo, Blake, Repulse, Victorious, Denmark, Audacious, and Venerable.*

The fire of the enemy towards the evening had considerably abated, the town was burning in many places, and much damage was done to the houses. At seven o'clock I received a message from Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coote, requesting I would cease hostilities, as a summons had been sent into Flushing; but at night the fire again commenced, and was kept up without intermission until two o'clock of the morning of the 15th, when the French commandant General Monnet offered to surrender. This was communicated to me by the Lieutenant-General, and in consequence I directed the flag of truce to be hoisted at day light on board his Majesty's ships, and that hostilities should cease.

The Lieutenant-General having also intimated his wish that two commissioners should be sent on the part of the navy to assist in the proposed capitulation, I accordingly nominated Lord Gardner to meet Sir Eyre Coote, at East Zouburg, and to take with him Captain Cockburn, to act in conjunction with the officers on the part of the army. Shortly after I received a message from the Earl of Chatham, requesting to see me at Zouburg. On my arrival there, I found his Lordship had selected Colonel Long, Adjutant-General of the army, and Captain Cockburn, to be the commissioners for settling the terms of capitulation, which were finally concluded late in the evening of the 15th.

In the extensive and various branches of the service committed to my care, their Lordships must be aware, that it would be impossible that all the flag-officers could be employed in the effective ships under my command; but I am no less indebted for the active exertions of Rear-Admiral Otway, with whom I left the difficult task of arranging all the service connected with the operations against Flushing; and I am happy in this opportunity of making him my acknowledgements for the ability with which those arrangements were made, and that service conducted. To Rear-Admiral Sir Richard Keats my thanks are particularly due, for his zealous exertions in defeating the intentions of the enemy at Bathz, and his active co-operation with Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope on South Beveland, and the upper part of the East Scheld.

Their Lordships have already been informed that Rear-Admiral Lord Gardner accompanied me on the service off Flushing, where his Lordship conducted himself with his accustomed gallantry.

I have much pleasure in bearing the most ample testimony to the exertions of Sir Home Popham, with the advanced flotilla, in the upper part of the West Scheld, which has been of the most essential service.

I have received the most satisfactory accounts from Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coote, of the conduct of Captain Charles Richardson of the *Cesar*, with whose activity and zeal I have been long acquainted. Captain Richardson speaks in high terms of the assistance he received from Captain Blamey of the *Harpy* as well as his gallantry throughout the whole of the service, in the battery worked by the seamen. I cannot conclude this letter without assuring their Lordships that every captain, officer, seamen, and marine, have most zealously done their duty; nor will it, I hope be thought taking away from the merits of others, in drawing their Lordships particular notice to the energetic exertions of the captains, officers, and men, employed in the

gun-boats; they have been constantly under fire, and gone through all the hardships of their situation, with the utmost cheerfulness. Herewith I inclose the reports of the officers who have had commands in the present service, including the returns of killed and wounded.

Lieutenant William May, first lieutenant of my flag ship, is the bearer of this dispatch, and I recommend him to their Lordships as an officer of merit.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. J. STRACHAN.

A Return of Killed and Wounded on board the Flotilla under the orders of Captain Cockburn, of his Majesty's ship Belaisle, at the attack of Flushing, from the day of August 1809, until 15th following.

Blake (gun-boat No. 67)—1 killed, 4 wounded.
San Josef (gun-boat No. 67)—4 wounded.
San Domingo (gun-boat No. 67)—1 wounded.
Orion gun-boat No. 27)—1 killed.
Monarch (gun-boat No. 19)—4 wounded.
Resolution (gun-boat No. 27)—1 wounded.
Impeteux (gun-boat No. 68)—1 killed.
Impeteux (gun-boat No. 62)—1 killed, 3 wounded.
Marlborough (gun-boat No. 62)—1 killed.
Royal Sovereign yacht (*Ætna* bomb)—1 wounded.
Hero (ship's launch)—1 killed, 2 wounded.
Resolution (armed transport Ann)—1 killed, 2 wounded.
Total—7 killed, 22 wounded.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

Marlborough—Lieutenant Rennie, killed.
San Josef—Lieutenant Russell, and Mr Burnside, surgeon, slightly wounded.

Names of the Lieutenants, according to their seniority, who served in the Battery before Flushing, under the orders of Captain Richardson, of his Majesty's ship Cesar.

Lieutenant John Wyborn. Lieutenant Nicholson. Lieutenant Travers. Lieutenant Hilton. Lieutenant Howell. Lieutenant Medway. Lieutenant Hall.

A Return of the Killed and Wounded belonging to his Majesty's ships, in passing the Batteries of Flushing, on the 15th August 1809.

BLAKE.

Killed—James Gatt, sergeant of marines; John Lowry, seaman.

Wounded—Andrew Money, seaman, slightly; Thomas Coat, seaman, ditto; Robert McBurnie, seaman, ditto; James Lee, seaman, ditto; James Goodby, private of marines, severely; William Stewart, corporal of marines, ditto; John Macnamara, private of marines, slightly; William Manby, private of marines, ditto; William Firby, private of marines, ditto.

SAN DOMINGO.

Wounded—John Maynard, seaman; Charles McMuray, seaman; Hugh Molloy, seaman; James Grady, seaman; Richard Platt, seaman; John Kirby, seaman; William Connor, seaman; Joseph Clearman, seaman; William Owens, seaman.

Total—2 killed, 18 wounded.

(Copy) R. J. STRACHAN.

A Return of the Killed and Wounded in the Scamens Battery before Flushing, being a Detachment of Seamen, under the orders of Captain Charles Richardson, of H. M. ship Cesar, August 14, 1809.

REVENGE.

Wounded—Edward Harrick, midshipman; Felix Benjamin, seaman; Benjamin Parrott, seaman; John Hitchcock, seaman; Thomas Scott, seaman.

HERO.

Wounded—John Woodcock, seaman; William Butler, seaman.

Total—7 wounded.

Total Killed and Wounded.

Captain Cockburn's Return—7 killed, 22 wounded.

General Return—2 killed, 18 wounded.

Captain Richardson's Return—7 wounded.

Total—9 killed, 47 wounded.

(Signed) R. J. STRACHAN.

WAR-OFFICE, August 19, 1809.

2d Garrison Battalion—Richard Burbridge, gent. to be Ensign, vice Hobhouse, who resigns. W. Hunt, gent. to be ditto, vice White, promoted in the 11th foot.
3d—Assistant-Surgeon Oliver Dease, from the Done-

gal militia, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice McKee, appointed to the 72d foot.

5th—Ensign John Waters, from the 61st foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Mackay, appointed to the 47th foot. Robert Markham, gent. to be Ensign, vice Dodwell, promoted in the 23d light dragoons.

2d Royal Veteran Battalion—Lieut. Charles Wright, from the 50th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Mallet, placed on the retired list.

10th—Lieut. Charles McCarthy, from the 8th foot, to be Lieutenant.

HOSPITAL STAFF—To be Surgeons to the Forces—Surgeon William Wallace, from the 7th foot. Surgeon John Q. Short, from the 26th foot. Surgeon John Pooler, from the 72d foot. Surgeon J. Bruff, from the 83d foot. Surgeon J. R. Hume, from the 79th foot. Deputy Purveyor Charles Mapother.

To be Surgeons to the Forces in Portugal, under the command of Lieutenant-General Beresford only—Assistant-Surgeon Augustus West, from the 4th foot. Assistant-Surgeon John Callander, from ditto. Assistant-Surgeon Edward Keating, from the 6th foot. Assistant-Surgeon John Griffith, from the 23d foot. Assistant-Surgeon Andrew Hauliday, from the 4th dragoon guards. Assistant-Surgeon George Morse, from the 4th dragoons. Assistant-Surgeon H. Robertson, from the royal military college.

Commission in the 38th or Ayrshire Regiment of Militia, signed by the Lord Lieutenant.

John Eccles, Esq. to be Captain, vice Fulton, displaced; dated July 27, 1809.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF

ALEXANDER GRANT, Merchant in Glasgow.

THAT upon the application of James Buchan, upholsterer in Glasgow, Trustee (and confirmed as such by the Court of Session) upon the sequestrated estate of the said Alexander Grant, the Sheriff-substitute of Lanarkshire has fixed Friday the 1st day of September next 1809, and Friday the 15th day of said month, at 1 o'clock each day, within the Sheriff-court-house here, for the public examination of the bankrupt, and others acquainted with his business, agreeable to the Statute. And the Trustee hereby intimates, that upon Saturday the 16th day of September next, a general meeting will be held within the Black Bull Inn of Glasgow, at 12 o'clock noon, for instructing him as to the management and recovery of the estate.

Such of the Creditors as have not already lodged with the Trustee their grounds of debt, and oaths of verity thereon, are hereby required to do so betwixt and the 29th day of March 1810 years, being ten calendar months from the date of the first deliverance on the petition for sequestration, otherwise they will have no share in the first distribution of the bankrupt estate. Glasgow, August 28, 1809.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF

WILLIAM & DAVID PAUL, Merchants in Perth, as a Company, and Individuals.

JOHN MARSHALL, Merchant in Perth, Trustee under the sequestration awarded against the said William & David Paul, as a company, and individuals, hereby intimates, that he has made up states of the bankrupts affairs, which lie in his hands, for the inspection of all concerned, till the 6th of September 1809, when a dividend will be paid to the Creditors of the Company, at the Trustee's counting-house in Perth.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF

AITCHESON & SMITH, late Merchants in Glasgow.

GEORGE SMELLIE, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of Aitcheson and Smith, hereby intimates, THAT a state of the affairs of the bankrupts lies with him, for the inspection of all concerned; but as there has been no increase to the funds for the last six months, no dividend can be made at present.

Glasgow, August 28, 1809.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

A MEETING of the Creditors of JOHN BERTRAM, late Corn-merchant in St Andrews, is to be held within the house of Mr David Landsman, vintner in St Andrews, on Wednesday the 13th September next, at 1 o'clock noon.