

meeting adjourned until a communication could be had with the commander of the naval forces.

In consequence of bad weather, the answer was not received until the 6th instant, which perfectly coincided with my opinion as to the only terms that could be granted to the enemy. I was also informed that the river Huna had overflowed its banks, and we were thus separated from the greater part of the ordnance stores and our provisions, which further determined me to bring the matter to immediate issue, as I stated to Captain Cumby, and requested that co-operation in armed seamen, ammunition, and provisions, which I found him ever ready most cordially to afford.

With humble submission to the Almighty Disposer of events, full confidence in a just cause, and British hearts to maintain it, I wrote the letter No. 8, to be delivered to General Barquier, on the French garrison again refusing to lay down their arms, and immediately made the following disposition.—

The first brigade, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Horsford, who preferred that command to the duty of Deputy-Adjutant-General.

The second brigade, under Major Curry of the 54th regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Smyth of the 55th regiment, a valuable officer, not having joined, by the Diego transport in which he was embarked being a bad sailer, and whose absence I would have greatly regretted, as well as the excellent officers and men with him, had the expected engagement taken place. On firing the first gun from the enemy, the reserve to be formed of the royal Irish and 54th grenadiers; fifty men of the 2d West India regiment, and the same number of the Porto Rico regiment, as this body had sufficient cover, as long as the walls of the church and my quarters remained, upon which above twenty guns and one mortar bore at the distance of three hundred eighty-eight yards. I directed Brigadier-General French, a most active and zealous officer, to take up a position at a hollow about one hundred and fifty paces distant in my rear; and should the garrison attempt a sortie upon the reserve, to wait their close approach, charge bayonets, and follow them into the city. Had the enemy remained within the gates, false attacks and feints at different points were to be made during the night; and scaling ladders being prepared, a general assault was to take place in open day, the first favourable opportunity, a lodgement effected upon the bastions, but the troops not to enter the streets until further orders.

During this hour of suspense under arms, the only sensation perceptible was impatience for attack, and the countenance of every British soldier, at that interesting period, depicted a resolute determination to plant the glory of England with the points of their bayonets upon the fortified walls of St Domingo. The hour having expired, I sent my military secretary, Captain Twigg, to know the reason the white flag was continued after the time had elapsed, and not any answer returned to my letter? He met at the gate Lieutenant-Colonel Myers, announcing that the ultimatum had been agreed upon, and the garrison consented to lay down their arms as prisoners of war.

I also detached Major Walker of the Royal Irish, with the three light companies of the royal Irish, 54th and 55th regiments of foot, to Fort Jerome, a very strong fortress, about two

miles west of the city, with orders, on the commencement of the action, to force the gate with a field-piece, and storm by the sally port, the walls being too high for escalade. Upon his summons, Captain Gillerman, who had no provisions but biscuit left, gave the answer of a brave soldier, that he would abide the fate of the city.

The honour of his Majesty's arms, my Lord, has been maintained without the loss of one British soldier, by shot or sickness, or having recourse to that glorious, but, at the same time, deplorable resource, the assault of a populous city. When it is considered the courage and persevering fortitude of the French garrison, with their superiority of position and numbers, I trust his Majesty will not disapprove of the measures taken for the reduction, the magnitude of the object obtained, and the terms granted to the enemy; and which will be delivered to your Lordship by my military secretary, Captain Twigg, of the 54th regiment, to whom I beg leave to refer for further information, and earnestly recommend him as an officer deserving such mark of favour as his Majesty may be graciously pleased to confer.

I have, my Lord, now a further most gratifying duty to perform, that of making known to his Majesty the most zealous and indefatigable exertions of the following officers.—Brigadier-General French, second in command—Lieutenant-Colonel Horsford, commanding the first brigade—Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, commanding the royal artillery, whose abilities and unwearied attention surmounted uncommon difficulties—Lieutenant-Colonel Myers, Deputy Quartermaster-General, and Commissioner to arrange the articles of capitulation.

The prominent situation of those officers afforded me a constant experience of their zeal, abilities, and anxiety for the most honourable termination of the enterprise; and which sentiments, I can assure your Lordship, actuated every officer, non-commissioned officer, and soldier upon the expedition.

It would be ingratitude in me, my Lord, were I to omit stating, in the strongest possible terms, the cordial co-operation, as I have already noticed, and efficient aid the army received from Captain Cumby, commanding his Majesty's squadron before the city, who also landed two officers, Lieutenants Denman and Sheriff, with a detachment of seamen, who were of infinite service, and cheerfully underwent the most severe fatigue and labour.

It is impossible for me to pass over in silence, the very great assistance I received from William Walton, jun. Esquire, an English gentleman, who formerly resided in the island, and whose acquaintance with the country, inhabitants, and languages, rendered his voluntary and able services of the most essential benefit, as private secretary to me during the expedition.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) H. L. CARMICHAEL, Major-General, commanding his Britannic Majesty's forces at the city of St. Domingo.

[Here follow the letters, &c. referred to in the foregoing dispatch, and articles of capitulation for the surrender of the city of St Domingo.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, SEPTEMBER 5, 1809.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral ROWLEY, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels

at Jamaica, to the Honourable W. W. POLE, dated at Port Royal, July 13, 1809.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's sloop Tweed arrived here last night, from off Saint Domingo, bringing me a dispatch from Captain Cumby of the Polyphemus, announcing the surrender on the 6th instant of the French troops composing the garrison of that city.

Their Lordships will have been made acquainted already by my former letters with a detail of the proceedings of the squadron placed under Captain Cumby's orders for the purpose of co-operating with the Spanish troops investing the city, and with those belonging to his Majesty, which sailed from this island on the 7th ultimo, under the command of Major-General Carmichael; and the inclosed copy of the dispatch above mentioned will make known to them the proceedings of the squadron down to the period of capitulation, and the terms on which the garrison has surrendered.

The exemplary vigilance and unremitted exertions of the officers and men composing the crews of his Majesty's ships and vessels named in the margin,* employed during this short but vigorous blockade, under the immediate orders of Captain Cumby, have contributed most essentially to accelerate the reduction of this last possession of the enemy on the Jamaica station. The fullest testimony is borne by Major-General Carmichael to the cordial support which he received from them after the arrival of the British troops, and I have no doubt that the conduct of Captain Cumby, and that of the officers, seamen, and marines under his orders on the service, will be distinguished by their Lordships approbation, as it has already been by mine.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) B. S. ROWLEY, Vice Admiral.
(To be continued.)

THE AVERAGE PRICE OF BROWN or MUS- COVADO SUGAR,

Computed from the Returns made in the Week ending the 6th day of September 1809,

Is Forty-five Shillings and Ten Pence
per Hundred Weight,

Exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

BANKRUPTS.

(From the London Gazette.)

Thomas Brown, late of Artillery Street, Spitalfields, Middlesex, but now of Russell Street, Bermondsey Street, Surrey, currier.
Robert Barber, of Watling Street, London, merchant.
James Prosser, of Sloane Street, parish of St Luke, Chelsea, Middlesex, grocer.
Thomas Nurcomber Smith, of Broadway, Worcester, draper, grocer, and shopkeeper.
Thomas Caley, of Liverpool, Lancaster, merchant.
Stephen Pearson, of New Mills, parish of Glossop, Derby, baker and shopkeeper.
Jonathan Docker, of Ludworth, parish of Mellor, Derby, thread-manufacturer.
Robert Cowgey, late of Falmouth, Cornwall, merchant.
Thomas Churchman Domville, late of Shefford, Bedford, draper and laceman.
William Roughsedge, of Wotton-Underedge, Gloucester, vintner.
John Ellill, of Queen Street, Cheapside, London, lead-merchant.

* Polyphemus, Aurora, Tweed, Sparrow, Thrush, Griffin, Lark, Moselle, Flour de la Mere, Pike.