Extract from the registers of the conservative senate, of Tuesday 15th of August, 1809.

The conservative senate, assembled to the number of members prescribed by the XC article of the act of the constitutions of the 22d Frimaire, year 8:

Deliberating upon the communications which were made to them by his serene highness the prince arch chancellor of the empire, in the sitting of the 14th of this month:

After having heard the report of their special committee, appointed in the same sitting:

Decree, that upon the object of the said communications, there shall be made to his majesty the emperor and king, an address of the following tenor:

"SIRE—The prince arch chancellor of the empire has just made known to the senate, the military events of which Zealand is this moment the theatre; and your majesty's minister of war has just communicated to us the report which he made to the council of ministers, presided by his serene highness, concerning these events.

"The enemy of the repose of Europe has landed his troops upon two islands of Zealand. The cry of war directly resounded upon the French shores. All the neighboring departments answered this cry, which for the French was always the cry of victory, and the brave national guards flew from all sides to avenge the violation of the territory of a neighboring and allied nation.

"Under these memorable circumstances, sire, the senate, who share in so lively a manner all the sentiments of the French people, have need of expressing them to your majesty.

"Let all hopes vanish upon the banks of the Thames. Never will a more noble enthusiasm have animated the French people.

"Your majesty, sire, (the brave fellows of the interior of the empire, conjure you,) your majesty will not withdraw from the banks of the Danube, nor from those of the Tagus, any of those invincible legions which have so often had the happiness of fighting before your majesty's eyes, and nothing will delay the moment so much desired by you, when the olive of peace will rise above your triumphant eagles.

"Wherever there are Frenchmen, there will be an army; and wherever they receive the signal of combat, the genius of your majesty will animate them, because they every where experience the same devotedness, the same admiration for your majesty.

"They who, being more distant from the new fields of glory which victory is preparing in the name of honor, of the country, and of Napoleon, cannot reach the enemy's cohorts without crossing a great part of your empire, will feel no other pain than the fear of arriving only to crown their brothers with the civic and military laurel.

"Hands will not be wanting to hurl those dreadful thunderbolts which your majesty's exalted foresight had caused to be prepared along the whole coast of your empire.

"The wisdom of the prince depositary of your confidence, the devotedness of your ministers, and the zeal of all the civil and military chiefs, have seconded these generous movements.

"These veterans of glory, who long sighed at not following your majesty to the midst of battles, are going to direct by their experience the warlike flight of your young Frenchmen. They will shew them the noble palms with which your majesty has covered their noble scars.

"Illustrious generals, chosen by your majesty, and filled with your spirit, march at their head.

"Seven senators share this shining honor.

"Your ships of the Scheldt, protected by formidable batteries, and protecting them in their turn, double the barrier of iron and fire which bounds the shores bordering upon Zealand.

"The Dutch nation, whose territory is attacked, is raising with pride its ancient banners which call to mind so many grand exploits of the valorous Batavians; and your august brother, who reigns over them, is at their head.

"All advance under the irresistible influence, present in all places, of the greatest of heroes; the English will soon be driven back to their ships.

"Ah! if we could cease to listen for a moment to the voice of humanity, with what ardor we should wish that their cohorts, daring to remove from the waves destined to favor their approaching flight, would advance upon the sacred land of the French! No Englishman would again behold the roof of his family.

"The wrecks of their arms, sire, will be the trophies with which the French people will ornament those numerous triumphal arches which their gratitude is going to raise along the triumphal road of the greatest of commanders and of the most beloved of sovereigns, returning from the fields of Austria at the head of his immortal armies, and causing victory to proclaim the peace of the continent.

"Vouchsafe, sire, to receive with benevolence, the fresh homage of the respect, devotedness and fidelity of the senate."

The president and secretaries,
(Signed) G. GARNIER, Pres't.
Semnoville, Herwin, secretaries.
Seen and sealed.
The chancellor of the senate.
(Signed) COUNT LAPLACE.
(Moniteur.)

PARIS, AUGUST 20.

Letter from the Minister of Police to the Mayor of Paris.

"SIR—After the peace of Tilsit, the English, who were lost if war ceased upon the continent, wished to burn Copenhagen. Now that Austria is ready to receive peace from the conqueror, the English would burn Flushing; they threaten with their bombs Antwerp, whose dock yards lately so deserted, have rapidly increased, at the voice of our emperor, the fleets that were preparing to conquer those of England.

"The English flatter themselves with being able to set fire to our coasts. Of her own accord, all France would fly to their defence; but we must regulate this noble impulse, in order to render it useful.

"What is the force of Napoleon's army of reserve? ask the ministers of the cabinet of St. James's. We can now reply to them. The army covers in its rapid march the roads from Paris to Antwerp; let them send their agents to count it. Let them know that not a soldier from the armies of Napoleon will quit his standards to come and defend the territory of his empire.

"What Frenchman would not take up arms when the soil of France is touched by the enemy? Are not the French armies national guards, and the national guards armies? The audacity of the English only prepares a new trophy for the trophies that are to decorate the feast of peace.

"Sir, you take a particular interest in the glory of this capital.—Too often our enemies have accused it of having energy only in tumults.—Let it at once confound the calumnias of its enemies and their incendiary hopes.—On the east and on the west, France is victorious 200 leagues from her frontiers—she will also triumph in the interior, in order that no kind of glory may be wanting."

PARIS, SEPT. 13.

Letter of His Majesty the Emperor and King.

"Count de Hunneburg, our war minister has sent accounts which have been laid before him containing the following assertions:—The governor commanding at Flushing is stated not to have executed the order which we had given him, of opening the dykes and inundating the island of Walcheren, as soon as a superior hostile force should have disembarked on its shores. He is moreover accused of having surrendered the place which we had entrusted to his care, not only before the enemy had crossed the moat, and when no breach had been effected in the ramparts which remained whole, and in consequence had not once been stormed, but even when the trenches of the enemy were at a distance of 150 toises from the town, and he had still 4000 men in arms capable of doing duty. In a word, Flushing is stated to have surrendered through the first effects of a bombardment. Should all this be true, the governor would be guilty; and it would remain only to ascertain, whether his conduct ought to be attributed to treachery or to cowardice.

"We send you this letter, in order that as soon as you shall have received it, you would collect a council for enquiry, which will be composed of count Asoville, senator; count Rampondo, vice admiral Thevenard, and count Sengis, 1st inspector general of artillery. All the pieces which will be found in the offices of your ministry, and those of the navy, interior policy, or any other department, respecting the surrender of Flushing, not only as far as they may relate to its defence, but to any object which may concern our service shall be conveyed to the council to be laid before them, with the result of this enquiry.

"This letter having no other end, we pray God that he may have you, count de Hunneburgh, in his holy keeping.

Given in our Imperial Camp at Schoenbrun, Sept. 7, 1809
(Signed) "NAPOLEON
"The Minister Secretary of State,
(Signed) "H. B. MARET."

August 22.—We are assured that the emperor of Austria has consented to the cession of a great province of his monarchy, which he had hitherto refused to do. This induces a belief that the peace will not meet with any more obstacles or delay.

Six Englishmen were taken up on the night of the 15th, near Fecamp; they were ordered to inspect the coast and disseminate libels.—*Moniteur.*

Inspruck, (Bavaria) Aug. 15.—The insurrection in Tirol, the Voralberg, &c. is again at a height, notwithstanding all the force of the royal and imperial armies, sent to quell it. The notorious Andrew Hoffer, has his rendezvous in Mount Brenner, and has had the impudence to reply to the royal mandate by which he was ordered to repair to this city, that "if he came it would be at the head of 10,000 sharp-shooters." Military execution is ordered on all stragglers who have not passports. The revolt appears to be general from Trent to this vicinity; and the exasperated rebels defend themselves, and annoy the French and Bavarian troops, with rocks and blocks launched from the cliffs and heights into the vales. Several corps have been attacked by them. Gen. Count Von Arco, was killed by them the 13th and his body has been carried to Munich. The insurgents on the plains have been disarmed. The French troops are advancing on the mountaineers from Italy.

London, October 4.—On the 26th of last month, the return of the sick in the hospital at Walcheren was 9798. On the 27th the deaths were 48; on the 28th only 9; and no new patients had been admitted during the two last days. The inference is, that the disease which has so dreadfully afflicted our army, is on the decrease.

A colonel of the British army to his friend in Lisbon, dated

Badajoz, Sept. 19, 1809.—The head quarters of the British army are in this city. My regiment is encamped about two leagues distant with the 4th division of the army, the 5th division is on our left at Campo Major—the rest extend toward Madrid. The army will certainly remain in its present position for 3 weeks, unless unforeseen circumstances influence the commander of the forces. My opinion is that we shall defend Portugal by advancing again into Spain. If we cannot fight the French in the Peninsula with Spain and Portugal at our back, we certainly cannot do it with Portugal only, in the present distracted state of that kingdom. The British army at this moment is in a more efficient state than it has been at any period on this part of the continent. By remaining a short time here it will be still more so by the junction of many small detachments, from almost every town in Portugal. The most experienced officers of the army are of opinion that we are able to beat the collected forces of the French in the Peninsula whenever we meet them; that the disparity of numbers may not permit our profiting by the victory it cannot be contested; but that the fate of the whole Peninsula depends on the events in Germany, while the French have any army on this side the Pyrenees: but if we succeed in driving them to their own frontier, and rousing the dormant kingdom of Portugal into activity, these countries may still be free and independent for ever, in spite of the Emperor of the French, the conqueror of all the rest of the continent of Europe. Lord Wellington or his noble brother are not men of despondent character—they are not likely to forsake Spain because in one important instance their just expectation was not answered. It is evident there still exists in the government and in the people of Spain a zeal for independence. Because the British arms proved their superiority and the army of Spain was unhurt at Talavera is there any cause for despondence? in my humble opinion the lesson is turned to great profit and I look now with as much hope to se Madrid as I did when I left Lisbon. Many Spanish regiments have been decimated and the cowards shot in view of the British soldiers.

DEAL, Sept. 17.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the expedition to the Scheldt.

"I landed here on Friday evening from Flushing, which I left yesterday. Sir Eyre Coote remains in command of Walcheren, with 16,000 men. I enclose you the names of the regiments, as well as their state, that you may see how sickly they all are; indeed they continue to bury eight or nine men of a day. The hon. lieutenant colonel Capel is arrived in the Downs, with dispatches from Lord Chatham; he has been on board the Valiant three days, waiting for a wind, and confirms the dreadful state of sickness of the army.

"Every arrangement is making to repair the fortifications round Flushing; but, from the debility of the troops, the work goes on slowly; all the guns and stores of every description were brought from South Beveland, and there is no thinking man that does not approve of the resolution (however reluctantly adopted) by the commander in chief, of relinquishing all further operations against the Scheldt.

"The gun-boats are, with bombs, posted all round the island, by Rammekens and Vere; and the enemy, last night, were so much on the beach of South Beveland, as to cause a considerable firing at night. Vere is quite within range of shells, from Beveland; of course, ships with merchandize, indeed all vessels must soon quit it, the instant the enemy establish mortar batteries, which they will soon. Sir H. Popham stays; so does admiral Otway. Walcheren will never be able to supply itself with provisions: much less an additional number of souls, amounting to 16,000. The hospitals are full, and the sickly season just begun.

"The following are the regiments left, as they are brigaded:

9th Light Dragoons—30 effective, none sick.

Royal Artillery—671 effective, 250 sick, total 1021.

Royal Engineers—150 effective, 50 sick, total 200

General Rottenberg's Brigade:

68th Regiment—439 effective, 316 sick, total 755.

71st—603 effective, 339 sick, total 942.

85th—437 effective, 132 sick, total 569.

General Alten's Brigade:

1st German Legion—437 effective, 227 sick, total 704.

2d Ditto—405 effective, 205 sick total 610.

Colonel Hay's Brigade:

1st Regiment—784 effective, 150 sick, total 934

5th—483 effective, 431 sick, total 914.

35th—420 effective, 310 sick, total 730

Gen Ackland's Brigade:

2d Regiment—608 effective, 217 sick, total 825.

76th—544 effective, 189 sick, total 733

32d—366 effective, 192 sick, total 553.

Maj. Gen Dyott's brigade:

6th regiment—450 effective, 496 sick, total 946.

50th—523 effective, 332 sick, total 855.

91st—431 effective, 206 sick, total 636

Brigadier General Browne's brigade:

23d regiment—154 effective, 244 sick, total 398.

81st—463 effective, 187 sick, total 650.

26th—548 effective, 236 sick, total 784.

Maj. Gen. Montresor's brigade:

35th regiment—523 effective, 129 sick, total 652.

38th—453 effective, 352 sick, total 805.

77th—262 effective, 284 sick, total 546.

50 Royal Staff corps—160 waggon train.

Practicability of retaining Walcheren.

"*Terveer, Sept.* 10.—As the erection of batteries along the coast opposite to Beveland has already actually commenced, there can be no doubt of the determination of ministers to retain this island, if they can. That determination indeed is now generally admitted, but upon what grounds it rests, how far they are just and reasonable, or what probability offers of success, the more intelligent persons with whom I have conversed here, seem quite unable to discover. In considering this question, the first observation that naturally occurs to one's mind, is this, that all the alarm which has pervaded England for the last four or five years, with regard to the practicability of an invasion, and which alarm our government has been so industrious in circulating, must be quite groundless, nay even childish, if it be impracticable on the part of the enemy to invade Walcheren. England is separated from Boulogne, from the nearest point of the French coast from which there is a probability of any attempt at invasion being made, at least 40 or 50 miles. Walcheren is separated from Beveland by a channel not wider in some places than about three quarters of a mile. England may be defended against an invasion by her great naval force; a ship of the line cannot sail through the channel which divides Walcheren from Beveland; a frigate or a brig cannot work in it at low water; nay even a gun boat is in danger of being stranded. That part of the channel to which I apply this observation, borders about seven miles of this coast, between this town and Rammakens. In some places it is about two, or between two and three miles wide, but it narrows considerably as you approach Geostland. Along this little island, which is only seperated from Walcheren by a natural canal, that is fordable at low water, the distance across to Beveland, is, as I have already stated, about three quarters of mile. At low water it is considerably less, very little wider indeed than the Thames at Westminster bridge, and not by any means so deep. The sailors here who are acquainted with the channel, assert that it is only five or six feet deep in several parts at low water. This narrow and shallow channel is about a mile and a half in length. Now whether such a channel can present any serious obstacle to him, who could with such magical expedition throw bridges across the rapid current of the Danube, I shall leave it to men of common sense to decide.

"An intelligent naval officer has assured me, that the enemy by simply throwing a rope or two across the slack water in this channel, merely by this expedient might contrive with a very few boats to take a large force over in the course of a single night.

"That no material assistance can be derived from our navy for the defence of the island in the quarter upon which I have been observing, is here admitted as an indisputable fact. No one pretends that a frigate or brig could work in at low water, & that even gun boats are very liable to be stranded, I know from my own observation. When our vessels first sailed down the channel I allude to, I saw several of the gun boats stranded. Indeed, the greater part of them were in that state at low water, although the utmost pains had been taken to sound the channel before any of the gun boats or transports sailed into it, and a range of boats had been placed along as buoys. The navigation of this channel is extremely intricate, and is rendered still more so by the occasional shifting of the sands, which alter their position sometimes twice or thrice a year. This intricacy indeed, is evident from the time consumed by our vessels in passing in the first instance from Terveer to the West Scheldt. The greater part of the transports, nay even the gun boats, were from three to five days in making their way through a channel, not more than eight miles long. The delay, indeed, of bringing up the gun boats by this navigation, has always been assigned as the reason why the intercourse between Cadsand and Flushing was so long open. Certainly, as soon as the gun boats reached the Scheldt, that intercourse was stopped.

"But, when the frost sets in, what is to become of any boats we may venture to station in this channel? I am aware that it is seldom frozen quite across. The ice is generally broken up by the tide: but shall our boats or brigs be exposed to flakes of ice, so drifted down a narrow channel? And what is to be expected in case it is entirely frozen? Such cases have occurred. In 1788 and 1796 the ice was such that several persons passed over to Beveland from this town, which is one of the widest parts of the channel. The ice, however, has never been strong enough to bear artillery, at least within the memory of the present generation; but when Bonaparte once makes good his landing in this island, he will not feel much difficulty in bringing over his artillery.

"But even though our navy may be unable, under the circumstances I have stated, to offer any material assistance to the invasion of this island from Beveland, it may be said that such an invasion will be guarded against by the number and the nature of the batteries, which it is proposed to erect along the coast. Indeed I have heard this asserted by some persons here, but certainly not by those who have any great military experience or capacity of observation.—For if batteries could effectually withstand Bonaparte, how limited would his military progress have been!—Indeed if batteries could form a secure defence against him, we might establish a position on any part of the French territory, as well as at Walcheren; that is, if he afforded us leisure to erect batteries; and I very much doubt whether he will allow us that leisure even here.

"Present appearances seem to justify that doubt. Already our troops have completely evacuated Beveland; and such is the rapidity of the enemy's movement, that our army had scarcely embarked when the Dutch flag was hoisted at Bathz. Our seamen coming down the Scheldt distinctly saw it; and you may depend upon it that such a spectacle was viewed by them with peculiar chagrin. Indeed they vent their spleen on our gallant troops, who are unfortunately confounded in the misconduct of their commanders. As the transports pass the men of war, the sailors not unfrequently exclaim from the port holes, "d——n your eyes, you are flying as you did from the Helder."

"Now as the enemy can bring any amount of force he pleases into Beveland, and construct batteries within range of the banks of this island, it is rather improbable that he will allow our working parties to proceed undis-