

dencies of the Empire, whose remote Position might be supposed to have placed them beyond the Sphere of your royal Solitude. We rejoice that your Majesty, feeling experimentally the Glory of reigning over a free People, has been at length enabled to abolish the Sufferings of that unfortunate Race of Men, who were doomed to a Life of Slavery in foreign Climes. Such an Act has carried the Veneration of your Majesty's Name to the remotest Regions of the Globe, and we trust, that it will descend to future Ages as an everlasting Monument of your Majesty's Beneficence.

That Almighty God may long preserve your Majesty, and thus continue to us the many Blessings which we have enjoyed, under your mild and parental Sway, is our most fervent Prayer.

Pat. Crügie, Provost.

Montrose, October 25, 1809.

[Transmitted by James Farquhar, Esq; M. P. for Montrose.]

In the Gazette of Saturday, November 4, Page 3728, in the Address from the Parish of Old Windfor,

Instead of Your Majesty's personal Wishes,  
Read, Your Majesty's personal Virtues.

Foreign Office, November 11, 1809.

A LETTER, of which the following is an Extract, was this Day received by Earl Bathurst, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from Lieutenant-Colonel Carrol, dated Army of the Left, Camp on the Heights of Tamames, October 19, 1809.

I HAVE the Honour to acquaint you, that the Army of Marshal Ney, now commanded by General Marchand, advanced on the Morning of Yesterday, in Force Ten Thousand Infantry and One Thousand Two Hundred Cavalry, with Fourteen Pieces of Artillery, to attack this Army, which was most judiciously posted on these Heights.

The Enemy divided his Force into Three Columns, which advanced against the Right, Centre, and Left of our Line; it soon became evident that the principal Object of his Attack was to force and turn our Left, it being the Point in which our Position was weakest.

The Enemy, at the Commencement, gained some Advantage of Position on our Left, in consequence of the Retreat of a small Party of our Cavalry, destined to cover the Left of our Line. This Success, however, was momentary, as the Vanguard, led on by Generals Mendizabal and Carrera, charged with the greatest Spirit and Gallantry, routed the Enemy, and retook, at the Point of the Bayonet, Six Guns, of which the Enemy possessed himself during the Retreat of the Division of our Cavalry. The Vanguard in this Charge committed great Slaughter amongst the Enemy, taking from them One Eight-pound Gun, with a Quantity of Ammunition. After a long and oblique Contest, the Enemy, being unable to gain a Foot of Ground, began to give Way in all Points. About Three o'Clock in the Afternoon the Enemy betook himself to a precipitate and disorderly Flight.

The Loss of the Enemy, as far as we have been able to ascertain, exceeds One Thousand, six killed and Prisoners; The Numbers of the wounded must be very considerable.

Our Loss has been comparatively very trifling, not exceeding Three Hundred; one Imperial Eagle; One Eight Pounder Brass Gun; Three Ammunition Waggons; Twelve Drums, with Four or Five thousand Stand of Arms, an immense Quantity of Ball Cartridge; Carps of Provisions and Kuapfacks loaded with Plunder, fell into our Hands.

No Language can do sufficient Justice to the gallant and intrepid Conduct of the Troops on this memorable Day; it would be impossible to make any Distinction in the Zeal and Ardour of the different Corps, for all equally panted for the Contest. The Vanguard and first Division, however, had the good Fortune to occupy those Points against which the Enemy directed his principal Efforts, and to add fresh Laurels to the Wreaths they had acquired in Lugo, St. Jago, and San Payo.

The steady Intrepidity displayed by the second Division, through whose Ranks the Party of retreating Cavalry passed; and the Spirit and Promptness with which it pushed forward against the Enemy, who had at that Moment turned our Left, is deserving of the highest Approbation.

The Entire of the Cavalry, with the Exception of the Party attached to the Vanguard, about Three Hundred, who, from being overpowered, were obliged to retreat; evinced the greatest Steadiness and Resolution in maintaining the Post allotted them, and keeping the Enemy's Cavalry in check.

It is, however, to be lamented that our Cavalry did not find themselves in a Situation to enable them to take Advantage of the Enemy's disorderly Flight across the Plain between these Heights and the Village of Carrascalajo; a League in Extent; for had Five or Six Hundred Horse charged the Fugitives, the Victory would have been most decisive.

The Vanguard of General Ballesteros's Division is in Sight; we only wait his Arrival to pursue, and annihilate the discomfited Enemy.

From Prisoners we learn that General Marchand proclaimed at Salamanca his Intention of annihilating, by Two o'Clock on the 18th, Thirty Thousand Peasant Insurgents: His Orders to his Army were, on pain of Death, to possess itself of the Heights by Twelve o'Clock, as he proposed proceeding to destroy Ballesteros's Division, after having dispersed and annihilated this Army. The French General certainly appears to have held this Army very cheap; judging from his Plan of Attack, which was far from judicious, but executed, to a certain Point, with the greatest Bravery, and with that Intrepidity which the Confidence of Success inspires.

Our Light Troops pursued, and hung on the Enemy's Rear; several Parties of which, amongst whom were Two Hundred of the Regiment of Ballastin, have not returned as yet, having expressed a Determination of hanging on the Enemies Flanks as long as the Cover of the Woods afforded a Facility of so doing.

The Number of the Enemy's Dead already found and buried amounts to upwards of Eleven Hundred. Several, no Doubt, will be found in the Woods.